UGANDA NATIONAL BUREAU

OF

STANDARDS

UGANDA STANDARDS CATALOGUE

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2023

Uganda National Bureau of Standards
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INTRODUCTION

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

(a) a member of International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) and

(b) a contact point for the WHO/FAO Codex Alimentarius Commission Food Standards, and

(c) the National Enquiry Point on TBT Agreement of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

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

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

The following Technical Committees are currently operational:

ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

1. **UNBS/TC 100, Building and Construction**

Scope: Standardization in the field of buildings and civil engineering works, including:

- General terminology;
- Organization of information in the processes of design, manufacture and construction;
- General geometric requirements for buildings, building elements and components including modular coordination and its basic principles, general rules for joints, tolerances and fits;
- General rules for other performance requirements, including functional and user requirements related to service life, sustainability, accessibility and usability;
- General rules and guidelines for addressing the economic, environmental and social impacts and aspects related to sustainable development;
- Geometric and performance requirements for components procurement processes, methods and procedure.

2. **UNBS/TC 101, Structural designs**

Scope: Standardization of the bases for design of structures irrespective of the material of construction including especially terminology and symbols, load, forces and other actions and limitations of deformations. Consideration and coordination of basic reliability requirements concerning the structures as a whole, including consideration of structures made of particular materials (steel, stone, concrete, wood, etc.) as far as is necessary for the preparation of a common approach to reliability in liaison with the relevant technical committees.

3. **UNBS/TC 102, Geotechnics**

Scope: Standardization of geotechnical aspects in the field of building and civil engineering, including (related) properties of soil and rock.

4. **UNBS/TC 103, Transport safety**

Scope: Standardization in the field of road, air, railway, water transport safety and management needs.

5. **UNBS/TC 104, Railways**

Scope: Standardization of all products and services specifically related to the rail industry, including construction, operation and maintenance of parts and equipment, methods and technology, interfaces between infrastructure, vehicles, and rail specific environmental aspects, excluding Electrotechnical and electronic products and services for railways

6. **UNBS/TC 105, Water and Sanitation**

Scope: Standardization of design and construction of water supply and wastewater systems, or maintenance techniques; and standardization of water for construction and agriculture

7. **UNBS/TC 106, Cement, Concrete products and tiles**

Scope: Standardization in the field of all types of cement and related products like gypsum, lime, etc

Standardization of the technology of concrete, of the design and construction of concrete, reinforced concrete and pre-stressed concrete structures, plastic paving units, and tiles used for floor coverings and wall facings so as to ensure progressive development both in quality and in price reduction; and of definitions and terms, as well as testing procedures, to facilitate international exchange of research work.

8. **UNBS/TC 107, Mechanical Engineering**

Scope: Standardization in the field of mechanical engineering covering boilers and pressure vessels; refrigeration and air-conditioning, mechanical and thermal energy systems (excluding solar energy), material handling systems and equipment, construction plant and machinery; pumps and hand pumps; compressors and blowers, gas cylinders, mechanical security equipment and devices, mining equipment; printing machinery, sewing machines, water well drilling, utensils, cutlery and domestic hardware; wire ropes and wire products, gaskets and packing; methods and equipment for gasification, mechanical equipment for petroleum, petro-chemical industries.

9. **UNBS/TC 108, Steel and Aluminium**

Scope: Standardization in the field of cast, wrought and cold-formed steel, including technical delivery conditions for steel tubes for pressure purposes and aluminium and its alloys.

10. **UNBS/TC 109, Pipes, fittings and valves**

Scope: Standardization of pipes, fittings, valves and auxiliary equipment intended for the transport of fluids and made from all types of plastic materials, including all types of reinforced plastics.

Metal pipes and fittings are also included. Metal tubes used in construction are excluded.

This standardization includes pipes, flanges, fittings, valves and auxiliary equipment's, dimensions and their tolerances; requirements for chemical, mechanical and physical properties and appropriate test methods; requirements and test methods for other properties relevant to particular applications; temperature and pressure ratings.

11. UNBS/TC 110, Firefighting and fire safety

Scope: Standardization in the field of fire protection and firefighting equipment including firefighting hose, portable fire pumps, fire hose reels, fire monitors, firefighting nozzles.

12. UNBS/TC111, Sanitary appliances and fittings

Scope: Standardization of glazed earthenware sanitary appliances, water closets, bath tubs vitreous sanitary appliances, non-ferrous waste fittings for wash basins and sinks, traps waste plug and accessories for wash basins, flushing cisterns, manhole covers for use in drainage works (except concrete), pillar taps, ball valves, copper and plastic floats for ball valves, caulking lead, ferrules, plug cocks, foot valves, surface boxes.

13. UNBS/TC 112, Production and General Engineering

Scope: Standardization in the field of basic and production engineering such as engineering drawings, screw threads, fasteners, transmission devices, bearings, gears, horology, machine tools, hand tools, cutting tools, pneumatic tools and fluid power system including automation in manufacturing and robotics.

14. UNBS/TC 113, Renewable energy

Scope: Standardization in the field of renewable energy including codes of practice for the performance, manufacture, installation and maintenance of the following renewable energy technologies; Hydro power, Geothermal, Wind power, Biomass, Solar power, Hydrogen and tidal.

15. UNBS/TC 114, Light and lighting

Scope: Standardization in the field of application of lighting including all types of electric lamps, caps and their auxiliaries .

To prepare standards for lights and lighting systems, regarding their terminology, safety, performance, test methods and compatibility specifications for:

a) Electric lamps and electric light sources

b) Caps and holders

c) Control gear and control devices for electric lamps, electric light sources, and electronic lighting equipment

d) Luminaires

e) Lighting systems

16. UNBS/TC 115, Primary/secondary cells and batteries

Scope: Standardization of all primary and secondary cells and batteries, regarding their terminology, design, construction, performance, safety, test methods and application.

17. UNBS/TC 116, Electrical appliances and accessories

Scope: Standardization in the field of electrical appliances, accessories and related systems covering performance, safety test methods and other required aspects for electrical appliances for household and other uses.

18. UNBS/TC 117, Transport vessels and accessories

Scope: Standardization in the field of transport vessels, including motor vehicles, mopeds, cycles, trailers, ships, boats, cable cars, light trailers and trucks, aircraft and space crafts, freight containers, spare parts.

19. UNBS/TC 118, Metrology

Scope: Standardization of quantities and units, metrological requirements of measuring equipment. It also includes standardization in the field of Microbeam analysis (measurement, parameters, methods and reference materials) where incident electrons/beams are used as detection signals.

20. UNBS/TC 119, Furniture

Scope: Standardization in the field of furniture including terms and definitions; performance, safety and dimensional requirements; requirements for specific components (such as hardware); test methods.

By furniture is meant- freestanding or built-in units, used for storing, lying, sitting, working etc.

21. UNBS/TC 120, Energy Management

Scope: Standardization of energy efficiency and saving products, systems and practices including terms and definitions, performance, safety and operational requirements of energy production and consumption units.

22. UNBS/TC 123, Information and Communication Technology

Scope: Standardization in the field of Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection, Interconnection of information technology equipment, User interfaces, artificial intelligence, Cloud Computing and Distributed Platforms. It also handles Software and systems engineering, Cards and security devices for personal identification, Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces

23. UNBS/TC 124, Telecommunications and information exchange

Scope: Standardization in the field of telecommunications dealing with the exchange of information between open systems, including system functions, procedures, parameters as well as the conditions for their use. This standardization encompasses protocols and services of lower layers including physical, data link, network, and transport as well as those of upper layers including but not limited to Directory and ASN.1: MFAN, NFC, PLC, Future Networks and OID.

24. UNBS/TC 125, Packaging and Packaging Products

Scope: Standardization in the field of packaging with regard to terminology and definitions, characteristics, performance requirements and tests, and utilization of related technologies on packaging.

25. UNBS/TC 126, Timber and timber products

Scope: Standardization in the field of round, sawn and processed timber, and timber materials in and for use in all applications, including terminology, specifications and test methods.

26. UNBS/TC 127 Conductors, cables, transformers, switch gear and control gear

Scope: Standardization of conductors and cables of all gauges and applications; power transformers, switchgear and control gear for transmission and distribution purposes; associated insulators, systems and assemblies.

FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY STANDARDS

1. UNBS/TC 200, Milk and milk products and processes

Scope: Standardization of milk and milk products covering the dairy chain from primary production to consumption including terminology, specifications, guidelines, codes of practice, requirements for packaging, storage and transportation, methods of sampling and test.

2. UNBS/TC 201, Food packaging and handling and materials in contact with food

Scope: Standardization of packaging and handling of foods including standards on migration from plastics, metal release, paper and board in contact with foodstuffs, reuse, recycling and disposal of materials related to food packaging. The standards may include terminology, codes of practices, specifications, classifications, guides, dimensions, marking, quality and performance requirements, test methods and impact of packaging and packaging materials on health and the environment (air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna and human and their interactions).

3. **UNBS/TC 202, Oilseeds, oils, fats and related products and processes**

Scope: Standardization of oleaginous seeds and fruits, oilseed residues, edible fats and oils of animal, vegetable and marine origin including olive oil and blends of fats and oils and emulsions but not products originating from milk and milk products. The standards may include specifications, codes of practice, methods of sampling and test.

4. **UNBS/TC 203, Cereals, pulses and related products and processes**

Scope: Standardization of cereals, pulses, legumes and their processed products including terminology, specifications, codes of practice, requirements for packaging, storage and transportation, methods of sampling and test.

5. **UNBS/TC 204, Fruits, vegetables, tubers and processed products**

Scope: Standardization of fruits, vegetables, tubers and processed products including nuts, in particular terminology, specifications, codes of practice, requirements for packaging, storage, transportation, methods of sampling and test.

6. **UNBS/TC 205, Spices, culinary herbs and condiments**

Scope: Standardization of spices, culinary herbs and condiments, in particular terminology, specifications, codes of practice, requirements for packaging, storage and transportation, methods of sampling and test.

7. **UNBS/TC 206, Nutrition and special dietary foods**

Scope: Standardization of nutritional standards for all foods including foods for special dietary uses, in particular terminology, specifications, codes of practice, guidelines, requirements for packaging, storage and transportation, methods of sampling and test.

8. **UNBS/TC 207, Food additives and contaminants**

Scope: Standardization of maximum or guideline levels for individual food additives, for contaminants (including environmental contaminants) and for naturally occurring toxicants in food and feed, in particular specifications of identity and purity for food additives, labelling of food additives, codes of practice, guidelines, methods of sampling and test.

9. **UNBS/TC 208, Food labelling and hygiene**

Scope: Standardization in the field of food labelling applicable to all foods and food hygiene and safety management systems, covering the food supply chain from primary production to consumption, human and animal foodstuffs as well as animal and vegetable propagation materials. The standards may include terminology, codes of practice, guidelines and microbiological criteria.

10. **UNBS/TC 209, Seeds and planting Materials**

Scope: Standardization of seeds and propagation materials, in particular terminology, specifications, purity, codes of practice, guidelines, methods of sampling, and test.

11. UNBS/TC 210, Animal feeds and feeding Stuffs

Scope: Standardization of animal feeds and feeding stuffs including terminology, specifications of raw material & finished product, guidelines and requirements for packaging, storage and transportation, methods of sampling and test.

12. UNBS/TC 211, Fish and fishery products

Scope: Standardization of fresh fish including shellfish and fresh, frozen (including quick-frozen) or otherwise processed fish products, in particular terminology, codes of practices, specifications, requirements for packaging, storage and transportation, methods of sampling and test.

13. UNBS/TC 212, Sugars, edible starches and related confectionery products

Scope: Standardization of sugar, starch and related confectionery products including terminology, specifications, codes of practice, materials, methods of sampling and test.

14. UNBS/TC 213, Live animals, meat and meat products

Scope: Standardization of live animals, meat and meat products, including game and related products and meat co-products, in particular terminology, specifications, guidelines, codes of practice, requirements for packaging, storage and transportation, methods of sampling and test.

15. UNBS/TC 214, Poultry and poultry products

Scope: Standardization of poultry and poultry products and processed poultry meat products, in particular terminology, codes of practices, specifications, requirements for packaging, storage and transportation and methods of sampling and test.

16. UNBS/TC 215, Tobacco and related products

Scope: Standardization of production, postharvest handling, storage and transport of tobacco, in particular terminology, guidelines, codes of practice, specification, methods of sampling and test.

17. UNBS/TC 216, Apiculture and apiculture Products

Scope: Standardization of apiculture and apiculture products, in particular terminology, codes of practice, guidelines, specifications, requirements for packaging, storage and transportation and methods of sampling and test.

18. UNBS/TC 217, Organic agriculture

Scope: Standardization of organic farming, inputs used in organic production and organic products, in particular terminology, codes of practice, guidelines, labelling, specifications and methods of sampling and test.

19. UNBS/TC 218, Drinking water and soft drinks

Scope: Standardization of drinking water and soft drinks (beverages), in particular terminology, specifications, codes of practice, requirements for packaging, storage and transportation, methods of sampling and test.

20. UNBS/TC 219, Alcoholic beverages

Scope: Standardization of alcoholic beverages of various kinds, in particular terminology, specifications, codes of practice, requirements for packaging, storage and transportation, methods of sampling and test.

21. UNBS/TC 220, Coffee, tea, cocoa and related products

Scope: Standardization of tea, coffee, cocoa and their processed products, in particular terminology, specifications, codes of practice, requirements for packaging, storage and transportation, verification criteria for determination of the sustainability and traceability, methods of sampling and test.

22. UNBS/TC 221, Agriculture, forestry and biotechnology

Scope: Standardization for production, processing, distribution and marketing of crops and animals and other agricultural products such as ornamentals, fibres and pets as well as non-timber forest products and agricultural biotechnology. The standards may include terminology, codes of practice, good agriculture practice, guidelines, sustainability criteria, labelling, methods of sampling and test.

23. UNBS/TC 222, Agrochemicals and Veterinary Drugs

Scope: Standardization of common names for pesticides and other agrochemicals including fertilizers and soil conditioners as well as maximum or guideline levels for individual pesticide and veterinary drugs residues in food and feed, in particular terminology, codes of practice, guidelines, specifications, methods of sampling and test.

CHEMICALS AND CONSUMER PRODUCTS

1. UNBS/TC 300, Industrial and public health chemicals

Scope: Standardization in the field of the chemical industry in general, particularly the basic chemical products that are widely used in different industries.

Standardization will cover specifications, guidelines, codes of practice, performances, terminologies and definitions, methods of sampling and test of industrial and public health chemicals.

2. UNBS/TC 301, Chemistry

Scope: Standardization in the area of chemical products covering specifications, guidelines, codes of practice, performance, terminologies and definitions, methods of sampling and test.

Excluded: Products falling within the scope of any other UNBS technical committee (e.g. UNBS / TC 505, UNBS / TC 306, UNBS / TC 308 and UNBS / TC 310) unless specifically requested.

3. UNBS/TC 302, Paints, varnishes and related products

Scope: Standardization in the field of paints, varnishes and related products including specifications, guidelines, codes of practice, performance, terminologies and definitions, methods of sampling and test, for paints, varnishes and related products.

4. UNBS/TC 303, Plastics and Related Products

Scope: Standardization in the field of plastics and related products including specifications, guidelines, codes of practice, performance, terminologies and definitions, methods of sampling and test, for plastics and polymer products.

5. UNBS/TC 304, Environment

Scope: Standardization in the field of air quality, water quality and soil quality including establishment of limit values for air pollutants, limits of acceptability for water quality, and effluents to water and soil.

Excluded: limits of acceptability for drinking water quality and Fertilizers and soil inputs

6. UNBS/TC 305, Leather and leather products

Scope: Standardization in the areas of raw hides and skins, pickled pelts; tanned hides and skins and finished leather and leather products including specifications, guidelines, codes of practice, performance, terminologies and definitions, methods of sampling and test.

7. **UNBS/TC 306, Paper and paper products**

Scope: Standardization in the field of paper, board and pulps and cellulosic nanomaterials (CNM), including terminology, sampling procedures, test methods, product and quality specifications.

8. **UNBS/TC 307, Medical devices and equipment**

Scope: Standardization in the field of medical devices and equipment including specifications, performance, codes of practice, methods of test, sampling, guidelines, biological evaluation, terminology and definition of medical devices and equipment.

9. **UNBS/TC 308, Personal protective gear**

Scope: Standardization in the field of personal protective gear including specifications, guidelines, codes of practice, performance, terminologies and definitions, methods of sampling and test.

10. **UNBS/TC 309, Surface active agents**

Scope: Standardization in the field of surface-active agents such as soaps, detergents, emoluments and cleansers and mixtures containing one or more surface-active agents with or without other conventional components of soap and detergent formulations.

11. **UNBS/TC 310, Cosmetics and related products**

Scope: Standardization of cosmetics and related products. The standards may include specifications, guidelines, codes of practice, performance requirements, methods of sampling and testing, terminology and definitions for cosmetics and related products with respect to material and product quality and safety.

12. **UNBS/TC 311, Crafts and related products**

Scope: Standardization in the field of art and crafts involving the creation of impressions from natural or artificial materials such as wood, glass, paper, plastics, rubber or clay, or any other material including cultural and modern arts and crafts and related products covering materials, specifications, dimensions, safety requirements, terminology and test methods.

13. **UNBS/TC 312, Minerals**

Scope: Standardization in the field of minerals and mineral concentrates including specifications, guidelines, codes of practice, performance, terminologies and definitions, methods of sampling and test.

14. **UNBS/TC 313, Petroleum and Petrochemical Products**

Scope: Standardization of petroleum products, lubricants and petrochemicals including specifications, guidelines, codes of practice, performance, terminologies and definitions, methods of sampling and test.

15. **UNBS/TC 314, Petroleum Drilling, Development and Production Materials and Equipment**

Scope: Standardization in the field of drilling, development and production equipment structures and materials including offshore structures, Central Processing Facility (CPF) and measurement equipment.

16. **UNBS/TC 315, Textiles and related products**

Scope: Standardization in the field of fibres, yarns, cloth and other fabricated textile products and accessories including terminology, sampling procedures, test methods and specifications for textile products with respect to safety, health, environmental protection, material and product safety and quality.

17. **UNBS/TC 316 Footwear**

Scope: Standardization of test methods, terminology and performance requirements for components for footwear; test methods and terminology for whole shoe.

Excluded: Footwear as a protective gear.

18. **UNBS/TC 317, Petroleum refining and transportation materials, equipment and structures**

Scope: Standardization of materials, equipment and structures used in the refining and transportation by pipeline of petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas.

19. **UNBS/TC 318, Petroleum distribution**

Scope: standardization in the field of petroleum product distribution, storage and dispensing equipment and facilities.

20. **UNBS/TC 319, Toys**

Scope: Standardization of toys relating to their mechanical, physical and chemical properties

Excluded: electrical properties.

SERVICES AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

1. **UNBS/TC 400, Quality Management**

Scope: Standardization in the field of quality management (generic quality management systems and supporting technologies), as well as quality management standardization in specific sectors at the request of the affected sector.

2. **UNBS/TC 401, Conformity Assessment**

Scope: Standardization in the field of preparation of international guides and International Standards related to the practice of testing, inspection and certification of products, processes and services, and to the assessment of management systems, testing laboratories, inspection bodies, certification bodies, accreditation bodies and their operation and acceptance facilitating national, regional and global trade due to increased competitiveness of Ugandan goods and services. This TC shall promote mutual recognition and acceptance of national and regional conformity assessment systems, and the appropriate use of International Standards for testing, inspection, certification, assessment and related purposes; and study means of assessing the conformity of products, processes, services and management systems to appropriate standards or other technical specifications.

3. **UNBS/TC 402, Environmental Management**

Scope: Standardization in the field of environmental management systems and tools in support of sustainable development.

Excluded: Test methods of pollutants, setting limit values and levels of environmental performance, and standardization of products.

4. **UNBS/TC 403, Tourism, leisure & hospitality**

Scope: Standardization of the terminology and specifications of the services offered by tourism, leisure and hospitality service providers, including: related activities, touristic destinations, leisure and hospitality and the

requirements of facilities and equipment used by them, to provide tourism buyers, providers and consumers with criteria for making informed decisions and/or review of standards in the area of tourism.

5. **UNBS/TC 404, Financial and insurance services**

Scope: Standardization in the field of banking, securities, insurance and other financial services.

6. **UNBS/TC 405, Health services**

Scope: Standardization in the field of health services and healthcare organization management including: classification, terminology, nomenclature, management practices and metrics that comprise the non-clinical operations in healthcare entities.

7. **UNBS/TC 406, Education & Learning Services**

Scope: Standardization in the field of education and learning services focused on: management, facilitators, assessments, terminologies, and ethical conduct;

The TC will base its work on market needs, state of the art and feedback taking into account the net benefit of the interested parties and learners with special need.

8. **UNBS/TC 407, Logistics and supply chain management**

Scope: Standardization in the field of Chain of Custody (CoC), including terminology, principles, requirements for and control systems used by supply chain actors with regards to the management of products in terms of their specified characteristics. The work is intended to be applicable to all products and services.

The TC shall define a generic CoC process framework, which serves a wide range of sectors, raw materials and products, and covers specific product characteristics, to enhance the transparency, process efficiency and comparability of CoC models.

9. **UNBS/TC 408, Occupational health & safety**

Scope: Standardization in the field of Occupational Health and Safety best practices, metrics and implementation designed to enable an organization control its OHS risks and improve its OHS performance.

10. **UNBS/TC 409, Consumer Policy Committee (COPOLCO)**

Scope: Standardization in the area of consumer issues and concerns with a view to develop a national Consumer Policy.

11. **UNBS/TC 410, Business and innovation management**

Scope: Standardization of tools and methods and interactions between relevant parties to enable Businesses and innovation.

12. **UNBS/TC 411, Halal Integrity**

Scope: Standardization in the field of generic management systems, food and non-food (excluded: preparation of standards related to specific products and industry sectors) from Islamic perspectives.

13. **UNBS/TC 412, Applied Statistics**

Scope: Standardization in the application of statistical methods, including generation, collection (planning and design), analysis, presentation and interpretation of data.

14. **UNBS/TC 413, Governance of Organizations**

Scope: Standardization in the field of governance relating to aspects of direction, control and accountability of organizations.

15. UNBS/TC 414, Risk, Security & Resilience

Scope: Standardization in the field of risk management, security and resilience to enhance the safety and resilience of society.

16. UNBS/TC 415, Cosmetology & Wellness

Scope: Standardization in the field of cosmetology and wellness the holistic treatment of skin, hair and nails and includes, but is not limited to, manicures, pedicures, application of artificial nails, special occasion hairstyling, shampooing hair, cosmetic application, body hair removal, chemical hair relaxers or straighteners, permanent waves, colouring and highlighting of hair and hair extensions or wig treatments and wellness which includes: physical, mental and social wellbeing.

17. UNBS/TC 416, Health Informatics

Scope: Standardization in the field of health informatics, to facilitate capture, interchange and use of health-related data, information, and knowledge to support and enable all aspects of the health system.

18. UNBS/TC 417, Urban planning and sustainable development

Scope: Standardization in the field of sustainability aspects, which includes the development of requirements, frameworks, guidance and supporting techniques and tools related to the achievement of sustainable development considering smartness and resilience, to help all Cities and Communities and their interested parties in both rural and urban areas become more sustainable.

DRAFT UGANDA STANDARDS

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

VISION

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

MISSION

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

OUR VALUES

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

THE MANDATE OF UNBS

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

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

In fulfilling its mandate UNBS collaborates with partners within and without and subscribes to regional and International standardization organizations.
UNBS is a member of the International organization for Standardization (ISO); the African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO) and the East African Standards Committee (EASC). UNBS is also the National Contact point for the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission international Food Standards and the National Enquiry Point for the WTO TBT agreement.

FUNCTIONS OF UNBS

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

ARRANGEMENT OF UGANDA STANDARDS IN CATALOGUE

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

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

HOW TO OBTAIN STANDARDS

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

US IEC Standards can be accessed at 50% discount less the online catalogue price at the IEC Webstore www.iec.ch.

To purchase US IEC Standards, please contact maurice.musuga@unbs.go.ug **for a quotation.**

ISO Standards can be accessed from the UNBS Resource Centre, priced at the ISO online Catalogue price at www.iso.org

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FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY STANDARDS

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2. **US EAS 2:2017, Maize grains — Specification (2nd Edition)**

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

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4. **US ARS/AES 02:2014, Fisheries — Sustainability and eco-labelling — Requirements**

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for the sustainable harvesting of fish up to the point at which the fish are landed. It applies to marine and inland capture fisheries only.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

This Uganda Standard applies to canned salmon.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for infant formula in liquid or powdered form intended for use, where necessary, as a substitute for breast milk in meeting the normal nutritional requirements of infants. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 4:2013, Infant formula – Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

10. **US ARS/AES 05:2018, Aquaculture— African catfish — Sustainability and eco-labelling — Requirements**

This Uganda Standard establishes principles, criteria, indicators and measurable performance levels for responsible African catfish (*Clarias spp*.) aquaculture with regard to economic, social and environmental sustainability.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

11. **US ARS/AES 06:2018, Aquaculture — Tilapia — Sustainability and eco-labelling — Requirements**

This Uganda Standard establishes principles, criteria, indicators and measurable performance levels for responsible tilapia (Tilapia spp., *Oreochromis spp.* and *Sarotherodon spp*.) aquaculture with regard to economic, social and environmental sustainability

This standard was published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

12. **US EAS 6:2017, Fresh pineapple — Specification**

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

13. **US 6:1993 Standard specification for methods of analysis for foods for infants and children**

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

This standard was published on 1993-07-31

STATUS: VOULUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

16. **US EAS 12:2014, Potable water — Specification**

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

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

17. **US EAS 13: 2018, Packaged mineral waters Specification (3rd Edition)**

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

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fat spreads and blended spreads. It does not apply to fat spreads

derived exclusively from milk and/or milk products to which only other substances necessary for their manufacture have been added such as butter and dairy spreads. *(This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 14:2000, Specification for margarine, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2002-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

21. US EAS 14:2000 Specification for margarine

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

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

30. US 28 EAS 39:2002 Code of practice for hygiene in the food and drink manufacturing industry

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

This standard was published on 2002-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

32. US 32:1999 Specifications for citrus marmalade

This Uganda Standard applies to marmalade prepared from citrus fruit.

This standard was published on 1999-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

38. **US EAS 36:2020, Honey — Specification**

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

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

39. **US CAC/RCP 36-1987, Code of practice for the storage and transport of edible fats and oils in bulk (Revised 2015)**

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

42. **US EAS 38:2014, Labelling of pre-packaged foods — General requirements**

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

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

45. US 40:2000 Standard specification for papain powder

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

This standard was published on 2000-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

This Uganda Standard covers the minimum requirements of hygiene for growing, harvesting and post-harvest practices (e.g. curing, bleaching, blanching, cutting, drying, cleaning, grading, packing, transportation and storage, including disinfestation and fumigation), processing establishment, processing technology and practices (e.g. grinding, blending, freezing and freeze-drying, treatments to reduce the microbial load), packaging and storage of spices and dried aromatic herbs. (*This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX/RCP 42:1995, Code of hygienic practice for spices and dried aromatic herbs which has been technically revised)*

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

This Uganda Standard applies to canned pineapple.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for bread intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 281:2006, Bread – Specification, which has been technically revised.)*

This standard was Published on 2013-09-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2019-03-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

52. US CAC RCP 45: 1997, Code of Practice for the Reduction of Aflatoxin B_1 in Raw Materials and Supplemental Feeding stuffs For Milk Producing Animals

This Uganda Standard provides recommended practices for the reduction of Aflatoxin B_1 in raw materials and supplemental feeding stuffs for milk producing animals to reduce the risk of exposure to Aflatoxin M_1 from milk and milk products.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

a) waters (including packaged water, flavoured drinking water and packaged natural mineral waters);
b) fruit juice drinks;
c) fruit juices and nectars;

d) vegetable juices and nectars;
e) herbal juices (ready to drink and concentrates); and
f) cereal based beverages.

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

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

prevention and reduction of mycotoxin contamination in cereals (Second Edition), which has been technically revised].

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

61. US 51:2021, Mayonnaise — Specification

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

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

This Code of practice applies to the growing, harvesting, handling, production, processing, storage, transportation and retail of fish, shellfish and aquatic invertebrates and products thereof from marine and freshwater sources that are intended for human consumption. This Code also deals with the distribution and retail display of fish and fishery products.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and test for compounded feeds used as a sole source of nutrients for: pig starter feed; pig growers feed; pig finishing feed; and lactating sow feed. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 811:2009, Pig feeds – Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

68. **US EAS 56:2022, Fresh mushrooms — Specification**

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

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

(*Castanea* spp.), pistachio nuts (*Pistacia* spp.) and walnuts (*Juglans* spp.).

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

72. US EAS 60:2013, Peanut butter – Specification (2nd Edition)

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

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

This Uganda standard applies to canned raspberries.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

74. US CAC/GL 61-2007, Guidelines on the application of general principles of food hygiene to the control of Listeria monocytogenes in foods

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines and control measures that can be used to minimize and/or prevent the contamination and/or the growth of Listeria monocytogenes in ready-to-eat foods throughout the food chain, from primary production through consumption.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

77. US EAS 62-1:2017, Fish handling and processing — Code of practice — Part 1: Fresh fish

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the handling and processing of fresh fish intended for human consumption**.**

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

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

This Uganda Standard applies to canned strawberries.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

80. US CAC/RCP 63-2007, Code of practice for prevention and reduction of ochratoxin A contamination in wine

This Uganda Standard lays down practices undertaken to prevent and reduce ochratoxin A contamination in wine from production and harvesting through processing and packaging.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

85. US EAS 66-4: 2022, Tomato products — Specification — Part 4: Tomato concentrates (paste and puree) (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for tomato concentrates (paste and puree). *(This second edition will cancel and replace the first edition, US EAS 66-4:2017, Tomato products — Specification — Part 4: Tomato concentrates (paste and puree), which has been technically revised*, Upon publication of a legal Notice*).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

91. US EAS 68-2-2:2006 Milk and milk products — Methods of microbiological examination ─ Part 2-2: Enumeration of coliforms ─ Most probable number technique at 30 °C

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

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for pasteurized milk obtained from raw cow milk. *(This standard cancels and replaces the second edition (US EAS 69:2006), Pasteurized milk – Specification, which has been technically revised)*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

97. US EAS 72:2021, Processed cereal-based foods for older infants and

young children — Specification (2nd Edition)

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

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

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

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen peaches of the species *Prunus persica* L. offered for

direct consumption without further processing, except repacking, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

104. US EAS 76:2000 Tomato products - Test methods

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

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the prevention and reduction of arsenic contamination in rice based on source directed measures and good

agricultural practices. It also provides guidance on monitoring and risk communication.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

109. US EAS 78:2000 Milk-based baby foods – Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements for infant milk-based foods. This standard does not include foods covered by the standards for infant formula, for processed cereal-based foods for infants and children and for canned baby foods.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

This Uganda Standard applies to canned fruit cocktail.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

111. US EAS 81-1:2006 Milk powders ─ Methods of analysis ─ Part 1: Determination of ash and alkalinity

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

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

112. US EAS 81─7:2006 Milk powders - Assessment of heat class - Heat-number reference method

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

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

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

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

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for millet flour obtained from pearl millet of varieties (cultivars) "souna" and "sanio" grown from *Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) *R.Br. proso* millet grown from *Panicum miliaceum* and finger millet grown from *Eleusine coracana* (L.) Gaertner intended for human consumption. It does

not apply to grits obtained from pearl millet. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 89:2011, Millet flour — Specification (1st Edition), that has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

This Uganda Standard applies to products designated as "Cooked Pork Shoulder" packaged in any suitable packaging material. It does not apply to cooked pork shoulder products with compositional characteristics different from those specified. These products shall be designated with a qualifying statement which describes the true nature in such a way that it does not mislead the consumer and that it does not lead to confusion with products covered by this standard. *[This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 97:1981 (Revision 1991), Standard for cooked cured pork shoulder, which has been technically revised]*.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

132. US EAS 99:2019, Spices and condiments — Terminology

This Uganda Standard provides the list of botanical names of plant classification under spices and condiments. This standard gives the part of the plant used, the common English and available Swahili names of the spices and condiments. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 676:1995, Spices and condiments – Botanical nomenclature, which has been withdrawn).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

This Uganda Standard applies to canned tropical fruit salad.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

140. US EAS 109:2018, Potable spirit — Specification (3rd Edition)

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

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

141. US EAS 110:2022, Cigarettes — Specification

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

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 1999-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 1999-07-31.

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

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

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

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

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

This standard was published on on 1999-07-31.

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

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

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

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

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

This standard was published on on 1999-07-31.

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

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

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

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

This Uganda Standard specifies a potentiometric method for the measurement of the pH of a sodium chloride solution, of concentration 100 g/L, and for the determination of total alkalinity. The method is applicable to products of total alkalinity content, expressed as Na_2CO_3, of lower than 1000mg/kg.

This standard was published on on 1999-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 1999-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 1999-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 1999-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for operational Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) based food safety systems which ensure the safety of foodstuffs during production, preparation, processing, manufacturing, packaging,

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

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 1999-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

162. US EAS 139:2018, Fortified wine — Specification (3rd Edition)

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

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

163. US EAS 140:2018, Sparkling wine — Specification (3rd Edition)

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

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

165. US CODEX STAN 141:1983, Standard for cocoa (cacao) mass (cocoa/chocolate Liquor) and cocoa cake

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

166. US EAS 141:2018, Whisky — Specification (3rd Edition)

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

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

167. US EAS 142:2018, Vodka — Specification (3rd Edition)

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

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

168. US EAS 143:2018, Brandy — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for brandy, fruit brandy and blended brandy. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 143:2014, Brandy — Specification, which *has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

170. US EAS 144:2018, Neutral spirit — Specification (3rd Edition)

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

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

171. US EAS 145:2018, Gin — Specification (3rd Edition)

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

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

This Uganda Standard applies to canned chestnuts and chestnut puree.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

173. US EAS 146:2018, Rum — Specification (3rd Edition)

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

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for vinegar from natural sources intended for human consumption. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US 212-1:2000/EAS 147-1, Vinegar – Specification Part 1: Vinegar from natural sources, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

This Uganda Standard applies to canned mangoes.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2000-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2000-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

This Uganda Standard applies to vegetable protein products (VPP) intended for use in foods, which are prepared by various separation and extraction processes from proteins from vegetable sources other than single cell protein

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 10,000

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

This standard prescribes methods for determination of arsenic.Modified Gutzeit method of test for arsenic shall be employed in cases, where arsenic content is not needed and only knowledge of limit is desired. In cases where the actual arsenic content is to be determined, silver diethyldithiocarbamate method shall be followed. The method is applicable to quantities of arsenic (As) greater than 1 μg.

This standard was published on on 2000-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

196. US CODEX STAN 204:1997, Standard for mangosteens

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.*STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000*

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

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

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2000-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

This Uganda Standard applies to shoots of commercial varieties of asparagus grown from *Asparagus officinalis* L., of the *Liliaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation

and packaging. Asparagus for industrial processing is excluded

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for bone meal used in animal feeds. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 231:2001, Bone meal for compounding animal feeds— Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2000-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 10,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 10,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

This standard specifies a method of sampling fruits, vegetables and their products, forming the subject of

international trade, with a view to determining the quality or particular characteristics of the goods

This standard was published on on 2000-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

243. US CODEX STAN 284:1971 (Revision in 2010), Standard for Whey 60Cheeses

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

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for fresh cut flowers.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

246. US CODEX STAN 288:1976 (Revision in 2010), Standard for cream and prepared creams

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

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

for whey powders which has been technically revised)

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

This Uganda Standard applies to edible acid casein, edible rennet casein and edible caseinate, intended for direct consumption or further processing.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 10,000

250. US EAS 297:2013, Edible soya bean oil – Specification/ Corrigendum 1:2020 (2nd Edition)

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

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

251. US EAS 299:2013, Edible sunflower oil – Specification/Corrigendum 1:2020 (2nd Edition)

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

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

253. US EAS 301:2013, Edible palm oil – Specification/ Corrigendum 1:2020 (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for virgin and refined edible palm oil derived from fruit (mesocarp) of the palm *(Elaeis guineensis*). This standard does not

cover crude palm oil subject to further processing in order to render it suitable for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 173:2000, Standard specifications for edible palm oil which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2002-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

257. US EAS 304:2013, Edible corn oil – Specification/ Corrigendum 1:2020 (2nd Edition)

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

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

262. US 314-4:2001/EAS 216-4 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test Part 4: Estimation of content of carbonyl compounds present in moderate amounts - Titrimetric method

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

272. US 317:2001/EAS 213 Liquid chemical products for industrial use - Determination of absolute density at 20 ºC

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPLULSORY PRICE: 40,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPLULSORY PRICE: 40,000

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

This Uganda Standard applies to the fish oils described in section 2 that are presented in a state for human consumption. For the purpose of this Standard, the term fish oils refers to oils derived from fish and shellfish as defined in section 2 of the Code of Practice for Fish and Fishery Products (CAC/RCP 52-2003). This standard only applies to fish oils used in food and in food supplements where those are regulated as foods.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 10,000

280. US CXS 330-2018, Standard for aubergines

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

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

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

282. US 330:2022, Cereals, pulses and other food grains — Nomenclature (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard lists the botanical names of the main species of cereals, pulses and other food grains. (This standard cancels and replaces, the first edition US 330:2001, Cereals, pulses and other food grains – Nomenclature).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

283. US 331:2022, Cereals — Vocabulary (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines terms relating to cereals. (This standard cancels and replaces, , the first edition, US 331:2001, Cereals – Vocabulary).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

288. US EAS 348:2021, Glossary of terms used in confectionery trade

This Uganda Standard defines the various terms used in the industries concerned with the confectionery trade. (This standard cancels and replaces US 422:2002 Glossary of terms used in confectionery, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

289. US EAS 349:2014, Liquid glucose (glucose syrup) – Specification

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

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

290. US EAS 350:2014, Hard boiled sweets – Specification

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

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

291. US 351:2001 Sorghum – Determination of tannin content

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for chewing gum. This standard also applies to bubble gum. *(This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition, US*

EAS 352:2014, Chewing gum and bubble gum – Specification, which has been technically revised

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

296. US 367: 2001/EAS 82, Milled cereal products – Methods of test (General methods)

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on on 2001-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

298. US 395:2002 Specification for wheat semolina

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

This standard was published on 2002-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for organic production. It covers plant production, animal husbandry, aquaculture, sustainable fisheries, bee-keeping, the harvesting of wild products, and the processing and labelling of the products therefrom. It does not cover procedures for verification such as

inspection or certification of products. *(This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition US EAS 456:2007, Organic products standard which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

300. US 472:2002 Specification for durum wheat semolina

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

This standard was published on 2002-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

301. US 473:2002 Specification for durum wheat flour

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

This standard was published on 2002-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

303. US ISO 542:1990 Oilseeds – Sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of sampling oilseeds.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

304. US 568: 2023, Packaging for the international transport of fresh or refrigerated fruits and vegetables — Recommendations (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard lays down the recommendations for the dimensions and mechanical strength characteristics of rectangular packagings usable on one or both types of standardized pallets (800 mm x 1 200 mm and 1 000 mm x 1 200 mm), together with the tests to be passed. This standard applies to single use packagings, whatever the nature of the constituent material or materials (woods, paperboard and plastics materials), used for the dispatch or storage of fruit or vegetables. It also applies to cold storage or long-term storage. This standard does not apply to long distance transport by sea. *(This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, US 568:2005, Packaging for the international transport of fresh or refrigerated fruit and vegetables — Recommendations, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

305. US 569: 2023, Fresh fruits and vegetables — Guidelines for labelling (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the labelling of consignments of fresh fruit and vegetables to which common standards apply in accordance with the provisions of those standards in connection with "labelling".

NOTE The application of these guidelines does not exempt exporting companies from complying with the specific laws and regulations relating to the descriptive labelling of produce in force in importing countries.

The packer and/or dispatcher are responsible for marking in the exporting country. These guidelines do not apply to the labelling of pre-packaged units for direct sale to the consumer. *(This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, US 569:2005, Fresh fruits and vegetables — Guidelines for labelling, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

308. US 615:2006 Soya beans – Specification

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

This standard was published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 10,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

311. US 640:2021, Dried fruits and vegetables — Code of practice for production, handling and processing (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard applies to fruits and vegetables that have been dried by natural or artificial means or a combination of both. This code does not apply to fruits commonly known as "dehydrated fruits" with moisture content not exceeding 5 %. (This standard cancels and replaces US 640:2006, *Code of Practice for the production, handling and processing of solar dried fruits* and US 570:2006, *Code of practice for the production, handling and processing of solar dried fruits*, which are hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

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

This code of practice applies to apiary management operations like siting and maintenance of hives and harvesting and processing of bee products. This code of practice does not cover specifications of products like honey, wax, and hives among others.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

314. US ISO 659:2009, Oilseeds — Determination of oil content (Reference method) (2nd Edition)

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

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

315. US ISO 660:2020, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of acid value and acidity (3rd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies three methods (two titrimetric and one potentiometric) for the determination of acidity in animal and vegetable fats and oils, hereinafter referred to as "fats". The acidity is expressed preferably as acid value or, alternatively, as acidity calculated conventionally. This document is applicable to refined and crude vegetable or animal fats and oils, soap stock fatty acids or technical fatty acids. It does not apply to waxes. Since the methods are completely non-specific, they do not apply to differentiating between mineral acids, free fatty acids

and other organic acids. The acid value, therefore, includes any mineral acids that are present. Milk and milk products (or fat coming from milk and milk products) are excluded from the scope of this document. (This standard cancels and replaces the second edition, US ISO 660:2009, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of acid value and acidity, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

317. US ISO 662:2016, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of moisture and volatile matter content (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination, by drying, of the moisture and volatile matter content of animal or vegetable fats and oils:

- method A, using a sand bath or hotplate;
- method B, using a drying oven applicable only to non-drying fats and oils with an acid value less than 4. Under no circumstances are lauric oils be analysed by this method.

Method B is applicable only to non-drying fats and oils with an acid value less than 4. Under no circumstances are lauric oils be analysed by this method. Milk and milk products (or fat obtained from milk and milk products) are excluded from the scope of this standard. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 662:2009, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of moisture and volatile matter content, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

320. US ISO 707:2008, Milk and milk products – Guidance on sampling (2nd Edition)

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

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for handling and transportation of live animals for slaughter. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 733:2007, Requirements for handling and transportation of slaughter animals (1st Edition), that has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

326. US ISO 735:1977, Oilseed residues — Determination of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid, from residues (excluding compounded products) obtained by the extraction of oil from oilseeds by pressure or solvent.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

This Uganda Standard defines the recommended principles for dealing with contaminants and toxins in food and feed, and specifies the maximum levels and associated sampling plans for contaminants and natural toxicants in food and feed. This standard includes only maximum levels of contaminants and natural toxicants in feed in cases where the contaminated feed can be transferred to food of animal origin and can be relevant to public health. *[This standard cancels and replaces US 738:2017, General standard for contaminants and toxins in food and feed (5th Edition), which has been technically revised]*.

This standard was published on 2019-03-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for varieties of fresh sweet cassava roots of Manihot esculenta Crantz, of the Euphorbiaceae family, to be supplied to the consumer, intended for direct human consumption. Cassava root intended for industrial processing is excluded. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard, EAS 738:2010 and it cancels and replaces US 598:2007, Fresh cassava storage roots – Specification).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for dried cassava chips intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard, EAS 739:2010 and it cancels and replaces US 579:2007, Dried cassava chips – Specification).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for cassava flour, which is obtained from the processing of cassava (Manihot esculenta Crantz) intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard, EAS 740:2010 and it cancels and replaces US 347:2007, Cassava flour – Specification).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for crisps made from sweet varieties of cassava (Manihot esculenta Crantz). (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 707:2007, Cassava crisps – Specification, which has been revised)

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for deep fried potato chips ready for consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 702:2007, Fried potato chips – Specification, which has been revised).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2011-11-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for methods of sampling and test for dry chickpeas of the varieties (cultivars) grown from *Cicer arietinum* Linn. intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 754:2011, Chickpeas – Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

347. US EAS 757:2019, Sorghum grains — Specification (3rd Edition)

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

348. US 757:2017, Ammonium sulphate nitrate fertilizer — Specification (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for ammonium sulphate nitrate (ASN) fertilizer. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 757:2007, Ammonium sulphate nitrate fertilizer — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

351. US 759:2017, Monoammonium phosphate (MAP) and Diammonium phosphate (DAP) fertilizer — Specification (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for Monoammonium phosphate (MAP) and Diammonium phosphate (DAP) fertilizers. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 759:2007, Monoammonium phosphate (MAP) and diammonium phosphate fertilizer — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 761:2011, Dry split peas – Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

356. US ISO 762:2003, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of mineral impurities content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the mineral impurities content (impurities generally originating from the soil) of fruit and vegetable products.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

357. US ISO 763:2003, Fruit and Vegetable Products — Determination of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the hydrochloric-acid-insoluble ash yielded by fruit and vegetable products. The method serves for the determination of siliceous impurities, together with the silica endogenous to the plant.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

358. US EAS 763:2013, Faba beans – Specification (2nd Edition)

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

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

360. US ISO 765:2016, Pesticides considered not to require common names

This Uganda Standard gives a list of certain pesticide chemicals with reasonably short and distinctive chemical names or trivial names already known, to

which it is deemed unnecessary to assign recommended common names at present.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for brown rice of the varieties grown from *Oryza spp*., intended for human consumption or for processing to milled rice. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 765:2011, Brown rice – Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

365. US EAS 770: 2022, Fortified sugar — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for fortified light brown sugar, fortified brown sugar, fortified plantation (mill) white sugar and fortified refined white sugar intended for human consumption. This standard does not cover sugar intended for industrial use. *(This second edition will cancel and replace the first edition, US EAS 770:2012, Fortified sugar — Specification, which has been technically revised,* Upon publication of a legal Notice*).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

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

366. US EAS 771:2012, Fresh sweetpotato — Specification

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

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

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

367. US EAS 772:2012, Dried sweetpotato chips — Specification

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

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

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

368. US EAS 773:2012, Sweetpotato flour — Specification

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

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

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

369. US EAS 774:2012, Sweetpotato crisps – Specification

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

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

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

370. US EAS 775:2012, Production and handling of fresh ware potato — Code of practice

This Uganda Standard provides recommended practices for the production, storage, packaging and transportation of fresh ware potato *(Solanum tuberosum* L.*)* tubers intended for human consumption.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

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

371. US EAS 776:2012, Production and handling of fresh cassava — Code of practice

This Uganda Standard provides recommended practices for the production, storage, packaging and transportation of fresh cassava intended for human consumption.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

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

372. US EAS 777:2012, Code of practice for reduction of acrylamide in potato products

This Uganda Standard provides recommended practices for reducing the formation of acrylamide in potato products.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

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

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

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

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for powdered silver cyprinid (Mukene) of the species Rastrineobola argentea, intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 780:2012, *Powdered silver cyprinid (Mukene) — Specification*, which is hereby withdrawn)

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

379. US EAS 781:2012, Biscuits — Specification

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

and replaces US 556:2006, Biscuits — Specification, which has been technically revised.)

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

383. US EAS 797: 2022, Vitamin and mineral supplement — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for vitamin and mineral supplement intended for use in supplementing the normal/daily diet with vitamins and/or minerals for human consumption. This Standard covers vitamin and mineral supplement in concentrated forms of those nutrients singly or in combinations, marketed in forms such as capsules, tablets, powders, paste and solutions. This Standard does not cover foods for special dietary uses and the lipid based products containing vitamins and minerals. (*This second edition will cancel and replace the first edition US EAS 797:2013, Vitamin and mineral supplement — Specification, which has been technically revised,* Upon publication of a legal Notice*).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

384. US EAS 798: 2022, Lipid food supplement — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for lipid food supplement used for complementing the normal/daily diet with essential fatty acids. This standard covers lipid food supplements primarily providing essential fatty acids which may contain vitamins and/or minerals presented in forms such as capsules, paste or liquid.

The product may be taken directly or added to another food with the primary objective of increasing the energy content of the food and provide essential fatty acids. This standard does not cover foods for special dietary uses. *(This second edition will cancel and replace the first edition US EAS 798:2013, Lipid food supplements – Requirements, which has been technically revised*, Upon publication of a legal Notice*).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the nutrition labelling of foods. The standard applies to the nutrition labeling of all foods except for foods for special dietary uses. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 500:2003, Requirements for nutrition labelling of foods, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for claims made on a food irrespective of whether or not the food is covered by an individual East African Standard. (*This standard cancels and replaces US*

566:2006, Use of nutrition claims – Requirements, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

393. US 813:2009, Rabbit feeds — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for rabbit feeds.

This standard was published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

394. US 815:2009, Cat feeds — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for cat feeds.

This standard was published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

397. US EAS 819:2014, Molasses – Specification

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

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

402. US EAS 824:2015, Soybean seed — Requirements for certification

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

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

403. US EAS 825:2015, Groundnut seed — Requirements for certification

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

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

407. US EAS 829:2015, Transport of live fish seeds for aquaculture purposes – Code of practice

This Uganda Standard prescribes conditions for the handling and transportation of live fish seeds for aquaculture purposes.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

410. US EAS 832:2022, Fish industry — Operational cleanliness and hygiene — Guidelines (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for operational cleanliness and hygiene in the fish industry. (This standard will cancel and replace, upon publication of the Legal Notice, the first edition, US EAS 832:2015, Fish industry — Operational cleanliness and hygiene — Guideline).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

411. US EAS 833:2022, Processing and handling of dried fish and fish products — Code of practice (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for processing and handling of dried fish and fish products intended for human consumption. (This standard will cancel and replace, upon publication of the Legal Notice, the first edition, US EAS 833:2015, Processing and handling of dried fish and fish products — Code of practice).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

412. US EAS 834:2022, Processing and handling of salted fish and fish products — Code of practice (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for processing and handling of salted fish and fish products intended for human consumption. (This standard will cancel and replace, upon publication of the Legal Notice, the first edition, US EAS 834:2015, Processing and handling of salted fish and fish products — Code of practice).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fish sausages intended

for human consumption. This standard applies to fresh fish sausage, smoked fish sausage, dried fish sausage and fermented fish sausage.

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for non-alcoholic malted cereal beverages. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 871:2011, Malted cereal beverages — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

420. US ISO 873:1980, Peaches – Guide to cold storage

This Uganda Standard describes methods for obtaining conditions for the successful cold storage of varieties of peaches (peaches, nectarines and clingstone peaches) obtained from *Prunus Persica* Sieb. and Zuce. immediately after picking until their use in the fresh state.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

421. US ISO 874:1980, Fresh fruits and vegetables — Sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of sampling fresh fruits and vegetables, forming the subject of international trade, with a view to determining the quality or particular characteristics of the goods.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

422. US EAS 874:2017, Processing and handling of prawns and shrimp — Code of practice

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for processing and handling of prawns or shrimps intended for human consumption.

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for dried fruits offered for direct consumption, or intended to be mixed with other products for direct consumption without further processing, including for catering purposes or for repackaging, if required. It does not apply to dried fruits that are processed by frying, roasting or intended for further/industrial processing. This standard does not apply to vegetables and herbs for which specific standards have been declared. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 877:2011, *Dried fruits — Specification*, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fruits chips and crisps prepared by either deep frying or baking offered for direct consumption or for further processing, including for catering purposes or for repackaging if

required. It does not apply to dried fruits or crisps which have been produced by drying processes for which other standards apply. (This standard cancels and replaces US 882:2011, *Fruit chips and crisps — Specification*, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for raw and roasted groundnuts of the fruit of the plant *Arachis hypogea* intended for direct human consumption. This standard applies to shelled raw and roasted/fried groundnuts kernels. It does not apply to groundnuts for further processing. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 57-1:2000, Groundnuts (peanuts) — Specification — Part 1: Raw groundnuts for table use and for oil milling and US EAS 57-2:2000, Groundnuts (peanuts) — Specification — Part 2: Roasted groundnuts, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

433. US 890:2011 Dried tomatoes – Specification

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

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

434. US 891:2011 Dried carrots – Specification

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

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for frozen lobster tails of all the species of the genera *Panulirus*, *Thunnus* and *Peurulus* intended for human consumption.

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

442. US EAS 898:2017, Processing and handling of smoked fish, smoke-flavoured fish, smoke-dried fish and smoked fish products — Code of practice

This Standard provides guidelines for processing, handling and storing of smoked fish, smoke-flavoured fish, smoke-dried fish and smoked fish products intended for human consumption. This code of practice applies to all fish species.

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2017-6-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

444. US EAS 900:2017, Cereals and pulses — Sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the dynamic or static sampling, by manual or mechanical means, for assessment of compliance to East African standards for cereals, pulses and their products. It is not applicable to seed grain.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

445. US EAS 901:2017, Cereals and pulses — Test methods

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test methods for cereals, pulses and their products.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

450. US 908:2013, Nutrient-concentrated foods for therapeutic uses – Specification

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

This standard was published on 2013-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for urea fertilizer. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 756:2017, Urea fertilizer – Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

456. US EAS 913:2019, Solid fertilizers — Methods of sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for drawing test samples from bags, as well as drawing samples of bulk material from wagon, truck loads or from flowing streams and from transfer.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

457. US EAS 915:2019, Ghee — Specification

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

458. US EAS 916:2019, Ginger — Specification

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

459. US EAS 917:2019, Turmeric — Specification

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

460. US EAS 918:2019, Cloves — Specification

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

462. US EAS 920:2019, Tea masala — Specification

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

467. US 923:2013, Code of practice for Horticulture Industry

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the responsible and safe production of both edible and ornamental horticultural products. The code also applies to the procurement of inputs and placing in the market of all horticultural products.

This standard was published on 2013-07-31.

STATUS: VOLNTARY PRICE: 80,000

468. US ISO 927:1982, Spices and condiments - Determination of extraneous matter content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of extraneous matter in spices and condiments.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

469. US ISO 928:1997, Spices and condiments — Determination of total ash

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of total ash from spices and condiments

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

470. US ISO 930:1997, Spices and condiments — Determination of acid-insoluble ash

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of acid-insoluble ash from spices and condiments

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

471. US ISO 931:1980, Green bananas – Guide to storage and transport

This Uganda Standard describes conditions for the successful keeping, with or without artificial cooling, of green bananas, *Musa* sp., in the preclimacteric phase during storage before transport from the place of production to the place of consumption and during maritime transport.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

472. US ISO 936:1998, Meat and meat products — Determination of total ash

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total ash from all kinds of meat and meat products, including poultry.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

473. US ISO 937:1978, Meat and meat products — Determination of nitrogen content (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the nitrogen content of meat and meat products.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

474. US ISO 939:1980, Spices and condiments — Determination of moisture content - Entrainment method

This Uganda Standard specifies an entrainment method for the determination of the moisture content of spices and condiments

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

476. US ISO 941:1980, Spices and condiments — Determination of cold water soluble extract

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of cold water-soluble extract in spices and condiments.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

477. US EAS 945:2019, Pickles — Specification

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

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE:20,000

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

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

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

products which are clearly intended or labelled as intended for special dietary uses;

reduced sugar products or those with a very low sugar content; and

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

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

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE:20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

481. US ISO 948:1980, Spices and condiments — Sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of sampling Spices and condiments

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

482. US ISO 949:1987, Cauliflower – Guide to cold storage and refrigerated transport

This Uganda Standard describes methods for obtaining conditions for the successful cold storage and long-distance refrigerated transport of cauliflowers of various varieties derived from *Brassica oleracea* Linnaeus var. *botrytis* Linnaeus subvar. *cauliflora* A.P. Decandolle, intended either for direct consumption or for industrial processing.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

483. US 952:2013, Amaranth grain — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for whole grains obtained from *Amaranthus caudutus, A. hypochondaricus* and *A. cruentus* intended for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

484. US 953:2013, Amaranth flour — Specification

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

This standard was published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

494. US 979: 2023, Breakfast cereals — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for breakfast cereals intended for human consumption. *(This second edition will cancel and replace the first edition, US 979:2013, Breakfast cereals — Specification, which has been technically revised,* Upon publication of a legal Notice*).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for herbal tea. (This

standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 980:2013, Herbal tea — Specification).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

496. US 983: 2023, Banana (Matooke) flour — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for EAH (East African Highland) banana (*Matooke*) flour for human consumption. *(This second edition will cancel and replace the first edition, US 983:2014, Banana (Matooke) flour — Specification, which has been technically revised*, Upon publication of a legal Notice*).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

497. US 985:2014, Apple — Specification

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

This standard was published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

501. US EAS 992:2020, Beeswax — Specification

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

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2021-03-02
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

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

This standard was published on 2021-03-02
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

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

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for food grade aspartame (INS 951) for the food industry. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1926:2019, Food grade aspartame — *Specification which is hereby withdrawn).*

This standard was published on 2021-03-02
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

506. US EAS 997:2020, Baker's yeast — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for baker's yeast. (This standard cancels and replaces, US 1902:2017, Baker's yeast — Specification which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

507. US 997: 2023, Cooking banana (Matooke) — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for cooking banana (*Matooke*) grown from *Musa* spp. (AAA-EAH) and of family *Musaceae* to be supplied raw to the consumer. *(This second edition will cancel and replace the first edition, US 997:2014, Cooking banana (Matooke) — Specification, which has been technically revised,* Upon publication of a legal Notice*).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

508. US 998: 2023, Plantain (Gonja) — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for plantain (*Gonja*) (AAB genome) banana grown from *Musa* spp. (AAA-B) and of family *Musaceae*. *(This second edition will cancel and replace the first edition, US 998:2014, Plantain (gonja) — Specification, which has been technically revised,* Upon publication of a legal Notice*).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

509. US EAS 1000:2021, Raw cashew nut — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for in-shell raw cashew nut obtained from the cashew tree (Anacardium occidentale, L.) for further processing. This standard does not apply to raw cashew kernels.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

510. US EAS 1001:2021, Raw cashew kernels — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for raw cashew kernels derived from raw cashew nut of the cashew tree (Anacardium occidentale, L.) intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1704:2017, Raw cashew nuts — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

511. US EAS 1002:2021, Roasted cashew kernels — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for roasted cashew kernels obtained from nuts of cashew tree (Anacardium occidentale, L) intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1705:2017, Roasted cashew nuts — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

512. US EAS 1003:2021, Cashew butter — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for cashew butter derived from kernels of cashew tree (Anacardium occidentale, L) intended for human consumption.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

513. US EAS 1004:2021, Raw macadamia kernels — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for raw macadamia kernels of varieties grown from Macadamia integrifolia, Macadamia tetraphylla, Macadamia ternifolia and their hybrids, intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1702:2017, *Raw macadamia nuts — Specification*, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

514. US EAS 1005:2021, Roasted macadamia kernel — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for roasted macadamia of varieties (cultivars) grown from Macadamia integrifolia, Macadamia tetraphylla and Macadamia ternifolia, and their hybrids intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1703:2017, Roasted macadamia nuts — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

515. US EAS 1006:2021, Sesame seed (simsim) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for sesame seed (Sesamun indicum. L.) intended for human consumption. (This

standard cancels and replaces US 1628:2016, Sesame — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

516. US EAS 1007:2021, Chia seed — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for chia seed (Salvia hispanica L.) intended for human consumption. This standard does not apply to chia seed for planting. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1603:2016, Chia seed — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

517. US EAS 1008:2021, Fermented (cultured) milk — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for fermented (cultured) milk for human consumption. This standard does not apply to yoghurt covered in EAS 33. (This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 243:2003, Standard for fermented milks, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

518. US EAS 1009:2021, Gouda cheese — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for Gouda cheese intended for direct consumption or for further processing. (This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 266-1966 (Revision in 2013), Standard for Gouda, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

519. US EAS 1010:2021, Cottage cheese — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cottage cheese intended for direct consumption and for further processing. (This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 273-1968 (Revision 2010), Cottage cheese, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

520. US EAS 1011:2021, Cheddar cheese — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cheddar cheese intended for direct consumption or for further processing. (This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 263-1966 (Revision in 2013), Standard for Cheddar, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

521. US EAS 1012:2021, Mozzarella cheese — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for mozzarella cheese intended for direct consumption or for further processing. (This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 262-2006 (Revision in 2013), Standard for Mozzarella, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

522. US EAS 1013:2021, Cream cheese — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cream cheese for direct consumption and for further processing. (This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 275-1973 (Revision in 2010), Standard for Cream Cheese, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

523. US EAS 1023:2021, Food fortification premix and fortificants — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for food fortification premix and fortificants intended for use in wheat flour, maize flour, composite flour, blended flour, sugar, salt, fat spreads and edible fats and oils.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

524. US EAS 1024:2021, Fortified composite flour — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fortified composite flour intended for human consumption.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

525. US EAS 1025:2021, Monitoring and sampling of premixes and fortified foods — Guidelines

This Uganda Standard provides the guidelines for monitoring, sampling and documentation of nutrient premixes and fortified foods. This standard is applicable to premixes, fortified flours, edible salt, sugar, fat spreads, edible fats and oils and any other fortified food product.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

526. US EAS 1026: 2021, Minced meat — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for minced meat intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US 931:2019, Minced meat — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

527. US EAS 1027:2021, Bacon — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for bacon.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

528. US EAS 1028:2021, Ham — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for ham. The standard applies to the product that is cured and may be smoked or cooked, spiced and/or flavoured. (This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 96:1981(Revision: 2015), *Standard for cooked cured ham*, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

529. US EAS 1029:2021, Rabbit meat (carcass and cuts) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for rabbit meat (carcass and cuts) intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US 2028:2019, Rabbit meat (carcasses and cuts) — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn)

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

530. US EAS 1030:2021, Cocoa beans — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cocoa beans (Theobroma cacao Linnaeus) intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 2451:1973, *Cocoa beans — Specification*, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

531. US EAS 1031:2021, Cocoa powder and cocoa powder mixture — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cocoa powder and cocoa powder mixture intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 105:1981, Standard for cocoa powders (cocoas) and dry mixtures of cocoa and sugars, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

532. US EAS 1032:2021, Cocoa butter for food industry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cocoa butter intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 86:1981, *Standard for cocoa butter*, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

533. US EAS 1033:2021, Chocolate and chocolate products — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for chocolate and chocolate products intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1541:2013, Chocolate and chocolate products – Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

534. US EAS 1034: 2022, Wheat seed — Requirements for certification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the certification requirements for pre-basic, basic and certified seed of wheat (*Triticum aestivum* subspp. *aestivum*.). It includes requirements for eligible varieties, application for certification, field, field inspection, seed sampling, laboratory testing, certificates, packaging, labelling and post-control plot.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

535. US EAS 1036: 2022, Rice seed — Requirements for certification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the certification requirements for pre-basic, basic and certified seed of rice (*Oryza sativa* L.). It includes requirements for eligible varieties, application for certification, field, field inspection, seed sampling, laboratory testing, certificates, packaging, labelling and post-control plot.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

536. US EAS 1037: 2022, Finger millet seed — Requirements for certification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the certification requirements for pre-basic, basic and certified seed of finger millet (*Eleucine coracana* L.). It includes requirements for eligible varieties, application for certification, field, field inspection, seed sampling, laboratory testing, certificates, packaging, labelling and post-control plot.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

537. US EAS 1038:2022, Cotton seed — Requirements for certification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the certification requirements for pre-basic, basic and certified seed of cultivated cotton (*Gossypium* spp.). It includes requirements for eligible varieties, application for certification, field, field inspection, seed sampling, laboratory testing, certificates, packaging, labelling and post-control plot.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

538. US EAS 1039: 2022, Common bean seed — Requirements for certification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the certification requirements for pre-basic, basic and certified seed of common bean (Phaseolus vulgaris L.). It includes requirements for eligible varieties, application for certification, field, field inspection, seed sampling, laboratory testing, certificates, packaging, labelling and post-control plot.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

539. US EAS 1040:2022, Cassava pellets — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for cassava pellets obtained from cassava (Manihot esculenta Crantz) intended for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

540. US EAS 1041:2022, Dried cassava leaves — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for dried cassava leaves, obtained from fresh cassava (Manihot esculenta Crantz) leaves intended for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

541. US EAS 1059: 2022, Processed cultivated edible mushrooms — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for processed cultivated edible mushrooms intended for human consumption or for other use in the food industry. *(This standard will cancel and replace US 894: 2011, Dried edible mushrooms — Specification, which has been withdrawn,* Upon publication of a legal Notice.*)*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

542. US EAS 1062: 2022, Pumpkin pulp flour — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for pumpkin pulp flour intended for human consumption or for other use in the food industry.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

543. US EAS 1063:2022, Dried meat — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for dried meat intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1930:2019, Dried meat — Specification).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

544. US EAS 1076:2022, Cinnamon (Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for whole or ground (powdered) cinnamon which is the bark of the tree or shrub *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume intended for human consumption. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 6539:2014, Cinnamon (Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume) — Specification (2nd edition)).*

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

545. US EAS 1077:2022, Coriander (Coriandrum sativum L.), whole or ground (powdered) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for coriander seed (Coriandrum sativum L.), in the whole and ground (powdered) forms intended for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

546. US EAS 1078:2022, Cumin (Cuminum cyminum L.) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for whole and ground cumin (Cuminum cyminum L.) intended for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

547. US EAS 1079:2022, Mustard seed — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for seeds of white mustard (Sinapis alba or Brassica hirta), brown and yellow mustard (Brassica juncea) or black mustard (Brassica nigra). [This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 1237:1981, Mustard seed — Specification].

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

548. US EAS 1087: 2022, Flavoured coffee — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for flavoured coffee intended for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

549. US EAS 1088: 2022, Liquid coffee — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for liquid coffee intended for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

550. US EAS 1089: 2022, Coffee premix — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for coffee premix.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

551. US EAS 1090: 2022, Production, handling and processing of coffee — Code of practice (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the best practices during primary production, postharvest handling and processing of coffee to ensure its safety and quality for the purpose of coffee value chain sustainability.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

552. US ISO 1108, Spices and condiments — Determination of non-volatile ether extract

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the non-volatile ether extract in spices and condiments.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

553. US ISO 1114:1977, Cocoa beans – Cut test

This Uganda Standard specifies the "cut test" for cocoa beans.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

554. US ISO 1134:1993, Pears – Cold storage

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on conditions for the successful cold storage of varieties of pears (*Pyrus communis* Linnaeus) up to their use in the fresh state.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

555. US ISO 1208:1982, Spices and condiments — Determination of filth

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the quantitative determination of filth in spices and condiments.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

556. US ISO 1211:2010, Milk – Determination of fat content – Gravimetic method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of milk of good physicochemical quality. The method is applicable to raw cow milk, raw sheep milk, raw goat milk, reduced fat milk, skimmed milk, chemically preserved milk, and processed liquid milk.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

557. US ISO 1212:1995, Apples – Cold storage

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on conditions for the successful cold storage of apples (*Malus communis* L.).

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

558. US ISO 1442:1997, Meat and meat products — Determination of moisture content (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the moisture content of meat and meat products.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

559. US ISO 1443:1973, Meat and meat products — Determination of total fat content

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the total fat content of meat and meat Products

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

560. US ISO 1444:1996, Meat and meat products — Determination of free fat content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the free fat content of meat and meat products by means of extraction.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

561. US ARS 1482:2021, Granulated superphosphate fertilizers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling method and test methods for granulated superphosphate fertilizers.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

562. US ARS 1492:2021, Agricultural liming materials — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and tests for agricultural liming materials.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

563. US ARS 1497:2021, Blending fertilizers — Code of practice

This Uganda Standard is a code of practice that specifies the accepted practices in the blending of fertilizers.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

564. US 1502:2013, Fresh Bermuda onions — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for onions of varieties (cultivars) of Bermuda-Granex-Grano grown from *Allium cepa L.* to be supplied to the consumer in the natural state. This standard does not specify requirements for Bermuda onions for industrial processing.

This standard was published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

565. US 1503:2013, Fresh common green onions — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for fresh common green onions of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Allium fistulosum, Allium ascalonicum, Allium chinense* and other non-bulbing onion cultivars to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not specify requirements for green onions for industrial processing.

This standard was published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

566. US 1504:2013, Fresh Creole onions — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for Creole onions of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Allium cepa L.* to be supplied to the consumer in the natural state. This standard does not specify requirements for Creole onions for industrial processing.

This standard was published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

567. US 1534:2014, Liqueur — Specification

This Uganda standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for spirit-based liqueurs.

This standard was published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

568. US 1536:2013, Code of practice for prevention and reduction of Ochratoxin A in Coffee

This Uganda Standard specifies practices for the prevention and reduction of Ochratoxin A in Coffee (intended for human consumption) during production, processing, storage, and transportation

This standard was published on 2013-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

569. US 1545:2015, Soya beverage – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for soya beverage.

This standard was published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

570. US 1548: 2019 Raw goat milk — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for raw goat milk. *(This*

second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (US 1548:2013,), which has been technically revised)

This standard was published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

571. US 1558: 2023, Food snacks — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for food snacks. This standard does not apply to products for which individual product specific standards exist. (*This second edition will cancel and replace the first edition, US 1558:2015, Food grain snacks — Specification, which has been technically revised*, Upon publication of a legal Notice*).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

572. US ISO 1572:1980, Tea — Preparation of ground sample of known dry matter content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of preparing dry samples of tea and of determining its dry matter content for use in analytical determinations which require the results to be expressed on dry weight basis. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 294:2002/ISO 1572, Tea – Preparation of ground sample of known dry matter content, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

573. US ISO 1573:1980, Tea — Determination of loss in mass at 103 ˚C

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of loss in mass when tea is heated at 103 ˚C. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 295:2002/ISO 1573, Tea – Determination of loss in mass at 103 ˚C, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

574. US ISO 1575:1987, Tea — Determination of total ash

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of total ash from tea. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 297:2002/ISO 1575, Tea – Determination of total ash, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

575. US ISO 1576:1988, Tea — Determination of water-soluble ash and water-insoluble ash

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of water- soluble ash and water-insoluble ash of tea. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 298:2002/ISO 1576, Tea – Determination of water-soluble ash and water-insoluble ash, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

576. US 1576:2023, Biofertilizers — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for biofertilizers. This standard does not apply to conventional chemical fertilizers. (This second edition will cancel and replace the first edition, US 1576:2015, Biofertilizers

— Specification, which has been technically revised, Upon publication of a legal Notice).

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

577. US 1577:2015, Biopesticide – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for biopesticides. This standard does not cover requirements for conventional chemical pesticides and Plant Incorporated Protectants

This standard was published on 2015-06-30..

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

578. US ISO 1577:1987, Tea — Determination of acid-insoluble ash

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of acid-insoluble ash from tea. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 299:2002/ISO 1577, Tea – Determination of acid-insoluble ash, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

579. US 1584:2017, Organic fertilizer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for organic fertilizers.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

580. US 1597:2017, Flavoured milk — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for flavoured milk from cow, goat, camel, buffalo, or sheep milk. This standards does not apply to raw flavoured milk. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1597:2015, Flavoured UHT milk — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

581. US 1598:2022, Alcoholic beverages — Ready to drink — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for Ready to Drink alcoholic beverages (RTD). This standard does not apply to the following categories of products for which other standards apply: spirits, wines, liqueurs, beers, malt beverages, cider and perry, mead and distilled spirituous beverages. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 1598:2015, *Alcoholic beverages — Ready to drink — Specification*, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

582. US 1599: 2023, Pastry — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for pastry. *(This second edition will cancel and replace the first edition, US 1599:2015, Pastry — Specification, which has been technically revised*, Upon publication of a legal Notice*).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

583. US 1600:2021, Dairy whitener — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for dairy whitener. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1600:2015, *Dairy whitener — Specification*, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

584. US 1615:2015, Fresh jackfruit – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for jackfruit grown from *Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lamarck of the family *Moraceae*, to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to jackfruit for industrial processing.

This standard was published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

585. US 1616:2015, Fresh headed cabbage – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for headed cabbages of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Brassica oleracea var. capitata L.* (including red cabbages and pointed cabbages) and from *Brassica oleracea L. var. bullata DC.* and *var. sabauda L.* (savoy cabbages) to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to headed cabbages for industrial processing.

This standard was published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

586. US 1618:2015, Fresh water melon – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for watermelons of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunberg), Matsumara & Nakai (also called *C. vulgaris*) to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to watermelons for industrial processing.

This standard was published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

587. US 1621:2015, Fresh grapes – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for grapes of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Vitis vinifera* L. to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to fresh grapes for industrial processing.

This standard was published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

588. US 1636:2016, Shea nut – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for shea nut/kernel originating from fruits of the tree *Vitellaria paradoxa* cf Gaertn of the family *Sapotaceae* which is processed into fat/oil and other products destined for human use.

This standard was published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

589. US 1635 2016, Shea butter – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for shea butter *Vitellaria paradoxa* derived from the kernels of the nut of *Vitellaria paradoxa*.

This standard was published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

590. US 1648:2016, Warehouse and warehousing for bagged storage for cereals and pulses – Requirements

This Uganda Standard covers the location, structural, facility, safety and management requirements for a warehouse storing bagged cereals and pulses.

This standard was published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

591. US 1653:2017, Dairy based beverages — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for dairy based beverages.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

592. US 1659:2017, Materials in contact with food — Requirements for packaging materials

This Uganda Standard provides the general requirements of packaging items for food contact and their subsequent use.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

593. US 1660:2017, Inorganic foliar fertilizer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for inorganic foliar fertilizers.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

594. US.1661:2017, Magnesium sulphate fertilizer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for magnesium sulphate fertilizer.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

595. US ISO 1666:1996, Starch — Determination of moisture content — Oven-drying method

This standard specifies a method for the determination of the moisture content of starch using oven- drying at 130 °C under atmospheric pressure. The method is applicable to native or modified starch in the dry form. In special circumstances, for example if the starch contains substances which are unstable at 130 °C, the method is not applicable.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

596. US 1675:2017, Determination of overall migration of constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food stuffs — Methods of analysis

This Uganda Standard prescribes the methods of analysis for determination of overall migration of constituents of single or multi-layered heat-sealable films, single homogenous non-sealable films, finished containers and closures for sealing as lids, in the finished form, preformed or converted form.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

597. US 1676:2017, Pulse flour — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for pulse flour for human consumption. This standard does not apply to soy bean flour for which standards exist.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

598. US 1677:2017, Poultry feed premix — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for compounded poultry feed premixes used as a sole source of vitamins and trace elements for poultry**.**

This standard was published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

599. US 1678:2017, Dairy cattle feed premix — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and sampling for compounded dairy cattle feed premixes used in animal feeds as a sole source of vitamins and trace elements for dairy cattle.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

600. US 1682:2017, Edible eggs in shell — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for edible eggs-in-shell fit for human consumption and for use in the food and/or non-food industries and may be from any poultry domesticated.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

601. US 1683:2017, Egg powder — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for egg powder obtained from poultry eggs. This includes all egg powder processed from edible birds' eggs domesticated for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

602. US 1684:2017, Plant protein-based yoghurt (vegetable curd) — Specification Amd1:2021

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for plant protein-based yoghurt obtained from protein isolates.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

603. US 1698:2017, Caprine (goat) meat — Carcasses and cuts — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for raw caprine (goat) meat carcasses and cuts fit for the food industry and human consumption.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

604. US 1712:2017, Dried insect products for compounding animal feeds — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for dried insect products for compounding animal feeds.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

605. US ISO 1736:2008, Dried milk and dried milk products – Determination of fat content – Gravimetic method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of dried milk and dried milk products. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 81-3:2006, Milk powders — Methods of analysis — Part 3: Determination of fat content — Gravimetric method (Reference method) which has been revised and republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

606. US ISO 1737:2008, Evaporated milk and sweetened condensed milk — Determination of fat content — Gravimetric method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of all types of evaporated milk and sweetened condensed milk (liquid sweetened and unsweetened concentrated milk). (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 1737:1999 Evaporated milk and sweetened condensed milk — Determination of fat content — Gravimetric method (Reference method) which has been revised).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

607. US ISO 1738:2004, Butter – Determination of salt content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the salt content of butter. The method is applicable to all types of butter containing more than 0.1 % (mass fraction) of salt. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-4:2006, Butter — Methods of chemical analysis — Part 4: Determination of salt content which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

608. US ISO 1739:2006, Butter – Determination of the refractive index of the fat (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the refractive index of the fat obtained by melting butter. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-5:2006, Butter — Methods of chemical analysis — Part 5: Determination of the refractive index of the fat (Reference method) which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

609. US ISO 1740:2004, Milk fat products and butter – Determination of fat acidity (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the acidity of the fat contained in

milk fat products and in butter. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-6:2006, Butter — Methods of chemical analysis — Part 6: Determination of fat acidity (Reference method) which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

610. US ISO 1743:1982, Glucose syrup – Determination of dry matter – Refractive index method

This Uganda Standard specifies a refractive index method for determination of dry matter on an undiluted product, at a specified temperature; calculation of the wanted content by means of tables showing the index as a function of composition, concentration and temperature. The method is also applicable to syrup containing fructose.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

611. US ISO 1750:1981, Pesticides and other agrochemicals — Common names

This Uganda Standard lists approved common names for certain pest control chemicals and plant growth regulators.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

612. US 1778:2017, Sugarcane juice — Specification Amd1:2021

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements sampling and test methods for sugarcane juice intended for direct human consumption.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

613. US 1800:2019, Dry roasted silver cyprinid (*Mukene*) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and sampling and test methods for dry roasted silver cyprinid (*Mukene*) of the species *Rastrineobola argentea*, intended for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

614. US 1801:2019, Dried fish maws — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for dried fish maws processed from the air bladder of fish.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

615. US 1802:2017, Code of practice for establishment and operation of cage fish farming

This Uganda Standard specifies guidelines for establishment and operation of cage fish farming and aquaculture parks.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

616. US ISO 1839:1980, Tea — Sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for sampling of tea. It applies to sampling of tea in containers of all sizes. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 293:2002/ISO 1839, Tea – Sampling, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

617. US ISO 1842:1991, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of pH

This Uganda Standard specifies a potentiometric method of measuring the pH of fruit and vegetable products. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 287:2000/EAS 41-4, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of pH, which has been republished on.*)

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

618. US 1851:2019, Rice flour — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for rice flour from Oryza sativa L for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 15,000***

619. US 1852:2019, Instant cereal composite flour — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for instant cereal composite flour intended for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 15,000***

620. US 1853:2019, Pre-cooked dehydrated pulse products — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for pre-cooked dehydrated pulse products for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 15,000***

621. US 1866:2020, Edible collagen sausage casings — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the recommendations, requirements, test and sampling methods for Edible natural casings used in sausage production fit for the food industries and human consumption.

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 20,000***

622. US ISO 1871:2009, Food and feed products — General guidelines for the determination of nitrogen by the Kjeldahl method

This Uganda Standard provides general guidelines for the determination of nitrogen by the Kjeldahl method. It applies to food and feed products containing nitrogenous compounds that can be directly determined by the Kjeldahl method. (This standard cancels and replaces US 343:2001/ISO 1871:1975, Agricultural food products – General directions for the determination of nitrogen by the Kjeldahl method, which has been renumbered and revised).

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

623. US 1923:2020, Cakes — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for cakes for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

624. US ISO 1955:1982, Citrus fruits and derived products — Determination of essential oils content (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the total essential oils content of citrus fruits and their derived products.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

625. US 1967:2019, Sesame paste — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for sesame paste, also known as Tehena, for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

626. US 1980: 2019, Unsweetened condensed milk — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for unsweetened condensed milks, intended for direct consumption or further processing.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

627. US 1987:2022, Dairy creams and prepared creams — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for dairy creams and prepared creams for direct human consumption or further processing. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1987:2019, Dairy creams and prepared creams — Specification).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

628. US 2022:2019, Vegetable and nut spread — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for vegetable and nut spread for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

629. US 2026:2019, Pasteurized goat milk — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for pasteurized goat milk.

This standard was published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

630. US 2027:2019, Edible offals — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for edible offals for human consumption from the cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, deer, horses, pigs, ratites, camelids and poultry.

This standard was published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

631. US 2029:2019, Edible sugarcane — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for edible sugarcane for direct human consumption.

This standard was published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

632. US 2035: 2019, Steviol glycosides — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for steviol glycosides from *Stevia rebaudiana* Bertoni intended for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

633. US 2036: 2019, Food grade nitrogen — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for food grade nitrogen.

This standard was published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

634. US 2037: 2019, Kombucha drink — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements sampling and test methods for Kombucha drink.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

635. US 2038:2019, Blended fertilizer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for blended fertilizers (or physical mixtures of fertilizers) intended for use as fertilizers.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

636. US 2078:2019, Organic-inorganic compound fertilizer — Specification

This Uganda standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods of organic-inorganic compound fertilizer.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

637. US 2081:2019, Compound microbial fertilizer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and sampling and test methods for compound microbial fertilizers.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

638. US 2087: 2019, Standard Test Method for Purgeable Organic Compounds in Water Using Headspace Sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for the determination of most purgeable organic compounds that boil below 200 °C and are less than 2 % soluble in drinking water.

This Uganda Standard, US 2087:2019, is based on ASTM D3871 – 84 (Reapproved 2017), Standard Test Method for Purgeable Organic Compounds in Water Using Headspace Sampling

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

639. US 2088: 2019, Standard Test Methods for Filterable Matter

(Total Dissolved Solids) and Nonfilterable Matter (Total Suspended Solids) in Water

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the determination of filterable matter, total dissolved solids (TDS), and nonfilterable matter, total suspended solids (TSS), in drinking, surface, and saline waters, domestic and industrial wastes. The practical range of the determination of nonfilterable particulate matter (TSS) is 4 to 20 000 mg/l. The practical range of the determination of filterable matter (TDS) is 10 mg/l to 150 000 µg/g.

This Uganda Standard, US 2088:2019, is based on ASTM D5907 – 18, Standard

Test Methods for Filterable Matter (Total Dissolved Solids) and Nonfilterable Matter

(Total Suspended Solids) in Water

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

640. US 2089: 2019, Standard Test Method for Uranium in Drinking Water by High-Resolution Alpha-Liquid-Scintillation Spectrometry

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for the determination of total soluble uranium activity in drinking water in the range of 0.037 Bq/l (1 pCi/l) or greater by selective solvent extraction and high-resolution alpha-liquid-scintillation spectrometry.

This Uganda Standard, US 2089:2019, is based on ASTM D6239 – 09 (Reapproved 2015), Standard Test Method for Uranium in Drinking Water by High-Resolution Alpha-Liquid-Scintillation Spectrometry

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

641. US 2092:2019, Vegetable juice — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for vegetable juices. It does not apply to vegetable juices for which specific standards exist. *(This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 179:1991 General standard for vegetable juices, which has been withdrawn).*

This standard was published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

642. US 2121:2020, Dark sweet and black strap molasses — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for dark sweet and black strap molasses intended for direct human consumption.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

643. US 2123:2019, Full fat groundnut flour – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and testing for full fat groundnut flour suitable for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

644. US 2124:2019, Code of practice for handling sesame seed

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for all interested parties involved in the cultivation, processing and handling of sesame seeds. It recommends practices that are to be observed in order

to obtain quality sesame seed intended for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

645. US 2125:2019, Full fat sesame flour – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and testing for full fat sesame flour suitable for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

646. US 2127:2019, Food grade gelatin — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for food grade gelatin, also known as edible gelatin.

This standard was published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

647. US 2128:2020, Tofu — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for Tofu for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

648. US 2132:2019, Cider and perry — Specification/ /Amd No.1:2022

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for cider and perry for human consumption.

US 2132:2019/Amd No.1:2022, Cider and perry — Specification: Haze and patulin requirement

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

649. US 2135:2019, Chicken feet – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for chicken feet including paws fit for food industries and human consumption.

This standard was published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

650. US 2143:2019, Banana alcoholic beverage (Tonto) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for banana alcoholic beverage (Tonto).

This standard was published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

651. US 2146:2020, Edible insects — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for edible insects intended for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

652. US 2149:2020, Food seasoning mixtures — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for food seasoning mixtures.

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

653. US 2156:2020, Live animals' grades — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and grading of live animals for cattle, goat and sheep for the purpose of slaughtering**.**

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

654. US 2157:2021, Smoked meat — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for smoked meat for human consumption.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPIULSORY PRICE: 15,000

655. US ISO 2164:1975, Pulses -- Determination of glycosidic hydrocyanic acid

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of glycosidic hydrocyanic acid in pulses. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 2164:1975)

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

656. US ISO 2165:1974, Ware Potatoes — Guide to storage

This Uganda Standard describes methods for obtaining conditions for the successful keeping, with or without artificial cooling, of potatoes of the species Solanum tuberosum Linnaeus intended for consumption, either directly or after industrial processing.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

657. US ISO 2166:1981, Carrots — Guide to storage

This Uganda Standard describes methods for obtaining conditions for the successful conservation, with or without artificial cooling, of carrots of varieties of Daucus carota Linnaeus.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

658. US ISO 2167:1991, Round-headed cabbage – Guide to cold storage and refrigerated transport

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the operations to be carried out before and the conditions to be met during the cold storage and refrigerated transport of round-headed cabbages (*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *capitata* L., and *Brassica oleracea* L. var. *sabauda* L.), for maintaining quality and avoiding deterioration. This Standard is applicable to round-headed cabbages intended for human consumption.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

659. US ISO 2168:1974, Table grapes – Guide to cold storage

This Uganda Standard describes methods for obtaining conditions for the more or less prolonged keeping, by cold storage, of certain varieties of table grape, originating from *Vitis vinifera* Linnaeus.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

660. US ISO 2169:1981, Fruits and vegetables – Physical conditions in

cold stores – Definitions and measurements

This Uganda Standard gives definitions of the physical factors usually employed in the industrial cold storage of fruits and vegetables (temperature, relative humidity, air-circulation ratio, rate of air change, etc.), and provides useful information concerning their measurement.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

661. US 2170:2020, Pasteurized liquid eggs — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for pasteurized liquid eggs obtained from domesticated birds for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

662. US ISO 2171:2007, Cereals, pulses and by-products -- Determination of ash yield by incineration

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the ash yielded by cereals, pulses and their milled products intended for human consumption.(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 350:2001, Cereals and milled cereal products - Determination of total ash which has been technically revised.)

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

663. US 2171:2021, Edible algae — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for algae for human consumption.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

664. US ISO 2172:1983, Fruit juice — Determination of soluble solids content — Pyknometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a pyknometric method for the determination of the soluble solids content of fruit juice.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

665. US 2172:2021, Chia oil — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for virgin chia (Salvia hispanica L.) oil for human consumption.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

666. US ISO 2173:2003, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of soluble solids — Refractometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a refractometric method for the determination of the soluble solids in fruit and vegetable products.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

667. US ISO 2199:1972, Sodium hydrogen carbonate for industrial use — Determination of sodium

hydrogen carbonate content — Titrimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the sodium hydrogen carbonate content of sodium hydrogen carbonate for industrial use.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

668. US 2215:2020, Canned silver cyprinid fish (*Mukene*) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for canned silver cyprinid (*Mukene*) of the species *Rastrineobola argentea*, intended for human consumption, packed in water, oil or other suitable packing medium. It does not apply to speciality products where the canned silver cyprinid constitutes less than 50 % m/m, of the net contents of the can.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

669. US 2219:2020, Bread crumbs — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, test and sampling methods for bread crumbs intended for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

670. US 2237:2020, Fruit-based dairy beverage — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fruit-based dairy beverage intended for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

671. US 2238: 2021, Soups and broths — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for soups and broths intended for human consumption and catering purposes.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

672. US 2241:2020, Climate action market incentives for agro-industrialisation — Compliance guideline

This Uganda Standard provides for quality control of products & processes along the entire Ecosystem-based adaptation (*EBA*)-Driven Agriculture & **Clean** Energy powered value addition chain. This guideline provides information on the classes of standards to enforce in a cascade towards incentivising the clean energy powered agro-industrialisation. The requirements cover four levels of compliance that include use of nature based EBA approaches for on-farm production (which also covers for organic); use of clean energy for various levels of value addition at both on-farm (e.g. solar powered irrigation) & off-farm; use of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) to effect various linkages to markets & supply chains; services including finance, advisory & compliance

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

673. US 2245:2021, Safety of foodstuffs — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies general safety requirements for foods intended for human consumption or further processing in particular where there is no specific product standard. It provides the basic requirements to be met for a food to be passed as safe.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

674. US 2249:2021, Vegetable sauce — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for commercially produced vegetable sauce for human consumption, including for catering purposes or for repackaging if required. This standard does not apply to tomato and chilli sauces for which other standards apply.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

675. US 2252:2022, Sorghum malt — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods of for sorghum malt.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

676. US 2553:2022, Millet malt — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods of for millet malt.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

677. US 2253:2021, Fruit and vegetable chutney — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for fruit and vegetable chutney offered for direct consumption, including for catering purposes. It does not apply to the product when indicated as being intended for further processing. (This standard cancels and replaces US 49:2000, Mango chutney — Specification which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

678. US 2254:2021, Fresh pumpkin and squash — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for pumpkin and squash, both of cucurbit family (Cucurbita pepo, C. moshata, C. maxima, C. mixta) commercially produced for fresh consumption. This standard does not include pumpkin and squash intended for use in industrial processed pumpkins.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

679. US ISO 2256:1984, Dried mint (spearmint) (Mentha spicata Linnaeus syn. Mentha viridis Linnaeus) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for leaves of dried mint (spearmint) in whole, broken or rubbed form

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

680. US ISO 2291:1980, Cocoa beans – Determination of moisture content (routine method

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine method for the determination of the moisture content of cocoa beans

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

681. US ISO 2292:2017, Cocoa beans — Sampling (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies general conditions relating to sampling for the determination of the quality of cocoa beans. It also gives requirements and recommendations on the procedure to be followed for sampling cocoa beans in bags and in bulk. (This standard cancels and replaces, the first edition, US ISO 2292:1973, Cocoa beans — Sampling).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

682. US 2369:2021, Chilli oil — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for chilli oil intended for human consumption.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

683. US 2370:2021, Cereals and pulses — Code of practice

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the sustainable production, harvesting, postharvest handling, processing, transportation, storage and trading of cereals and pulses for human and animal consumption.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

684. US ISO 2446:2008, Milk – Determination of fat content

This Uganda Standard specifies the Gerber method for the determination of the fat content of milk and includes guidance on the determination of the appropriate capacity of the milk pipette and on the determination of the corrections to apply to the results if the milk is not of average fat content. The method is applicable to liquid milk, whole or partially skimmed, raw or pasteurized. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 164:2006, Milk – Determination of fat content (Routine method), which has been technically revised and republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

685. US ISO 2447:1998, Fruit and vegetable Products — Determination of tin content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the tin content in fruit and vegetable products.

This standard was Published on 2011-06-21

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

686. US ISO 2448:1998, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of ethanol content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the chemical determination of ethanol in fruit and vegetable products.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

687. US ISO 2460:1973, Sodium hydrogen carbonate for industrial

use — Determination of iron content — 1,10-phenanthroline photometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a 1,10-phenanthroline photometric method for the determination of the iron content of sodium hydrogen carbonate for industrial use.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

688. US ISO 2479:1972, Sodium chloride for industrial use — Determination of matter insoluble in water or in acid and preparation of principal solutions for other determinations

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining insoluble matter in sodium chloride for industrial use. It also describes the preparation of principal solutions for other determinations.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

689. US ISO 2480:1972, Sodium chloride for industrial use — Determination of sulphate content – Barium sulphate gravimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a gravimetric method for the determination of sulphate content of sodium chloride for industrial use.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

690. US ISO 2481:1973, Sodium chloride for industrial use — Determination of halogens, expressed as chlorine – Mercurimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a mercurimetric method for the determination of halogens expressed as chlorine, in sodium chloride. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 106:1999/ISO 2481, Sodium chloride for industrial use – Determination of halogens expressed as chlorine, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

691. US ISO 2482:1973, Sodium chloride for industrial use — Determination of calcium and magnesium contents — EDTA complexometric methods

This Uganda Standard specifies complexometric methods for determining the calcium and magnesium contents in sodium chloride.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

692. US ISO 2483:1973, Sodium chloride for industrial use — Determination of the loss of mass at 110 ˚C

This Uganda standard specifies a method for the determination of the loss of mass at 110C (conventional moisture) of sodium chloride.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

693. US 2664: 2023, Poultry and poultry products — Pickled eggs — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for pickled eggs, for direct human consumption, including catering purposes or repackaging if required.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

694. US ISO 2825:1981, Spices and condiments — Preparation of a ground sample for analysis

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of preparing a ground sample of spice or condiment for analysis, from a laboratory sample obtained by the method specified in ISO 948.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

695. US ISO 2826:1974, Apricots – Guide to cold storage

This Uganda Standard describes methods for obtaining conditions for the more or less prolonged keeping of apricots by means of cold storage.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

696. US ISO 2911:2004, Sweetened condensed milk – Determination of sucrose content – Polarimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a polarimetric method for the determination of sucrose in sweetened condensed milk. The method is applicable to sweetened condensed milk of normal composition prepared from whole, partially skimmed or skimmed milk and sucrose only and containing no altered sucrose.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

697. US ISO 2917:1999, Meat and meat products — Determination of pH — Reference method

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for measuring the pH of all kinds of meat and meat products, including poultry. The method is applicable to products which may be homogenized and also to non-destructive measurements on carcass meat, quarters and muscles.

This standard was Published on 2012-06-21

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

698. US ISO 3093:2009, Wheat, rye and their flours, durum wheat and durum wheat semolina – Determination of falling number according to Hargberg-Perten

This Uganda Standard specifies the determination of the α-amylase activity of cereals by the falling number (FN) method according to Hagberg-Perten. This method is applicable to cereal grains, in particular to wheat and rye and their flours, durum wheat and its semolina.

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

699. US ISO 3310-1:2016, Test sieves — Technical requirements and testing — Part 1: Test sieves of metal wire cloth

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical requirements and corresponding test methods for test sieves of metal wire cloth. It applies to test sieves having aperture sizes from 125 mm down to 20 µm, in accordance with ISO 565.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

700. US ISO 3310-2:2013, Test sieves — Technical requirements and testing — Part 2: Test sieves of perforated metal plate

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical requirements and corresponding test methods for test sieves of perforated metal plate. It applies to test sieves having round holes, with sizes from 125 mm down to 1 mm, or square holes, with sizes from 125 mm down to 4 mm, in accordance with ISO 565.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

701. US ISO 3310-3:1990, Test sieves — Technical requirements and testing — Part 3: Test sieves of electroformed sheets

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical requirements and corresponding test methods for test sieves in which the sieving medium is a metal sheet with electrochemically formed apertures. lt applies to test sieves having round (circular) or square apertures ranging in size from 500 µm to 5 µm, in accordance with ISO 565.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

702. US ISO 3356:2009, Milk – Determination of alkaline phosphatase

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of alkaline phosphatase activity in milk

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

703. US ISO 3493:2014, Vanilla – Vocabulary (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines the most commonly used terms relating to vanilla. It applies to *Vanilla fragrans* (Salisbury) Ames, syn. *Vanilla planifolia* Andrews, *Vanilla tahitensis* J.W. Moore and certain forms obtained from seeds, possibly hybrids, of *Vanilla fragrans* (Salisbury) Ames. It is not applicable to *Vanilla pompon*a Schiede (Antilles vanilla). (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 3493:1999, Vanilla – Vocabulary which has been technically revised*.)

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

704. US ISO 3513:1995, Chillies — Determination of Scoville index

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the Scoville index of chillies, whole or ground, unadulterated by other spices or products.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

705. US ISO 3588:1977, Spices and condiments — Determination of degree of fineness of grinding — Hand sieving method (reference method)

The Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the degree of fineness of grinding of spices and condiments, by hand sieving to obtain the distribution of particle size in the sample.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

706. US ISO 3595:1976, Milk fat — Detection of vegetable fat by the phytosteryl acetate test

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection in milk fat of the presence of the more common vegetable fats, using the phytosteryl acetate test. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 3595:1976)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

707. US ISO 3596:2000, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of unsaponifiable matter — Method using diethyl ether extraction

This Uganda Standard specifies a method using diethyl ether extraction for the determination of the unsaponifiable matter content of animal and vegetable fats and oils. [*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 180:2000/ISO 3596-1, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of unsaponifiable matter — Part 1: Method using diethyl ether extraction (Reference method), which has been republished on.*]

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

708. US ISO 3632-1:2011, Spices – Saffron (*Crocus sativus* L.) – Part 1: Specification

This Uganda Standard establishes specifications for dried saffron obtained from the pistils of *Crocus sativus* L. flowers.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

709. US ISO 3632-2:2010, Spices – Saffron (*Crocus sativus* L.) – Part 2: Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for dried saffron obtained from the *Crocus sativus* L. flower.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

710. US ISO 3657:2013, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of saponification value (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the saponification value of animal and vegetable fats and oils. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 3657:2002, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of saponification value which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

711. US ISO 3659:1977, Fruits and vegetables – Ripening after cold storage

This Standard describes methods the application of which enable good ripening conditions for fruit and vegetables to be achieved following cold storage.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

712. US ISO 3726:1983, Instant coffee — Determination of loss in mass at 70 degrees C under reduced pressure

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the loss in mass at 70 °C, under reduced pressure, of instant coffee.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

713. US ISO 3727-1:2001, Butter – Determination of moisture, non-fat solids and fat contents – Part 1: Determination of moisture content (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the moisture content of butter. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-1:2006, Butter — Methods of chemical analysis ─ Determination of moisture, non-fat solids and fat contents ─ Part 1: Determination of moisture content (Reference method) which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

714. US ISO 3727-2:2001, Butter – Determination of moisture, non-fat solids and fat contents – Part 2: Determination of non-fat solids content (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the non-fat solids content of butter. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-2:2006, Butter — Methods of chemical analysis ─ Determination of moisture, non-fat solids and fat contents ─ Part 2: Determination of non-fat solids content (Reference method) which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

715. US ISO 3727-3:2003, Butter – Determination of moisture, non-fat solids and fat contents – Part 3: Calculation of fat content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the calculation of the fat content of butter. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-3:2006, Butter — Methods of chemical analysis — Determination of moisture, non-fat solids and fat contents ─ Part 3: Calculation of fat content which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

716. US ISO 3728:2004, Ice-cream and milk ice – Determination of total solids content (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the total solids content of ice-cream, milk ices and similar products. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 162-3: 2006,*

Milk and milk products — Part 3: Ice-cream and milk ice — Determination of total solids content (Reference method) which has been republished on).

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

717. US ISO 3890-1:2009, Milk and milk products – Determination of residues of organochlorine compounds (pesticides) – Part 1: General considerations and extraction methods

This Uganda Standard describes general considerations and specifies extraction methods for the determination of residues of organochlorine pesticides in milk and milk products.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

718. US ISO 3890-2:2009, Milk and milk products – Determination of residues of organochlorine compounds (pesticides) – Part 2: Test methods for crude extract purification and confirmation

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the purification of the crude extracts and methods for the determination of the residues of organochlorine compounds in milk and milk products, together with confirmatory tests and clean-up procedures.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

719. US ISO 3944:1992, Fertilizers — Determination of bulk density (loose)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the bulk density (loose) of solid fertilizers, except powder fertilizers. The method is applicable to dry fertilizers only.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

720. US ISO 3960:2017, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of peroxide value — Iodometric (visual) endpoint determination (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the iodometric determination of the peroxide value of animal and vegetable fats and oils with a visual endpoint detection. The peroxide value is a measure of the amount of oxygen chemically bound to an oil or fat as peroxides, particularly hydroperoxides. The method is applicable to all animal and vegetable fats and oils, fatty acids and their mixtures with peroxide values from 0 meq to 30 meq (milliequivalents) of active oxygen per kilogram. It is also applicable to margarines and fat spreads with varying water content. The method is not suitable for milk fats and is not applicable to lecithins. It is to be noted that the peroxide value is a dynamic parameter, whose value is dependent upon the history of the sample. Furthermore, the determination of the peroxide value is a highly empirical procedure and the value

obtained depends on the sample mass. It is stressed that, due to the prescribed sample mass, the peroxide values obtained can be slightly lower than those obtained with a lower sample mass. Milk and milk products (or fat coming from milk and milk products) are excluded from the scope of this document.

NOTE 1 A preferred method for the iodometric determination of the peroxide value for milk fats is specified in ISO 3976.

NOTE 2 A method for the potentiometric determination of the peroxide value is given in ISO 27107. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 3960:2007, *Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of peroxide value — Iodometric (visual) endpoint determination*, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

721. US ISO 3961:2013, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of iodine value (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the iodine value (commonly known in the industry as IV) of animal and vegetable fats and oils, hereinafter referred to as fats. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 3961:2009, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of iodine value which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

722. US ISO 3976:2006, Milk fat — Determination of peroxide value

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the peroxide value of anhydrous milk fat. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 3976:2006).

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

723. US ISO 4072:1982, Green coffee in bags — Sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of sampling a consignment of green coffee, shipped in ten bags or more, for the purpose of examination to determine whether the consignment complies with a contract specification.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

724. US ISO 4112:1990, Cereals and pulses — Guidance on measurement of the temperature of grain stored in bulk

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the measurement of the temperature of grain stored in silos or any other bulk store. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 4112: 1990)

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

725. US ISO 4125:1991, Dry fruits and dried fruits — Definitions and nomenclature

This Uganda Standard gives definitions of the terms "dry fruits" and "dried fruits", together with the common names, in English, French and Russian, of the most common fruits grown commercially in the world for human consumption.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

726. US ISO 4134:2021, Meat and meat products — Determination of L- glutamic acid content (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the spectrophotometer method and the light absorption microplate reader method for the determination of the free L-(+)-glutamic acid content of meat and meat products. This document is applicable to meat and meat products, including livestock and poultry products.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

727. US ISO 4149:2005, Green coffee — Olfactory and visual examination and determination of foreign matter and defects

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the olfactory and visual examination and for the determination of foreign matter and defects in green coffee from all origins, in order to assess conformity with a specification or a contract. These methods can also be used for determining one or more of the characteristics of green coffee with an impact on coffee quality for technical, commercial, administrative and arbitration purposes, and for quality control or quality inspection.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

728. US ISO 4150:2011, Green coffee or raw coffee — Size analysis — Manual and machine sieving

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine method for carrying out size analysis of green coffee by manual and machine sieving using laboratory test sieves.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

729. US ISO 4174:1998, Cereals, oilseeds and pulses — Measurement of unit pressure loss in one-dimensional air flow through bulk grain

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring unit pressure loss in one-dimensional air flow through bulk grain, permitting calculation of the total pressure loss of a ventilation unit. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 4174: 1998)

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

730. US ISO 4186:1980, Asparagus — Guide to storage

This Uganda Standard describes methods for obtaining conditions for the successful long distance transport of shoots of the species Asparagus officinalis Linnaeus, intended either for direct consumption or for industrial processing.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

731. US ISO 4831:2006, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs —

Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of coliforms — Most probable number technique

This Uganda Standard gives general guidelines for the detection and the enumeration of coliforms. It is applicable to products intended for human consumption and for the feeding of animals, and environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling. Enumeration is carried out by calculation of the most probable number (MPN) after incubation in a liquid medium at 30 ˚C or at 37 ˚C. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 217-4/EAS 217-4:2001 Methods for microbiological examination of foods — Part 4: General guidance for the enumeration of coliforms — Most Probable Number Technique at 30°C which has been technically revised.)*

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

732. US ISO 4832:2006, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coliforms — Colony-count technique

This Uganda Standard gives general guidelines for the enumeration of coliforms. It is applicable to products intended for human consumption and for the feeding of animals, and environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling, by means of the technique of counting colonies after incubation a solid medium at or at 30 ˚C or at 37 ˚C. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 217-3/EAS 217-3:2001 Methods for microbiological examination of foods – Part 3: General guidance for the enumeration of Coliforms – Colony Count Technique at 30°C which has been technically revised.)*

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

733. US ISO 4833-1:2013, Microbiology of the food chain – Horizontal method for the enumeration of microorganisms – Part 1: Colony count at 30 ˚C by the pour plate technique

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for enumeration of microorganisms that are able to grow and form colonies in a solid medium after aerobic incubation at 30 °C. The method is applicable to: products intended for human consumption and for animal feed; and environmental samples in the area of food and feed production and handling. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 4833:2003, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the enumeration of microorganisms – Colony count technique at 30 ^{0}C which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

734. US ISO 4833-2:2013, Microbiology of the food chain – Horizontal method for the enumeration of microorganisms – Part 2: Colony count at 30 ˚C by the surface plating technique

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for enumeration of microorganisms that are able to grow and form colonies on the surface of a solid medium after aerobic incubation at 30 °C. The

method is applicable to: products intended for human consumption or for animal feed; and environmental samples in the area of food and feed production and food handling. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 4833:2003, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the enumeration of microorganisms – Colony count technique at 30 ^{0}C which has been technically revised)*

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

735. US ISO 5223: 1995, Test sieves for cereals

This International Standard specifies requirements for test sieves to be used for the laboratory determination of undesirable substances in a Sample of cereals and which pass through test sieves of various nominal sizes.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

736. US ISO 5311:1992, Fertilizers — Determination of bulk density (tapped)

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the bulk density (tapped) of solid fertilizers i.e. the machine-tapping method (method 1) and the hand-tapping method (method 2). These methods are applicable to dry fertilizers only.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

737. US ISO 5314:1981, Fertilizers — Determination of ammoniacal nitrogen content — Titrimetric method after distillation

This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method, after distillation, for the determination of the ammoniacal nitrogen content of fertilizers. The method is applicable only in the absence of urea or its derivatives, of cyanamide and of organic nitrogenous compounds.

This standard was Published on 2014-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

738. US ISO 5315:1984 Fertilizers — Determination of total nitrogen content — Titrimetric method after distillation

This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method, after distillation, for the determination of the total nitrogen content of fertilizers in all forms, including those which have to be digested. The method is not recommended for fertilizers containing more than 7 % of organic matter.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

739. US ISO 5316:1977, Fertilizers — Extraction of water-soluble phosphates

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the extraction of water-soluble phosphorus (V) Oxide from fertilizers. It is applicable to all fertilizers for which the determination of water-soluble phosphorus (V) Oxide content is required.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

740. US ISO 5317:1983, Fertilizers — Determination of water-soluble potassium content — Preparation of the test solution

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the preparation of test solutions of fertilizers for the subsequent determination of their water-soluble potassium contents.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

741. US ISO 5377:1981, Starch hydrolysis products – Determination of reducing power and dextrose equivalent – Lane and Eynon constant titre method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of reducing power and dextrose equivalent using titration of a prescribed volume of mixed Fehling's solution with a solution of a test portion under specified conditions, using methylene blue as internal indicator.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

742. US ISO 5379:2013, Starches and derived products – Determination of sulphur dioxide content – Acidi-metric method and nephelometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods (an acidimetric method and a nephelometric method) for the determination of the sulphur dioxide content of starches and derived products.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

743. US ISO 5498:1981, Agricultural food products — Determination of crude fibre content — General method

This Uganda Standard specifies a conventional method for the determination of the crude fibre content of agricultural food products. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 345:2001/ISO 5498:1981, Agricultural food products – Determination of crude fibre content – General methods, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

744. US ISO 5506:1998, Soya bean products — Determination of urease activity

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the urease activity of products derived from soya beans. The method allows inadequate cooking of these products to be detected. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 458:2002/ISO 5506, Soya bean products – Determination of urease activity, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

745. US ISO 5507:2002 Oilseeds, vegetable oils and fats – Nomenclature

This Uganda Standard gives the botanical names of the main species of oleaginous plants, together with the names of the corresponding raw materials and oils (fats).

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

746. US ISO 5508:2013, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Analysis by gas chromatography of methyl esters of fatty acids

This Uganda Standard gives general guidance for the application of gas chromatography, using packed or capillary columns, to determine the qualitative and quantitative composition of a mixture of fatty acid methyl esters. The method is not applicable to polymerized fatty acids.

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

747. US ISO 5510:1984, Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of available lysine

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the available lysine in animal feeding stuffs containing animal or vegetable proteins. This standard cancels and replaces US 447:2002, which has been revised.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

748. US ISO 5515:1979, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Decomposition of organic matter prior to analysis — Wet method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the decomposition of the organic matter in fruits, vegetables or derived products by wet digestion, prior to the analysis of their mineral (metal) content.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

749. US ISO 5517:1978, Fruit and vegetables products — Determination of iron content – 1,10-phenathroline method

This Uganda Standard specifies a 1,10-phenanthroline photometric method for the determination of the iron content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

750. US ISO 5518:2007, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of benzoic acid content — Spectrophotometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the benzoic acid content of fruits, vegetables and derived products

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

751. US ISO 5519:2008, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of sorbic acid content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for extracting the sorbic acid present in fruits, vegetables and derived products, and two techniques for determining the sorbic acid extracted.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

752. US ISO 5522:1981, Fruits, vegetables and derived products —

Determination of total sulphur dioxide content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total sulphur dioxide content of fruits, vegetables and derived products, whatever the sulphur dioxide content.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

753. US ISO 5523:1981, Liquid fruit and vegetable products — Determination of sulphur dioxide content (Routine method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine method for the determination of the sulphur dioxide content of liquid fruit and vegetable products. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 237:2000/ ISO 5523:1981(E), which has been republished on)

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

754. US ISO 5524:1991, Tomatoes – Guide to cold storage and refrigerated transport

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the operations to be carried out before and the conditions to be met during the cold storage and refrigerated transport of tomatoes [*Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (L.) Karsten ex Farw., syn. *Lycopersicon esculentum* Miller nom. cons., syn. *Solanum lycopersicum* L.], for maintaining quality and avoiding deterioration. These recommendations are not applicable to tomatoes intended for industrial processing.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

755. US ISO 5525:1986, Potatoes — Storage in open (in clamps)

This Uganda Standard lays down guidelines related to the technique of storing potatoes outdoors in clamps, to allow a quality suitable for consumption to be maintained.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

756. US ISO 5527:2015, Cereals – Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines terms relating to cereals.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

757. US ISO 5536:2009, Milk fat products – Determination of water content – Karl Fischer method (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the water content of milk fat products by the Karl Fischer method. (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 5536:2002, Milk fat products — Determination of water content — Karl Fischer method which has been revised).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

758. US ISO 5537:2004, Dried milk – Determination of moisture content (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the moisture content of all types of dried milk. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 81-2:2006, Milk powders — Methods of analysis — Part 2: Determination of moisture content (Reference method) which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

759. US ISO 5538:2004, Milk and milk products – Sampling – Inspection by attributes

This Uganda Standard specifies sampling plans for the inspection by attributes of milk and milk products. It is intended to be used to choose a sample size for any situation where it is required to measure the conformity to a specification of a lot of a dairy product by examination of a representative sample. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 161:2006, Milk and milk products – Sampling – Inspection by attributes, which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

760. US ISO 5555:2001, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Sampling

This Uganda Standard describes methods of sampling crude or processed animal and vegetable fats and oils (referred to as fats hereafter), whatever the origin and whether liquid or solid. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 176:2000/ISO 5555, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Sampling, which has been technically revised.*)

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

761. US ISO 5559:1995, Dehydrated onion (Allium cepa Linnaeus) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for dehydrated onion (Allium cepa Linnaeus) in its various commercial forms.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

762. US ISO 5560:1997, Dehydrated garlic (Allium sativum L.) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for dehydrated garlic (Allium sativum L.)

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

763. US ISO 5561:1990, Black caraway and blond caraway (Carum carvi Linnaeus), whole — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for whole black and blond caraway (Carum carvi Linnaeus), having biennal and annual fructification respectively. It does not apply to Carum Buibocastanum.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

764. US ISO 5563:1984, Dried peppermint (Mentha piperita Linnaeus) –Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for dried leaves, or broken or rubbed dried leaves, of peppermint.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

765. US ISO 5564:1982, Black pepper and white pepper, whole or ground - Determination of piperine content — Spectrophotometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a spectrophotometric method for the determination of the piperine content of black or white pepper (Piper nigrum L.), in whole or in ground form.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

766. US ISO 5565-1:1999, Vanilla [Vanilla fragrans (Salisbury) Ames] — Part 1: Specification

This part of US ISO 5565 specifies requirements for vanilla belonging to the species Vanilla fragrans (Salisbury) Ames, syn. Vanilla planifolia Andrews. This standard is applicable to vanilla in pods, bulk, cut or in the form of powder. It is not applicable to vanilla extracts.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

767. US ISO 5565-2:1999, Vanilla [*Vanilla fragrans* (Salisbury) Ames] – Part 2: Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the analysis of vanilla belonging to the species *Vanilla fragrans* (Salisbury) Ames, syn. *Vanilla planifolia* Andrews. It applies to vanilla in pods, cut in bulk and in powder form. It is not applicable to vanilla extracts.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

768. US ISO 5566:1982, Turmeric — Determination of colouring power —Spectrophotometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a spectrophotometric method for the determination of the colouring power of turmeric.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

769. US ISO 5567:1982, Dehydrated garlic — Determination of volatile organic sulphur compounds

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of volatile organic sulphur compounds in dehydrated garlic.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

770. US ISO 5664:1984, Water quality — Determination of ammonium — Distillation and titration method

This Uganda Standard specifies a distillation and titration method for the determination of ammonium in raw, potable and waste water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 5664:1984)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

771. US ISO 5667-1:2006, Water quality — Sampling — Part 1: Guidance on the design of sampling programmes and sampling techniques (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides general principles for, and provides guidance on, the design of sampling programmes and sampling techniques for all aspects of sampling of water (including waste waters, sludges, effluents and bottom deposits). *[This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 5667-1:1980, Water quality — Sampling — Part 1: Guidance on the design of sampling programmes and US ISO 5667-2:1991, Water quality — Sampling — Part 2: Guidance on sampling techniques, which have been technically revised]*.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

772. US ISO 5667-3:2018, Water quality — Sampling — Part 3: Preservation and handling of water samples (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for sampling, preservation, handling, transport and storage of all water samples including those for biological analyses. It is not applicable to water samples intended for microbiological analyses as specified in ISO 19458, ecotoxicological assays, biological assays and passive sampling. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 5667-3:2003, Water quality — Sampling — Part 3: Guidance on preservation and handling of water samples, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

773. US ISO 5667-4:2016, Water quality — Sampling — Part 4: Guidance on sampling from lakes, natural and man-made (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the design of sampling programmes, techniques and the handling and preservation of samples of water, from natural and man-made lakes during open-water and ice-covered conditions. It is applicable to lakes with and without aquatic vegetation. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 5667-4:1987, Water quality — Sampling — Part 4: Guidance on sampling from lakes, natural and man-made, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

774. US ISO 5667-5:2006, Water quality — Sampling — Part 5: Guidance on sampling of drinking water from treatment works and piped distribution systems

This Uganda Standard establishes principles to be applied to the techniques of sampling water intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 5667-5:2006).

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

775. US ISO 5667-6:2014, Water quality — Sampling — Part 6: Guidance on sampling of rivers and streams (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies principles to be applied to the design of sampling programmes, sampling techniques, and the handling of water samples from rivers and streams for physical and chemical assessment. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 5667-6:2005, Water quality —*

Sampling — Part 6: Guidance on sampling of rivers and streams, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

776. US ISO 5667-11:2009, Water quality — Sampling — Part 11: Guidance on sampling of ground waters (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the sampling of ground waters. It informs the user of the necessary considerations when planning and undertaking groundwater sampling to survey the quality of groundwater supply, to detect and assess groundwater contamination and to assist in groundwater resource management, protection and remediation. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 5667-11:1993, Water quality — Sampling — Part 11: Guidance on sampling of ground waters, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

777. US ISO 5738:2004, Milk and milk products – Determination of copper content – Photometric method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the copper content of milk and milk products. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-8:2006, Butter ─ Methods of analysis ─ Part 8: Determination of copper content which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

778. US ISO 5764:2009, Milk – Determination of freezing point – Thermistor cryoscope method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the freezing point of raw bovine milk, heat-treated whole, reduced fat and skimmed bovine milk, as well as raw ovine and caprine milk, by using a thermistor cryoscope. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 163:2006, Milk – Determination of freezing point – Thermistor cryoscope method, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

779. US ISO 5809:1982, Starches and derived products — Determination of sulphated ash

This standard specifies a method for the determination of sulphated ash in starches and derived products.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

780. US ISO 5810:1982, Starches and derived products — Determination of chloride content — Potentiometric method

This standard specifies a potentiometric method for the determination of the chloride content of starches and derived products, except cationic starches and

amyloids soluble when cold, the viscosity of these being too high to allow for correct stirring when titrating.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

781. US ISO 5961:1994, Water quality — Determination of cadmium by atomic absorption spectrometry

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of cadmium: flame atomic absorption spectrometry and electrothermal atomization (AAS). (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 5961:1994)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

782. US ISO 5983-1:2005, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of nitrogen content and calculation of crude protein content — Part 1: Kjeldahl method

This part of US ISO 5983 specifies a method for the determination of the nitrogen content of animal feeding stuffs by the Kjeldahl process, and a method for the calculation of the crude protein content. This standard cancels and replaces US 448:2002, which has been revised.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

783. US ISO 5983-2:2005, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of nitrogen content and calculation of crude protein content — Part 2: Block digestion/steam distillation method

This part of US ISO 5983 specifies a method for the determination of nitrogen content of animal feeding stuffs according to the Kjeldahl method, and a method for the calculation of the crude protein content.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

784. US ISO 5984:2002, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of crude ash

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of crude ash of animal feeding stuffs. This standard cancels and replaces US 449:2002, which has been revised.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

785. US ISO 5985:2002, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid

This Uganda Standard specifies two procedures for animal feeding stuffs for the determination of the ash which is insoluble in hydrochloric acid. This standard cancels and replaces US 450:2002, which has been revised.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

786. US ISO 6000:1981, Round-headed cabbage — Storage in the open

This Uganda Standard lays down guidelines relating to the technique of storing round-headed cabbage (Brassica oleracea var. capitata Linnaeus sv. alba and Brassica olerancea var. capitata sv. rubra) outdoors,

to allow a quality suitable for consumption or industrial use to be maintained.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

787. US ISO 6058:1984, Water quality — Determination of calcium content — EDTA titrimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method using ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) for the determination of the calcium content of groundwaters, surface waters and drinking waters. It can also be used for municipal and industrial raw waters, provided they do not contain interfering amounts of heavy metals. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6058:1984)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

788. US ISO 6059:1984, Water quality — Determination of the sum of calcium and magnesium —— EDTA titrimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method using ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) for the determination of the sum of the calcium and magnesium concentrations in ground waters, surface waters and drinking waters. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6059:1984)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

789. US ISO 6091:2010, Dried milk – Determination of titratable acidity (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the titratable acidity of all types of dried milk. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 81-4:2006 Milk powders ─ Determination of titratable acidity (Reference method) which has been revised and republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

790. US ISO 6092:1980, Dried milk – Determination of titratable acidity (Routine method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine method for the determination of the titratable acidity of all types of dried milk. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 81-5:2006 Milk powders ─ Determination of titratable acidity (Routine method) which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

791. US ISO 6222:1999, Water quality — Enumeration of culturable micro-organisms — Colony count by inoculation in a nutrient agar culture medium

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the enumeration of culturable micro-organisms in water by counting the colonies formed in a nutrient agar

culture medium after aerobic incubation at 36 °C and 22 °C. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6222:1999)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

792. US ISO 6320:2000/Cor 1:2006, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of refractive index

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the refractive index of animal and vegetable fats and oils. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 182:2000/ISO 6320, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of refractive index, which has been technically revised.*)

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

793. US ISO 6321:2002, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of melting point in open capillary tubes (Slip point)

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the melting point in open capillary tubes, commonly known as the slip point, of animal and vegetable fats and oils (referred to as fats hereinafter). [*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 319:2006, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of melting point in open capillary tubes (slip point), which has been republished on.*]

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

794. US ISO 6322-1:1996, Storage of cereals and pulses — Part 1: General recommendations for the keeping of cereals

This Uganda Standard gives general guidance related to the problems of keeping cereals. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 279-1:2001/ISO 6639-1, Cereals and pulses – Determination of hidden insect infestation – Part 1: General principles, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

795. US ISO 6332:1988, Water quality — Determination of iron — Spectrometric method using 1,10-phenanthroline

This Uganda Standard specifies a 1,10-phenanthroline spectrometric method for the determination of iron in water and waste water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6332:1988)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

796. US ISO 6333:1986, Water quality — Determination of manganese — Formaldoxime spectrometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a formaldoxime spectrometric method for the determination of total manganese (including dissolved, suspended and organically bound manganese) in surface and drinking water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6333:1986)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

797. US ISO 6461-1: 1986, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of the spores of sulphite reducing anaerobes (clostridia) — Part 1: Method by enrichment in a liquid medium

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection and enumeration of the spores of sulfite-reducing anaerobes (clostridia) by enrichment in a liquid medium.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

798. US ISO 6461-2:1986, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of the spores of sulfite-reducing anaerobes (clostridia) — Part 2: Method by membrane filtration

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection and enumeration of the spores of sulfite-reducing anaerobes (clostridia) by membrane filtration. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6461-2:1986).

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

799. US ISO 6465:2009, Spices – Cumin (*Cuminum cyminum* L.) – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for fruits of cumin (*Cuminum cyminum* L.). (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 6465:1984, Whole cumin (Cuminurn cyminum Linnaeus) — Specification which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

800. US ISO 6486-1:2019, Ceramic ware, glass ceramic ware and glass dinnerware in contact with food — Release of lead and cadmium — Part 1: Test method

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for the release of lead and cadmium from ceramic ware, glass ceramic ware and glass dinnerware intended to be used in contact with food, but excluding vitreous and porcelain enamel articles (covered by ISO 4531). This document is applicable to ceramic ware, glass ceramic ware and glass dinnerware which is intended to be used for the preparation, cooking, serving and storage of food and beverages, excluding all articles used in food manufacturing industries or in which food is sold.

This standard was published on 2023-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

801. US ISO 6486-2:1999, Ceramic ware, glass ceramic ware and glass dinnerware in contact with food — Release of lead and cadmium — Part 2: Permissible limits

This Uganda Standard specifies permissible limits for the release of lead and cadmium from ceramic ware, glass ceramic ware and glass dinnerware intended to be used in contact with food, but excluding porcelain enamel articles. This part of US ISO 6486 is applicable to ceramic ware, glass-ceramic ware and glass dinnerware which is intended to be used for the preparation, cooking, serving and storage of food and beverages, excluding articles used in food manufacturing industries or those in which food is sold.

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

802. US ISO 6490-1:1985, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of calcium content — Part 1: Titrimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method for the determination of the calcium content of animal feeding stuffs. This standard cancels and replaces US 452:2002, which has been revised.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

803. US ISO 6491:1998, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of phosphorus content — Spectrometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a spectrometric method for the determination of the phosphorus content of animal feeding stuffs. This standard cancels and replaces US 451-1:2002, which has been republished on.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

804. US ISO 6492:1999, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of fat content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the fat content of animal feeding stuffs. The method is applicable to animal feeding stuffs except oilseeds and oilseed residues.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

805. US ISO 6493:2000, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of starch content — Polarimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the polarimetric determination of the starch content of animal feeding stuffs and raw materials for animal feeding stuffs.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

806. US ISO 6495-1:2015, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of water-soluble chlorides content — Part 1: Titrimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of water-soluble chloride content, expressed as sodium chloride, of animal feeding stuffs. This method is applicable to animal feeding stuffs containing water-soluble chloride content, expressed as sodium chloride, ≥0,05 %. (This standard cancels and replaces, US ISO 6495:1999, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of water-soluble chlorides content).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

807. US ISO 6496:1999, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of moisture and other volatile matter content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the moisture and other volatile matter content of animal feeding stuffs. This standard cancels and replaces US 454:2002, which has been republished on.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

808. US ISO 6497:2002, Animal feeding stuffs — Sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of sampling animal feeding stuffs, including fish feed, for quality control for commercial, technical and legal purposes.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

809. US ISO 6498:2012, Animal feeding stuffs — Guidelines for sample preparation (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies guidelines for the preparation of test samples from laboratory samples of animal feeding stuffs, including pet foods. (This standard cancels and replaces, US ISO 6498:1998, Animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test sample).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

810. US ISO 6540:1980, Maize — Determination of moisture content (on milled grains and on whole grains)

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine reference method for the evaluation of and an absolute method for determination of the moisture content of maize grains and ground whole maize. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 474:2002/ISO 6540, Maize – Determination of moisture content (on milled grains and on whole grains), which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

811. US ISO 6557-1:1986, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of ascorbic acid — Part 1: Reference method

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method, using molecular fluorescence spectrometry, for the determination of the combined ascorbic and dehydroascorbic acid content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

812. US ISO 6557-2:1984, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of ascorbic acid content — Part 2: Routine methods

This Uganda Standard specifies two routine methods for the determination of the ascorbic acid content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

813. US ISO 6561-1:2005, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of cadmium content — Part 1: Method using graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry

This Uganda Standard specifies a graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the cadmium content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

814. US ISO 6561-2:2005, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of cadmium content — Part 2: Method using flame atomic absorption spectrometry

This Uganda Standard specifies an atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the cadmium content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

815. US ISO 6571:2008, Spices, condiments and herbs — Determination of volatile oil content (hydrodistillation method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the volatile oil content of spices, condiments and herbs.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

816. US ISO 6574:1986, Celery seed (Apium graveolens Linnaeus) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for whole celery seed') (Apium graveolens Linnaeus) for use as a spice. lt does not apply to seeds used for agricultural purposes.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

817. US ISO 6577:2002, Nutmeg, whole or broken, and mace, whole or in pieces (Myristica fragrans Houtt.) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for nutmeg, whole or broken, and for mace, whole or in pieces, obtained from the nutmeg tree (Myristica fragrans Houtt.) for wholesale commercial purposes.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

818. US ISO 6579–1: 2017, Microbiology of the food chain — Horizontal method for the detection, enumeration and serotyping of Salmonella — Part 1: Detection of Salmonella spp. / Amd 1:2020

This Standard specifies a horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella in: products intended for human consumption and the feeding of animals; environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling; and samples from the primary production stage such as animal faeces, dust, and swabs. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 6579:2002/Cor. 1:2004, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp., which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

819. US ISO/TS 6579–2: 2012, Microbiology of food and animal feed — Horizontal method for the detection, enumeration and serotyping of Salmonella — Part 2: Enumeration by a miniaturized most probable number technique

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the enumeration of Salmonella spp. present in: products intended for human consumption and for the feeding of animals; environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling; animal faeces; and environmental samples from the primary production stage by calculation of the most probable number (MPN). The method is not appropriate for the enumeration of Salmonella spp. in (very) low contaminated samples (<1 cfu/g). *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 6579:2002/Cor. 1:2004, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp., which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

820. US ISO 6598:1985, Fertilizers — Determination of phosphorus content — Quinoline phosphomolybdate gravimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a gravimetric method using quinoline phosphomolybdate for the determination of phosphorus (expressed as diphosphorus pentaoxide) in a solution prepared from natural mineral phosphates or fertilizers.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

821. US ISO 6611:2004, Milk and milk products – Enumeration of colony-forming units of yeasts and/or moulds – Colony-count technique at 25 °C

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection and enumeration of colony-forming units (CFU) of viable yeasts and/or moulds in milk and milk products by means of the colony-count technique at 25 °C. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 68-3:2006, Milk and milk products — Methods of microbiological examination — Part 3: Enumeration of colony forming units of yeasts and/or moulds - Colony-count technique at 25 °C which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

822. US ISO 6632:1981, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of volatile acidity

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of volatile acidity in fruits, vegetables and derived products. The method is applicable to all fresh products and to products preserved without Chemical preservatives, as well as to products to which sulphur dioxide has been added with or without one of the following preservatives: sorbic acid, benzoic acid, formic acid.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

823. US ISO 6633:1984, Fruit and vegetables products — Determination of lead content — Flameless atomic absorption spectrometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a flameless atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the lead content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 35,000***

824. US ISO 6634:1982, Fruit, vegetables and derived products — Determination of arsenic content — Silver diethyldithiocarbamate spectrophotometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the mercury content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 35,000***

825. US ISO 6636-1:1986, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of zinc content — Part 1: Polarographic method

This Uganda Standard specifies a polarographic method for the determination of the zinc content of fruits, vegetables and derived products

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

826. US ISO 6636-2:1981, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of zinc content — Part 2: Atomic absorption spectrometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies an atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the zinc content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

827. US ISO 6636-3:1983, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of zinc content — Part 3: Dithizone spectrometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a dithizone spectrometric method for the determination of the zinc content of fruit and vegetable products.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

828. US ISO 6637:1984, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of mercury content — Flameless atomic absorption method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the mercury content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

829. US ISO 6639-2:1986, Cereals and pulses — Determination of hidden insect infestation — Part 2: Sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of sampling cereals and pulses, in bags or in bulk, for the determination of hidden insect infestation. The methods are applicable as a routine to grain in any form of store or vehicle at any level of trade from producer to consumer. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 279-2:2001/ISO 6639-2, Cereals and pulses – Determination of hidden insect infestation – Part 2: Sampling, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

830. US ISO 6639-3:1986, Cereals and pulses — Determination of hidden infestation – Part 3: Reference method

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for determining the nature and number of hidden insects in a sample of cereals or pulses. Its aim is to count all the individuals, at every stage of life, of every insect species that normally feeds and develops within cereals and pulses. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 279-3:2001/ISO 6639-3, Cereals and pulses – Determination of hidden insect infestation – Part 3: Reference method, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 32,000

831. US ISO 6639-4:1987, Cereals and pulses — Determination of hidden insect infestation – Part 4: Rapid methods

This Uganda Standard specifies five rapid methods for estimating the degree of, or detecting the presence of, hidden insect infestation in a sample of a cereal or pulse. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 279-4:2001/ISO 6639-4, Cereals and pulses – Determination of hidden insect infestation – Part 4: Rapid methods, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

832. US ISO 6651:2001, Animal feeding stuffs — Semi-quantitative determination of aflatoxin B1 — Thin-layer chromatographic method

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of aflatoxin B1 in animal feeding stuffs.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

833. US ISO 6654:1991, Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of Urea content

This Uganda Standard specifies a spectrometric method for the determination of the Urea content of animal feeding stuffs.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

834. US ISO 6655:1997, Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of soluble nitrogen content after treatment with pepsin in dilute hydrochloric acid

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the soluble nitrogen content of animal feeding stuffs after treatment with pepsin in dilute hydrochloric acid. This standard cancels and replaces US 460:2002, which has been republished on.

This standard was Published on 2009-04-09

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

835. US ISO 6659:1981, Sweet pepper — Guide to refrigerated storage and transport

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the storage, over short durations, of sweet peppers (Capsicum annum L.) for direct consumption, in

refrigerated storehouses and during refrigerated transport.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

836. US ISO 6660:1993, Mangoes – Cold storage

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on conditions for the successful storage of the more usual varieties of mangoes (*Mangifera indica* Linnaeus), for fresh consumption and for processing into various products.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

837. US ISO 6662:1983, Plums – Guide to cold storage

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the cold storage of certain varieties (cultivars) of plums obtained from *Prunus domestica* Linnaeus, *Prunus insititia* Linnaeus and *Prunus saliina* Lindley *(Prunus triflora* Roxburgh), intended for delivery in the fresh condition to the consumer.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

838. US ISO 6663:1995, Garlic – Cold storage

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on conditions for cold storage for the successful keeping of garlic (*Allium sativum* Linnaeus) intended for consumption in the fresh state.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

839. US ISO 6664:1983, Bilberries and blueberries – Guide to cold storage

This Uganda Standard describes the optimum conditions for the cold storage of bilberries (*Vaccinium myrtillus* L), blueberries *(Vaccinium angustifolium* Ait.) and cultivated varieties (cultivars) of *Vaccinium corymbosum* L.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

840. US ISO 6665:1983, Strawberries – Guide to cold storage

This Uganda Standard describes the optimum conditions for the cold storage of varieties (cultivars) of fresh strawberries (genus *Fragaria)* intended for marketing in the fresh condition or for processing.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

841. US ISO 6667:1989, Green coffee — Determination of proportion of insect-damaged beans

This Uganda Standard describes the types of damage caused by insects to green coffee beans and specifies a method for the determination of the proportion of insect-damaged beans in a lot of green coffee, together with the statistical use of the result obtained for technical, commercial and arbitration purposes.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

842. US ISO 6673:2003, Green coffee — Determination of loss in mass at 105 degrees C

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the loss in mass at 105 °C of green coffee. It is applicable to decaffeinated and non-decaffeinated green coffee as defined in ISO 3509.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

843. US ISO 6703-1:1984, Water quality — Determination of cyanide — Part 1: Determination of total cyanide

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for the determination of total cyanide in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6703-1:1984)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

844. US ISO 6703-2:1984, Water quality — Determination of cyanide — Part 2: Determination of easily liberatable cyanide

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for the determination of easily liberatable cyanide in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6703-2:1984)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

845. US ISO 6703-3:1984, Water quality — Determination of cyanide — Part 3: Determination of cyanogen chloride

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of cyanides, as cyanogen chloride in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6703-3:1984)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

846. US ISO 6731:2010, Milk, cream and evaporated milk – Determination of total solids content (Reference method) [2nd Edition]

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the total solids content of milk, cream and evaporated milk. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 6731:1989, Milk, cream and evaporated milk – Determination of total solids content (Reference method), which has technically been revised).*

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

847. US ISO 6732:2010, Milk and milk products – Determination of iron content – Spectrometric method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a spectrometric reference method for the determination of the iron content of milk and milk products. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-9:2006, Butter ─ Methods of analysis ─ Part 9: Determination of iron content which has been revised and republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

848. US ISO/TS 6733:2006, Milk and milk products — Determination of lead content — Graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometric method

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the quantitative determination of the total lead content in milk and milk products.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

849. US ISO 6734:2010, Sweetened condensed milk – Determination of total solids content (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the total solids content of sweetened condensed milk. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 162-2: 2006, Milk and milk products — Part 2: Sweetened condensed milk ─ Determination of total solids content (Reference method) which has been revised and republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

850. US ISO 6754:1996, Dried thyme (Thymus vulgaris L.) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for dried thyme (Thymus vulgaris L.) leaves in the rubbed form.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

851. US ISO 6777:1984, Water quality — Determination of nitrite — Molecular absorption spectrometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a molecular absorption spectrometric method for the determination of nitrite in potable, raw and waste water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6777:1984)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

852. US ISO 6785:2001 Milk and milk products — Detection of Salmonella spp.

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection of Salmonella spp. in milk and milk products.

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

853. US ISO 6822:1984, Potatoes, root vegetables and round-headed cabbages — Guide to storage in silos using forced ventilation

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of storing potatoes, root vegetables and round-headed cabbages in silos using forced ventilation.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

854. US ISO 6865:2000, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of crude fibre content — Method with intermediate filtration

This Uganda Standard specifies a method with intermediate filtration for the determination of the crude fibre content. A manual procedure and a semi-automatic procedure are described.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

855. US ISO 6866-1985, Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of free and total gossypol

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the content of free and total gossypol and chemically related substances in animal feeding stuffs. This standard cancels and replaces US 457:2002 which has been republished on.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

856. US ISO 6869:2000, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of the contents of calcium, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese, potassium, sodium and zinc — Method using atomic absorption spectrometry.

This Uganda Standard specifies an atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the contents of calcium (Ca), copper (Cu), iron (Fe), magnesium (Mg), manganese (Mn), potassium (K), sodium (Na) and zinc (Zn) in animal feeding stuffs.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

857. US ISO 6882:1981, Asparagus — Guide to refrigerated transport

This Uganda Standard describes methods for obtaining conditions for the successful keeping of shoots of the species Asparagus officinalis Linnaeus intended, after storage, either for direct consumption or for industrial processing.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

858. US ISO 6883:2017, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of conventional mass per volume (litre weight in air) (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the conventional mass per volume ("litre weight in air") of animal and vegetable fats and oils (hereinafter referred to as fats) in order to convert volume to mass or mass to volume. The procedure is applicable to fats only when they are in a liquid state. Milk and milk products (or fat coming from milk and milk products) are excluded from the scope of this document. NOTE The determination of conventional mass per volume (litre weight in air) using the oscillating U-tube method can be found in ISO 18301. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 6883:2007, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of conventional mass per volume (litre weight in air), which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

859. US ISO 6887-1:1999, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test

samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination — Part 1: General rules for the preparation of the initial suspension and decimal dilutions

This Uganda Standard defines general rules for the aerobic preparation of the initial suspension and of decimal dilutions for microbiological examinations of products intended for human or animal consumption.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

860. US ISO 6887-2:2003, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination — Part 2: Specific rules for the preparation of meat and meat products

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for the preparation of meat and meat product samples and their suspension for microbiological examination when the samples require a different preparation from the method described in ISO 6887-1.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

861. US ISO 6887-3:2009, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination — Part 3: Specific rules for the preparation of fish and fishery products

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for the preparation of fish and fishery product samples and their suspension for microbiological examination when the samples require a different preparation from the method described in ISO 6887-1.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

862. US ISO 6887-4:2003, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination — Part 4: Specific rules for the preparation of products other than milk and milk products, meat and meat products, and fish and fishery products

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for the preparation of samples and decimal dilutions for the microbiological examination of food products other than those covered in other parts of ISO 6887.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

863. US ISO 6887-5:2010, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination — Part 5: Specific rules for the preparation of milk and milk products

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for the preparation of samples of milk and milk products and their suspension for microbiological examination when the samples require a different preparation from the general methods specified in ISO 6887-1.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

864. US ISO 6888-1:1999 Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) — Part 1: Technique using Baird-Parker agar medium

This part of US ISO 6888 specifies a horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci in products intended for human consumption or feeding of animals, by counting of colonies obtained on a solid medium (Baird-Parker medium) after aerobic incubation at 35 °C or 37 °C.

This standard was Published on 1999-02-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

865. US ISO 6888-2:1999 Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs ─ Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) ─ Part 2: Technique using rabbit plasma fibrinogen agar medium

This part of US ISO 6888 describes a horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci in products intended for human consumption or feeding of animals by counting of colonies obtained on a solid medium (rabbit plasma fibrinogen medium) after aerobic incubation at 35 °C or 37 °C.

This standard was Published on 1999-02-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

866. US ISO 6888-3:2003 Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) — Part 3: Detection and MPN technique for low numbers

This part of US ISO 6888 specifies a horizontal method for the enumeration and detection of coagulase-positive staphylococci, using the most probable number (MPN) technique.

This standard was Published on 2003-03-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

867. US ISO 7027–1: 2016, Water quality — Determination of turbidity – Part 1: Quantitative methods

This Uganda Standard specifies two quantitative methods using optical turbidimeters or nephelometers for the determination of turbidity of water:

nephelometry, procedure for measurement of diffuse radiation, applicable to water of low turbidity (for example drinking water); and

turbidimetry, procedure for measurement of the attenuation of a radiant flux, more applicable to highly turbid waters (for example waste waters or other cloudy waters).

(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 7027:1999, Water quality — Determination of turbidity which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

868. US ISO 7086-1:2000, Glass hollowware in contact with food — Release of lead and cadmium — Part 1: Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for the release of lead and cadmium from glass hollowware that is intended to be used in contact with food. This part of US ISO 7086 is applicable to glass hollowware intended for use in the preparation, cooking, serving and storage of food and beverages, excluding glass ceramic ware, glass flatware and all articles used in food manufacturing industries or those in which food is sold.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

869. US ISO 7086-2:2000, Glass hollowware in contact with food — Release of lead and cadmium — Part 2: Permissible limits

This Uganda Standard specifies permissible limits for the release of lead and cadmium from glass hollowware that is intended to be used in contact with food. This part of US ISO 7086 is applicable to glass hollowware intended for use in the preparation, cooking, serving and storage of food and beverages, excluding glass ceramic ware, glass flatware, and all articles used in food manufacturing industries or those in which food is sold

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

870. US ISO 7208:2004, Skimmed milk, whey and butter milk – Determination of fat content – Gravimetric method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of liquid skimmed milk, whey and buttermilk.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

871. US ISO 7218:2007, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — General requirements and guidance for microbiological examinations (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard covers examination for bacteria, yeasts and moulds and

can be used if supplemented with specific guidance for prions, parasites and viruses. It applies to the microbiology of food, animal feeding stuffs, the food production environment and the primary production environment. [*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 7218:1996, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – General rules for microbiological examinations, which has been technically revised (1st Edition*).]

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 85,000

872. US ISO 7238:2004, Butter – Determination of pH of the serum – Potentiometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a potentiometric method for the determination of the pH of the serum from all types of butter. (*This standard cancels and*

replaces US EAS 80-7:2006, Butter — Methods of chemical analysis — Part 7: Determination of pH of the serum — Potentiometric method which has been republished on).

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

873. US ISO 7251:2005, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli — Most probable number technique

This standard gives general guidelines for the detection and enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli by means of the liquid-medium culture technique and calculation of the most probable number (MPN) after incubation at 37 °C, then at 44 °C. This standard is applicable to products intended for human consumption and the feeding of animals, and environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

874. US ISO 7305:2019, Milled cereal products — Determination of fat acidity (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the fat acidity of milled cereal products. It is applicable to flours and semolinas obtained from wheat and durum wheat, and to pasta. *(This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US ISO 7305:1998, Milled cereal products – Determination of fat acidity, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

875. US ISO 7328:2008, Milk-based edible ices and ice mixes – Determination of fat content – Gravimetric method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of most milk-based edible ices and ice mixes.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

876. US ISO 7393-1:1985, Water quality — Determination of free chlorine and total chlorine — Part 1: Titrimetric method using N,N-diethyl-1,4-phenylenediamine

This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method for the determination of free chlorine and total chlorine in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7393-1:1985)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

877. US ISO 7393-2:1985, Water quality — Determination of free chlorine and total chlorine — Part

2: Colorimetric method using N,N-diethyl-1,4-phenylenediamine, for routine control purposes

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of free chlorine and total chlorine in water, readily applicable to field testing; it is based on measurement of the colour intensity by visual comparison of the colour with a scale of Standards which is regularly calibrated. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7393-2:1985)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

878. US ISO 7393-3:1990, Water quality — Determination of free chlorine and total chlorine — Part 3: lodometric titration method for the determination of total chlorine

This Uganda Standard specifies an iodometric titration method for the determination of total chlorine in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7393-3:1990)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

879. US ISO 7407:1983, Fertilizers — Determination of acid-soluble potassium content — Preparation of the test solution

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the preparation of test solutions of fertilizers for the subsequent determination of their acid-soluble potassium contents.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

880. US ISO 7408:1983, Fertilizers — Determination of ammoniacal nitrogen content in the presence of other substances which release ammonia when treated with sodium hydroxide — Titrimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the ammoniacal nitrogen content of fertilizers containing other substances, such as urea or Urea-aldehyde condensates, which release ammonia in the presence of sodium hydroxide.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

881. US ISO 7409:2018, Fertilizers — Marking — Presentation and declarations (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the procedure for marking containers or labels for fertilizers. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 7409:1984, Fertilizers — Marking — Presentation and declarations, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

882. US ISO 7485: 2000, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of potassium and sodium contents — Methods using flame-emission spectrometry

This Uganda Standard specifies a calibration method and a standard addition method for th determination

of potassium and sodium contents of animal feeding stuffs by flame-emission spectrometry.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

883. US ISO 7497:1984, Fertilizers — Extraction of phosphates soluble in mineral acids

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the extraction of mineral acid-soluble phosphates by attack with a mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acids and a method by attack with a mixture of sulfuric and nitric acids. These methods are applicable to all phosphate fertilizers and to mineral phosphates containing low amounts of organic matter.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

884. US ISO 7513:1990, Instant tea in solid form — Determination of moisture content (loss in mass at 103^0C).

This Uganda standard specifies a method for the determination of the moisture content of instant tea in solid form as received (loss in mass at 103 °C).

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

885. US ISO 7514:1990, Instant tea in solid form — Determination of total ash

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total ash of instant tea in solid form.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

886. US ISO 7516:1984, Instant tea in solid form — Sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of sampling instant tea in solid form (hereinafter referred to as "instant tea"). It applies to sampling from containers of all sizes.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

887. US ISO 7540:2006, Ground paprika (Capsicum annuum L.) — Specification

This Uganda Standard defines the requirements for ground paprika.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

888. US ISO 7541:1989, Ground (powdered) Paprika — Determination of total natural colouring matter content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total natural colouring matter content of ground (powdered) Paprika.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

889. US ISO 7542:1984, Ground (powdered) paprika (Capsicum annuum Linnaeus) — Microscopical examination

This Uganda Standard describes the morphological and anatomical structure of paprika (Capsicum annuum Linnaeus) and specifies a method for the microscopical examination of ground (powdered) paprika.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

890. US ISO 7543-1:1994, Chillies and chilli oleoresins — Determination of capsaicinoid content — Part 1: Spectrometric method

This standard specifies a method for the determination, by a spectrometric method, of the total capsaicinoid content of whole or powdered chillies (usually Capiscum frutescens L.) and their oleoresins.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

891. US ISO 7543-2:1993, Chillies and chilli oleoresins — Determination of total capsaicinoid content -Part 2: Method using high — performance liquid chromatography

This part of US ISO 7543 specifies a method for the determination, by high-performance liquid chromatography, of the total capsaicinoid content of whole or powdered chillies (usually Capsicum frutescens L.) and their extracts (oleoresins).

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

892. US ISO 7563:1998, Fresh fruits and vegetables — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines the terms most frequently used in the context of fresh fruits and vegetables.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

893. US ISO 7560:1995, Cucumbers — Storage and refrigerated transport

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on conditions for the successful storage and long-distance transport of cucumbers (Cucumis sativus L.), intended either for direct consumption or for industrial processing.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

894. US ISO 7561:1984, Cultivated mushrooms – Guide to cold storage and refrigerated transport

This Uganda Standard describes methods for obtaining conditions for the successful cold storage and long distance refrigerated transport of cultivated mushrooms (*Agaricus bisporus* L), intended either for direct consumption or for industrial processing.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

895. US ISO 7562:1990, Potatoes — Guidelines for storage in artificially ventilated stores

This Uganda Standard establishes guidelines for the storage of potatoes, intended for use as seed potatoes, for consumption or for processing, in artificially ventilated stores. The application of these guidelines will permit preservation of the growth potential and productivity of seed potatoes and of the good cooking quality (e.g. characteristic flavour, lack of discoloration and light colour of fried products) of potatoes for consumption. These guidelines are applicable only in regions with temperate climates.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

896. US ISO 7742:1988, Solid fertilizers — Reduction of samples

This Uganda Standard specifies a method suitable for the reduction of a sample of a solid fertilizer to a smaller quantity such as may be used for analysis or for further reduction after suitable comminution.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

897. US ISO 7837:1992, Fertilizers — Determination of bulk density (loose) of fine-grained fertilizers

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the bulk density (loose) of solid fine-grained fertilizers. The method is applicable to fertilizers which contain a large proportion of particles of diameters less than 0.5 mm.

This standard was Published on 2014-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

898. US ISO 7851:1983, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Classification

This Uganda Standard establishes a classification System for fertilizers and soil conditioners. The classification scheme includes an explanation of the meaning of each heading and clearly assigns each fertilizer or soil conditioner to an appropriate group whilst recognizing that a few fertilizers or soil conditioners may be classified differently in some countries.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

899. US ISO 7875-1:1996, Water quality — Determination of surfactants — Part 1: Determination of anionic surfactants by measurement of the methylene blue index (MBAS)

This Uganda Standard specifies a spectrometric method for the determination of anionic surfactants by measurement of the methylene blue index (MBAS) in aqueous media such as drinking water, surface water as well as waste water. This method is applicable to a range of concentrations from 0.1 mg/l to 5.0 mg/l and the limit of detection is about 0.05 mg/l for solutions of standard surfactants in distilled water.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

900. US ISO 7887:2011, Water quality — Examination and determination of colour (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies four different methods, for the examination of water colour. Method A involves examination of apparent colour by visually observing a water sample in a bottle. This gives only preliminary information, for example for use in field work. Only the apparent colour can be reported. Method B involves determination of the true colour of a water sample using optical apparatus and is applicable to raw and potable water and to industrial water of low colour. Method C involves determination of the true colour of a water sample using optical apparatus for comparison with hexachloroplatinate concentration at wavelength, λ = 410 nm. Method D involves determination of colour by visual comparison with hexachloroplatinate standard solutions and can be applied to raw and drinking water. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and*

replaces US ISO 7887:1994, Water quality — Examination and determination of colour, 1st Edition, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

901. US ISO 7888:1985, Water quality — Determination of electrical conductivity

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the measurement of the electrical conductivity of all types of water. Electrical conductivity can be used to monitor the quality of a) surface waters; b) process waters c) waste waters. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7888:1985)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

902. US ISO 7889:2003, Yoghurt — Enumeration of characteristic microorganisms – Colony count technique at 37 degree C

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for the detection or the enumeration of low numbers of viable presumptive *Bacillus cereus* by means of the most probable number technique. The standard is applicable to products intended for human consumption and the feeding of animals, and environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

903. US ISO 7890-3:1988, Water quality — Determination of nitrate — Part 3: Spectrometric method using sulfosalicylic acid

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of nitrate ion in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7890-3:1988)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

904. US ISO 7899-1:1998 Water quality — Detection and enumeration of intestinal enterococci — Part 1: Miniaturized method (Most Probable Number) for surface and waste water

This Uganda Standard specifies a miniaturized method for the detection and enumeration of major intestinal enterococci in surface and waste water by inoculation in a liquid medium.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

905. US ISO 7899-2:2000, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of intestinal enterococci — Part 2: Membrane filtration method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection and enumeration of intestinal enterococci in water by membrane filtration. This Uganda Standard is especially intended for examination of drinking water, water from swimming pools and other disinfected or clean waters. Nevertheless, the method can be applied to all types of water, except when a large amount of suspended matter or many interfering microorganisms are present. It is particularly suitable

for the examination of large volumes of water containing only a few intestinal enterococci. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7899-2:2000).

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

906. US ISO 7920:1984, Sweet cherries and sour cherries – Guide to cold storage and refrigerated transport

This Uganda Standard describes the optimum conditions for the cold storage and refrigerated transport of sweet cherries (*Prunus avium* L.) and sour cherries (*Prunus cerasus* L.) intended either for direct consumption or for industrial processing.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

907. US ISO 7922:1985, Leeks – Guide to cold storage and refrigerated transport

This Uganda Standard describes methods for obtaining good conditions of cold storage and refrigerated transport of leeks *(Allium porrum*) intended for human consumption, for maintaining their quality and avoiding deterioration.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

908. US ISO 7927-1:1987, Fennel seed, whole or ground (powdered) -Part 1: Bitter fennel seed (Foenicuhm vulgare P. Miller var. vulgare) — Specification

This part of US ISO 7927 specifies requirements for bitter fennel seed (Foeniculum vulgare P. Miller var. vulgare), whole or ground (powdered).

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

909. US ISO 7937:2004, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of *Clostridium perfringens* — Colony-count technique

This Uganda Standard describes a horizontal method for the enumeration of viable *Clostridium perfringens.* It is applicable to products intended for human consumption and the feeding of animals, and environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

910. US ISO 7952:1994, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of copper content — Method using flame atomic absorption spectrometry

This Uganda Standard specifies a flame atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the copper content of fruits, vegetables and derived products. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 235:2000/ISO 3094, Fruits and vegetable products – Determination of copper which has been revised).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

911. US ISO 7971-1:2009, Cereals – Determination of bulk density, called mass per hectolitre – Part 1: Reference method

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of bulk density, called "mass per hectolitre", of cereals as grain.

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

912. US ISO 7971-3:2009, Cereals – Determination of bulk density, called mass per hectolitre – Part 3: Routine method

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine method for the determination of bulk density, called "mass per hectolitre" of cereals as grain using manual or automatic, mechanical, electric or electronic mass per hectoliter measuring instruments.

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

913. US ISO 7980:1986, Water quality — Determination of calcium and magnesium — Atomic absorption spectrometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved calcium and magnesium by flame atomic absorption spectrometry. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7980:1986)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

914. US ISO 8070:2007, Milk and milk products – Determination of calcium, sodium, potassium and magnesium contents – Atomic absorption spectrometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a flame atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of calcium, sodium, potassium and magnesium contents in milk and milk products. The method is applicable for milk and whey, buttermilk, yogurt, cream, dried milk, butter, cheese, casein and caseinate.

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

915. US ISO 8128-1:1993, Apple juice, apple juice concentrates and drinks containing apple juice — Determination of patulin content — Part 1: Method using high-performance liquid chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a method using high performance liquid chromatography for the determination of the patulin content of apple juice, apple juice concentrates and drinks containing apple juice.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

916. US ISO 8128-2:1993, Apple juice, apple juice concentrates and drinks containing apple juice — Determination of patulin content —

Part 2: Method using thin-layer chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a method using thin layer chromatography for the determination of the patulin content of apple juice, apple juice concentrates and drinks containing apple juice.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

917. US ISO 8156:2005, Dried milk and dried milk products – Determination of insolubility index

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the insolubility index, as a means of assessing the solubility, of dried whole milk, dried partly skimmed milk and dried skimmed milk, whether non-instant or instant. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 81-6:2006, Milk powders – Determination of solubility index which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

918. US ISO 8157:2015, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines terms relating to fertilizers and soil conditioners.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

919. US ISO 8165-1: 1992, Water quality — Determination of selected monovalent phenols — Part 1: Gas-chromatographic method after enrichment by extraction

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of phenols in a concentration range from 0.1 µg/l to 1 mg/l in aqueous media such as drinking water, ground water and surface waters.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

920. US ISO 8165-2:1999, Water quality — Determination of selected monovalent phenols — Part 2: Method by derivatization and gas chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of phenols by gas chromatography, following pentafluorobenzoyl chloride (PFBC) derivatization. It may in particular be applied to the examination of drinking water, ground water and moderately contaminated surface water. With this method, lower limits of detection may be obtained compared with extraction procedures.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

921. US ISO 8197:1988, Milk and milk products – Sampling – Inspection by variables

This Uganda Standard describes the basis for sampling plans for the inspection of variables of milk and milk products. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 165:2006, Milk and milk products – Sampling – Inspection by attributes, which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

922. US ISO 8245: 1999, Water quality — Guidelines for the determination of total organic carbon (TOC) and dissolved organic carbon (DOC)

This Uganda Standard gives guidance for the determination of total carbon (TC), total inorganic carbon (TIC) and total organic carbon (TOC) in drinking water, ground water, surface water, sea water and waste water. It also defines terms and specifies interferences, reagents, and sample pre-treatment for water samples. The method described in this standard applies to water samples containing organic carbon content ranging from 0.3 mg/l to 1000 mg/l. The lower limit concentration is only applicable in special cases, for example drinking water, measured by highly sensitive instruments. Higher concentrations may be determined after appropriate dilution.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

923. US ISO 8199:2018, Water quality — General requirements and guidance for the microbiological examinations by culture (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives guidance for performing the manipulations common to each culture technique for the microbiological examination of water, particularly the preparation of samples, culture media, and general apparatus and glassware, unless otherwise required in the specific standard. It also describes the various techniques available for detection and enumeration by culture and the criteria for determining which technique is appropriate. This document is mainly intended for examinations for bacteria, yeasts and moulds, but some aspects are also applicable to bacteriophages, viruses and parasites. It excludes techniques not based on culturing microorganisms, such as polymerase chain reaction (PCR) methods. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 8199:2005, Water quality — General guidance on the enumeration of micro-organisms by culture, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

924. US ISO 8262-1:2005, Milk products and milk based foods – Determination of fat content by the Weibull-Berntrop gravimetric method (Reference method) – Part 1: Infant foods

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of infant foods to which the Röse-Gottlieb method is not applicable [i.e. those milk-based and other types of infant food that contain more than 5 % (mass fraction) (dry matter) of starch or dextrin, or vegetable, fruit, meat, etc.].

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

925. US ISO 8262-2:2005, Milk products and milk based foods – Determination of fat content by the Weibull-Berntrop gravimetric method (Reference method) – Part 2: Edible ices and ice-mixes

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of edible ices

and ice-mixes to which the Röse-Gottlieb method is not applicable (i.e. those products containing high levels of stabilizer or thickening agent, or of egg yolk or of fruit, or of combinations of these constituents).

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

926. US ISO 8262-3:2005, Milk products and milk-based foods — Determination of fat content by the Weibull-Berntrop gravimetric method (Reference method) — Part 3: Special cases

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of milk-based and of liquid, concentrated or dried milk products to which the Röse-Gottllieb method is not applicable; i.e. those containing distinct quantities of free fatty acids or those which are not completely soluble in ammonia owing to the presence of lumps or non-milk ingredients, such as custards, porridges or certain milk-based products for bakery purposes.

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

927. US ISO 8288:1986, Water quality — Determination of cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc, cadmium and lead — Flame atomic absorption spectrometric methods

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for the determination of cobalt, nickel, topper, zinc, cadmium and lead in water by flame atomic absorption spectrometry.

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

928. US ISO 8294:1994, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of copper, iron and nickel contents — Graphite furnace atomic absorption method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of trace amounts of copper, iron and nickel in animal and vegetable fats and oils, referred to hereinafter as fats. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 188:2000/ISO 8294, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of copper, iron and nickel contents — Graphite furnace atomic absorption method which has been republished on.*)

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

929. US ISO 8381:2008, Milk-based infant foods – Determination of fat content – Gravimetric method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of milk-based infant foods.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

930. US ISO 8391-1:1986, Ceramic cookware in contact with food — Release of lead and cadmium — Part 1: Methods of test

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of test for the release of lead and cadmium by ceramic cookware intended for use in contact with food.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

931. US ISO 8391-2:1986, Ceramic cookware in contact with food — Release of lead and cadmium – Part 2: Permissible limits

This Uganda Standard specifies the permissible limits for the release of lead and cadmium by ceramic cookware intended for use in contact with food. This part of ISO 8391 is applicable to ceramic cookware intended to be used for the preparation of foods by heating.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

932. US ISO 8397:1988, Solid fertilizers and soil conditioners — Test sieving

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the particle size distribution of solid fertilizers and soil conditioners by test sieving.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

933. US ISO 8633:1992, Solid fertilizers — Simple sampling method for small lots

This Uganda Standard defines a sampling plan for the control of quantities of solid fertilizer not more than 250 t and outlines the method to be used. It is applicable to all solid fertilizers which may be in bulk or in packages.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

934. US ISO 8634:1991, Solid fertilizers — Sampling plan for the evaluation of a large delivery

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for sampling a delivery of more than 250 t of fertilizer and, after analysis of the Sample or samples, presents rules for assessing whether the delivery tan be accepted by a buyer, allowing for given reselling risks under given local legal conditions (or if he wishes to guarantee to the final buyer a given mean assay with a given risk).

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

935. US ISO 8968-1:2014, Milk and milk products – Determination of nitrogen content – Part 1: Kjeldahl principle and crude protein calculation

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the nitrogen content and crude protein calculation of milk and milk products by the Kjeldahl principle, using traditional and block digestion methods.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

936. US ISO 8968-3:2004, Milk – Determination of nitrogen content – Part 3: Block-digestion method (Semi-micro rapid routine method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the nitrogen content of liquid, whole or skimmed milk.

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

937. US ISO 8683:1988, Lettuce — Guide to precooling and refrigerated transport

This Uganda Standard gives general guidance on the precooling and refrigerated transport of lettuce (Lactuca sativa Linnaeus) or industrial use to be maintained.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

938. US ISO 9116:2004, Green coffee — Guidelines on methods of specification

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on methods to be used to describe green coffee for sale and purchase, and is based on the terms of contract used in the international coffee trade. It also recommends procedures for sampling, packing, marking, storage and shipping of green coffee. It is applicable to green coffee as defined in ISO 3509.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

939. US ISO 9174:1998, Water quality — Determination of chromium — Atomic absorption spectrometric methods

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of chromium in water by atomic absorption spectrometry. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 9174:1998)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

940. US ISO 9231:2008, Milk and milk products – Determination of the benzoic and sorbic acid contents

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the benzoic and sorbic acid contents in milk and milk products.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

941. US ISO 9297:1989, Water quality — Determination of chloride — Silver nitrate titration with chromate indicator (Mohr's method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a titration method for the determination of dissolved chloride in water. The method is applicable to the direct determination of dissolved chloride in concentrations between 5 mg/l and 150 mg/l. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 9297:1989)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

942. US ISO 9308-2:2012, Water quality — Enumeration of *Escherichia coli* and coliform

bacteria — Part 2: Most Probable Number method (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the enumeration of *E. coli* and coliform bacteria in water. The method is based on the growth of target organisms in a liquid medium and calculation of the "Most Probable Number" (MPN) of organisms by reference to MPN tables. This method can be applied to all types of water, including those containing an appreciable amount of suspended matter and high background counts of heterotrophic bacteria. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 9308-2:1990, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of coliform organisms, thermo tolerant coliform organisms and presumptive Escherichia coli — Part 2: Multiple tube (Most Probable Number) method, 1st Edition, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

943. US ISO 9390:1990, Water quality — Determination of borate — Spectrometric method using azomethine-H

This Uganda Standard specifies a spectrometric method for the determination of borate in water. The method is applicable to the determination of borate in concentrations between 0.01 mg and 1 mg of boron per litre. The working range may be extended by dilution. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 9390:1990)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

944. US ISO 9696: 2017, Water quality — Gross alpha activity — Test method using thick source

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of gross alpha activity in non-saline waters for alpha-emitting radionuclides which are not volatile up to 350 °C. The method is applicable to raw and potable waters.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

945. US ISO 9697: 2015, Water quality — Gross beta activity in non-saline water – Test method using thick source

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for the determination of gross beta activity concentration in non-saline waters. The method covers non-volatile radionuclides with maximum beta energies of approximately 0.3 MeV or higher. This test method is applicable to raw and drinking waters.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

946. US ISO 9719:1995, Root vegetables – Cold storage and refrigerated transport

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on conditions for cold storage and refrigerated transport of fresh root vegetables. It applies only to stemless root vegetables intended for long-term storage in large-capacity warehouses, or refrigerated transport. Requirements for the storage of root vegetables with leaves are considerably different and are applicable only to short-term storage. This Standard applies to black radish (*Raphanus sativus*), blackroot

(*Scorzonera hispanica*), carrot (*Daucus carota*), horseradish (*Armoracia rusticana*), parsley (*Petroselinum crispum* var. *tuberosum*), red beetroot (*Beta vulgaris* var. *cruenta*) and similar root crops.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

947. US ISO 9768:1994/Cor 1: 1998, Tea — Determination of water extract

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of water extract from tea. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 296:2002/ISO 9768, Tea – Determination of water extract, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

948. US ISO 9831:1998, Animal feeding stuffs, animal products, and faeces or urine — Determination of gross calorific value — Bomb calorimeter method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the gross calorific value of animal feeding stuffs, animal products and faeces or urine at constant volume in an adiabatic, an isothermal, or a static bomb calorimeter.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

949. US ISO 9833:1993, Melons – Cold storage and refrigerated transport

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the operations to be carried out before and the conditions to be met during the cold storage and refrigerated transport of melons (*Cucumis melo* L.). It is applicable to early, mid- and late-ripening cultivars of melons.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

950. US ISO 9930:1993, Green beans – Storage and refrigerated transport

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on conditions for the successful cold storage and long-distance refrigerated transport of green (snap) beans belonging to the species *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. and *Phaseolus coccineus* L., intended for direct consumption or industrial processing.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

951. US ISO 9964-1:1993, Water quality — Determination of sodium and potassium — Part 1: Determination of sodium by atomic absorption spectrometry

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved sodium by flame atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS). It is intended for the analysis of raw and drinking water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 9964-1:1993)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

952. US ISO 9964-2: 1993, Water quality — Determination of sodium and potassium — Part 2:

Determination of potassium by atomic absorption spectrometry

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved potassium by flame atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) in raw and drinking waters. The method is applicable to water samples with a mass concentration of potassium in the range from 5 mg/l to 50 mg/l. This range can be extended to lower or higher limits if dilution factors are chosen.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

953. US ISO 9964-3: 1993, Water quality — Determination of sodium and potassium — Part 3: Determination of sodium and potassium by flame emission spectrometry

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved sodium and potassium by flame emission spectrometry (FES) in raw and drinking waters. The method is applicable to water samples with a mass concentration of sodium and potassium of up to 10 mg/l. For samples containing higher concentrations of sodium and potassium, a smaller test portion is taken for analysis. The lower limits of determination are less than 0.1 mg/l for both sodium and potassium.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

954. US ISO 10084:1992, Soil fertilizers — Determination of mineral-acid-soluble sulfate content — Gravimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the gravimetric determination of the mineral-acid-soluble sulfate content of solid fertilizers. The method is applicable to fertilizers with sulfate contents, expressed as SO_3, from 3 % (*m/m*) to 50 % (*m/m).*

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

955. US ISO 10249:1996, Fluid fertilizers — Preliminary visual examination and preparation of samples for physical testing

This Uganda Standard specifies both a procedure for preliminary examination of a single sample as received for testing, and a procedure for preparing a test sample by blending and reduction of a series of samples representative of a consignment or a bulk delivery of fluid fertilizer.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

956. US ISO 10272-1:2017, Microbiology of the food chain — Horizontal method for detection and enumeration of *Campylobacter* spp. — Part 1: Detection method

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for the detection by enrichment or direct plating of Campylobacter spp. It is applicable to products intended for human consumption, products intended for animal feeding, environmental samples in the area of food and feed production, handling, and samples from the primary production stage such as animal faeces, dust, and swabs.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

957. US ISO 10301: 1997, Water quality — Determination of highly volatile halogenated hydrocarbons — Gas-chromatographic methods

This Uganda Standard specifies two test methods for the determination of highly volatile halogenated hydrocarbons in water e.g. drinking water, ground water, swimming pool water, rivers, lakes, sewage and industrial effluents using gas-chromatography.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

958. US ISO 10304-1: 2007, Water quality — Determination of dissolved anions by liquid chromatography of ions — Part 1: Determination of bromide, chloride, fluoride, nitrate, nitrite, phosphate and sulfate (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved bromide, chloride, fluoride, nitrate, nitrite, orthophosphate and sulfate in water, e.g. drinking water, ground water, surface water, waste water, leachates and marine water by liquid chromatography of ions. The lower limit of application is ≥ 0.05 mg/l for bromide and for nitrite, and ≥ 0.1 mg/l for chloride, fluoride, nitrate, orthophosphate, and sulfate. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10304-1:1992, Water quality — Determination of dissolved fluoride, chloride, nitrite, orthophosphate, bromide, nitrate and sulfate ions, using liquid chromatography of ions — Part 1: Method for water with low contamination, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

959. US ISO 10304-3: 1997, Water quality — Determination of dissolved anions by liquid chromatography of ions — Part 3: Determination of chromate, iodide, sulfite, thiocyanate and thiosulfate

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of dissolved anions of iodide, thiocyanate, thiosulfate, sulfite and chromate in aqueous solutions, including raw, drinking, ground and surface waters.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

960. US ISO 10304-4: 1997, Water quality — Determination of dissolved anions by liquid chromatography of ions — Part 4: Determination of chlorate, chloride and chlorite in water with low contamination

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dissolved chlorate, chloride, and chlorite anions in water with low contamination (e.g. drinking water, raw water and swimming pool water).

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

961. US ISO 10359-1:1992, Water quality — Determination of fluoride — Part 1: Electrochemical probe method for potable and lightly polluted water

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved fluoride in fresh, potable and low contaminated water, and some surface

waters, using an electrochemical technique. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 10359-1:1992)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

962. US ISO 10359-2:1994, Water quality — Determination of fluoride — Part 2: Determination of inorganically bound total fluoride after digestion and distillation

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of inorganically bound total fluoride. The method is applicable to waste waters which are highly contaminated inorganically, with a fluoride ion concentration of more than 0.2 mg/l. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 10359-2:1994).

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

963. US ISO 10390:2005, Soil quality — Determination of pH

This Uganda Standard specifies an instrumental method for the routine determination of pH using a glass electrode in a 1:5 (volume fraction) suspension of soil in water (pH in H_2O), in 1 mol/l potassium chloride solution (pH in KCl) or in 0.01 mol/l calcium chloride solution (pH in $CaCl_2$).

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

964. US ISO 10520:1997, Native starch — Determination of starch content — Ewers polarimetric method

This standard specifies a polarimetric method for the determination of the starch content of native starch, with the exception of starch with high amylose content. It is not applicable to modified or pre-gelatinized (water-soluble) starch.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

965. US ISO 10523: 2008, Water quality — Determination of pH (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the pH value in rain, drinking and mineral waters, bathing waters, surface and ground waters, as well as municipal and industrial waste waters, and liquid sludge, within the pH range 2 to pH 12, ionic strength below I = 0.3 mol/kg (conductivity: $\gamma 25\ °C < 2000$ mS/m) solvent and temperature range 0 °C to 50 °C. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10523:1994, Water quality — Determination of pH, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

966. US ISO 10530: 1992, Water quality — Determination of dissolved sulfide — Photometric method using methylene blue

This Uganda Standard specifies a photometric method for the determination of dissolved sulfide in natural waters and waste waters requiring filtration in mass concentrations ranging from 0.04 mg/l to 1.5 mg/l. Higher concentrations may be determined by reducing and subsequently diluting the volume of the water sample used.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

967. US ISO 10539:2002, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of alkalinity

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the alkalinity of animal and vegetable fats and oils without distinguishing between the various constituents. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 318:2006, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of soap content method which has been republished on.*)

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

968. US ISO 10566:1994, Water quality — Determination of aluminium — Spectrometric method using pyrocatechol violet

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of filterable (dissolved) and acid-soluble aluminium in potable waters, ground waters, and lightly polluted surface and sea waters. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 10566:1994)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

969. US ISO 10620:1995, Dried sweet marjoram (Origanum majorana L.) —Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for dried sweet marjoram (Origanum majorana L.) both as bunches (bouquets) and as rubbed.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

970. US ISO 10622:1997, Large cardamom (Amomum subulatum Roxb.), as capsules and seeds — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for large cardamom as capsules and seeds (Amomum subulatum Roxb)

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

971. US ISO 10694:1995, Soil quality — Determination of organic and total carbon after dry combustion (elementary analysis)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total carbon content in soil after dry combustion. The organic carbon content is calculated from this content after correcting for carbonates present in the Sample. If carbonates are removed beforehand, the organic carbon content is measured directly. This standard is applicable to all types of air-dried soil samples.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

972. US ISO 10705-2:2000, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of bacteriophages — Part 2: Enumeration of somatic coliphages

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection and enumeration of somatic coliphages by incubating the sample with an appropriate host strain.

(This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 10705-2:2000).

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

973. US ISO 10727:2002, Tea and instant tea in solid form — Determination of caffeine content – Method using high-performance liquid chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) of the caffeine content of teas and instant teas. It is applicable to green tea, black tea and decaffeinated tea products.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

974. US ISO 10932:2010, Milk and milk products — Determination of the minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) of antibiotics applicable to bifidobacteria and non-enterococcal lactic acid bacteria (LAB)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) of a series of antibiotics applicable to bifidobacteria and non-enterococcal lactic acid bacteria (LAB).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

975. US ISO 11027:1993, Pepper and pepper oleoresins — Determination of piperine content - Method using high-performance liquid chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination, by high-performance liquid chromatography, of the piperine content of peppers (Piper nigrum Linnaeus), whole or powdered, as well as their extracts (oleoresins)

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

976. US ISO 11047:1998, Soil quality — Determination of cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, nickel and zinc in aqua regia extracts of soil— Flame and electrothermal atomic absorption spectrometric methods

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination, by atomic absorption spectrometry, of one or more of cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, nickel and zinc, in aqua regia extracts of soil obtained in accordance with ISO 11466.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

977. US ISO 11050:1993, Wheat flour and durum wheat semolina — Determination of impurities of animal origin

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the content of impurities of animal origin in wheat flours, with or without additives and having an ash yield not exceeding 0.63 % (m/m), and in durum wheat semolinas (*This standard cancels and replaces US 475:2002/ISO 11050:1993, Wheat flour*

and durum wheat semolina – Determination of impurities of animal origin, which has been renumbered).

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

978. US ISO 11053:2009, Vegetable fats and oils — Determination of cocoa butter equivalents in milk chocolate

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the detection and quantification of cocoa butter equivalents (CBEs) and milk fat (MF) in milk chocolate by triacylglycerol (TAG) profiling using high-resolution capillary gas-liquid chromatography (HR-GLC), and subsequent data evaluation by simple and partial least squares regression analysis.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

979. US ISO 11085:2015, Cereals, cereals-based products and animal feeding stuffs — Determination of crude fat and total fat content by the Randall extraction method (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies procedures for the determination of the fat content of cereals, cereal-based products, and animal feeding stuffs. These procedures are not applicable to oilseeds and oleaginous fruits. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 11085:2008, Cereals, cereals-based products and animal feeding stuffs — Determination of crude fat and total fat content by the Randall extraction method which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

980. US ISO 11162:2001, Peppercorns (Piper nigrum L.) in brine — Specification and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for peppercorns (Piper nigrum L.) in brine.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

981. US ISO 11163:1995, Dried sweet basil (Ochwm basilicum L.) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for dried sweet basil (Ocimum basilicum L.) in the form of cut (rubbed) leaves.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

982. US ISO 11164:1995, Dried rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis L.) —Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for dried rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis L.) leaves in cut form.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

983. US ISO 11165:1995, Dried sage (Salvia officinalis L.) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for dried sage (Salvia officinalis L.) in the form of whole or cut leaves.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

984. US ISO 11178:1995, Star anise (*Illicium verum* Hook. f.) – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the dried fruits of the star anise tree (*Illicium verum* Hook. f.).

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

985. US ISO 11212-1:1997, Starch and derived products — Heavy metals content — Part 1: Determination of arsenic content by atomic absorption spectrometry

This part specifies a method for the determination of the arsenic content of starch, including derivatives and by-products, by atomic absorption spectrometry with hybride generation.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

986. US ISO 11212-2:1997, Starch and derived products — Heavy metals content — Part 2: Determination of mercury content by atomic absorption spectrometry

This part specifies a method for the determination of the mercury content of starch, including derivatives and by-products, by atomic absorption spectrometry with cold-vapour generation.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

987. US ISO 11212-3:1997, Starch and derived products — Heavy metals content — Part 3: Determination of lead content by atomic absorption spectrometry with electro thermal atomization

This part specifies a method for the determination of the lead content of starch, including derivatives and by-products, by atomic absorption spectrometry with electro thermal atomization.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

988. US ISO 11212-4:1997, Starch and derived products — Heavy metals content — Part 4: Determination of cadmium content by atomic absorption spectrometry with electro thermal atomization

This part specifies a method for the determination of the Cadmium content of starch, including derivatives and by-products, by atomic absorption spectrometry with electro thermal atomization.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

989. US ISO 11261:1995, Soil quality — Determination of total nitrogen — Modified Kjeldahl method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total nitrogen (ammonium-N, nitrate-N, nitrite-N and organic N) content of a soil. Nitrogen in N-N-linkages, N-0-linkages and some heterocyclics (especially pyridine) is only partially determined. This standard is applicable to all types of soils.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

990. US ISO 11265:1994, Soil quality — Determination of the specific electrical conductivity

This Uganda Standard specifies an instrumental method for the routine determination of the specific electrical conductivity in an aqueous extract of soil. The determination is carried out to obtain an indication of the content of water-soluble electrolytes in a soil. This standard is applicable to all types of air-dried soil samples.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

991. US ISO 11286:2004, Tea — Classification of grades by particle size analysis

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the classification of grades of tea according to an analysis of their particle size. It is not applicable to large, leafy grades of tea. This method may not be suitable for blends of tea. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 443:2002/ISO 11286, Tea – Classification of grades by particle size analysis, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

992. US ISO 11290-1:1996 Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of Listeria monocytogenes — Part 1: Detection method

This part of US ISO 11290 specifies a horizontal method for the detection of Listeria monocytogenes.

This standard was Published on 1996-l2-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

993. US ISO 11290-2:1998 Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of Listeria monocytogenes -- Part 2: Enumeration method

This part of US ISO 11290 specifies a horizontal method for the enumeration of Listeria monocytogenes.

This standard was Published on 1998-07-01.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

994. US ISO 11294:1994, Roasted ground coffee — Determination of moisture content — Method by determination of loss in mass at 103 degrees C (Routine method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine method for the determination of loss in mass at 103 C of roasted ground coffee.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

995. US ISO 11423-1:1997, Water quality — Determination of benzene and some derivatives — Part 1: Head-space gas chromatographic method

This Uganda Standard describes a method applicable to the determination of benzene, methylbenzene (toluene), dimethylbenzenes (xylenes) and ethylbenzene (abbreviated hereafter to BTX) in homogeneous samples of water and waste water in

concentrations above 2 µg/l. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 11423-1:1997)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

996. US ISO 11423-2:1997, Water quality — Determination of benzene and some derivatives — Part 2: Method using extraction and gas chromatography

This Uganda Standard describes a method applicable to the determination of benzene, methylbenzene (toluene), dimethylbenzenes (xylenes) and ethylbenzene (abbreviated hereafter to BTX) in water and waste water in concentrations above 5 µg/l. High concentrations may be determined by diluting the extract. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 11423-2:1997)

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

997. US ISO 11465:1993, Soil quality — Determination of dry matter and water content on a mass basis — Gravimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dry matter content and water content of soil samples on a mass basis. This method can be applied to all types of soil samples.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

998. US ISO 11732: 2005, Water quality — Determination of ammonium nitrogen — Method by flow analysis (CFA and FIA) and spectrometric detection

This Uganda Standard specifies methods suitable for the determination of ammonium nitrogen in various types of waters (such as ground, drinking, surface, and waste waters) in mass concentrations ranging from 0.1 mg/l to 10 mg/l (in the undiluted sample), applying either FIA or CFA.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

999. US ISO 11813:2010, Milk and milk products – Determination of zinc content – Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a flame atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the zinc content of milk and milk products.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

1000. US ISO 11816-1:2013, Milk and milk products – Determination of alkaline phosphatase activity – Part 1: Fluorimetric method for milk and milk-based drinks

This Uganda Standard specifies a fluorimetric method for the determination of alkaline phosphatase activity in raw and heat-treated whole milk, semi-skimmed milk, skimmed milk and flavoured milks. This method is applicable to milk and milk-based

drinks from cows, sheep and goats. It is also applicable to milk powder after reconstitution.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1001. US ISO 11816-2:2003, Milk and milk products – Determination of alkaline phosphatase activity – Part 2: Fluorimetric method for cheese

This Uganda Standard specifies a fluorometric method for the determination of alkaline phosphatase activity in cheese.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1002. US ISO 11885: 2007, Water quality — Determination of selected elements by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved elements, elements bound to particles ("particulate") and total content of elements in different types of water (e.g. ground, surface, raw, potable and waste water) for the following elements: aluminium, antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, bismuth, boron, cadmium, calcium, chromium, cobalt, copper, gallium, indium, iron, lead, lithium, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, phosphorus, potassium, selenium, silicon, silver, sodium, strontium, sulfur, tin, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, zinc and zirconium. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 11885: 1996, Water quality — Determination of 33 elements by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1003. US ISO 11866-1:2005 Milk and milk products — Enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli — Part 1: Most probable number technique using 4-methylumbelliferyl-beta-D-glucuronide (MUG)

This part of US ISO 11866 specifies a combined method for the enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli and of presumptive coliforms by means of a culture technique involving a liquid medium with MUG, and calculation of the number of presumptive Escherichia coli and/or coliforms per gram or per millilitre by the most probable number (MPN) technique after incubation at 30 °C.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1004. US ISO 11866-2:2005 Milk and milk products — Enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli — Part 2: Colony-count technique at 44 ° C using membranes

This part of US ISO 11866 specifies a method for the enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli by means of a colony-count technique at 44 °C.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1005. US ISO 12010:2019, Water quality — Determination of short-chain polychlorinated alkanes

(SCCPs) in water — Method using Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) and Negative-ion Chemical Ionization (NCI) (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the quantitative determination of the sum of short-chain polychlorinated n-alkanes also known as short-chain polychlorinated paraffins (SCCPs) in the carbon bond range n-C10 to n-C13 inclusive, in mixtures with chlorine mass fractions ("contents") between 50 % and 67 %, including approximately 6 000 of approximately 8 000 congeners. This method is applicable to the determination of the sum of SCCPs in unfiltered surface water, ground water, drinking water and waste water using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry with electron capture negative ionization (GC-ECNI-MS). Depending on the capability of the GC-ECNI-MS instrument, the concentration range of the method is from 0,1 µg/l or lower to 10 µg/l. Depending on the waste water matrix, the lowest detectable concentration is estimated to be > 0,1 µg/l. The data of the interlaboratory trial concerning this method are given in Annex I. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 12010:2012, Water quality — Determination of short-chain polychlorinated alkanes (SCCPs) in water — Method using Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) and Negative-ion Chemical Ionization (NCI), which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

1006. US ISO 12020:1997, Water quality — Determination of aluminium — Atomic absorption spectrometric methods

This Uganda Standard describes two atomic absorption spectrometric (AAS) methods for the determination of aluminium in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 12020:1997)

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1007. US ISO 12080-1:2009, Dried skimmed milk – Determination of vitamin A content – Part 1: Colorimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a colorimetric method for the determination of vitamin A in dried skimmed milk containing at least 10 IU (International Units) of vitamin A per gram.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

1008. US ISO 12080-2:2009, Dried skimmed milk – Determination of vitamin A content – Part 2: Method using high-performance liquid chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a method using high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) for the determination of vitamin A in dried skimmed milk containing at least 10 IU (International Units) of vitamin A per gram.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

1009. US ISO 12081:2010, Milk – Determination of calcium content – Titrimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method for the determination of the calcium content of milk and of milk reconstituted from evaporated, condensed or dried milk.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

1010. US ISO 12193:2004, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of lead by direct graphite furnace atomic absorption spectroscopy

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of trace amounts (> 0.001 mg/kg) of lead in all types of crude or refined edible oils and fats. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 187:2000/ISO 12193, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of lead by direct graphite furnace atomic absorption spectroscopy which has been technically revised.*)

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

1011. US ISO 12228-1:2014, Determination of individual and total sterols contents – Gas chromatographic method – Part 1: Animal and vegetable fats and oils

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the gas chromatographic determination of the content and composition of sterols in animal and vegetable fats and oils.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

1012. US ISO 12228-2:2014, Determination of individual and total sterols contents – Gas chromatographic method – Part 2: Olive oils and olive pomace oils

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the gas chromatographic determination of the contents and composition of sterols and triterpenedialcohols in olive and olive pomace oils.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

1013. US ISO 12846:2012, Water quality — Determination of mercury — Method using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) with and without enrichment

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of mercury in drinking, surface, ground, rain and waste water after appropriate pre-digestion. For the first method, an enrichment step by amalgamation of the mercury on, for example, a gold/platinum absorber is used. For the second method, the enrichment step is omitted. The choice of

method depends on the equipment available, the matrix and the concentration range of interest. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 5666:1999, Water quality — Determination of mercury and US ISO 16590:2000, Water quality — Determination of mercury — Methods involving enrichment by amalgamation, which have been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1014. US ISO 12871:2010, Olive oils and olive-pomace oils – Determination of aliphatic alcohols content by capillary gas chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the determination of the content, as a mass fraction expressed as milligrams per kilogram, of aliphatic alcohols in olive oils and olive-pomace oils.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1015. US ISO 12872:2010, Olive oils and olive-pomace oils – Determination of the 2-glyceryl monopalmitate content

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the determination of the content, as a percentage mass fraction, of 2-glyceryl monopalmitate in olive oils and olive-pomace oils that are liquid at ambient temperature (20 °C).

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1016. US ISO 12873:2010, Olive oils and olive-pomace oils – Determination of wax content by capillary gas chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies the determination of the wax content, as a mass fraction expressed in milligrams per kilogram, of olive oils and olive-pomace oils.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1017. US ISO 12966-1:2014, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Gas chromatography of fatty acid methyl esters – Part 1: Guidelines on modern gas chromatography of fatty acid methyl esters

This Uganda Standard gives an overview of the gas chromatographic determination of fatty acids, free and bound, in animal and vegetable fats and oils following their conversion to fatty acid methyl esters (FAMEs).

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1018. US ISO 12966-2:2011, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Gas chromatography of fatty acid methyl esters – Part 2: Preparation of methyl esters of fatty acids

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of preparing the methyl esters of fatty acids.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1019. US ISO 12966-3:2016, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Gas chromatography of fatty acid

methyl esters — Part 3: Preparation of methyl esters using trimethylsulfonium hydroxide (TMSH) (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a rapid base-catalysed transesterification method for fats and oils with trimethylsulfonium hydroxide (TMSH) to prepare fatty acid methyl esters. The method is exclusively applicable to the preparation of methyl esters of fats and oils for gas liquid chromatographic (GLC) analysis. It is applicable to all fats and oils, but excluding those coming from milk and milk products. Isomerization of unsaturated fatty acids only occurs to a minor extent and isomerized fatty acids are only present at the determination limit. As isomerization takes place, the procedure is not recommended for conjugated linoleic acid (CLA). Only about 70 % to 80 % of the free fatty acids are esterified. In the case of conjugated cyclopropyl and cyclopropenyl fatty acids, side reactions may occur, but these do not interfere with the determination of the fatty acids. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 12966-3:2009, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Gas chromatography of fatty acid methyl esters — Part 3: Preparation of methyl esters using trimethylsulfonium hydroxide (TMSH), which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

1020. US ISO 12966-4:2015, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Gas chromatography of fatty acid methyl esters – Part 4: Determination by capillary gas chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of fatty acid methyl esters (FAMEs) derived by trans-esterification or esterification from fats, oils, and fatty acids by capillary gas chromatography (GLC). This method is not suitable for the analysis of dairy, ruminant fats and oils, or products supplemented with conjugated linoleic acid (CLA).

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1021. US ISO 13366-1:2008, Milk – Enumeration of somatic cells – Part 1: Microscopic method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a microscopic method (reference method) for the counting of somatic cells in both raw and chemically preserved milk.

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1022. US ISO 13493:2021, Meat and meat products — Determination of chloramphenicol content — Reference method

This Uganda Standard specifies the liquid chromatographic (LC) method for the determination of chloramphenicol content of muscle tissue of meat, including livestock and poultry. This document specifies the liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry method (LC-MS/MS) for the determination of chloramphenicol content of muscle tissue, casing, liver of meat and meat products, including livestock and poultry. This document specifies LC-MS/MS as the reference method.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

1023. US ISO 13496:2021, Meat and meat products — Detection of colouring agents

This Uganda Standard specifies a detection method using thin-layer chromatography and a determination method using high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) for synthetic colouring agents in meat and meat products. This document specifies the HPLC method as the reference method. This document is applicable to meat and meat products, including livestock and poultry products.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 70,000***

1024. US ISO 13559:2002 Butter, fermented milks and fresh cheese — Enumeration of contaminating micro-organisms — Colony-count technique at 30 °C

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the enumeration of contaminating microorganisms by means of the colony-count technique at 30 °C. The method is applicable to butter, fermented milks and fresh cheese.

This standard was Published on 2002-11-01.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

1025. US ISO 13685:1997, Ginger and its oleoresins – Determination of the main pungent components (gingerols and shogaols) – Method using high-performance liquid chromatography

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of gingerols [6]-G, [8]-G and [10]-G and the corresponding shogaols [6]-S, [8]-S and [10]-S in dried ginger or in oleoresins of ginger, by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) in the reverse phase.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

1026. US ISO 13720:2010, Meat and meat products — Enumeration of presumptive *Pseudomonas* spp.

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the enumeration of presumptive *Pseudomonas* spp. present in meat and meat products, including poultry.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

1027. US ISO 13903:2005 Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of amino acids content

This Uganda Standard describes the determination of free (synthetic and natural) and totals (peptide-bound and free) amino acids in feeding stuffs, using an amino acid analyser or HPLC equipment.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

1028. US ISO 13904:2016, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of tryptophan content (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of the total and free tryptophan (Trp) content in feeding stuffs (e.g. complete and complementary feeds, supplementary feeds, raw materials, ingredients, and concentrates) and determination of free tryptophan in commercial pure

substances and premixtures containing more than 2 % of tryptophan. It does not distinguish between D- and L-forms. (This standard will cancel and replace, upon publication of the Legal Notice, the first edition, US ISO 13904:2005 Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of tryptophan content).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1029. US ISO 13969:2003, Milk and milk products — Guidelines for a standardized description of microbial inhibitor tests

This Uganda Standard gives guidance for a standardized description of microbial inhibitor tests for milk and milk products. It is intended to give a framework and basis for the evaluation/validation of microbial inhibitor tests, allowing the comparison of data obtained from different tests and experimental studies.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1030. US ISO 14159:2002, Safety of machinery — Hygienic requirements for design of machinery

This Uganda Standard specifies hygiene requirements of machines and provides information for the intended use to be provided by the manufacturer. It applies to all types of machines and associated equipment used in applications where hygiene risks to the consumer of the product can occur. This standard does not cover requirements relative to the uncontrolled egress of microbiological agents from the machine.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1031. US ISO 14377:2002, Canned evaporated milk – Determination of tin content – Method using graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry

This Uganda Standard specifies a graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the tin content of (sterilized) canned evaporated milk. It is applicable to samples with tin contents of more than 5 mg/kg.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1032. US ISO 14403-1:2012, Water quality — Determination of total cyanide and free cyanide using flow analysis (FIA and CFA) — Part 1: Method using Flow Injection Analysis (FIA)

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of cyanide in various types of water (such as ground, drinking, surface, leachate, and waste water) with cyanide concentrations from 2 µg/l to 500 µg/l expressed as cyanide ions in the undiluted sample. The range of application can be changed by varying the operation conditions, e.g. by diluting the original sample or using a different injection volume. A suitable mass concentration range from 20 µg/l to 200 µg/l is described.

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1033. US ISO 14403-2:2012, Water quality — Determination of total

cyanide and free cyanide using flow analysis (FIA and CFA) — Part 2: Method using continuous flow analysis (CFA)

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of cyanide in various types of water (such as ground, drinking, surface, leachate, and waste water) with cyanide concentrations usually from 2 µg/l to 500 µg/l expressed as cyanide ions in the undiluted sample. The range of application can be changed by varying the operation conditions, e.g. by diluting the original sample or changing the pathlength of the flow cell. a suitable mass concentration range from10 µg/l to 100 µg/l is described. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 14403:2002, Water quality — Determination of total cyanide and free cyanide by continuous flow analysis, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1034. US ISO 14501:2007, Milk and milk powder – Determination of Aflatoxin M_1 content – Clean-up by immunoaffinity chromatography and determination by high-performance liquid chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of aflatoxin M_1 content in milk and milk powder. The limit of detection is 0.08 µg/kg for whole milk powder, that is, 0.008 µg/l for reconstituted liquid milk.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1035. US ISO 14502-1:2005, Determination of substances characteristic of green and black tea — Part 1: Content of total polyphenols in tea – Colorimetric method using folin-ciocalteu reagent

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total polyphenol content of leaf teas and instant teas by a colorimetric assay using Folin-Ciocalteu phenol reagent. It is applicable to both green and black tea products.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1036. US ISO 14502-2:2005, Determination of substances characteristic of green and black tea — Part 2: Content of catechins in tea – Method using high-performance liquid chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a high-performance liquid chromatographic (HPLC) method for the determination of the total catechin content of tea from the summation of the individual catechins. It is applicable to both leaf and instant green tea, and with precision limitations to black tea.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1037. US ISO 14565:2000 Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of vitamin A content — Method

using high-performance liquid chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total vitamin A (retinol) content of animal feeding stuffs and pet foods using high-performance liquid chromatography.

This standard was Published on 2008-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1038. US ISO 14718:1998 Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of aflatoxin B1 content of mixed feeding stuffs — Method using high-performance liquid chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a high-performance liquid chromatographic (HPLC) method for the determination of aflatoxin B1 content of animal feeding stuffs including those containing citrus pulp.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1039. US ISO 14892:2002, Dried skimmed milk – Determination of vitamin D content using high-performance liquid chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of vitamin D in a test sample containing at least 10 µg of vitamin D per 100 g [equal to 400 International Units (IU) of vitamin D per 100 g] by using high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1040. US ISO 14902:2001, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of trypsin inhibitor activity of soya products

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the trypsin inhibitor activity (TIA) of soya products.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1041. US ISO 15061:2001, Water quality — Determination of dissolved bromate — Method by liquid chromatography of ions

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved bromate in water (e.g. drinking water, raw water, surface water, partially treated water or swimming pool water). (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 15061:2001).

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1042. US ISO 15089: 2000, Water quality — Guidelines for selective immunoassays for the determination of plant treatment and pesticide agents

This Uganda Standard specifies a guide for the selective quantitative analysis by immunoassays of environmental chemicals such as pesticides (including insecticides) or their metabolites in drinking, ground and surface water for mass concentrations ≥ 0.05 µg/l.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1043. US ISO 15141-1:1998, Food stuffs — Determination of ochratoxin A in cereals and cereal products — Part 1: High performance liquid chromatographic method with silica gel clean up

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of ochratoxin A at levels greater than 0.4 μg/kg. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 408-1:2002/ISO 15141-1, Food stuffs – Determination of Ochratoxin A in cereals and cereal products – Part 1: High performance liquid chromatography method with silica gel clean up, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1044. US ISO 15141-2:1998, Food stuffs — Determination of ochratoxin A in cereals and cereal products — Part 2: High performance liquid chromatographic method with bicarbonate clean up

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of ochratoxin A (OTA) at levels greater than 3 μg/kg. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 408-2:2002/ISO 15141-2, Food stuffs – Determination of Ochratoxin A in cereals and cereal products – Part 2: High performance liquid chromatography method with bicarbonate clean up, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1045. US ISO 15304:2002/Cor 1:2003, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of the content of trans fatty acid isomers of vegetable fats and oils — Gas chromatographic method

This Uganda Standard specifies a gas chromatographic method using capillary columns for the determination of the content of *trans* fatty acid isomers of vegetable oils and fats.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1046. US ISO 15305:1998, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of Lovibond colour

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the Lovibond colour of animal and vegetable fats and oils. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 317:2006, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of lovibond colour which has been republished on*.)

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1047. US ISO 15553:2006, Water quality — Isolation and identification of Cryptosporidium oocysts and Giardia cysts from water

This Uganda Standard specifies a method that is applicable for the detection and enumeration of Cryptosporidium oocysts and Giardia cysts in water. It is applicable for the examination of surface and ground waters, treated waters, mineral waters, swimming pool and recreational waters. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 15553:2006).

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 25,000***

1048. US ISO 15598:1999, Tea — Determination of crude fibre content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of crude content in tea. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 302:2003/ISO 15598, Tea – Determination of crude fibre content, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

1049. US ISO 15604:2016, Fertilizers — Determination of different forms of nitrogen in the same sample, containing nitrogen as nitric, ammoniacal, urea and cyanamide nitrogen

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of any one form of nitrogen in the presence of any other form.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

1050. US ISO 15793:2000, Durum wheat semolinas — Determination of the undersize fraction

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the undersize fraction of durum wheat semolinas, which is an important characteristic. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 476:2002/ISO 15793, Durum wheat semolinas – Determination of undersize fraction, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 25,000***

1051. US ISO 15914:2004, Animal feeding stuffs — Enzymatic determination of total starch content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the enzymatic determination of the total starch content of animal feeding stuffs and raw materials for animal feeding stuffs.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 25,000***

1052. US ISO 16002:2004, Stored cereal grains and pulses — Guidance on the detection of infestation by live invertebrates by trapping

This Uganda Standard describes methods for the detection by trapping of live invertebrates in cereal grains and pulses stored in bags or in bulk. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16002:2004).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 25,000***

1053. US ISO 16050:2003, Food stuffs – Determination of aflatoxins B1 and total content of aflatoxins B1, B2, G1 and G2 in cereals, nuts, and derived products – High performance liquid chromatographic method

This standard specifies a reverse-phase high-performance liquid chromatographic method, with immunoaffinity column clean-up and post-column

derivatization, for the determination of aflatoxins in cereals, nuts and derived products. The limit of quantification for aflatoxin B1, and for the sum of aflatoxins B1, B2, G1 and G2, is 8 µg/kg.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1054. US ISO 16265: 2009, Water quality — Determination of the methylene blue active substances (MBAS) index – Method using continuous flow analysis (CFA)

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the determination of the methylene blue active substances (MBAS) index, in the ranges 0.05 mg/l to 0.5 mg/l and 0.5 mg/l to 5.0 mg/l, in various water samples (e.g. ground water, drinking water, surface water, waste water and leachates).

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1055. US ISO 16266:2006, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of Pseudomonas aeruginosa — Part 2: Membrane filtration method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the isolation and enumeration of Pseudomonas aeruginosa in samples of bottled water by a membrane filtration technique. This method can also be applied to other types of water with a low background flora, for example, pool waters and waters intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16266:2006).

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1056. US ISO 16305:2005, Butter – Determination of firmness

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the firmness of butter.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1057. US ISO 16654:2001, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of *Escherichia coli* O157

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for the detection of *Escherichia coli* serogroup O157.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1058. US ISO 16918-1:2009, Steel and iron — Determination of nine elements by the inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometric method — Part 1: Determination of tin, antimony, cerium, lead and bismuth

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for analysing steel and iron for the trace element determinations of Sn, Sb, Ce, Pb and Bi using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). The method is applicable for trace elements in the mass fraction ranges (µg/g) as follows: Sn: 5 µg/g to 200 µg/g; Sb: 1 µg/g to 200 µg/g; Ce: 10 µg/g to 1 000 µg/g; Pb: 0,5 µg/g to 100 µg/g; Bi: from 0,3 µg/g to 30 µg/g.

This standard was published on 2023-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1059. US ISO 16931:2009, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of polymerized triacylglycerols by high-performance size-exclusion chromatography (HPSEC)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method using high-performance size-exclusion chromatography (HPSEC) to determine the contents, as mass fractions, of polymerized triacylglycerols (PTAGs) in oils and fats which contain at least 3 % (from peak areas) of these polymers.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1060. US ISO 17129:2006, Milk powder — Determination of soy and pea proteins using capillary electrophoresis in the presence of sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS-CE) —Screening method

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of the soy and pea protein isolates in low-heat milk powder, using capillary electrophoresis in the presence of sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS-CE). The method is not suitable for detecting the presence of hydrolysed plant proteins in milk powder.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1061. US ISO 17184:2014, Soil quality — Determination of carbon and nitrogen by near-infrared spectrometry (NIRS)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of carbon and nitrogen in soils by direct measurement of sample spectra in the near-infrared spectral region.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1062. US ISO 17189:2003, Butter, edible oil emulsions and spreadable fats — Determination of fat content (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the fat content of butter, edible oil emulsions and spreadable fats (margarine, vegetable oil spreads, dairy spreads and blended spreads).

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1063. US ISO 17318:2015, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Determination of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead and mercury contents

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods for determination of metals soluble in nitric acid: arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, and mercury contents in fertilizers. This standard is applicable to the analysis of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, and mercury contents in fertilizers. Special attention should be given when analysing some micro- nutrients fertilizers.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1064. US ISO 17319:2015, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Determination of water-soluble potassium content — Potassium

tetraphenylborate gravimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a gravimetric method for the determination of the water-soluble potassium content of test solutions of fertilizers. It is suitable for use in arbitration and for reference purposes. This standard is applicable to those fertilizers containing more than 1.0 % K_2O or equivalent amount of K content.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1065. US ISO 17322:2015, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Analytical methods for Sulfur Coated Urea (SCU)

This Uganda Standard specifies analytical methods for the determination of mass fraction of total nitrogen, one-day dissolution rate (1DDR), seven-day dissolution rate (7DDR), mass fraction of sulphur, mass fraction of biuret, mass fraction of water (H2O), and particle size of SCU.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

1066. US ISO 17323:2015, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Sulphur Coated Urea (SCU) — General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements, sampling and preparation of test sample, marking and labelling, packaging, transport, and storage for SCU.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1067. US ISO 17375:2006, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of aflatoxin B1

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of aflatoxin B1 in animal feeding stuffs using high-performance liquid chromatography with post-column derivatization.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1068. US ISO 17378-2: 2014, Water quality — Determination of arsenic and antimony — Part 2: Method using hydride generation atomic absorption spectrometry (HG-AAS)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of arsenic and antimony in drinking water, surface water, ground water, and rain water. *[This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 11969:1996, Water quality — Determination of arsenic — Atomic absorption spectrometric method (hydride technique), which has been technically revised]*.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

1069. US ISO/TS 17379-2: 2013, Water quality — Determination of selenium — Part 2: Method using hydride generation atomic absorption spectrometry (HG-AAS)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of selenium in drinking water, surface water, ground water, and rain water in the dynamic

range of approximately 0.5 µg/l to 20 µg/l. Samples containing selenium at higher concentrations than the application range can be analysed following appropriate dilution. The method is unlikely to detect organoselenium compounds. *[This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 9965: 1993, Water quality — Determination of selenium — Atomic absorption spectrometric method (hydride technique), which has been technically revised]*.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1070. US ISO 17604:2015, Microbiology of the food chain — Carcass sampling for microbiological analysis

This Uganda Standard specifies sampling methods for the detection and enumeration of microorganisms on the surface of carcasses or parts of carcasses of slaughtered meat animals. The microbiological sampling can be carried out as part of

- process hygiene control (to validate and or verify process control, e.g. total counts and Enterobacteriaceae) in slaughter establishments for large mammals, poultry, and game,
- risk-based assurance systems for product safety, and
- monitoring or surveillance programmes for the prevalence and/or numbers of pathogenic microorganisms.

This standard includes the use of excision and swabbing techniques depending on the reason for sample collection. It also includes the use of carcass rinsing for the examination of carcasses of poultry and some small animals.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1071. US ISO 17678:2019, milk and milk products — Determination of milk fat purity by gas chromatographic analysis of triglycerides

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of milk fat purity using gas chromatographic analysis of triglycerides.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1072. US ISO/TS 17728:2015, Microbiology of the food chain — Sampling techniques for microbiological analysis of food and feed samples

This Uganda Standard applies to the collection of samples before submission to the laboratory for microbiological examination. It provides general instructions and specific requirements for obtaining samples and for transport to the laboratory. Sampling plans are not included in the scope of this Technical Specification. This Technical Specification applies to all food and feed products, including blocks of frozen products, carcasses (excluding surface sampling of carcasses), meat, and bulk products. The following sample types are outside the scope of this standard:

- milk and dairy products (see ISO 707);
- surface sampling of carcasses (see ISO 17604);
- samples from environmental surfaces (see ISO 18593);

- samples from the primary production stage (see ISO 13307

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1073. US ISO 17780:2015, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of aliphatic hydrocarbons in vegetable oils

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons from C10 to C56 of natural origin present in vegetable oils, and for detecting the presence of mineral oil and diesel oil. This rapid method is not adapted for crude oils due to a lack of retention of triglycerides observed for some samples.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1074. US ISO/TS 17919:2013, Microbiology of the food chain — Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for the detection of food-borne pathogens — Detection of botulinum type A, B, E and F neurotoxin-producing clostridia

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for the molecular detection of clostridia carrying botulinum neurotoxin A, B, E, and F genes by a PCR method. This method detects the genes and not the toxins, therefore a positive result does not necessarily mean the presence of these toxins in the sample investigated. This Technical Specification is applicable to products for human consumption, animal feed, and environmental samples. (This standard cancels and replaces, the first edition, US 217-7/EAS 217-7:2001, Methods for microbiological examination of foods — Part 7: Examination for Clostridium Botulinum and Clostridium Botulinum toxin).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

1075. US ISO 17932:2011 Palm oil – Determination of the deterioration of bleachability index (DOBI) and carotene content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the deterioration of bleachability index (DOBI) of crude palm oil and the carotene content of crude or bleached palm oil and their fractions by spectrophotometric examination in the ultraviolet and visible range of the spectrum.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1076. US ISO 18073: 2004, Water quality — Determination of tetra- to octa-chlorinated dioxins and furans — Method using isotope dilution HRGC/HRMS

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of tetra- to octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs) and dibenzofurans (PCDFs) in waters and waste waters (containing less than 1 % by mass solids) using high-resolution gas chromatography/high-resolution mass spectrometry (HRGC/HRMS).

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000

1077. US ISO 18301:2014 Animal and vegetable fats and oils –

Determination of conventional mass per volume (litre weight in air) – Oscillating U-tube method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the conventional mass per volume of vegetable and animal oils and fats within the range of 0,800 kg/l to 1,000 kg/l which are in a single-phase liquid state at the test temperature. This method is not intended for use in calibrating online density meters.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1078. US ISO 18330:2003, Milk and milk products — Guidelines for the standardized description of immunoassays or receptor assays for the detection of antimicrobial residues

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the standardized description of immunoassays or receptor assays for the detection of antimicrobial residues in milk and milk products. It is intended to provide a framework and basis for the evaluation/validation of tests based on the binding of an antimicrobial compound to its specific antibody or to other types of detecting molecules.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1079. US ISO 18603:2013, Packaging and the environment — Reuse

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for a packaging to be classified as reusable and sets out procedures for assessment of meeting the requirements, including the associated systems. The procedure for applying this standard is contained in US ISO 18601.

This standard was published on 2023-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1080. US ISO 18604:2013, Packaging and the environment — Material recycling

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for packaging to be classified as recoverable in the form of material recycling while accommodating the continuing development of both packaging and recovery technologies and sets out procedures for assessment of meeting the requirements of this standard.

This standard was published on 2023-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1081. US ISO 18605:2013, Packaging and the environment — Energy recovery

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for packaging to be classified as recoverable in the form of energy recovery and sets out assessment procedures for fulfilling the requirements of this standard.

This standard was published on 2023-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1082. US ISO 18606:2013, Packaging and the environment — Organic recycling

This Uganda Standard specifies procedures and requirements for packaging that are suitable for organic recycling. Packaging is considered as recoverable by organic recycling only if all the individual components meet the requirements. Therefore, packaging is not considered recoverable by organic recycling if only some of the components meet the requirements laid down in this International

Standard. However, if the components can be easily, physically separated before disposal, then the physically separated components can be individually considered for organic recycling. This standard is applicable to organic recycling of used packaging but does not address regulations that exist regarding the recoverability of any residual packaged goods. This International Standard does not provide information on requirements for the biodegradability of used packaging which ends up in the soil environment as litter, because littering is not considered as a recovery option. This standard is also not applicable to biological treatment undertaken in small installations by householders. For each of the packaging components the following four aspects are addressed: a) biodegradation; b) disintegration during biological waste treatment process (i.e. composting); c) negative effects on the biological process; d) negative effects on the quality of the resulting compost, including the presence of high levels of regulated metals and other substances hazardous to the environment. This standard establishes the requirements for packaging suitable for organic recycling.

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1083. US ISO 18643:2016, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Determination of biuret content of urea-based fertilizers — HPLC method

This Uganda Standard specifies the test procedure for determination of the biuret content in liquid and solid urea-based fertilizers based on the HPLC method.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1084. US ISO 18644:2016, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Controlled-release fertilizer — General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for testing methods, sampling and preparation of test sample, marking and labelling, as well as package, transport, and storage of controlled-release fertilizer. This standard is applicable to controlled-release products having one or more primary fertilizer nutrient (nitrogen and/or phosphorous and/or potassium) in a controlled-release form. They can be made by bulk blending (BB) fertilizers or by special processes.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1085. US ISO 18645:2016, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Water soluble fertilizer — General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for testing methods, sampling and preparation of test sample, marking and labelling, as well as package, transport, and storage of water soluble fertilizers. This standard is applicable to water soluble fertilizers which are completely soluble in water and are suitable for fertigation and sprinkling irrigation, as well as for foliar application (foliar feeding).

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1086. US ISO 19250: 2010, Water quality — Detection of *Salmonella spp*.

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection of *Salmonella spp.* (presumptive or confirmed) in water samples.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 35,000***

1087. US ISO 19458:2006, Water quality — Sampling for microbiological analysis

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on planning water sampling regimes, sampling procedures and transport, handling and storage of samples for microbiological analysis.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

1088. US ISO 19746:2017, Determination of urea content in urea-based fertilizers by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)

This Uganda Standard specifies the test procedure for determining the urea content in urea-based fertilizers, including urea, urea aldehydes [methylene urea fertilizers, isobutylene diurea (IBDU), crotonylidene diurea (CDU)], urea triazone fertilizers, urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), sulfur- and polymer-coated urea (SCU and PCU), as well as compound fertilizers containing urea. The method is based on High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC).

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 25,000***

1089. US ISO 20128:2006, Milk products – Enumeration of presumptive *Lactobacillus acidophilus* on a selective medium – Colony-count technique at 37 °C

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the enumeration of presumptive *Lactobacillus acidophilus* in milk products on a selective medium by using a colony-count technique at 37 °C.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

1090. US ISO 20481:2008, Coffee and its products – Determination of caffeine content using High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) – Reference method

This Uganda Standard specifies a high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) method for the determination of the caffeine content of: green coffee; roasted coffee; soluble coffee, regular and decaffeinated; and mixed instant coffee products (for example, coffee/chicory mix or cappuccino-type coffee drink). (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 20841:2008).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 25,000***

1091. US ISO 20483:2006, Cereals and pulses — Determination of the nitrogen content and calculation of the crude protein content — Kjeldahl method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the nitrogen content of cereals, pulses and derived products, according to the Kjeldahl method, and a method for calculating the crude protein content. (This Uganda Standard is an

adoption of the International Standard ISO 20483:2006)

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1092. US ISO 20938:2008, Instant coffee – Determination of moisture content – Karl Fisher method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of moisture content in instant coffee by the Karl Fischer titration method, suitable for use as a reference method. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 20938:2008).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1093. US ISO 21067-1:2016, Packaging — Vocabulary — Part 1: General terms

This Uganda Standard specifies preferred terms and definitions related to packaging and materials handling, for use in international commerce, except for dangerous goods packaging where terms and definitions are given in the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1094. US ISO 21067-2:2015, Packaging and environment

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in the field of packaging and the environment. It does not include terminology already covered by US ISO 21067-1.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1095. US ISO 21263:2017, Slow-release fertilizers — Determination of the release of the nutrients — Method for coated fertilizers

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the slow release properties of nutrients from coated fertilizers. PH-dependent hydrolysis and degradation by biological or microbial mechanisms are excluded.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1096. US ISO 21415-1:2006, Wheat and wheat flour — Gluten content — Part 1: Determination of wet gluten by a manual method

This Uganda Standard specifies a manual washing out method for the determination of the wet gluten content of wheat flour (*Triticum aestivum* L. and *Triticum durum* Desf.). This method is directly applicable to flour. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 407:2002/ISO 5531, Wheat flour – Determination of wheat gluten, which has been renumbered and revised).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1097. US ISO 21415-2:2006, Wheat and wheat flour — Gluten content — Part 2: Determination of wet gluten by mechanical means

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the wet gluten content of wheat

flour (*Triticum aestivum* L. and *Triticum durum* Desf.) by mechanical means. This method is directly applicable to flour.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1098. US ISO 21415-3:2006, Wheat and wheat flour — Gluten content — Part 3: Determination of dry gluten from wet gluten by an oven drying method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dry gluten content from wet gluten. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 477:2002/ISO 645, Wheat flour – Determination of dry gluten, which has been renumbered and revised)*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1099. US ISO 21415-4:2006, Wheat and wheat flour — Gluten content — Part 4: Determination of dry gluten from wet gluten by a rapid drying method

This Uganda Standard specifies a rapid method for the determination of the dry gluten content from wet gluten.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1100. US ISO 21469:2006, Safety of machinery — Lubricants with incidental product contact — Hygiene requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies hygiene requirements for the formulation, manufacture, use and handling of lubricants which, during manufacture and processing, can come into incidental contact (e.g. through heat transfer, load transmission, lubrication or the corrosion protection of machinery) with products and packaging used in the food, food-processing, cosmetics, pharmaceutical, tobacco or animal-feeding-stuffs industries.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1101. US ISO 21527-1:2008, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of yeasts and moulds — Part 1, Colony count technique in products with water activity greater than 0.95

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for the enumeration of viable yeasts and moulds in products intended for human consumption or feeding of animals that have a water activity greater than 0.95 [eggs, meat, dairy products (except milk powder), fruits, vegetables, fresh pastes, etc.], by means of the colony count technique at 25 ˚C ± 1 ˚C.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1102. US ISO 21527-2:2008, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of yeasts and moulds — Part 2: Colony count

technique in products with water activity less than or equal to 0.95

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for the enumeration of viable osmophilic yeasts and xerophilic moulds in products intended for human consumption or feeding of animals that have a water activity less than or equal to 0.95.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1103. US ISO 21528-1:2017, Microbiology of the food chain — Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of *Enterobacteriaceae* — Part 1: Detection of *Enterobacteriaceae*

This Uganda Standard specifies a method, with enrichment, for the detection of *Enterobacteriaceae*. It is applicable to products intended for human consumption and the feeding of animals, and environmental samples in the area of primary production, food production and food handling. This method is applicable when the microorganisms sought are expected to need resuscitation by enrichment, and when the number sought is expected to be below 100 per millilitre or per gram of test sample.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1104. US ISO 21543:2020, Milk and milk products — Guidelines for the application of near infrared spectrometry

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the use of near infrared (NIR) spectrometry in the analysis of milk and milk products in liquid, semi-solid or solid form. Depending on the sample form and application, different instrument setups for transmittance, diffuse reflectance or transflectance can be applied.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

1105. US ISO 21567: 2004, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection of Shigella spp.

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for the detection of Shigella species in products intended for human consumption and the feeding of animals, and environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1106. US ISO 21871:2006, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the determination of low numbers of presumptive *Bacillus cereus* – Most probable number technique and detection method

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for the detection or the enumeration of low numbers of viable presumptive *Bacillus cereus* by means of the most probable number technique. The standard is applicable to products intended for human consumption and the feeding of animals, and

environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1107. US ISO/TS 21872-1:2007, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of potentially enteropathogenic Vibrio spp. – Part 1: Detection of Vibrio parahaemolyticus and Vibrio cholera

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for the detection of the two main pathogenic Vibrio species causing intestinal illness in humans: V. Parahaemolyticus and V. Cholerae. It is applicable to products intended for human consumption and the feeding of animals, and environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1108. US ISO/TS 21872-2:2007, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of potentially enteropathogenic Vibrio spp. – Part 2: Detection of species other than Vibrio parahaemolyticus and Vibrio cholerae

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for the detection Vibrio species, causing illness in or via the intestinal tract other than V. Parahaemolyticus and V. Cholerae. The species detectable by the methods specified include Vibrio fluvialis, Vibrio mimicus and Vibrio vulnificus.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1109. US ISO ISO/TS 21975:2020, Nanotechnologies — Polymeric nanocomposite films for food packaging with barrier properties — Specification of characteristics and measurement methods

This Uganda Standard specifies characteristics including barrier properties to be measured of polymeric nanocomposite films used for improving food packaging. The barrier properties cover gas (oxygen), water vapour transmission and UV-Vis light transparency. This document also describes the relevant measurement methods.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1110. US ISO 22662:2007, Milk and milk products – Determination of lactose content by high-performance liquid chromatography (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of lactose content of raw milk, heat-treated milks, dried milk and raw and pasteurized cream.

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

1111. US ISO 22855:2008, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of benzoic acid and sorbic acid concentrations — High-performance liquid chromatography method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method using high-performance liquid chromatography for the determination of the concentration of benzoic and sorbic acids in fruit and vegetable juices.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1112. US ISO 22964:2017, Microbiology of the food chain — Horizontal method for the detection of *Cronobacter spp.*

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for the detection of *Cronobacter spp.*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

1113. US ISO 23275-1:2006, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Cocoa butter equivalents in cocoa butter and plain chocolate — Part 1: Determination of the presence of cocoa butter equivalents

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the detection of cocoa butter equivalents (CBEs) in cocoa butter (CB) and plain chocolate by high-resolution capillary gas liquid chromatography (HR-GC) of triacylglycerols and subsequent data evaluation by regression analysis.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1114. US ISO 23275-2:2006, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Cocoa butter equivalents in cocoa butter and plain chocolate — Part 2: Quantification of cocoa butter equivalents

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the quantification of cocoa butter equivalents (CBEs) in cocoa butter (CB) and plain chocolate by high-resolution capillary gas chromatography (HR-GC) of triacylglycerols, and subsequent data evaluation by partial least-squares regression analysis.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1115. US ISO 23291:2020, Milk and milk products — Guidelines for the application of in-line and on-line infrared spectrometry

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for using infrared spectrometry in in-line and on-line applications for dairy processing. These applications are distinct to those covered in US ISO 21543. It is applicable, but not limited to:

- the determination of protein, fat and total solids in liquid milk and milk products using mid and near infrared spectrometry;
- the determination of protein, fat and moisture in solid or semi-solid products, such as milk powder, and butter and liquid dairy streams using near infrared spectrometry.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1116. US ISO 23776:2021, Meat and meat products — Determination of total phosphorus content

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for the determination of the total phosphorous content of all kinds of meat and meat products, including poultry and livestock: the inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) method; the spectrometric method; and the gravimetric method.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1117. US ISO 23781: 2021, Operating procedures of pig slaughtering

This Uganda Standard specifies pre-slaughter requirements, operating procedures and requirements of pig slaughtering, storage and other requirements. This document is applicable to the slaughtering operation of pigs. For some categories of pigs (e.g. piglets, breeding pigs), other operating procedures can be applied.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1118. US ISO 23854: 2021, Fermented meat products – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the production and sanitary requirements for fermented meat products and establishes a series of test methods to control the quality of fermented meat products. It also specifies the requirements of transport, storage, packaging and labelling. This document is applicable to fermented meat products (ready-to-eat type), including fermented sausage, fermented dry-cured ham and other fermented meat products. It is also applicable to fermented meat production and trade links.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1119. US ISO 23855: 2021, Frozen surimi—Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for frozen surimi and the test methods for its quality control. It also specifies the requirements of packaging, marking, storage and transportation. This document is applicable to tropical and cold-water surimi.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1120. US ISO 24114:2011, Instant coffee — Criteria for authenticity

This Uganda Standard specifies criteria for authenticity of soluble (instant) coffee.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1121. US ISO 24333:2009, Cereals and cereal products — Sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the dynamic or static sampling, by manual or mechanical means, of cereals and cereal products, for assessment of their quality and condition.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

1122. US ISO 24557:2009, Pulses — Determination of moisture content — Air-oven method

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine reference method for the determination of moisture content of pulses. The procedure is applicable to chickpeas, lentils, peas, and all classes of beans with the exception of soybeans. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1123. US ISO 25475:2016, Fertilizers — Determination of ammoniacal nitrogen

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the ammoniacal nitrogen content in fertilizers. The method is applicable to all nitrogenous fertilizers including compound fertilizers, in which nitrogen is found exclusively either in the form of ammonium salts or ammonium salts together with nitrates. This standard is not applicable to fertilizers containing urea, cyanamide or other organic nitrogenous compounds.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1124. US ISO 27107:2008, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of peroxide value — Potentiometric end-point determination

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the potentiometric end-point determination of the peroxide value, in milliequivalents of active oxygen per kilogram, of animal and vegetable fats and oils.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1125. US ISO 27608:2010 Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of Lovibond colour – Automatic method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of Lovibond colour of animal and vegetable fats and oils using automatic instrumentation.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1126. US ISO 28540: 2011, Water quality — Determination of 16 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in water – Method using gas chromatography with mass spectrometric detection (GC-MS)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of at least 16 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in drinking water and ground water in mass concentrations above 0,005 µg/l and surface water in mass concentrations above 0,01 µg/l (for each individual compound). The method is applicable to water samples containing up to 150 mg/l of suspended matter. The PAH include: Naphthalene, Acenaphthylene, Anthracene, Pyrene, Chrysene, Benzo[k]fluoranthene, Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, Benzo[ghi]perylene, Fluorene, Acenaphthene, Phenanthrene, Fluoranthene, Benzo[a]anthracene, Benzo[b]fluoranthenea, Benzo[a]pyrene, and Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

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ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

1127. US ISO 3:1973, Preferred numbers — Series of preferred numbers

This Uganda Standard specifies series of preferred numbers.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1128. US ISO 7-1:2007, Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are made on the threads — Part 1: Dimensions, tolerances and designation

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for thread form, dimensions, tolerances and designation for jointing pipe threads, sizes 1/16 to 6 inclusive, for joints made pressure-tight by the mating of the threads. These threads are taper external, parallel internal or taper internal and are intended for use with pipes suitable for threading and for valves, fittings or other pipeline equipment interconnected by threaded joints.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1129. US EAS 11:2019, Hot-dip galvanized plain and corrugated steel sheets —Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and sampling for hot-dip galvanized plain and corrugated steel sheets for roofing and general use. *(This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US EAS 11:2013, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1130. US ISO 16:1975, Acoustics — Standard tuning frequency (Standard musical pitch)

This Uganda Standard specifies the Standard tuning frequency (or Standard musical pitch).

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1131. US EAS 18-1:2017, Cement — Part 1: Composition, specification and conformity criteria for common cements

This Uganda standard gives the specifications which include mechanical, physical and chemical requirements of 27 distinct common cements, seven sulphate resisting common cements as well as three distinct low early strength blast furnace cements and two sulphate resisting low early strength blast cements and their constituents. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 310 -1:2016, Cement — Part 1: Composition, specifications, and conformity criteria for common cements, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1132. US EAS 18-2:2017, Cement — Part 2: Conformity evaluation

This Uganda Standard specifies the scheme for the assessment and verification of constancy of

performance (AVCP) of cements to their corresponding product specification standards, including certification of constancy of performance by a product certification body. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 310-2:2016, Cement — Part 2: Conformity evaluation, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1133. US OIML R035-1:2007, Material measures of length for general use — Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard applies to material measures of length for general use, hereinafter called "measures". It specifies the technical, metrological and administrative conditions which are mandatory for these measures and includes the requirements for digital readouts on the cases of tapes, whether electronic or mechanical. It does not apply to high-precision measures used by industry in the field of mechanics or in geodesy (for example: gauge blocks, geodetic wires, precision line measures). It does not address safety aspects, for example the use of material measures with electronic devices in hazardous areas. Guidelines for these aspects should be followed in accordance with the applicable international, regional or national regulations, which are often detailed in standards. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1022-1:2013, Material measures of length for general use — Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements, which has been withdrawn).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

1134. US EAS 54: 1999, Burnt building bricks — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies building bricks of burnt clay, shale or brick earth for use in buildings for decoratives, structural and non-structural purposes. It also specifies sampling and testing methods.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1135. US 65:2019, Precast concrete paving units — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the classification, general provisions, technical requirements, test method, inspection rules, marking, operation instruction, packaging, transport and storage of precast concrete paving units. The standard applies to the blocks and slabs with cement and aggregate as main raw materials, produced through pressurization, vibration pressurization or other forming processes, for paving concrete pavement and ground works for walkway, carriageway, square and warehouse (hereinafter referred to as paving units). The surface may have or be free of surface course (material), and may have colour or be colourless. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US 65:2002, Specification for precast paving blocks, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 30,000**

1136. US OIML R061:2017, Automatic gravimetric filling instruments — Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the metrological and technical requirements, metrological controls and tests for automatic gravimetric filling instruments (hereafter referred to as "AGFIs") which produce a predetermined mass of individual fills of products from one or more loads by automatic weighing. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1026:2006 Automatic gravimetric filling instruments — Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements - Tests, which has been withdrawn).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

1137. US EAS 73: 2000, Building limes (quicklime and hydrated lime) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specification applies to quick and hydrated lime intended for use in buildings. *(The* Uganda *Standard cancels and replaces US 156-1:2017, Building limes — Part 1: Specification and US 156-2:2017, Building limes — Part 2: Test methods which have been withdrawn).*

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1138. US EAS 94: 2002, Burnt clay building blocks — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for type, quality, dimensions and other physical characteristics, of burnt clay, shale or brick earth building blocks for use in buildings for structural and non-structural purposes. It also specifies sampling and testing methods. *(The Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 102:1995 Standard specification for burnt clay bricks, which has been withdrawn)*

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1139. US ISO IEC 99:2007, International vocabulary of metrology — Basic and general concepts and associated terms (VIM)

This Uganda Standard gives a set of definitions and associated terms, in English and French, for a system of basic and general concepts used in metrology, together with concept diagrams to demonstrate their relations. Additional information is given in the form of examples and notes under many definitions. This vocabulary is meant to be a common reference for scientists and engineers including physicists, chemists, medical scientists as well as for both teachers and practitioners involved in planning or performing measurements, irrespective of the level of measurement uncertainty and irrespective of the field of application. It is also meant to be a reference for governmental and intergovernmental bodies, trade associations, accreditation bodies, regulators, and professional societies.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

1140. US EAS 108:2013, Hot-rolled, heavy-thickness carbon steel sheets, coils and strips — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for hot-rolled, heavy-thickness carbon steel sheets, coils and strips of commercial quality, drawing quality special killed, and structural quality.

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1141. US EAS 124:1999, Rounding off number values

This Uganda Standard sets out rules for the rounding of numbers, the number of significant figures to be retained in presenting any particular value, and conventions concerning the interpretation of specification limits in relation to their mode of expression. General principles and working rules relating to different aspects of this subject are set out and illustrated with examples. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 124:1999).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1142. US EAS 131-1: 2008, Concrete — Specification

This Uganda Standard applies to concrete for structures cast in situ, precast structures, and structural precast products for buildings and civil engineering structures. The concrete may be mixed on site, ready mixed concrete or produced in a plant for precast concrete products. This standard specifies requirements for: the constituent materials of concrete; the properties of fresh and hardened concrete and their verification; the limitations for concrete composition; the specification of concrete; the delivery of fresh concrete; the production control procedures; the conformity criteria and evaluation of conformity. This standard applies to concrete compacted to retain no appreciable amount of entrapped air other than entrained air. This standard applies to normal-weight, heavy-weight and light-weight concrete. Other standards for specific products e.g. precast products or for processes within the field of the scope of this standard may require or permit deviations from this standard. Additional or different requirements may be given in further parts of this standard or in other specific standards, for example: concrete to be used in roads and other trafficked areas; concrete using other materials (e.g. fibres); concrete with an upper aggregate size of 4 mm or less (mortar); special technologies (e.g. sprayed concrete); concrete for disposal of liquids and gaseous waste; concrete for vessels for storage of polluting substances; concrete for massive structures (e.g. dams); dry mixed concrete. This standard does not cover health and safety requirements for the protection of workers during production and delivery of concrete.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

1143. US EAS 132:2021, Hoe — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for forged hoes; both plain and fork handheld hoes used for digging. It also covers double-headed hoes. (This standard cancels and replaces US 220:2019, Hoes — Specification, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1144. US EAS 134:2019, Cold rolled steel sections — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and sectional properties of cold rolled steel sections of thickness of 1.0 mm to 8.0 mm for use in structural and general engineering applications. *(This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US EAS 134:2013, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1145. US EAS 135:2021, Steel wire and steel wire products for fencing — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for steel wires and wire products used for fencing purposes. (This standard cancels and replaces US 193-1:2019, Steel wires and wire products for fencing — Specification — Part 1: Barbed wires and that US 193-2:2019, Steel wires and wire products for fencing — Specification — Part 2: Chain link, which have withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1146. US EAS 148-1:2017, Cement — Test methods — Part 1: Determination of strength

This Uganda Standard describes the method for the determination of the compressive and, optionally, the flexural strength of cement mortar. The method applies to common cements and to other cements and materials. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 100-1:2016, Cement — Test methods – Part 1: Determination of strength, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1147. US EAS 148-2:2017, Cement — Test methods — Part 2: Chemical analysis

This Uganda Standard specifies the methods for the chemical analysis of cement. The standard describes the reference methods and, in certain cases, an alternative method which can be considered to be equivalent. In the case of dispute, only the reference methods are used. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 100-2:2016,: Cement — Test methods – Part 2: Chemical analysis, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

1148. US EAS 148-3:2017, Cement — Test methods — Part 3: Determination of setting times and soundness)

This Uganda Standard specifies the methods for determining standard consistence, setting times and soundness of cements. The method applies to common cement and to other cements and materials. It may not apply to other cement types that have a very short initial setting. It describes the reference methods and allows the use of alternative procedures and equipment, as indicated in notes, provided that they have been calibrated against the reference methods. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 100-3:2016, Cement — Test methods — Part 3: Determination of standard consistency, setting time and soundness, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1149. US EAS 148-4:2017, Cement — Test methods — Part 4: Quantitative determination of constituents

This Uganda Standard describes the procedures for determining the contents of the most of the constituents of cements that fall within the scope of

US EAS 18-1. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 100-4:2016, Cement — Test methods — Part 4: Quantitative determination of constituents, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1150. US EAS 148-5:2017, Cement — Test methods — Part 5: Pozzolanicity test for pozzolanic cements

This Uganda Standard specifies the method of measuring the pozzolanicity of pozzolanic cements conforming to US EAS 18-1. This standard does not apply to Portland pozzolana cements or to pozzolanas. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 100-5:2016, Methods of testing cement — Part 5: Pozzolanicity test for pozzolanic cements, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1151. US EAS 148-6:2017, Cement — Test methods — Part 6: Determination of fineness

This Uganda Standard describes three methods for determining the fineness of cement and applies to all the cements defined in US EAS 18-1. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 100-6: 2016, Cement — Test methods — Part 6: Determination of fineness, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1152. US EAS 148-7:2017, Cement — Test methods — Part 7: Methods of taking and preparing samples

This Uganda Standard describes the equipment to be used, the methods to be followed and the provisions to be complied with for taking samples of cement representative of given lots for testing to assess the quality of products prior to, during or after delivery. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 100-7:2016, Cement — Test methods — Part 7: Methods of taking and preparing samples, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1153. US EAS 148-8:2017: Cement — Test methods — Part 8: Heat of hydration — Solution method

This Uganda Standard lays down the methods for determining the heat of hydration by means of solution calorimetry, also known as the solution method. The heat of hydration is expressed in joules per gram of cement. This standard is applicable to cements and hydraulic binders whatever their chemical composition. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 100-8:2016, Cement — Test methods — Part 8: Heat of hydration — Solution method, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1154. US 149-2:2000, Batteries for use in Photovoltaic Systems-Part 2. Code of practice for design, and sizing of battery based photovoltaic systems

This Uganda Standard Code of Practice gives recommendations for the design, and sizing of battery based photovoltaic domestic systems of up to 100W peak.

1155. US 150:2000 Specifications for fluorescent lights for use in photovoltaic systems

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for fluorescent tube lights powered with direct current (dc) inverter ballasts for use in photovoltaic systems.

This standard was published on 2000-11-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1156. US 152:2000 Code of practice for installation of photovoltaic systems

This Code of Practice is intended to form a basic reference document for use in all photovoltaic installations in Uganda and promote the installation of safe, high quality photovoltaic, in such a way as to generally promote the adoption of Photovoltaic power as a source of energy.

This standard was published on 2000-11-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1157. US 153-1:1999, Uncoated Aluminium Hollow-Ware Utensils Part 1: Domestic aluminium cooking pots(sufuria) and lids

This Uganda Standard specifies the materials construction and preferred sizes of domestic aluminium cooking pots and lids (sufurias).

This standard was published on 1999-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1158. US 153-2:2000, Uncoated aluminium hollow -ware utensils Part 2: Aluminium cooking pans

This Uganda Standard specifies the materials construction and preferred sizes of uncoated aluminium pans and covers aluminium saucepans, stew pans and frying pans.

This standard was published on 2000-11-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1159. US 154:1995 Standard specification for concrete roofing tiles

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for two groups of concrete roofing tiles (and slates) including: Group A: Plain, double lap, non-interlocking tiles. Group B: Single-lap, interlocking tiles.

This standard was published on 1995-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1160. US 158:2019, Wheelbarrows — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for five types of wheelbarrows of single wheel make suitable for domestic, industrial, agricultural and building-site conditions. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 158:2000, Specifications for wheel barrows, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1161. US 159:2000 Specification for steel pipes for water and gas suitable for screwing

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for welded steel pipes and socket suitable for screwing.

This standard was published on 2000-11-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1162. US 160:2000 Steel wire and wire products - General - Wire and wire dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the tolerances on diameter of round wire and, where applicable, on the length of round wire, cut to length, for bright steel wire (i.e. uncoated), metallic coated steel wire and non-metallic coated steel wire.

This standard was published on 2000-11-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1163. US 161:2000 Specifications for hurricane lanterns

This Uganda Standard covers the requirements for hurricane lanterns complete with globe and wick, burning kerosene from the wick at atmospheric pressure.

This standard was published on 2000-11-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1164. US EAS 168:2014, Junction boxes for use in electrical installations — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for junction boxes of surface or flush mounting types for use in fixed wiring installations. This standard applies to junction boxes used in a.c. and d.c. circuits where the rated voltage does not exceed 250 V and where the conductors are not subject to mechanical tension in normal use. It covers junction boxes having fixed terminals with capacity for cable conductors up to 10 mm^2. It does not apply to junction boxes for use in conditions where special protection against the ingress of dust or moisture is required.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1165. US EAS 188:2021, Machete — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for general purposes machete. This standard covers curved and straight blade machetes. (This standard cancels and replaces US 162:2019, Machetes — Specification, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1166. US 192-1:2001 Specification for locks and latches for doors in buildings

This Uganda Standard specifies tests and levels of performance for locks and latches for doors used in buildings.

This standard was published on 2001-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1167. US 196:2001 Specification for window stays fasteners and handles for vertically hinged windows

This Uganda Standard specifies performance and functional requirements of window stays, fasteners and handles for vertically hinged windows.

This standard was published on 2001-11-21.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1168. US EAS 196:2022, High-Strength Low-Alloy (HSLA) steel for hot

rolled sheet and cold rolled sheet — Specification (2nd Edition)

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).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1169. US 197:2001 Specification for forks

This Uganda Standard specifies the preferred range, dimensions, materials, construction, finish and testing peg general-purpose tools.

This standard was published on 2001-11-17.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1170. US EAS 203:2014, Boxes for enclosure of electrical accessories — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of test for boxes intended to contain one or more electrical accessories and to be recessed into a wall, ceiling or similar flat-surfaced structure.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1171. US EAS 205:2014, Controls for heating units in household electric ranges — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for control units for household electric ranges. It applies to multi-heat switches, energy regulators and thermostats including those for ovens, hotplates and rotisseries.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1172. US ISO 209:2007, Aluminium and aluminium alloys — Chemical composition

This Uganda Standard specifies the designations indicating the chemical composition of aluminium and aluminium alloys.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1173. US 219:2000 Specification for laminated leaf springs for automobiles

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for laminated leaf springs for automobiles.

This standard was published on 2000-11-21.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1174. US 252:2003 Low Pressure Gas Cylinders - Specification for Welded Low Carbon Steel Gas Cylinders exceeding 5-Litre Water Capacity for Low Pressure Liquefiable Gases

This specification deals with welded low carbon steel cylinders intended for storage and transportation of low pressure liquefiable gases, other than toxic gases, of nominal capacity, above 5 litres up to and including 250 litres water capacity and design pressure of 18 N/mm2. This standard lays down the requirements for the material to be used in the

manufacture of cylinders, their construction, marking, and testing.

This standard was published on 2003-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1175. US 261-1:2000/ EAS 178 Specification for PVC conduits for electric wiring. Part 1: Plain flexible

This part 1 of the standard specifies requirements for plain flexible conduits, made of PVC material or any other suitable material.

This standard was published on 2001-11-21.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1176. US 261-2:2000/EAS 179 Specification for PVC conduits for electric wiring. Part 2: Corrugated conduits

This part 2 of the standard specifies requirements for flexible corrugated conduits of insulating materials

This standard was published on 2001-11-21.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1177. US 263:2000/EAS 181 Fuel tank assembly for automotive: Safety requirements

This standard covers the safety requirements for the integrity and security of fuel tanks, fuel tank filter deliver pipes and fuel tank connections, used on automotive vehicles to minimize fire hazards resulting from fuel spillage during and after crash and/or collision.

This standard was published on 2000-04-16.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1178. US 271:2000 Steel and iron- Sampling and preparation of samples for the determination of chemical composition

This standard specifies methods for sampling and sample preparation for the determination of the composition of pig iron, cast iron and steel.

This standard was published on 2000-04-16.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1179. US EAS 272:2002, Timber — Determination of moisture content for physical and mechanical tests

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the moisture content of wood for physical and mechanical tests. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 272:2002).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1180. US EAS 273:2002, Timber — Sampling methods and general requirements for physical and mechanical tests

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the selective and mechanical sampling of wood, for the conditioning of selected material and for the preparation of test pieces. In addition, it specifies the general requirements for physical and mechanical tests on small, clear test pieces free from visible defects. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 273:2002).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1181. US EAS 274:2002, Timber — Determination of the average moisture content of a lot

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the average moisture content of a homogeneous lot of sawn timber of the same Cross-section. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 274:2002).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1182. US EAS 275:2002, Timber — Determination of volumetric shrinkage

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the volumetric shrinkage of wood, the stereometric method and the mercury volumenometer method. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 275:2002).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1183. US 288:2001 Specification for lime for soil stabilization

This standard covers quick limes and slaked limes of three types, namely, calcium, magnesium and dolomitic, for use in soil stabilization and produced by calcimining of limestone or treatment of calcium carbide.

This standard was published on 2001-11-21.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1184. US 289: 2023, Limestone for Industrial use — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for limestone for industrial use. This standard does not cover limestone for building, agricultural, metallurgical, glass and ceramic industries. (*This standard will cancel and replace the first edition, US 289:2001, Specification for limestone for chemical industries, which has been technically revised*, Upon publication of a legal Notice).

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

1185. US 290:2000 Glossary of terms used in lime products

This standard lists terms relating to the manufacturing, testing and use of lime for building and chemical purposes.

This standard was published on 2001-11-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1186. US 291:2001 Specification for Lime (Quicklime and Hydrated Lime) for Chemical Industries

This standard prescribes the requirements for quality quicklime and hydrated lime of various grades for use in chemical industries.

This standard was published on 2001-11-21.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1187. US 306:2003 Specification for standard sand for use in the testing of cement

This Uganda standard specifies the source, preparation and properties of standard to be used with a standard coarse aggregate for making for making concrete prisms used for testing cement.

This standard was published on 2003 06 16.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1188. US 310-3:2000 Definitions and terminology for cements

This standard gives the general definitions applicable to cements (hydraulic binders), as well as the particular definitions pertaining to each type of cement.

This standard was published on 2000-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1189. US 319:2003 Seismic code of practice for structural designs

This code provides the basis for the design and construction of structures in seismic regions of Uganda. It also proposes operational rules for its application. Its purpose is to ensure, with adequate reliability, that in the event of earthquakes, human lives are protected; damages are limited; critical facilities remain operational.

This code sets down requirements for the general structural design and seismic design loadings for structures within any of the following categories: all buildings having a floor area greater than 20 square metres; any building with a height greater than 5 metres; all masonry or concrete walls greater than 1.5 metres in height; all elevated tanks of up to 200 cubic metres capacity. Larger tanks should be subjected to a further study; all buildings to which the general public has access; unusual buildings or structures or those with unusual configuration or risk shall be designed in accordance with 6.2. The requirements are not intended to apply to: large civil engineering works (e.g. large-span bridges, dams, earth structures); buildings or structures greater than 90 metres in height (or having more than 30 storeys). For the application of this code reference shall be made to other relevant Seismic Design Codes in so far as this code is not self-sufficient.

This standard was published on 2003-06-16.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1190. US 322:2006 Glossary of terms used in the timber industry

This standard gives definitions for terms used in the timber industry.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14.*STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000*

1191. US EAS 322:2002 Wood poles and blocks for power and telecommunication lines—Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies materials and performance requirements for solid wood poles. The poles described herein are considered as simple cantilever members subject to transverse loads only.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1192. US 323:2006 Timber - Dimensions for coniferous sawn timber (Cypress and Pine) Sizes of sawn and planed timber

This Uganda standard specifies dimensions for a range of coniferous sawn timber sizes in metric units.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1193. US EAS 323:2002, Specification for wood preservation by means of pressure creosoting

This Uganda Standard specifies methods that can be used for the preservation of wood by pressure creosoting and other methods of treatment with coal tar creosote. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 323:2002).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1194. US 324:2006 Preservation of timber– Specifications

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for preservative treatment of timber. The preservatives, methods of application and suggested average retention levels have all been specified with the objective of achieving long service life.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1195. US EAS 324:2002, Copper/chromium/arsenic compositions for the preservation of timber — Method for timber treatment

This Uganda Standard prescribes procedures for treatment of timber using water borne copper/chromium/arsenic (CCA) preservative formulations complying with US EAS 326. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 324:2002).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1196. US EAS 325:2002, Wood preservatives and treated timber — Guide to sampling and preparation of wood preservatives and treated timber for analysis

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the general procedures to be followed in the sampling and preparation for analysis of preservatives and preservative-treated timber. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 325:2002).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

1197. US EAS 326:2002, Copper/chromium/arsenic composition for the preservation of timber — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for two types of water-borne preservatives containing mixtures of compounds of copper, chromium and arsenic.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1198. US 329-1/ISO 3134-1 Light metals and their alloys – Terms and definitions – Part 1: Materials

This part of Uganda Standard US 329 gives terms for and definitions of materials in the field of light metals and their alloys.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1199. US 329-2/ISO 3134-2 Light metals and their alloys – Terms and definitions – Part 2: Unwrought products

This part of Uganda Standard US 329 gives terms for and definitions of unwrought products of light metals and their alloys.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1200. US 329-3/ISO 3134-3 Light metals and their alloys – Terms and definitions – Part 3: Wrought products

This part of Uganda Standard US 329 gives terms for and definitions of wrought products of light metals and their alloys.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1201. US 329-4/ISO 3134-4 Light metals and their alloys – Terms and definitions – Part 4: Castings

This part of Uganda Standard US 329 gives terms for and definitions of castings made from light metals and their alloys.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

1202. US 329-5/ISO 3134-5 Light metals and their alloys – Terms and definitions – Part 5: Methods of processing and treatment

This Uganda Standard gives terms for and definitions relating to methods of processing and treatment of light metals and their alloys.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

1203. US EAS 354: 2004, Plastic containers for up to 5 litres capacity — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers minimum requirements for plastic containers of nominal capacities up to and including 5 litres intended for storage of commodities other than explosives, compressed gases and radioactive materials. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 438:2002 Specification for plastic containers for up to 5 litres capacity which is being republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

1204. US EAS 357:2004, Pneumatic tyres for trucks and buses — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies tyre dimensions designation and marking requirements; and load ratings. It also gives laboratory test requirements for strength endurance for tyres primarily intended for trucks and buses. (This standard cancels and replaces US 514:2004, Specification for new pneumatic tyres — Trucks and buses).

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1205. US EAS 358:2004, Pneumatic tyres for passenger cars — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies tyre dimensions designation and marking requirements; and load ratings. It also gives laboratory test requirements for bead unseating resistance, strength, endurance and high-speed performance for tyres primarily intended for passengers. (This standard cancels and replaces US 513:2004, Specification for new pneumatic tyres — Passenger cars).

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1206. US EAS 359:2004, Pneumatic tyres for light trucks — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies tyre dimensions, designation, marking requirements and load ratings. It also gives laboratory test requirements for bead unseating, strength and endurance performance for light truck tyres. This standard also specifies sampling methods and disposition of non-conforming tyres. (This standard cancels and replaces US 515:2004, Specification for new pneumatic tyres — Light trucks).

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1207. US EAS 360:2004, Pneumatic tyres for agricultural implements — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies tyre dimensions, designation and marking requirements and load ratings. It also gives laboratory test equipments for strength for tyres primarily intended for agricultural implements. (This standard cancels and replaces US 516:2004, Specification for new pneumatic tyres — Agricultural implements).

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1208. US 366-1:2003 Masonry cement – Part 1: Specification

This standard gives the definition and composition of masonry cements as commonly used in East Africa for the production of mortar for bricklaying and block laying and for rendering and plastering. It includes physical, mechanical and chemical requirements and defines strength classes.

This standard was published on 2003-06-16.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1209. US 366-2:2003 Masonry cement – Part 2: Test methods

This Uganda standard describes reference and alternative test methods to be used when testing masonry cement to assess their conformity to US 366-1. It gives the test on fresh mortar for consistence, water retention, air content and workability. In the event of dispute, only reference methods are used.

This standard was published on 2003-06-16.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

1210. US 369-3: 2001 Batteries - Part 3: General information - Definitions, abbreviations and symbols.

This part of US 369 details the definitions, abbreviations, symbols and formulae used throughout the other parts of the standard

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

1211. US EAS 371-10:2005 Power transformers — Specification — Part 10: Determination of sound levels

This part defines sound pressure and sound intensity measurement methods by which sound power levels of transformers, reactors and their associated cooling auxiliaries may be determined. This standard is primarily intended to apply to measurements made at the factory. Conditions on-site may be very different because of the proximity of objects, including other transformers. Nevertheless, the same general rules as

are given in this standard may be followed when on-site measurements are made.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1212. US EAS 372-2:2005 Specifications for telecommunications installations – Part 2: Telecommunications pathways and spaces for commercial buildings

This standard is limited to the telecommunications aspects of commercial building design and construction, encompassing telecommunications considerations both within and between buildings. Telecommunications aspects in this context generally means the pathways into which telecommunications media are placed, and the rooms and areas associated with the building used to terminate cabling and accommodate associated telecommunications equipment.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

1213. US EAS 372-3:2005 Specification for telecommunications installations – Part 3: Integrated telecommunications cabling systems for small office residential premises

This standard covers telecommunications wiring systems installed within an individual building with residential (single, multi-unit or home office) and light commercial (small office, manufacturing, store, retail, etc.) end use. It does not apply to caravan parks or marinas. Installation of basic telephone services not intended for advanced applications or integrated services is not the subject of this Standard.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 100,000

1214. US EAS 373:2005 External TV aerials in the frequency range 30MHz – 1GHz – Specification

This standard specifies the performance requirements and methods of measurement of fixed receiving aerials, for domestic use, in the frequency range of 30MHz to 1GHz.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1215. US EAS 375-5:2005 Low – voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies – Part 5: Particular requirements for assemblies intended to be installed outdoors in public places – cable distribution cabinets (CDCs) for power distribution in networks

This standard gives supplementary requirements for cable distribution cabinets (CDCs), which are stationary, type-tested assemblies (TTA) for outdoor installation in places which are exposed to the public, but where only skilled persons have access for their use. They are for use in public three-phase systems.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

1216. US EAS 376-1:2005 Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines – Part 1: General requirements

This part of US EAS 376 applies to the application of electrical, electronic and programmable electronic equipment and systems to machines not portable by hand while working, including a group of machines working together in a co-ordinated manner.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

1217. US EAS 379-1:2005 Information technology – Configuration of customer premises cabling (CPC) for applications – Part 1: Integrated services digital network (ISDN) basic access

This standard defines the requirements for the design and configuration of customer premises cabling for the connection of basic access ISDN equipment.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1218. US EAS 379-2:2005 Information technology – Configuration of customer premises cabling (CPC) for applications – Part 2: Integrated services digital network (ISDN) primary rate

This standard specifies the design and configuration of Customer Premises Cabling for the connection of primary access ISDN equipment.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1219. US EAS 380:2005 Public information symbols – Specifies the image content of graphical symbols used for the information of the public

This standard specifies the image content of graphical symbols used for the information of the public. The fields of application specified for each graphical symbol are indicative of the way it is intended that the symbols should be used; their application may be extended into other fields where this is considered appropriate.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

1220. US 402:1993 Standard specification for portable reflective triangles

This standard specifies requirements for portable retro-reflective triangular road safety signs for indicating temporary obstruction in a roadway which may constitute a traffic hazard.

This standard was published on 1993-06-16.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1221. US 403:1995 Standard specification for deep well CBMS hand pump (model U3)

This standard covers Community Based Maintenance System (CBMS) handpumps for lifting water from boreholes with static water levels from 24 m up to 50 m. The pumps shall be used for boreholes fitted with casing pipes of nominal diameters minimum 100mm to 150mm.

This standard was published on 1995-11-16.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

1222. US 404:1995 Standard specification for Extra deepwell CBMS handpumps

This standard covers Community Based Maintenance System (CBMS) handpumps for lifting water from boreholes with static water levels from 51 m up to 90m. The pumps shall be used for bore holes fitted casing pipes of nominal diameters minimum 100mm to 150mm.

This standard was published on 1995-11-16.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

1223. US ISO 404:2013, Steel and steel products — General technical delivery requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the general technical delivery requirements for all steel products covered by US ISO 6929, with the exception of steel castings and powder metallurgical products. US ISO 10474 describes the inspection documents to be used. Where the delivery requirements agreed upon for the order or specified in the appropriate product or material standard differ from the general technical delivery requirements defined in this standard, then it is the requirements agreed for ordering or specified in the appropriate product or material standard that apply

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1224. US 405:1995 Standard specification for shallow well handpumps (model U2/U3)

This standard covers Handpumps for lifting water from boreholes with static water levels from 3m up to 21m.

This standard was published on 1995-11-16.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

1225. US 406:1995 Standard specification for deep well hand pump (model U2)

This standard covers hand pumps for lifting water from boreholes with static water levels from 24m up to 50m.

This standard was published on 1995-11-16.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

1226. US EAS 410:2021, Hot-dip aluminium zinc coated plain and corrugated steel sheets — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for continuous hot-dip aluminium-zinc (AZ) coated plain and corrugated steel sheets for roofing, cladding, fencing, fabrication and general use. The product is intended for applications where the corrosion characteristics of aluminium coupled with those of zinc are most desired. This standard does not cover the special purpose profiles. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 410: 2005, Hot-dip aluminium-zinc coated plain and corrugated steel sheets — Specification, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1227. US EAS 412-1:2019 Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Part 1: Plain bars (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies technical requirements for plain bars to be used as reinforcement in non-structural concrete. *(This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US*

EAS 412-1:2013, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1228. US EAS 412-2:2022, Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Part 2: Ribbed bars (4th Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for ribbed bars to be used as reinforcement in concrete. This standard applies to:

a) ribbed bars supplied in straight lengths;
b) steel grades not intended for welding which are, B500A-R, B500B-R, B500C-R, B600A-R, B600B-R, B600C-R, B600D-R, B700A-R, B700B-R, B700C-R and B700D-R; and
c) steel grades intended for welding which are, B500AWR, B500BWR, B500CWR, B500DWR, B550DWR and B600DWR.

NOTE: The steel grades are designated with steel names allocated in accordance with ISO/TS 4949. The first "B" stands for steel for reinforcing concrete. The next 3 digits represent the specified characteristic value of upper yield strength. The fifth symbol stands for ductility class (see 3.5). The sixth symbol relates to welding; "-" means not intended for welding and "W" means intended for welding. The last "R" stands for ribbed bar. This standard does not apply to ribbed bars produced from finished products, such as plates and railway rails. (*This fourth edition will cancel and replace the third edition, EAS 412-2:2019, Steel for the reinforcement of concrete —which has been technically revised,* Upon publication of a legal Notice*).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1229. US EAS 412-3:2019, Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Part 3: Welded fabric

This Uganda Standard specifies technical requirements for factory made sheets and rolls of welded fabric, manufactured from steel wires or bars with diameters from 4 mm to 16 mm and designed for the reinforcement of concrete structures and the ordinary reinforcement of pre stressed concrete structures. *(This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US ISO 6935-3:1992, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1230. US EAS 415: 2005, Hot-rolled steel sheet of high yield stress structural quality

This Uganda Standard applies to hot-rolled steel sheet of high yield stress structural quality with the use of micro-alloying elements. The product is intended for structural purposes where particular mechanical properties are required. It is generally used in the delivered condition and is intended for bolted, riveted or welded structures. Because of the combination of higher strength and micro-alloy composition, it is possible to obtain savings in mass along with better formability and weldability as compared with steel sheet without micro-alloying elements. The product is produced on a wide strip mill, not a plate mill. This product is commonly produced in thicknesses from 1.6 mm to 6 mm and

widths of 600 mm and over, in coils and cut lengths. Hot-rolled sheet less than 600 mm wide may be slit from wide sheet and considered as sheet.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1231. US EAS 416:2005, Building and civil engineering terms — Parts of construction works — Roofs and roofing

This Uganda Standard gives standard definitions related to roofs and roofing processes.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1232. US EAS 426-1:2006, Concrete pipes and ancillary concrete products — Part 1: Specification for unreinforced and reinforced concrete pipes (including jacking pipes) and fittings with flexible joints

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and describes test methods for precast concrete pipes and fittings, unreinforced, steel fibre and reinforced, with flexible joints and nominal sizes not exceeding DN 1750 or WN/HN 1200/1800, for which the main intended use is the conveyance of sewage, rainwater and surface water under gravity or occasionally at low head of pressure in pipelines that are generally buried. The scope includes pipes (collectively referred to as "jacking pipes") intended to be installed by pipe jacking, microtunnelling or other trenchless technology. This part of US EAS 426 specifies complementary requirements to those in EAS 419 for unreinforced and reinforced concrete pipes and fittings, as provided for in that European Standard, with nominal sizes not exceeding DN 1500 for circular pipes with base and WN/HN 800/1200 for egg shaped pipes. Full requirements for reinforced concrete circular trench and jacking pipes with nominal sizes greater than DN 1750, but not exceeding DN 3000, are also specified.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1233. US EAS 426-2:2006, Concrete pipes and ancillary concrete products — Part 2: Specification for unreinforced and reinforced concrete manholes and soakaways

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and describes test methods for precast concrete manholes of circular, rectangular (with or without chamfered or rounded corners) or elliptical cross-section, unreinforced, steel fibre and reinforced, with nominal sizes or nominal lengths not exceeding DN1250 or LN 1250, respectively. The intended use of EAS 418 is to permit access to, and to allow aeration of, drain or sewer systems for the conveyance of sewage, rainwater and surface water under gravity or occasionally at low head of pressure, mainly installed in areas subjected to vehicular and/or pedestrian traffic. This part of US EAS 426 specifies complementary requirements to those in US EAS 418 for unreinforced and reinforced concrete manholes of circular and rectangular cross-section (with or without chamfered or rounded corners), as provided for in that European Standard, i.e. units with nominal sizes or nominal lengths not exceeding DN 1250 or LN 1250, respectively. Full requirements for unreinforced and reinforced concrete manholes with nominal sizes greater than DN 1250, but not

exceeding DN 3000, are also specified. The manholes are intended to be installed in carriageways of roads (including pedestrian streets), hard shoulders and parking areas for all types of road vehicles, though provision is also made for units subject to lighter traffic loading. Requirements for soakaways, landing slabs and corbel slabs are also specified. Steel fibre concrete manholes are not manufactured in the United Kingdom and so have been excluded from this part of US EAS 426. EN 752-2, -3 and -4, EN 1295-1 and EN 1610 deal with the planning, design, installation and testing of drains and sewers.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1234. US EAS 426-3: 2006, Concrete pipes and ancillary concrete products — Part 3: Specification for unreinforced and reinforced concrete inspection chambers

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and describes test methods for precast concrete inspection chambers, designed to be used for inverts not exceeding 2 metres deep, of circular, rectangular (with or without chamfered or rounded corners) or elliptical cross-section, unreinforced, steel fibre and reinforced, with nominal sizes or nominal lengths not exceeding DN 1250 or LN 1250, respectively. The intended use of this standard is to permit access to, and to allow aeration of, drain or sewer systems for the conveyance of sewage, rainwater and surface water under gravity or occasionally at low head of pressure, mainly installed in areas subjected to vehicular and/or pedestrian traffic. This part of US EAS 426 specifies complementary requirements to those in EAS 418 for unreinforced and reinforced concrete inspection chambers of circular and rectangular cross-section (with or without chamfered or rounded corners), as provided for in that standard. This part also specifies requirements for inspection chamber units less than or equal to DN 1000 or LN/WN1000/675 not exceeding 1 metre depth to invert. The inspection chambers are mainly intended for installation in areas outside the highway and where vehicle loading is restricted.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

1235. US EAS 426-4: 2006, Concrete pipes and ancillary concrete products — Part 4: Specification for pre-stressed non-pressed non-pressure pipes and fittings with flexible joints

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and describes test methods for prestressed concrete nonpressure circular pipes and fittings with flexible joints (with seals either integrated in the units or supplied separately) and nominal sizes not exceeding DN 3200, for which the main intended use is the conveyance of sewage, rainwater and surface water under gravity or occasionally at low head of pressure, in pipelines that are generally buried.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1236. US EAS 426-5: 2006, Precast concrete pipes and ancillary concrete products — Part 5: Specification for ogee pipes and fittings (including perforated)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for precast concrete cylindrical units, perforated or unperforated, each with ogee or other rebated joints,

either unreinforced or reinforced with steel cages or hoops. Perforated unreinforced pipes are also included. The units specified are intended for drainage and for the construction of culverts, other than systems carrying foul water. The specification covers constituent materials, dimensional requirements, performance 70 requirements, appropriate test methods and inspection procedures. This standard does not include the structural or hydraulic design of the pipeline, its durability under unusual environmental conditions or standards of workmanship and supervision during construction and operation

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

1237. US EAS 426-6: 2006, Precast concrete pipes, fittings and ancillary products — Part 6: Specification for porous pipes

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for unreinforced porous concrete pipes, which are intended to admit water through the pipe wall throughout their full length and full circumference or, in the case of pipes with non-porous inverts, throughout part of their circumference. Porosity of the joint is not a requirement. The specification covers constituent materials, dimensional requirements, performance requirements, appropriate test methods and inspection procedures. Combinations of special cements have not been included in this standard in the absence of experience with them in this context

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1238. US EAS 426-7: 2006, Precast concrete pipes and ancillary concrete products — Part 7: Specification for road gullies and gully cover slabs

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for precast concrete road gullies manufactured from monolithic concrete or prefabricated sections of concrete. A gully outlet may incorporate a permanent former, with or without a jointing profile for the connection of pipelines. Requirements are also specified for gully cover slabs.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1239. US 464:2002 Susceptibility of Photovoltaic (PV) modules to accidental impact damage (resistance to impact test)

This standard specifies the method of test for assessment the assessment of the susceptibility of the module to accidental impact damage.

This standard was published on 2002-07-17

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1240. US 465-1:2003 Stabilized materials for civil engineering purposes. Part 1 General requirements, sampling, sample preparation and tests on materials before stabilization

This part 1 of US 465 deals with general requirements, sampling sample preparation and preliminary test carried out on materials in the unsterilized condition to assess their suitability for stabilization.

This standard was published on 2003-07-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1241. US EAS 466: 2007, Sanitation — Glossary of terms

This Uganda Standard defines terms relating to sanitation.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1242. US EAS 468:2019, Pre-painted metal coated steel sheets and coils — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for pre-painted metal coated steel sheets and coils. *(This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US EAS 468:2013, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1243. US 468-2:2002 Specification for photovoltaic systems -system design, installation, operation, monitoring and maintenance - Part 2: Test procedure for main components -charge regulators

This part 2 of US 468 specifies test procedures for charge regulators for use of photovoltaic systems.

This standard was published on 2002-07-17

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1244. US 468-3:2002 Specification for photovoltaic systems -systems design, installation, operation, monitoring and maintenance - Part 3: Test procedure for main components –inverters

This part of 3 US 468 specifies test procedures for inverters for use of photovoltaic systems.

This standard was published on 2002-07-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1245. US 469: 2005 Characteristic parameters of standalone photovoltaic (PV) systems

This Uganda Standard defines the major electrical, mechanical and environmental parameters for the description and performance analysis of stand-alone photovoltaic systems.

This standard was published on 2005-07-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1246. US 479:2003 Code of practice for inspection of vehicles for roadworthiness

This code of practice specifies general, safety and environmental requirements for Road Vehicles and also includes inspection schedule for Road Vehicles.

This standard was published on 2003-07-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1247. US 484:2021 Light vehicle towed trailer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies material, constructional and other requirements for trailer operated by a light vehicle. This standard applies to balanced and unbalanced trailers up to 3.5 t

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1248. US EAS 489:2008, Concrete poles for telephone, power and lighting purposes — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of pre-cast reinforced, partially pre-stressed and pre-stressed concrete poles. Possible uses for the poles include electrical reticulation and distribution, railway traction, telephone line support, street lighting standards and high mast lighting structures.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1249. US EAS 491:2008, Incineration plant for the destruction of hospital waste — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance requirements for incineration plant, assisted by auxiliary fuel if required, suitable for the destruction of hospital waste. Devices which utilize intensities of combustion exceeding an average heat release rate of 350 W/m^3 are not included. This standard does not specify materials or methods of construction.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1250. US EAS 492:2008, Incineration plant for the destruction of hospital waste — Method of test and calculation for the performance

This Uganda Standard describes methods of test for the performance of the incineration plant to be carried out in accordance with EAS 491:2008 and as specified by the purchaser in accordance with EAS 493:2008. These tests are made after installation when the plant is operating in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction. In addition, certain methods of calculation are given. Methods of test for materials and methods of construction are not included.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1251. US EAS 493:2008, Incineration plant for the destruction of hospital waste — Method for specifying purchaser's requirements

This Uganda Standard details a method for specifying requirements for incinerators for the destruction of hospital waste manufactured to specifiers' requirements. It does not cover other items of plant such as charging machine, chimneys, flues, etc.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1252. US EAS 494:2008, Incineration plant for the destruction of hospital waste — Code of practice for the design, specification, installation and commissioning

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the design, specification, installation and commissioning of incineration plant for the destruction of hospital waste. It also gives information training of staff and maintenance of plant, on collection and transports of hospital waste

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1253. US EAS 497:2008, Colours of the cores of flexible cables and cords

This Uganda Standard applies to flexible cables and cords with not more than five cores. The object of

this standard is to establish standard colour identification for the earthing core in flexible cables and cords. The introduction of the same identification code in all countries would remove the risk of accidents due to connecting plugs to flexible cables or cords attached to imported appliances. This risk may occur where the colour standardized for the identification of the earthing core in the country of import is different from that standardized in the country of export.

This standard was Published on 2008-12-11.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1254. US EAS 498-1:2008, Low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheath — Part 1: General test and measuring methods

This Uganda Standard specifies mechanical, electrical and climatic test methods for low-frequency cables and wires designed for use in telecommunication inside plant and equipment and in electronic devices employing similar techniques.

This standard was Published on 2008-12-11.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1255. US EAS 498-2:2008, Low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheath — Part 2: Cables in pairs, triples, quads and quintuples for inside installations

This Uganda Standard is applicable to cables for inside installations, intended for the interconnection of transmission equipment; telecommunications equipment; and equipment for data processing.

This standard was Published on 2008-12-11.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1256. US EAS 498-3:2008, Low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheath — Part 3: Equipment wires with solid or stranded conductor wires, PVC insulated, in singles, pairs and triples

This Uganda Standard is applicable to equipment wires with solid or stranded conductor, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) insulated, in singles, pairs and triples to be used for internal wiring of telecommunication equipment, industrial and consumer electronic equipment.

This standard was Published on 2008-12-11.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1257. US EAS 502:2008, Electric cables — Tests on extruded over sheaths with a special protective function

This Uganda Standard provides a range of tests which may be required for electric cables which have an extruded over sheath and where that over sheath performs a special protective function. The standard covers cables for use in insulated systems and in uninsulated systems.

This standard was Published on 2008-12-11.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1258. US EAS 504:2008, Standard colours for insulation for low-frequency cables and wires

This Uganda Standard applies to thermoplastic insulation to be used with low-frequency cables and wires.

This standard was Published on 2008-12-11.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1259. US EAS 505:2008, Basic and safety principles for man-machine interface, marking and identification — Identification of conductors by colours or alphanumeric

This Uganda Standard provides general rules for the use of certain colours or alphanumerics to identify conductors with the aim of avoiding ambiguity and ensuring safe operation. These conductor colours or alphanumerics are intended to be applied in cables or cores, bus bars, electrical equipment and installations.

This standard was Published on 2008-12-11.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1260. US EAS 512:2008, Thermal-resistant aluminium alloy wire for overhead line conductor

This Uganda Standard is applicable to thermal-resistant aluminium alloy wires before stranding for manufacture of stranded conductors for overhead lines. It specifies the mechanical, electrical and thermal resistant properties of wires in the diameter range commercially available.

This standard was Published on 2008-12-11.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1261. US 512:2003 Specification for axes and hatchets

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements on dimensions, weight and performance for axes and hatchets.

This standard was published on 2003-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1262. US EAS 513:2008, Overhead electrical conductors — Formed wire, concentric lay, stranded conductors

This Uganda Standard specifies the electrical and mechanical characteristics of concentric lay, overhead conductors of wires formed or shaped before, during or after stranding, made of combinations of any of the following metal wires:

- hard aluminium as per IEC 60889 designated A1;
- hard aluminium as per IEC 60889 designated A1F wire shaped before stranding;
- hard aluminium alloy as per IEC 60104 designated A2 or A3;
- hard aluminium alloy as per IEC 60104 designated A2F or A3F shaped before stranding;
- regular strength steel, designated S1A or S1B, where A and B are zinc coating classes,
- corresponding respectively to classes 1 and 2;
- high strength steel, designated S2A or S2B;
- extra high strength steel, designated S3A;
- aluminium clad steel, designated SA.

This standard was Published on 2008-12-11.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

1263. US ISO 525:2013, Bonded abrasive products — General requirements

This Uganda Standard is applicable to bonded abrasive products (e.g. grinding wheels, segments, sticks and stones) in general, excluding super abrasive products and coated abrasive products. This standard specifies the ISO type number and shape; dimensional symbols; standard profiles; requirements for dimensions, limit deviations and tolerances as well as permissible unbalance; the specification mark; the marking requirements.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1264. US 533:2006 Retro reflective warning signs for road vehicles – Chevron signs

This standard specifies requirements for retro-reflective chevron signs that incorporate a substrate and that are intended for use on motor vehicle that operate on public roads.

This standard was published on 2006-07-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1265. US 545: 2004 Seat belt assemblies for motor vehicles – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for automobile seat belt assemblies, which are designed to accommodate one adult and are fitted, in the main, to all seats for the safety of all vehicle occupants in the event of a traffic accident.

This standard was published on 2004-06-16.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1266. US 546: 2004 Anchorages for automobile seat belts – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements to be followed in the choice of position of the anchorages, the force that the anchorages must be able to withstand and the tests to which they are to be subjected.

This standard was published on 2004-07-06.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1267. US 548: 2004 Motor vehicle safety specification - Strength of seats and of their anchorages

This specification covers the strength of seats and of their anchorages for motor vehicles for carrying passengers.

This standard was published on 2004-08-11.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1268. US 549: 2004 Code of practice - Installation of safety belts in motor vehicles

This code of practice applies to the installation of restraint systems (safety belts) intended for use by persons of adult build occupying forward-facing seats in motor vehicles.

This standard was published on 2004-08-11.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1269. US 551: 2005 Rating of direct coupled photovoltaic (PV) pumping systems

This Uganda Standard defines predicted short-term characteristics (instantaneous and for a typical daily period) of direct-coupled photovoltaic (PV) water pumping systems. It also defines minimum actual performance values to be obtained on-site. It does not address PV pumping systems with batteries.

This standard was published on 2005-04-06.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1270. US 552:2005 Photovoltaic system performance monitoring — Guidelines for measurement, data exchange and analysis

This Uganda standard recommends procedures for the monitoring of energy-related PV system characteristics such as in-plane irradiance, array output, storage input and output and power conditioner input and output; and for the exchange and analysis of monitored data. The purpose of these procedures is to assess the overall performance of PV systems configured as stand-alone or utility grid-connected, or as hybridized with non-PV power sources such as engine generators and wind turbines.

This standard was published on 2005-04-06.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1271. US 555:2005 Direct coupled photovoltaic pumping systems — Design qualification and type approval

This Uganda Standard constitutes a guide and gives an overview of terrestrial PV power generating systems and the functional elements of such systems.

This standard was published on 2005-04-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1272. US 557:2005 Photovoltaic systems – Characteristics of utility interface

This Uganda standard addresses the interface requirements between the PV system and the utility, and provides technical recommendations.

This standard was published on 2005-05-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1273. US 558-1:2005 Environmental Testing – Part 1: General and guidance

This Uganda standard includes a series of methods of environmental test and their appropriate severities, and prescribes various atmospheric conditions for measurements and tests designed to assess the ability of specimens to perform under expected conditions of transportation, storage and all aspects of operational use.

This standard was published on 2005-04-06.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1274. US 559: 2005 Balance-of system components for photovoltaic systems - Design qualification and type approval

This Uganda Standard lays down requirements for the design qualification and type approval of terrestrial balance-of system (BOS) components for photovoltaic (PV) systems suitable for long-term operation either indoor, conditioned or unconditioned; or outdoor in general open-air climates.

This standard was published on 2005-04-06.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1275. US EAS 565:2008, Road vehicles — Spark-plugs — Test methods and requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods and requirements for the mechanical and electrical performance of spark-plugs for use with spark

ignition engines. (*This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard 565:2006*).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1276. US EAS 566:2008, Road vehicles — Spark-plugs — Terminals

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of the solid post terminals and threaded terminals for spark-plugs for use with spark ignition engines. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard 566:2006).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1277. US EAS 581:2008, Road vehicles – Retro-reflective registration plates for motor vehicles and trailers – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the provisions applicable to retro-reflective registration plates for motor vehicles and their trailers.

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1278. US 601:1995 Standard specification for PVC - Insulated cables for electricity supplies

This standard specifies requirements and dimensions for PVC-insulated cables for operation at nominal voltages up to and including 1900 V to armour or earth and 3300 V between conductors. Covers cables intended for general use where the combination of the ambient temperature and temperature rise due to the loading current results in a conductor temperature not exceeding 70 degree C.

This standard was published on 1995-04-06.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

1279. US 602:1995 Standard specification for PVC - Insulated cables (non armoured) for electric power and lighting

This standard specifies requirements and dimensions for non-armoured Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) insulated cables for fixed installations and for operation at voltages up to and including 450 V to earth and 750 V a.c. between conductors.

This standard was published on 1995-04-06.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1280. US 603:1995 Standard specification for Electro technical, power, telecommunication, electronics, lighting and colour terms. Terms particular to power engineering - Electric cable terminology

This standard is for the purpose of clarification of terms used in all standards pertaining to electric cables and wires.

This standard was published on 1995-04-06.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1281. US 604:1995 Standard specification for PVC insulation and sheath of electric cables

This standard specifies the physical and electrical requirements for the types of PVC insulation and sheath of electric cables.

This standard was published on 1995-04-06.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1282. US 605:1995 Standard Specification for conductors in insulated cables and cords

This standard specifies the nominal cross-sectional areas and requirements, including numbers and sizes of wires and resistance values, for conductors in electric cables and cords of a wide range of types. These conductors include solid and stranded copper and aluminium conductors in cables for fixed installations and flexible copper conductors.

This standard was published on 1995-04-06.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1283. US 607-1:1996 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Methods of test for general application – Part 1: Measurement of thickness and overall dimensions - Tests for determining the mechanical properties

This part 1gives the methods for measuring the thickness and overall dimensions and for determining the mechanical properties, which apply to the most common types of insulating and sheathing compounds (elastomeric, PVC, PE, PP e.t.c)

This standard was published on 1996-11-06.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1284. US 607-2:1996 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Methods of test for general application - Part 2: Thermal ageing methods

This part 2 gives the thermal ageing methods which apply to the most common types of insulating and sheathing compounds (elastomeric, PVC, PE, PP, e.t.c)

This standard was published on 1996-11-06.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1285. US 607-4:1996 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Methods of test for general application – Part 4:Tests at Low temperature

This part 4 gives the methods for tests at low temperature which apply to PVC and PE compounds.

This standard was published on 1996-11-06.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1286. US 607-5:1996 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Methods of test for general application – Part 5:Ozone Resistance test - Hot Set test - Mineral oil Immersion

This part 5 gives the methods for the ozone resistance test, hot set test and mineral oil immersion test, which apply to elastomeric compounds.

This standard was published on 1996-11-06.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1287. US 607-6:1996 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Methods of test for general application - Part 6: Pressure test at high temperature - Test for resistance to cracking

This part 6 gives the methods for pressure test at high temperature and for tests for resistance to cracking, which apply to PVC compounds.

This standard was published on 1996-11-06.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1288. US 607-7:1996 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Methods of test for general application – Part 3:methods for determining the density - water absorption tests - shrinkage test

This part gives the methods for determining the density, water absorption tests and shrinkage test which apply to the most common types of insulating and sheathing compounds (elastomeric, PVC, PE, PP, etc).

This standard was published on 1996-11-06.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1289. US 607-8:1996 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Methods of test for general application - Part 8: Resistance to environmental Stress Cracking - Wrapping test after thermal ageing in air - Measurement of melt flow index - Carbon black and/or Mineral Content Measurement in PE

This part 8 gives the methods for measurement of the resistance to environmental stress cracking, for wrapping test after thermal ageing in air, for measurement of melt flow index and for measurement of carbon black and/or mineral filler content, which apply to PE and PP compounds, including cellular compounds and foam skin for insulation.

This standard was published on 1996-11-06.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1290. US 607-9:1996 Elongation at break after pre-conditioning-Wrapping test after pre-conditioning -Wrapping test after thermal ageing in air-Measurement of mass increase -Long-term stability test-Test method for Copper - Catalyzed oxidative degradation

This part 9 gives the methods for measurement of elongation at break after pre-conditioning, for wrapping test after pre-conditioning, for wrapping test after thermal ageing in air, for measurement of mass increase, for long-term stability test and for measurement of copper-catalyzed oxidative degradation, which apply to polyolefin insulations.

This standard was published on 1996-11-06.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1291. US 607-10:1996 Test methods for electric cables – Part 10- Drop-point - Separation of oil - Lower temperature brittleness - total acid number-Absence of corrosive components -Permittivity at 23 degrees centigrade and 100 degrees centigrade

This part 10 gives the methods for drop-point, separation of oil, lower temperature brittleness, total acid number, absence of corrosive components, permittivity at 23 degrees centigrade, d.c. resistivity at 23 degrees centigrade and 100 degrees centigrade.

This standard was published on 1996-11-06.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1292. US 607-11:1996 Test methods for electric cables - Part 11: Test methods for testing polymeric

insulating and sheathing materials for electric cables

This section of the standard specifies the test methods to be used for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables.

This standard was published on 1996-11-06.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1293. US 611:1995 Standard specification for aluminium stranded conductors and aluminium stranded conductors, steel-reinforced for overhead power transmission Aluminium stranded conductors

This standard applies to aluminium stranded conductors for overhead power transmission.

This standard was published on 1995-04-06.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1294. US 618:2006 Industrial standard for hot-dip zinc-coated steel sheets and coils

This Uganda Standard specifies the steel sheets and coils, (hereafter referred to as "sheet and coil"), equally zinc-coated on both surfaces applied by dipping in a bath or molten zinc containing not less than 97% of zinc in percentage by mass (provided that the aluminium content is normally 0,30% or less). In this case the term “sheet” includes not only sheets in flat form but also sheets with corrugations of specified shape and dimensions

This standard was published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1295. US 619:2006 Building and civil engineering terms — Parts of construction works- Roofs and roofing definitions

This Uganda Standard gives the definitions of terms used in the construction industry concerning roofs and roofing.

This standard was published on 2006-11-02.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1296. US 621:2006 Code of practice for the use of profiled sheet for roof and wall cladding on buildings — Design

This code of practice gives recommendations for the design and construction of external cladding assemblies for roof and walls of buildings, using profiled sheeting as the external surface. It does not deal with profiled sheeting used as a supporting substrate (decking) to form elements such as built-up roofing, structurally composite formations of profiled metal sheeting and concrete, small element cladding such as simulated slating and tiling, nor exceptional applications such as buildings for cold storage.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1297. US ISO 630-1:2011, Structural steels — Part 1: General technical delivery conditions for hot-rolled products

This Uganda Standard specifies the general technical delivery conditions for steel flat and long products (plate/sections/wide flats and bars) used principally for general-purpose structural steels. The steels specified in this part of US ISO 630 are intended for

use in welded or bolted structures. This part of US ISO 630 does not include structural steels sheet and strip; and tubular products.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

1298. US ISO 630-2:2011, Structural steels — Part 2: Technical delivery conditions for structural steels for general purposes

This part of US ISO 630 specifies qualities for steels for general structural use. This part of US ISO 630 applies to steel plates rolled on a reversing mill, wide flats, hot-rolled sections and bars, which are used in the as-delivered condition and normally intended for welded or bolted structures. This part of US ISO 630 does not include structural steels sheet and strip; and tubular products.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

1299. US ISO 630-3:2012, Structural steels — Part 3: Technical delivery conditions for fine-grain structural steels

This part of US ISO 630 specifies requirements for flat and long products of hot-rolled weldable fine-grain structural steels in the as-rolled (for SG grades only), normalized/normalized-rolled and thermomechanical-rolled delivery conditions. It applies to steel plates rolled on a reversing mill, wide flats, hot-rolled sections and bars, which are intended for use in heavily loaded parts of welded or bolted structures.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

1300. US ISO 631:1975, Mosaic parquet panels — General characteristics

This Uganda Standard specifies the general manufacturing characteristics (dimensions, permissible deviations, etc.), the inspection and delivery conditions and the marking of mosaic parquet Panels of any species of wood.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1301. US 643:2006 Roofing products from metal sheet — Fully supported products of stainless steel sheet — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for roofing products used for assembly into coverings for pitched roofs, made from stainless steel, terne coated, tin coated or organic coated stainless steel sheet. The standard establishes general characteristics, definitions and labeling for the products, together with requirements for the materials from which the products can be manufactured.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1302. US 644:2006 Roofing products from metal sheet — Fully supported roofing products of steel sheet — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for roofing products used for assembly into coverings for pitched roofs, made from metallic coated steel sheet with or without additional organic coatings. The standard establishes general characteristics, definitions and labeling for the products, together

with requirements for the materials from which the products can be manufactured.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1303. US 645:2006 Roofing products from metal sheet— Fully supported roofing products of zinc sheet— Specifications

This Standard specifies requirements for roofing products used for assembly into coverings for pitched roofs, made from Zinc-copper-titanium alloy sheet with or without additional coatings. The standard establishes the general characteristics, definitions, labeling and quality control for the products. Products can be prefabricated or semi formed products (e.g. interlocking tiles, slates, flashings) as well as strip, coil, sheet for on-site-formed applications (e.g. standing seam roofs, roll cap).

This standard was published on 2004-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1304. US 646:2006 Roofing products from metal sheet — Fully supported roofing products of copper sheet — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for roofing products used for assembly into coverings for pitched roofs, made from copper sheet. The standard establishes general characteristics, definitions and labeling for the products, together with requirements for the materials from which the products can be manufactured.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1305. US ISO/IEC 646:1991, Information technology — ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange

This Uganda Standard specifies a set of 128 characters, (control characters and graphic characters such as letters, digits and symbols) with their coded representation. Most of these characters are mandatory and unchangeable, but provision is made for some flexibility to accommodate national and other requirements. This International Standard specifies a 7-bit coded character set with a number of options. It also provides guidance on how to exercise the options to define specific national versions and application-oriented versions.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE:* 2*5,000/=

1306. US 648:2006 Cold reduced sheet of structural quality

This Uganda Standard applies to cold-reduced steel sheet of structural quality in grades CR220, CR250, CR320 and CH550 in the classes given in table 1, usually without the use of micro alloying elements. The product is intended for structural purposes where particular mechanical properties are required. It is generally used in the delivered condition for fabricating purposes, such as bending, forming or welding. This product is commonly produced in thicknesses from 0,36 mm up to 3 mm and in widths of 600 mm and over, in coils and cut lengths. Cold reduced sheet less than 600 mm wide may be slit from wide sheet and will be considered as sheet.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1307. US ISO 657-1:1989 Hot-rolled steel sections – Part 1: Equal-leg angles – Dimensions

This Uganda Standard consists of parts integrating any shapes of sections. US ISO 657-1 specifies dimensions of hot-rolled equal-leg angles.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1308. US ISO 657-2: 1989 Hot-rolled sections – Part 2: Unequal-leg angles – Dimensions

This Uganda Standard consists of parts integrating any shapes of sections. US ISO 657-2 specifies dimensions of hot-rolled unequal-leg angles.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1309. US ISO 657-5:1976 Hot-rolled sections – Part 5: Equal-leg angles and unequal-leg angles – Tolerances for metric and inch series

This Uganda Standard includes tolerances on leg length, on thickness, cutting tolerance for length, tolerances on mass, straightness and out-of-square.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1310. US 662:2008, Code of practice for inspection and acceptance of audio, video and similar electronics apparatus

This Code of practice is intended to form a basic reference document for acceptable used electronic apparatus in Uganda and promote the safe usage and dumping of used electronic apparatus to safeguard the environment. Any contract adhering to these general procedures with the intention of providing such safe and performing used electronic apparatus should be eligible to apply for certification to this code. This code of practice applies to used electronic apparatus designed to be fed from the mains, from a supply apparatus, from batteries or from remote power feeding and intended for reception, generation, recording or reproduction respectively of audio, video and associated signals. This code also concerns apparatus intended for household and similar general use but which may also be used in places of public assembly such as schools, theatres, places of worship and the workplace.

This standard was published on 2008-12-11.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1311. US 664:2006 Metallic coatings - Hot dip galvanized coatings on ferrous materials -Gravimetric determination of the mass per unit area

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the mass per unit area of hot dip galvanized coatings on ferrous materials.

This standard was published on 2006-11-02.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1312. US 695:2006 Fluorescent lamps for general lighting

This standard specifies requirements for tubular hot cathode fluorescent lamps for general lighting service, for operation with or without starters, at room temperature of 10 °C to 40 °C.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1313. US ISO 669:2000, Resistance welding — Resistance welding equipment — Mechanical and electrical requirements

This Uganda Standard applies to resistance welding equipment, to guns with inbuilt transformers and to complete movable welding equipment. The following types are included:

- single-phase equipment with alternating welding current;
- single-phase equipment with rectified welding current by rectification of the output of the welding transformer;
- single-phase equipment with inverter welding transformer;
- three-phase equipment with rectified welding current by rectification of the output of the welding transformer;
- three-phase equipment with a current rectification in the input of the welding transformer (sometimes called frequency convertor); and
- three-phase equipment with inverter welding transformers.

This standard applies neither to welding transformers sold separately nor to safety requirements

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1314. US 708:2006 Carbon steel tubes for general structural purposes

This Uganda Standard specifies the carbon steel tubes used for civil engineering, architecture, steel towers, scaffolding, struts piles for suppression of landslide and other structures.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1315. US 709:2006 Carbon square pipes for general structural purposes

This Uganda Standard specifies the carbon steel square pipes, hereinafter referred to as the "square tubes", used for civil engineering, architecture and other structures

This standard was published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1316. US 735:2008, Code of practice for repair and service of electrical and electronic machines/devices

This code of practice specifies the requirements for repairers of electrical and electronic machines/devices. It provides the essential elements and conditions for service points centres or workshops undertaking servicing or repairing of electrical equipments or devices.

This standard was published on 2008-12-11.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1317. US ISO 737:1975, Coniferous sawn timber — Sizes — Methods of measurement

This Uganda Standard defines methods of measurement of thickness, width, length and volume of coniferous sawn timber. It covers unplaned square-edged and unedged coniferous sawn timber

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1318. US ISO 738:1981, Coniferous sawn timber — Sizes —

Permissible deviations and shrinkages

This Uganda Standard specifies permissible deviations, due to inaccuracies in sawing, from nominal thicknesses, widths and lengths, for coniferous sawn timber. It also gives, for information, average values for shrinkage for some wood species. It is applicable to unplaned square-edged and unedged coniferous sawn timber having thicknesses or widths in the range 10 mm (0.393 7 in) to 310 mm (12.204 7 in)**.**

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1319. US 761: 2019, Household biomass stoves Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the classification, technical requirements, performance requirements, safety requirements and test methods of biomass cookstoves intended for use in households. This standard is applicable to cookstoves using solid biomass. (This standard cancels and replaces US 761:2007, Energy efficiency stoves Household biomass stoves Performance requirements and test methods, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1320. US ISO 764:2002, Horology — Magnetic resistant watches

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements and test methods for magnetic resistant watches. It is based on the simulation of an accidental exposure of a watch to a direct current magnetic field of 4 800 A/m. Annex A deals with watches designated as magnetic resistant with an additional indication of intensity of a magnetic field exceeding 4 800 A/m.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1321. US 765-1:2019, Solid biofuels — Specification — Part 1: Lump charcoal

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for charcoal in lump form that is derived from woody and other solid biomass sources, and that is intended for energy provision (fuel). *(This standard cancels and replaces US 765:2007, Wood charcoal and charcoal briquettes for household, which has been withdrawn).*

This standard was published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1322. US 765-2:2019, Solid biofuels — Specification — Part 2: Carbonized briquettes

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for carbonized briquettes made from biomass that are intended for energy provision. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 765:2007, Wood charcoal and charcoal briquettes for household, which have been withdrawn).*

This standard was published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1323. US 774: 2022, Protective helmets for motorcycle users — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for protective helmets intended for the protection of the driver or of the rider and the passenger while riding motorcycles of any kind,

including motorized bicycles/tricycles, mopeds, motorbikes, quad bikes and scooters with or without side-car. This standard excludes helmets worn by participants in the competitive events (This standard cancels and replaces US 774: 2011, Protective helmets for motorcycle users — Specification).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1324. US 775-1:2008, Retro-reflective registration plates for motor vehicles — Specification — Part 1: Blanks (metal)

This part of US 775 specifies requirements for the type of blank intended for use in the production of the embossed registration plates that are covered by US 775-2.

This standard was published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1325. US 775-2:2008, Retro-reflective registration plates for motor vehicles — Specification — Part 2: Metallic registration number plates

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for metallic registration number plates that are intended for use on motor vehicles (including motor cycles and tricycles) and trailers.

This standard was published on 2008-09-08.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1326. US 776:2008, Furniture — Chairs and tables for educational institutions — Functional sizes

This Uganda Standard specifies the basic functional sizes for seating and tables in educational institutions. It does not include any special requirements that apply to "special schools" or to adjustable furniture.

This standard was published on 2008-12-11.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1327. US EAS 783:2021, Stainless steel storage tanks — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies constructional requirements, sampling and test methods for non-pressurized stainless steel storage tanks for food related items. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 783:2013, *Stainless steel tanks — Specification*, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1328. US EAS 784:2013, Galvanized and aluminum zinc corrugated steel sheet for roofing and wall covering — Code of practice

This Code of practice provides guidelines for the use of galvanized and aluminum zinc corrugated steel sheets for roofing and wall covering. Recommendations are given on materials and design, construction and maintenance, together with information weather-tightness, durability, thermal insulation, fire hazard, rainwater drainage from roofs and other characteristics. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 620:2006, Sheet roof and wall coverings — Galvanized corrugated steel — Code of practice, which has been technically revised and republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1329. US ISO 789-1:1990, Agricultural tractors — Test procedures — Part 1: Power tests for power take-off

This Uganda Standard specifies test procedures for determining the power available at the power take-off (PTO), and at the belt or pulley shaft, on agricultural tractors of the wheeled, track-laying or semi-track-laying type.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1330. US 794:2007, Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical lighting and similar equipment

This Uganda Standard applies to the emission (radiated and conducted) of radio frequency disturbances from all lighting equipment with a primary function of generating and/or distributing light intended for illumination purposes, and intended either for connection to the low voltage electricity supply or for battery operation; the lighting part of multi-function equipment where one of the primary functions of this **is** illumination; independent auxiliaries exclusively for use with lighting equipment; UV and IR radiation equipment; street/flood lighting intended for outdoor use; transport lighting (installed in buses and trains) and neon advertising signs.

This standard was published on 2007-12-11.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1331. US EAS 811-1: 2014, Code of practice for safety of electrical installations — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard specifies the terms and definitions, symbols and methods of earthing of electrical supply, communication facilities and associated equipment. It applies to all new and existing installations and extensions. This standard does not cover the earthed return of electric railways nor those lightning protection wires that are normally independent of supply or communication wires or equipment.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1332. US EAS 811-2:2014, Code of practice for safety of electrical installations — Part 2: Installation and maintenance of electric supply stations and equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety requirements for installations, operations and maintenance of electric supply stations. It also provides safety guidelines to personnel involved in electric supply stations and their associated structural arrangements that are accessible only to qualified personnel.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1333. US EAS 811-3:2014, Code of practice for safety of electrical installations — Part 3: Installation and maintenance of overhead electric supply and communication lines

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for installation and maintenance of overhead electric supply and communication lines and their associated equipment. It prescribes the associated structural

arrangements of such systems and the extension of such systems into buildings. It includes requirements for spacing, clearances, and strength of construction. This part of US EAS 811 does not apply to installations in electric supply stations except as required by US EAS 811-1.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

1334. US EAS 811-4:2014, Code of practice for safety of electrical installations — Part 4: Installation and maintenance of underground electric supply and communication lines

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for the installation and maintenance of underground electric supply and communication lines. It prescribes the associated structural arrangements and the extension of such systems into buildings. It also covers the cables and equipment employed primarily for the utilization of electric power when such cables and equipment are used by the utility in the exercise of its function as a utility. This part does not apply for installations in electric supply stations.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1335. US EAS 811-5: 2014, Code of practice for safety of electrical installations — Part 5: Operation of electric supply lines, communication lines and equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies the practical work requirements to be followed during installation, operation and maintenance of electric supply and communications lines and equipment as a means of safeguarding employees and the public from injury.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1336. US 816:2020, Clay roofing tiles and ridges — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for roofing tiles and ridges intended for use as roof covering. *(The Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 816:2008 which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1337. US 819:2008, General labeling of electrical appliances — Instructions for use

This standard establishes the principles of, and gives recommendations on the design and formulation of instructions for the use of consumer products with specific reference to electrical appliances. It is intended for committees preparing standards for consumer products, and product designers, manufacturers, technical writers or other people engaged in the work of conceiving and drafting such instructions. It also guides consumers and traders of electrical items on the instructions used on these items.

This standard was published on 2008-12-11.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1338. US 833-1:2020, Sawn softwood timber grading — Part 1: General requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for visually, mechanically and proof-graded sawn softwood timber, for use as structural timber, brandering and batten, for frame wall construction and for structural purposes derived from the trees of genus *Pinus, Cupressus, Podocarpus* and *Arucaria. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 833-1:2013, Sawn softwood timber — Part 1: General requirements which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000/=

1339. US 833-2:2020, Sawn softwood timber grading — Part 2: Stress-graded structural timber and timber for frame wall construction — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for three stress grades of visually graded structural timber and three stress grades of mechanically graded structural timber (including finger-jointed structural timber). *(The standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 833-2:2013, Sawn softwood timber — Part 2: Stress-graded structural timber and timber for frame wall construction — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000/=

1340. US 833-3:2020, Sawn softwood timber grading — Part 3: Industrial timber — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for six grades of timber intended for industrial use. This standard does not apply to timber intended for structural use. *(The standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 833-3:2013, Sawn softwood timber — Part 3: Industrial timber — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000/=

1341. US 833-4:2020, Sawn softwood timber grading — Part 4: Brandering and battens — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for one grade of timber suitable for use as brandering and battens intended for being fixed against beams and joists in roofs for the attachment of ceilings and for the boxing in of eaves, and for use as supports on roof trusses for the fixing of roofing slates, tiles, wooden shingles and thatch. *(The standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 833-4:2013, Sawn softwood timber — Part 4: Brandering and battens — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000/=

1342. US 837:2009 Decorative melamine-faced boards

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for decorative aminoplast-faced boards, which are referred to as decorative melamine-faced boards (MFB) or low-pressure laminates, and are used, for example, for furniture and interior work.

This standard was published on 2009-04-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1343. US 839: 2009 Particleboards – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for resin-bonded unfaced particleboards. This standard does not give requirements for Oriented Boards (OSB) and does not apply to extruded particleboards.

This standard was published on 2009-09-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1344. US 844:2015, Code of Practice for the design, production, supply and provision of wheelchairs and tricycles (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the design and manufacture/production, supply (including importation) and provision of wheelchairs and tricycles. This standard does not cover sports and electrical wheelchairs. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 844:2011, Code of practice for the design, production supply and distribution of wheelchair and tricycles).*

This standard was published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1345. US 845:2017, Road vehicles — Requirements for inspection and testing of used motor vehicles for roadworthiness (2nd edition)/ / AMD 1:2021

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety, operational and performance related characteristics of used motor vehicles and their inspection and testing for roadworthiness.

AMD 1:2021, AMENDMENT 1: Date (month and year) of manufacture of the vehicle, for application with US 845:2017, Road vehicles — Requirements for inspection and testing of used motor vehicles for roadworthiness

This amendment addresses the importation of motor vehicles which are fifteen (15) years old or more from the date of manufacture. The date of manufacture of the vehicle has been introduced in the standard to enable the enforcement agencies precisely identify and establish the manufacturing dates of imported

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1346. US 849:2011, Specification for stabilized soil blocks

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for stabilized soil blocks using cement and/or lime for usein general construction.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1347. US 853:2009, Code of practice for solar water heating systems — Design, installation, testing, repair and maintenance

This code of practice provides recommendations for solar water heating systems having collectors with liquid heat transfer media for heating water to help ensure adequate operation and safety. It specifies design, consideration, manufacture, handling, installation, operation, testing and maintenance. It also applies regardless of fraction of heating requirements supplied by solar energy, the type of conventional fuel used in conjunction with solar, or heat transfer fluid used as energy transport medium.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1348. US 854-1:2011, Thermal solar systems & components — Solar

collectors — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standards specifies requirements on durability (including mechanical strength), reliability and safety for liquid heating solar collectors. It also includes provisions for evaluation of conformity to these requirements. It is not applicable to those collectors in which thermal storage unit is an integral part of the collector to such an extent that the collection process cannot be separated from the storage process for purposes of making measurements of these two processes.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1349. US 854-2:2011, Thermal solar systems & components — Solar collectors — Part 2: Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for validating the durability, reliability and safety requirements for liquid heating collectors as specified in US 854-1. It also includes three test methods for the thermal performance characterization for liquid heating collectors.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1350. US 855-1:2011, Thermal solar systems & components – Factory made solar systems –Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements on durability, reliability and safety for Factory Made thermal solar heating systems. The standard also includes provisions for evaluation of conformity to these requirements. The requirements in this standard apply to factory made solar systems as products. The installation of these systems itself is not considered, but requirements are given for the documentation for the installer and the user which is delivered with the system.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1351. US 855-2:2011, Thermal solar systems & components – Factory made solar systems – Part 2: Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for validating the requirements for factory made thermal solar heating systems as specified in US 855-1. The standard also includes two test methods for thermal performance characterization by means of whole system testing.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

1352. US 856:2011, Standard method for on-site inspection and verification of operation of solar hot water systems

This guide covers procedures and test methods for conducting an on-site inspection and acceptance test of an installed hot water system using flat plate, concentrating-type collectors or tank absorber systems. It is intended as a simple and economical acceptance test to be performed by the system installer or an independent tester to verify that critical components of the system are functioning and to acquire baseline data reflecting overall short term system heat output.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1353. US 857-1: 2011, Custom built solar systems – Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements on durability, reliability and safety of small and large custom built solar heating systems with liquid heat transfer medium for residential buildings and similar applications. The standard contains also requirements on the design process of large custom built systems.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1354. US 857-2: 2011, Custom built systems – Part 2: Test methods

This Uganda Standard applies to small and large custom built solar heating systems with liquid heat transfer medium for residential buildings and similar applications, and gives test methods for verification of the requirements specified in US 857-1. This Uganda Standard includes also a method for thermal performance characterization and system performance prediction of small custom built systems by means of component testing and system simulation. Furthermore, the Uganda Standard contains methods for thermal performance characterization and system performance prediction of large custom built systems.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1355. US 857-3: 2011, Custom built solar systems – Part 3: Performance characterization of stores for solar heating systems

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the performance characterization of stores which are intended for use in small custom built systems as specified in US 857-1. The standard applies to stores with a nominal volume between 50 and 3000 litres and without integrated oil or gas burner.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1356. US 858: 2011, Method of test for exposure of solar collector cover materials to natural weathering under conditions simulating stagnation mode

This practice covers a procedure for the exposure of solar collector cover materials to the natural weather environment at elevated temperatures that approximate stagnation conditions in solar collectors having a combined back and edge loss coefficient of less than 1.5 W/(m2 • °C). This practice is suitable for exposure of both glass and plastic solar collector cover materials.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1357. US 859: 2011, Standard practice for exposure of cover materials for solar collectors to natural weathering under conditions simulating operational mode

This Uganda Standard practice provides a procedure for the exposure of cover materials for flat-plate solar collectors to the natural weather environment at temperatures that are elevated to approximate operating conditions. It is suitable for exposure of both glass and plastic solar collector cover materials but does not apply to cover materials for evacuated collectors or photovoltaic.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1358. US 860: 2011, Standard practice for non-operational exposure and inspection of a solar collector

This practice defines the procedure to expose a solar thermal collector to an outdoor or simulated outdoor environment in a non-operational model. The procedure provides for periodic inspections and a post-exposure disassembly and inspection of the collector.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1359. US 861: 2011, Method of test for evaluating absorptive solar receiver material when exposed to conditions simulating stagnation in solar collectors with cover plates

This practice covers a test procedure for evaluating absorptive solar receiver materials and coatings when exposed to sunlight under cover plate(s) for long durations. This practice is intended to evaluate the exposure resistance of absorber materials and coatings used in flat-plate collectors where maximum non-operational stagnation temperatures will be approximately 200 °C. This practice does not apply to receiver materials used in solar collectors without cover (unglazed) or in evacuated collectors.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1360. US 866:2011, Classification of fires

This Uganda Standard classifies, in five categories, the different kinds of fires which can be defined in terms of the nature of the fuel. Such a classification is particularly useful in the context of fire-fighting by means of an extinguisher

This standard was published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1361. US 878:2011,— Determination of formaldehyde content — Extraction method called the perforator method

This Uganda Standard specifies an extraction method, known as the "Perforator Method", used for the determination of the formaldehyde content of unlaminated and uncoated wood-based panels.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1362. US EAS 879:2018, Aluminium cans for beverages — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for aluminium cans used as primary pack for packaging of beverages.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1363. US EAS 880:2018, Waxed paper for packaging of confectionery — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for waxed paper for packaging of confectionery.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1364. US EAS 881:2018, Packaging — Flexible tubes — Determination of

the air tightness of closures — Test method (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for air tightness of the closures for flexible tubes. It is applicable to flexible single-layer metal or plastics tubes, and multilayer or laminated tubes, used for packing pharmaceutical, cosmetic, hygiene, food and other domestic and industrial products.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

1365. US EAS 882:2018, Packaging — Flexible carrier bags — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for flexible carrier bags made of paper and any other flexible material. This standard does not apply to carrier bags made from thermoplastic material.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1366. US EAS 884:2018, Packaging — Flexible tubes — Determination of puncture resistance — Test method

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the puncture resistance of flexible packaging materials. The method is applicable to multilayer flexible packaging materials.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1367. US 885:2011, Standard practice for generating all-day thermal performance data for solar collectors

This Uganda Standard practice covers a means of generating all-day thermal performance data for flat-plate collectors, concentrating collectors, and tracking collectors.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1368. US EAS 886:2018, Packaging — Flexible packaging material — Determination of residual solvents by headspace gas chromatography — Test method

This Uganda Standard prescribes a method for the quantitative determination of residual solvents in flexible packaging materials by headspace gas chromatography. Residues from thermal decomposition products are not within the scope of this standard. The method is applicable to flexible packaging materials that may consist of mono- or multilayer plastic films, paper or board, foil or combinations thereof.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1369. US 888:2011, Code of practice – Solar heating systems for swimming pools

This Uganda Standard code gives recommendations and guidance for the design, performance, installation and commissioning of solar heating systems for indoor and outdoor swimming pools. Brief consideration is given to the thermal properties of pool covers. The code does not deal with the filtration systems for swimming pools to which solar heating systems are often connected.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1370. US 895-1:2011, Specification for expanded metal — Part 1: Sheets and plates

This Uganda Standard covers expanded metal sheets or plates for general use.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1371. US 895-2:2011, Specification for expanded metal — Part 2: Building products

This Uganda Standard covers eight types of building product made from expanded metal and intended for use as a plaster base or as a reinforcing medium for brickwork.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1372. US 900-1:2011, Performance of household electrical appliances refrigerating appliances Part 1: Energy labeling and minimum energy performance standards requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the energy labeling and Minimum Energy Performance Standard (MEPS) requirements for vapour compression refrigerating appliances that can be connected to mains power and which are within the scope of US 900-2. Such refrigerating appliances that are used in the commercial sector are included within the scope.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1373. US 900-2:2011, Performance of household electrical appliances — Refrigerating appliances — Part 2: Energy consumption and performance

This Uganda Standard specifies the method for determining the performance characteristics of electric refrigerating appliances suitable for connection to mains power, whatever the cooling technology. Appliances covered by this standard include refrigerators, refrigerator/freezers and freezers.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

1374. US 901:2011, Non-ducted air conditioners — Testing and rating for performance

This Uganda Standard specifies the standard conditions on which the ratings of single-package and split-system non-ducted air conditioners employing air cooled condensers are based, and the test methods to be applied for determination of the various ratings. This standard is limited to systems utilizing a single refrigeration circuit and having one evaporator and one condenser.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

1375. US 903-1:2011, Double-capped fluorescent lamps-performance specifications — Part 1: Minimum Energy Performance Standard (MEPS)

This Uganda Standard specifies Minimum Energy Performance Standard (MEPS) requirements for double-capped tubular fluorescent lamps with a nominal length of 550 mm to 1500 mm and having

nominal lamp wattage of 16 watts or more. This standard covers lamps for general illumination purposes, for use in luminaires and with lamp ballasts connected to a 240 V 50 Hz single phase or similar mains supply.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1376. US 903-2:2011, Double-capped fluorescent lamps — Performance specifications — Part 2: Procedure for quantitative analysis of mercury present in fluorescent lamps

This Uganda Standard outlines a procedure for quantitative analysis of mercury present in fluorescent lamps that are used in general lighting service. The testing method specifies the procedures that can be used to determine accurately the mercury content in a fluorescent lamp in which mercury is introduced as the medium for discharge between the electrodes.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1377. US 904-1:2011, Performance of electrical lighting equipment-ballasts for fluorescent lamps — Part 1: Energy labeling and Minimum Energy Performance Standards requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the classification of ballasts for a range of fluorescent lamp types according to their Energy Efficiency Index (EEI) and the form of labeling of the EEI, which is generally shown on the ballast rating plate.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1378. US 904-2:2011, Performance of electrical lighting equipment — Ballasts for fluorescent Lamps — Part 2: Method of measurement to determine energy consumption and performance of ballast-lamp circuits

This Uganda Standard provides methods of measurement of ballast energy consumption and performance when used with their associated fluorescent lamp(s).

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1379. US 905-1:2011, Rotating electrical machines — General requirements — Part 1: Three phase cage induction motors — High efficiency and Minimum Energy Performance Standards requirements

This Uganda Standard applies to three-phase cage induction motors with ratings from 0.73 kW and up to but not including 185 kW. The scope covers motors of rated voltages up to 1100 V a.c.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1380. US 905-2:2011, Rotating electrical machines-general requirements — Part 2: Methods for determining losses and efficiency — Three phase cage induction motors

This Uganda Standard specifies two indirect methods for determining losses and efficiency of three phase cage induction motors by the summation of losses.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1381. US 906:2011, Energy efficiency test methods for single- and three-phase small motors

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods to be used in measuring the energy efficiency of small single- and three-phase rotating motors.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1382. US EAS 914:2022, Mild steel nails — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard East African Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for mild steel nails for general applications. The categories of nails covered in this standard are listed in Clause 5. (*This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition US EAS 914:2019, Mild steel nails — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1383. US 927:2011, Polyethylene/aluminium/ polyethylene (PE-AL-PE) and polyethylene-RT/aluminium/ polyethylene-RT (PERT-AL-PERT) composite pressure pipes — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers a coextruded polyethylene composite pressure pipe ranging from 12 mm to 110 mm in diameter. These pipes are used for conveyance of water supply for domestic and industrial purposes including internal and external plumbing, air conditioning, heating installations, Chemical, Natural Gas, LPG and chemical transportation. This specification includes a system of nomenclature for PE-AL-PE pipes, the requirements and test methods for materials, the dimensions and strengths of finished pipe, adhesion test and the burst and sustained pressure performance test along with requirements and methods for marking. This specification excludes fittings and connectors.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1384. US 928-1:2012, Threaded unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) water well filter pipes and casings — Part 1: DN 35 to DN 100 Pipes with Whitworth pipe thread

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and requirements for DN 35 to DN 100 unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) filter pipes and casings with Whitworth pipe thread for use in well construction.

This standard was published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1385. US 928-2:2012, Threaded unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) water well filter pipes and casings — Part 2: DN 100 to DN 200 pipes with trapezoidal thread

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and requirements for DN 100 to DN 200 unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) filter pipes and casings with trapezoidal thread for use in well construction.

This standard was published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1386. US 928-3:2012, Threaded unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) water well filter pipes and casings — Part 3: DN 250 to DN 400 pipes with trapezoidal thread

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and requirements for DN 250 to DN 400 unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) filter pipes and casings with trapezoidal thread for use in well construction.

This standard was published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1387. US EAS 930:2019, Paper and board food contact material — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for paper and board food contact packaging material

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1388. US EAS 931:2019, Packaging ancillary materials — Code of practice — Desiccants

This Uganda Standard gives the guidelines on the selection and use of desiccants in packaging

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1389. US EAS 932:2019, Paper plates and cups for food packaging — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for paper plates and cups, with or without lids, used for food packaging

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1390. US EAS 933:2019, Paper and board intended to come into contact with foodstuffs — Determination of formaldehyde in an aqueous extract

This Uganda Standard specifies the determination of formaldehyde in aqueous extracts prepared from paper and board intended to come in contact with foodstuffs.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1391. US EAS 934:2019, Packaging — Flexible laminate tubes — Test methods to assess the strength of the side seam

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the assessment of the strength of the side seam of flexible laminate tubes

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1392. US EAS 935-1:2019, Packaging code — Part 1: Packaging in glass

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines on the manufacture, types, selection and use of glass containers for packaging.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1393. US 945-1:2012, Pre-insulated flexible pipe systems — Part.1: Classification, general requirements and methods of test

This Uganda Standard specifies the classification, general requirements and methods of test for flexible, pre-insulated, directly buried district heating pipe systems. Depending on the pipe assembly, this standard can be used for maximum operating temperatures of 95 °C to 140 °C and operating pressures of 6 bar to 25 bar. The pipe systems are designed for a lifetime of 30 years. For pipe systems with plastic service pipes, the respective temperature profiles are defined in US 945-2.

This standard was published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1394. US 945-2:2012, Pre-insulated flexible pipe systems – Part 2: Non bonded system with plastic service pipes — Requirements and methods of test

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for flexible, pre-insulated, direct buried district heating pipes with plastic service pipes and no bonding between the layers of the pipes. This standard is valid for maximum operating temperatures of 95 °C and maximum operating pressures up to 10 bar for a design lifetime of at least 30 years. This standard does not cover surveillance systems.

This standard was published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1395. US EAS 949:2020, The classification and identification of dangerous goods for road and rail transport

This Uganda Standard covers classification and identification of dangerous goods that are capable of posing a significant risk to health, safety, property and the environment. This standard applies to road and rail modes of transport.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

1396. US EAS 950:2020, Transport of dangerous goods — Operational requirements for road vehicles

This Uganda Standard specifies rules and procedures for the safe operation and handling of all road vehicles used for the transportation of dangerous goods in accordance with the load constraints. The procedures include requirements for the consignor, the consignee, the operator, the driver and the qualified person as well as enroute procedures, and cargo handling and vehicle inspection requirements. The standard covers the following operations for the transport of dangerous goods by road:

a) loading of the dangerous goods, which is the responsibility of the consignor;
b) driving of the vehicle that transports the dangerous goods to its destination, which is the responsibility of the operator and the driver; and
c) off-loading of the dangerous goods, which is the responsibility of the consignee.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

1397. US EAS 951:2020, Transport of dangerous goods — Packaging for road and rail transport

This Uganda Standard identifies various methods of packaging that are suitable for prescribed maximum quantities of dangerous goods that may be offered for transport by road or by rail. It specifies minimum performance requirements for the packaging, procedures to be followed to obtain packaging approval and marks, labels and placards to be displayed on the packaging.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

1398. US EAS 952-1:2020, Transport of dangerous goods — Emergency information systems — Part 1: Emergency information system for road transport

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for emergency information systems, such as requirements for hazard class diamonds, placards and emergency information documents for road transport. The emergency information system as documented in this standard is intended to assist emergency services response teams in the mitigation of an incident that involves dangerous goods.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1399. US EAS 952-4:2020, Transport of dangerous goods — Emergency information systems — Part 4: Transport emergency card

This Uganda Standard covers the requirements for a transport emergency card (TEC) to make the driver of a vehicle transporting dangerous goods by road aware of the danger associated with the load, and to indicate its use as a concise and quick reference in an emergency situation.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1400. US 970-1:2012, Agglomerated stone-slabs and cut-to-size product — Part 1: Terminology of their components

This Uganda Standard specifies the terminology and classification of the agglomerated stone products.

This standard was published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1401. US 970-2:2022, Agglomerated stone — Slabs and cut-to-size products for vanity and kitchen tops — Part 2: Requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and appropriate test methods for slabs and cut-to-size products of agglomerated stone which are made for use as vanity and kitchen tops, or other similar use in furnishing (for example, splash zone). This standard does not apply to secondary operations including site installation. (This standar cancels and replaces, the first edition, US 970-2:2012, Agglomerated stone-slabs and cut-to-size product — Part 2: Product requirements).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1402. US EAS 981:2020, Hydraulic road binders — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the mechanical, physical and chemical requirements for hydraulic road binders. It also outlines the conformity criteria and evaluation procedures to be adhered to by the

manufacturer. This standard applies to hydraulic road binders produced in a factory and supplied ready for use in road bases, subbases, capping layers, and soil stabilization or soil improvement. This standard applies only to the manufacture and production of hydraulic road binders, which may include cements of strength classes not greater than 32.5 N/mm2. (This standard cancels and replaces US 371:2003, Hydraulic road binders – Composition, specifications and conformity criteria which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1403. US EAS 982-1:2020, Bitumen and bituminous binders — Specification — Part 1: Penetration grade bitumen

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for penetration graded bitumen suitable for pavement construction.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1404. US EAS 982-2:2020, Bitumen and bituminous binders — Specification — Part 2: Cutback bitumen

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for all grades of cutback bitumen suitable for pavement construction.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1405. US EAS 982-3:2020, Bitumen and bituminous binders — Specification — Part 3: Anionic bitumen emulsion

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for anionic bitumen emulsions suitable for pavement construction.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1406. US EAS 982-4:2020, Bitumen and bituminous binders — Specification — Part 4: Cationic bitumen emulsion

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for cationic bitumen emulsion suitable for pavement construction.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1407. US EAS 982-5:2020, Bitumen and bituminous binders — Specification — Part 5: Performance graded bitumen

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for performance graded bitumen suitable for pavement construction.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1408. US EAS 984-1:2020, Packaging ancillary materials — Specification — Part 1: Single-sided pressure sensitive adhesive tapes

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for single-sided pressure sensitive adhesive tapes used in packaging. This standard does not apply to tapes with adhesives on both surfaces.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1409. US EAS 985-1:2020, Hermetic storage bags — Specification — Part 1: Woven polypropylene outer bag

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for hermetic bags for storage of dried food commodities, derived products and seeds. This standard covers hermetic bags whose outer bags are made from woven polypropylene

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1410. US EAS 986:2020, Portable rigid plastic hermetic grain silo — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for portable rigid plastic hermetic silo used for storage of dried food commodities, derived products and seeds.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1411. US EAS 987-1:2020, Glass containers — Specification — Part 1: Bottles for carbonated and non-carbonated drinks

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for glass bottles used for packaging of carbonated and non- carbonated drinks. This standard does not cover glass containers used in pharmaceutical industry.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1412. US EAS 988:2018, Plastic crates — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for rigid plastic crates for holding and transportation of beverages, fruits, vegetables, bread and milk among others. (This standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 891:2018, Plastic crates — Specification, which is being reissued due to an error in its earlier given reference number).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1413. US 1000:2014, Hexagonal weights — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies metrological and technical requirements for hexagonal weights made of grey cast iron

This standard was published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1414. US 1002:2014, Tyre pressure gauges for motor vehicles — Specification

pressure gauges used in “fixed” or mobile installations in service stations and intended for checking pressure while the tyres are being inflated;

hand-held pressure gauges from vehicle tool-kits and intended for periodic checks of tyre pressure ; these pressure gauges are hereinafter called briefly “hand-held pressure gauges”; and

pressure gauges fixed on vehicle dashboards and intended for the continuous checking of vehicle-tyre pressure while the vehicle is moving.

This standard was published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1415. US 1003:1999/OIML R111 Standard specification for weights of classes E1, E2, F1, F2, M1, M2, M3

This standard contains the principle physical characteristics and metrological requirements for weights which are used for the verification of weighing instruments for the verification of weights of a lower class accuracy with weighing instruments.

This standard was published on 1999-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1416. US 1004:1999/OIML R76-1 Standard specification for Non automatic weighing instruments

This standard specifies the metrological and technical requirements non-automatic weighing instruments that are subject to official metrological control .It is intended to provide standardized requirements and testing procedures to evaluate the metrological and technical characteristics in a uniform and traceable way.

This standard was published on 1999-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1417. US 1005:1999/OIML R 117 Standard specification for measuring systems for liquids other than water

This standard specifies the metrological and technical requirements applicable to dynamic measuring systems for quantities of liquids other than water subject to legal controls. It also provides requirements for the approval of parts of the measuring systems (meter, etc.).

This standard was published on 1999-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1418. US 1015:2006 Clinical thermometers (mercury in glass with maximum devices)

This standard applies to those thermometers called "clinical thermometers" of the mercury in glass type, with a maximum device, intended for the measurement of internal human body temperature.

This standard was published on 2006-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1419. US 1016:2006 Non-invasive mechanical sphygmomanometers

This standard specifies general, performance, efficiency and mechanical and electrical safety requirements, including test methods for type approval, for non-invasive mechanical sphygmomanometers and their accessories which by means of inflatable cuff, are used for non-invasive measurement of arterial blood pressure.

This standard was published on 2006-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1420. US 1017:2006 Taximeters

This Uganda standard concerns time and distance counters known as taximeters for fitting on public hire vehicles.

This standard was published on 2006-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1421. US EAS 1017-1:2021, Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard covers terminology, general requirements relating to material and manufacture,

glazing, defects, minimum thickness, tolerances, performance, sampling and test methods for sanitary appliances. (Indicate if there is any withdrawal and replacement). This standard is only applicable to sanitary appliances that are coated with enamel (vitreous china). (This standard cancels and replaces US 2259-1:2020, *Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Part 1: General requirements* that has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1422. US EAS 1017-2:2021, Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Specification — Part 2: Wash down water closet pan

This Uganda Standard specifies constructional, dimensional, finish, marking and inspection requirements, and sampling and test methods for wash down water closet pans. This standard is only applicable to water closet pans that are coated with enamel (vitreous china). (This standard cancels and replaces US 2259-2:2020, *Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) —Part 2: Wash down water closets – Specification* that has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1423. US EAS 1017-3:2021, Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Specification — Part 3: Wash basin

This Uganda Standard covers constructional, dimensional, finish, performance, marking, and inspection requirements, sampling and test methods for washbasins. This standard is only applicable to washbasins that are coated with enamel (vitreous china). (This standard cancels and replaces US 2259-3:2020, *Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Part 3: Wash basins – Specification* that has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1424. US EAS 1017-4:2021, Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Specification — Part 4: Squatting pans

This Uganda Standard specifies constructional, dimensional, finish, marking, performance and inspection requirements, and sampling and test methods for squatting pans. This standard is only applicable to squatting pans that are coated with enamel (vitreous china). (This standard cancels and replaces US 2259-4:2020, *Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Part 4: Squatting pans — Specification* that has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1425. US EAS 1017-5:2021, Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Specification — Part 5: Urinal

The Uganda Standard specifies constructional, dimensional, finish, marking, performance and inspection requirements, and sampling and test methods for wall-hung urinals. This standard is only applicable to wall-hung urinals that are coated with enamel (vitreous china). (This standard cancels and replaces US 2259-5:2020, Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) -Part 5: Urinals -Specification that has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1426. US EAS 1017-6:2021, Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Specifications — Part 6: Flushing cistern

This Uganda Standard covers requirements for manually operated high-level and low level flushing cisterns of five-litre and nine-litre capacities for water-closet pans, squatting pans and urinals, together with flush pipes. This standard is applicable to both single-flush and dual-flush cistern types. This standard is only applicable to flushing cisterns that are coated with enamel (vitreous china). (This standard cancels and replaces US 2259-6:2020, Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Part 6: Flushing cisterns — Specification that has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1427. US 1018:2013, Medical syringes with glass barrels — Specification

This Uganda Standard applies to medical syringes with glass barrels intended for general use. This standard does not apply to syringes for insulin, syringes for tuberculin or syringes with barrels of a substance other than glass, for example, plastic.

This standard was published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1428. US 1019:2006 Diaphragm gas meters

This Uganda Standard applies to diaphragm gas meters, that are gas volume meters in which the gas flow is measured by means of measuring chambers with deformable walls, including gas meters with a built in temperature conversion device.

This standard was published on 2006-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1429. US 1020:2006 Rotary gas meters and turbine gas meters

This Uganda standard applies to rotary piston gas meters in which internal walls defining the measuring chambers are set in rotation and the number of revolutions of these walls represents measurement of the volume of the gas passed and to turbine gas meters where the gas flow rotates a turbine wheel and the number of revolutions of this wheel represents the volume of the gas passed.

This standard was published on 2006-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1430. US EAS 1020:2021, Shovels and spades — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for shovels and spades. (This standard cancels and replaces US 199:2001, Specification for shovels, and US 198:2019, Spades — Specification, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1431. US EAS 1021:2021, Steelhead hammer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for hammers with head made of steel. It applies to hammers used to strike items having a maximum hardness of 46 HRC. This standard does not apply to steel hammerheads with a head mass of less than 100 g.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1432. US 1021:2014, Accuracy classes of measuring instruments — Principles for classification

This Uganda Standard lays down the principles for the classification of measuring instruments according to their accuracy. The measuring instruments to which this standard applies include: material measures, measuring instruments, and measuring transducers. Where these instruments are intended for use in conditions in which errors due to inertia are negligible in relation to the maximum errors laid down for them. This standard does not apply to measuring instruments intended to reproduce, convert or measure quantities linked simultaneously to several parameters, if different maximum errors have to be fixed for these instruments.

This standard was published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1433. US EAS 1022:2021, Hacksaw blades — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for hand and machine hacksaw blades.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1434. US 1024:2006 Continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments (belt weighers) - Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements – Tests

This Uganda standard specifies the metrological and technical requirements for continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments of the belt conveyor type(belt weighers) that are subject to national metrological control. It is intended to provide standardized requirements and testing procedures to evaluate metrological and technical characteristics in a uniform and traceable way.

This standard was published on 2006-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1435. US 1025:2013, Moisture meters for cereal grain and oilseeds — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for moisture meters for cereal grains and oilseeds, that is to say instruments measuring and indicating, either directly or by means of conversion tables and (or) correction tables, the moisture content of cereal grains and the moisture and volatile matter content of oilseeds. This standard applies only to moisture meters used for measurements on statistical samples. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1025:2006, Moisture meters for cereal grain and oilseeds, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1436. US 1027:2006 Fixed storage tanks – General requirements

This Uganda standard covers fixed storage tanks at atmospheric pressure or under pressure that are built for bulk liquid storage and may be used for measurement of volumes (quantities) of liquid contained, which are subject to national metrological control shall comply to this standard.

This standard was published on 2006-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1437. US 1028:2013, Labelling requirements for prepackaged products (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the labelling of prepackaged products with constant nominal content with respect to the identity of the product, the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, distributor, importer or retailer and the net quantity of the product. This standard does not apply to the labeling of prepackaged foods for which a separate standard applies. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1028:2006, Labelling requirements for pre-packaged products, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1438. US 1029:2006 Road and rail tankers

This Uganda standard concerns tankers for transport by rail or road of liquid products and used (in addition to their functions as carriers), as measuring instruments subject to national metrological controls, and tankers whose effective volumes must be known in order to determine their maximum permissible filling loads for reasons of transport safety.

This standard was published on 2006-12-29.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1439. US ISO 1029:1974, Coniferous sawn timber — Defects — Classification

This Uganda Standard specifies the Ugandan classification of defects of coniferous sawn timber, for which the terms and definitions are specified in US ISO 1031.This standard covers unplanned sawn timber and sawn timber surfaced to size or planed but without profiling.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1440. US 1030:2013, Quantity of product in prepackages (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standards specifies the legal metrology requirements for prepackaged products (also called prepackaged commodities or prepackaged goods) labelled in predetermined constant nominal quantities of weight, volume, linear measure, area, or count; and sampling plans and procedures for use by legal metrology officials in verifying the quantity of product in prepackages. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1030:2006, Quantity of product in prepackages, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1441. US ISO 1030:1975, Coniferous sawn timber — Defects — Measurement

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of measurement of defects of coniferous sawn timber, classified in US ISO 1029. This standard covers unplanned sawn timber, and sawn timber surfaced to size.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1442. US 1031:2006 Automatic rail weighbridges - Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements – Tests

This Uganda standard specifies the requirements and test methods for automatic rail bridges that are used to determine the mass of rail wagons when they weighed in motion.

This standard was published on 2006-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1443. US ISO 1031:1974, Coniferous sawn timber — Defects — Terms and definitions

This Uganda Standard establishes Ugandan terms and definitions for defects in coniferous sawn timber, classified in US ISO 1029. This standard covers all unplanned sawn timber, and sawn timber surfaced to size or planed but without profiling.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1444. US ISO 1032:1974, Coniferous sawn timber — Sizes — Terms and definitions

This Uganda Standard establishes a first series of terms for correct and adequate understanding of the terms relating to the squared edged and unedged sawn timber, its geometrical elements and sizes.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1445. US 1032:2006 Discontinuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments (totalizing hopper weighers) - Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements – Tests

This Uganda standard specifies the requirements and test methods for discontinuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments (totalizing hopper weighers).

This standard was published on 2006-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1446. US 1033:2006 Standard capacity measures for testing measuring systems for liquids other than water

This Uganda standard specifies characteristics of standard capacity measures and describes the methods by which measuring systems for liquids other than water are tested in order to verify that they comply with the relevant metrological requirements in US 1005:1999/OlML R 117.

This standard was published on 2006-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1447. US 1034:2006 Automatic instruments for weighing road vehicles in motion - Total vehicle weighing

This Uganda standard specifies the requirements and test methods for automatic instruments for weighing road vehicles in motion that are used to determine the total mass of road vehicles when the vehicles are weighed in motion.

This standard was published on 2006-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1448. US 1035:2013, Wood moisture meters — General provisions for verification methods and equipment

This Uganda Standard prescribes the methods, equipment and conditions for the initial and periodic verifications of wood moisture meters. This standard

covers all moisture meters, irrespective of their principles of operation.

This standard was published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1449. US 1039:2013, Speedometers, mechanical odometers and chronotachographs for motor vehicles — Metrological requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for speedometers, mechanical odometers and chronotachographs for motor vehicles.

This standard was published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1450. US 1042:2013, Alcoholometers and alcohol hydrometer; and thermometers for use in alcoholometry— Specification

This Uganda Standards specifies the requirements for alcoholometers and alcohol hydrometers used for the determination of the alcoholic strength of mixtures of water and ethanol, and to thermometers for use in alcoholometry. It sets out technical and metrological specifications for these instruments, in accordance with International Alcoholometric Tables. This standard covers glass hydrometers indicating percentage alcoholic strength by mass, referred to as mass alcoholometers, glass hydrometers indicating percentage alcoholic strength by volume, referred to as volume alcoholometers, and glass hydrometers indicating density in kilogram per cubic metre, referred to as alcohol hydrometers

This standard was published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1451. US 1043:2014, Radar equipment for measurement of the speed of vehicles — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for microwave Doppler radar equipment (hereafter referred to as radar) for the measurement of traffic speed on roads, when the results of measurement are to be used in legal proceedings.

This standard was published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1452. US 1045:2014, Standard graduated glass flasks for verification officers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for standard graduated flasks made of glass, used by verification officers to check volumetric or capacity measures, for which the maximum permissible error is at least three times that for the standard graduated flask. This Uganda Standard applies to new standard graduated flasks, intended for the replacement of flasks actually in use, or when new flasks are to be acquired as supplementary standards.

This standard was published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1453. US 1047-1:2014, Dosimetry systems for ionizing radiation processing of materials and products — Part 1: Radiochromic film dosimetry system — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for defining, testing and verifying the performance of a radiochromic film dosimetry systems used for the

legal measurements of absorbed dose from ionizing radiation for industrial processing of materials and products. This standard applies to dosimeters irradiated by either photons or electrons within the energy range of 0.1 MeV - 10 MeV. Tests of dosimeters according to this standard are specified to be carried out at a reference temperature and humidity within specified absorbed dose range and absorbed dose-rate range. This standard does not cover nor does it exclude the use of other equivalent means of measurement or determination of absorbed dose for such applications. Requirements that may be necessary for personnel safety are not covered in this Standard; therefore, users should determine that a dosimetry system meets the safety and labelling requirements in accordance with national regulations**.**

This standard was published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1454. US 1047-2:2014, Dosimetry systems for ionizing radiation processing of materials and products — Part 2: Polymethylmethacrylate dosimetry system — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the metrological and technical performance requirements for PMMA dosimetry systems used to control and supervise any application of ionizing radiation for industrial processing of materials and products. This standard applies to dosimeters irradiated by either photons within the energy range from 0.1 MeV - 10 MeV, or electrons within the energy range from 1.0 MeV - 10 MeV. Tests of dosimeters according to this standard are specified to be carried out at a reference temperature and within a specified absorbed dose range and absorbed dose rate range.

This standard was published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1455. US 1047-3:2014, Dosimetry systems for ionizing radiation processing of materials and products — Part 3: Alanine EPR dosimetry system — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the metrological and technical performance requirements for alanine EPR dosimetry systems used to control and supervise any application of ionizing radiation for industrial processing of materials and products. This standard applies to dosimeters irradiated by either photons or electrons within the energy range of 0.1 MeV - 28 MeV - Tests of dosimeters according to this standard are specified to be carried out at a reference temperature and humidity within a specified absorbed dose range and absorbed dose rate range**.**

This standard was published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1456. US 1049:2014, Tungsten ribbon lamps for the calibration of radiation thermometers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for tungsten ribbon lamps used for the calibration of radiation thermometers (including visual or photoelectric tungsten ribbon lamps) and for tungsten ribbon lamps subject to legal metrological control. This standard also specifies for these lamps: temperature measurement units; main technical characteristics; main parameters characterizing their metrological quality and the values of these parameters; and main methods to ensure the uniformity of calibrations.

This standard was published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1457. US 1050:2014, Platinum, copper and nickel resistance thermometers –Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the metrological requirements and test methods for resistance thermometers having one or more sensing elements made of platinum, copper or nickel, designed for use in measuring temperatures in the range from – 200 °C to + 850 °C. This standard also sets out the methods and general specifications of the equipment for verifying resistance thermometers. It applies neither to instruments for the measurement of resistance, nor to indicating instruments. Values of temperatures in this standard correspond to the International Temperature Scale.

This standard was published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1458. US 1051:2014, Glass capillary viscometers for the measurement of kinematic viscosity — Verification method

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for initial and subsequent verifications of glass capillary viscometers (ordinary instruments), free liquid flow, intended for the measurement of kinematic viscosity of liquids

This standard was published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1459. US 1053:2014, Legal units of measurement— General provisions

This Uganda Standard specifies the legal units of measurement with their classification and fields of use. This standard provides for rules for the formation of decimal multiples and sub-multiples of the coherent SI units by means of the SI prefixes. It also provides for the list of units which continue to be used for practical reasons, but are not standardized internationally.)

This standard was published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1460. US EAS 1064-1:2022, Lighting products — Minimum Energy Performance Standard — Part 1 — Lamps

This Uganda Standard covers the energy efficiency and functional performance requirements, sampling and test methods for general service lamps and tubular lamps. This standard does not apply high-intensity discharge lamps. This standard does not cover safety requirements of lighting products. (This standard cancels and replaces, US 902:2011, Self-ballasted lamps for General Lighting Services (GLS) — Performance requirements).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1461. US EAS 1064-2:2022, Lighting products — Minimum Energy Performance Standard — Part 2 — Luminaires

This Uganda Standard covers the energy efficiency and functional performance requirements, sampling and test methods for luminaires namely indoor ambient luminaires and outdoor/streetlight luminaires. This standard does not apply to indoor ambient luminaires or outdoor/streetlight luminaires

specifically tested and approved to operate: in potentially explosive atmospheres; for emergency use; and in or on aircraft. This standard does not cover safety requirements for luminaires.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1462. US EAS 1065-1:2022, Wooden flush door shutters of solid core type — Specification — Part 1: Plywood face panels (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for solid core wooden flush door shutters with face panels of plywood or cross-band and face veneers. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 1652-1:2017, Wooden flush door shutters (solid core type) — Part 1: Plywood face panels — Specification, which has been withdrawn).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1463. US EAS 1065-2:2022, Wooden flush door shutters of solid core type — Specification— Part 2: Particleboards and hardwood face panels (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for wooden flush door shutters of solid core type with particleboard face panels, for both veneered and unveneered, and hard-board face panels. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 1652-2:2017, Wooden flush door shutters (solid core type) — Part: 2: Particleboards and hardwood face panels — Specification, which has been withdrawn).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1464. US EAS 1066-1: 2022, Wooden flush door shutters of cellular and hollow core type — Specification — Part 1: Plywood face panels (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for cellular and hollow core wooden flush door shutters with face panels of plywood or cross-band and face veneers. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 1657-1:2017, Wooden flush door shutters (cellular and hollow core type) — Part 1: Plywood face panels — Specification, which has been withdrawn).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1465. US EAS 1066-2: 2022, Wooden flush door shutters for cellular and hollow core type — Specification — Part 2: Particleboards and hardwood face panels (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for wooden flush door shutters of cellular and hollow core type with particleboard face panels (both veneered and unveneered) and hard-board face panels. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 1657-2:2017, Wooden flush door shutters (cellular and hollow core type) — Part 2: Particle boards and hardwood face panels — Specification, which has been withdrawn).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1466. US EAS 1067: 2022, General wooden door shutters — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for wooden door shutters of three exposure classes and three performance classes. Wooden flush doors are covered in US EAS 1065 and US EAS 1066. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 1777:2017, General wooden door shutters — Specification, which has been withdrawn).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1467. US EAS 1068: 2022, Wooden door shutters — Test methods (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard prescribes test methods to evaluate the quality conformance of the wooden door shutters. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 1875:2019, Wooden door shutters — Test methods, which has been withdrawn).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1468. US ISO 1072:1975, Solid wood parquet — General characteristics

This Uganda Standard the manufacturing characteristics (Cross-section, dimensions, permissible deviations, etc.), the inspection and delivery conditions and the marking of solid wood parquet Strips with rectangular face of any species of wood

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1469. US ISO 1089:1980, Electrode taper fits for spot welding equipment — Dimensions

This Uganda Standard lays down the taper dimensions and tolerances of electrode taper fits for spot welding electrode taps, electrode adaptors, electrode holders and similar parts.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1470. US ISO 1096:2021, Plywood — Classification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides systems of classification of plywood panels based on general appearance and principal characteristics. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 1096:1999, Plywood — Classification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1471. US ISO 1112:2009, Horology — Functional and non-functional jewels

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical definitions of functional and non-functional horological movement jewels. It describes the different types of jewels used, and how this is to be marked on a timekeeping instrument or used in advertising.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1472. US ISO 1307:2006, Rubber and plastics hoses — Hose sizes, minimum and maximum inside

diameters, and tolerances on cut-to-length hoses

This Uganda Standard specifies the sizes of rubber and plastics hoses and the minimum and maximum inside diameters permitted for each hose size. For this purpose, hoses are divided into four types according to the process by which they are manufactured. The standard also specifies tolerances on cut-to-length rubber and plastics hoses for industrial and automotive applications. This standard is intended to be used with the relevant hoses product standard unless there is justification for using a different hose size or unless a hose size needs a different inside-diameter range for a particular application.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1473. US ISO 1324:1985, Solid wood parquet — Classification of oak strips

This Uganda Standard establishes the classification, by quality, of non-assembled solid oak parquet Strips

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1474. US ISO 1401:1999, Rubber hoses for agricultural spraying

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for three types of flexible rubber hose for pressure spraying of agropharmaceutical and/or fertilizer products within a temperature range of –10 °C to + 60 °C.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1475. US ISO 1402:2009, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Hydrostatic testing

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the hydrostatic testing of rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies, including methods for the determination of dimensional stability.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1476. US ISO 1403:2005, Rubber hoses, textile-reinforced, for general-purpose water applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three types of general-purpose textile-reinforced rubber water hose with an operating temperature range of −25 °C to +70 °C and a maximum working pressure of up to 25 bar. These hoses are not intended to be used for conveyance of potable (drinking) water, for washing-machine inlets, as firefighting hoses, for special agricultural machines or as collapsible water hoses. These hoses may be used with additives which lower the freezing point of water.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1477. US ISO 1413:1984, Horology — Shock resistant watches

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for shock-resistant watches and describes the corresponding method of test. It is intended to allow homologation testing of watches rather than the individual control of all watches of a production batch. Indeed, assuming that each watch

could comply with the minimum requirements without apparent damage, readjustment could still be made necessary because the test can lead to an alteration of the initial rate of a watch. This standard is based on the simulation of the shock received by a watch on falling accidentally from a height of 1 m on to a horizontal hardwood surface.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1478. US ISO 1436:2009, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies — Wire-braid-reinforced hydraulic types for oil-based or water-based fluids — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for six types of wire-braid-reinforced hose and hose assembly of nominal size from 5 to 51 plus, for one of the five types (type R2ATS), nominal size 63. They are suitable for use with water-based hydraulic fluids HFC, HFAE, HFAS and HFB as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from to −40 °C to +60 °C or oil-based hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from −40 °C to +100 °C. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to requirements for hoses and hose assemblies.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1479. US ISO 1452-1:2009, Plastics piping systems for water supply and for buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure — Unplasticised poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard specifies the general aspects of unplasticised poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) solid-wall piping systems intended for water supply and for buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure. In conjunction with US ISO 1452-2, US ISO 1452-3, US ISO 1452-4 and US ISO 1452-5, it is applicable to PVC-U pipes, fittings, valves and ancillary equipment, their joints and to joints with components of other plastics and non-plastics materials intended to be used for the following:

a) water mains and services buried in the ground;
b) conveyance of water above ground for both outside and inside buildings;
c) buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure.

It is applicable to piping systems intended for the supply of water under pressure up to and including 25 °C (cold water), intended for human consumption and for general purposes as well as for waste water under pressure. This part of US ISO 1452 is also applicable to components for the conveyance of water and waste water up to and including 45 °C. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 264-1:2001/EAS 182-1 Specification for pipes and fittings made of Unplasticized Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC-U) for water supply - Part 1: General requirements*).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1480. US ISO 1452-2:2009, Plastics piping systems for water supply and for buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure — Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) — Part 2: Pipes

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of solid-wall pipes made from unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) for piping systems intended for water supply and for buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure.

It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this part of US ISO 1452.

In conjunction with US ISO 1452-1 and US ISO 1452-5, it is applicable to extruded PVC-U pipes without a socket and pipes with a socket (integral or not), intended to be used for the following:

a) water mains and services buried in the ground;
b) conveyance of water above ground for both outside and inside buildings;
c) buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure.

It is applicable to piping systems intended for the supply of water under pressure up to and including 25 °C (cold water) intended for human consumption and for general purposes as well as for waste water under pressure. This part of US ISO 1452 specifies pipes for the conveyance of water and waste water up to and including 45 °C. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 264-2:2001/EAS 182-2 Specification for pipes and fittings made of Unplasticized Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC-U) for water supply - Part 2 Nominal diameters, wall thicknesses and nominal pressures (metric series)*).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1481. US ISO 1452-3:2009, Plastics piping systems for water supply and for buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure — Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) — Part 3: Fittings

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of fittings made from unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) for piping systems intended for water supply and for buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure. It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this part of US ISO 1452. In conjunction with US ISO 1452-1, US ISO 1452-2 and US ISO 1452-5, it is applicable to PVC-U fittings and to joints with components of PVC-U, other plastics and non-plastics materials intended to be used for the following:

a) water mains and services buried in the ground;
b) conveyance of water above ground for both outside and inside buildings;
c) buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure.

It is applicable to fittings in piping systems intended for the supply of water under pressure up to and including 25 °C (cold water), intended for human consumption and for general purposes as well as for waste water under pressure. This part of US ISO 1452 is also applicable to components for the conveyance of water and wastewater up to and including 45 °C. Depending on the jointing method, this part of US ISO 1452 is applicable to the following types of fittings:

a) fittings for solvent cementing;
b) elastomeric ring seal fittings.

PVC-U fittings can be manufactured by injection-moulding and/or be fabricated from pipe. This part of US ISO 1452 is also applicable to PVC-U flange adapters and to the corresponding flanges made from various materials. This part of US ISO 1452 covers a

range of fitting sizes and pressure classes and gives requirements concerning colours.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1482. US ISO 1452-4:2009, Plastics piping systems for water supply and for buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure — Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) — Part 4: Valves

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of valves made from unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) for piping systems intended for water supply and for buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure. It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this part of US ISO 1452. In conjunction with US ISO 1452-1, US ISO 1452-2, US ISO 1452-3 and US ISO 1452-5 it is applicable to PVC-U valves with components of PVC-U, other plastics and non-plastics materials intended to be used for the following:

a) water mains and services buried in ground;
b) conveyance of water above ground for both outside and inside buildings;
c) buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure.

It is applicable to valves in piping systems intended for the supply of water under pressure up to and including 25 °C (cold water) intended for human consumption and for general purposes as well as for waste water under pressure. This part of US ISO 1452 is also applicable to valves for the conveyance of water and waste water up to and including 45 °C. For temperatures between 25 °C and 45 °C, Figure A.1 of US ISO 1452-2:2009 applies. This part of US ISO 1452 is applicable to valves of the following types:

a) valves for solvent cementing;
b) valves for elastomeric ring seal joints;
c) valves for flanged joints.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1483. US ISO 1452-5:2009, Plastics piping systems for water supply and for buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure — Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) — Part 5: Fitness for purpose of the system

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics for the fitness for purpose of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) piping systems intended for water supply and for buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure. It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this part of US ISO 1452. In conjunction with US ISO 1452-1, US ISO 1452-2, US ISO 1452-3 and US ISO 1452-4, it is applicable to joints and assemblies with components of PVC-U, other plastics and non-plastics materials intended to be used for the following:

a) water mains and services buried in ground;
b) conveyance of water above ground for both outside and inside buildings;
c) buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure;

It is applicable to piping systems intended for the supply of water under pressure up to and including 25 °C (cold water) intended for human consumption and

for general purposes as well as for waste water under pressure. This part of US ISO 1452 is also applicable to components for the conveyance of water and waste water up to and including 45 °C.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1484. US ISO 1461:2009, Hot dip galvanized coatings on fabricated iron and steel articles – Specification and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies the general properties of coatings and test methods for coatings applied by dipping fabricated iron and steel articles

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1485. US 1535:2013, Guidelines for the manufacture of finger-jointed structural timber

This Uganda Standard covers recommendations for the manufacture of finger-jointed structural timber.

This standard was published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1486. US 1537:2013, Softwood flooring boards — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three grades of softwood flooring boards obtained from timber derived from trees of the genera *Pinus* (pine), *Cedrus* (cedar), *Podocarpus* (conifer), and *Cupressus* (cypress) grown in Uganda.

This standard was published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1487. US 1539:2013, Wooden ceiling and panelling boards — Specification.

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for three grades of profiled boards (planed or planed and sanded) manufactured from hardwood or softwood timber and intended for use in ceilings or paneling.

This standard was published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1488. US 1540:2013, Mechanical stress grading of softwood timber (Flexural method) — Code of practice

This Code of practice covers the mechanical stress grading, by the determination of stiffness in bending, of solid timber (free from glued or other joints) derived from trees of the genus *Pinus* grown in Uganda.

This standard was published on 2013-12-17.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1489. US 1560:2022, Moulded polyethylene water storage tank — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for moulded polyethylene water storage tanks (closed and open top tank). This standard is not applicable to underground tanks, mobile water tanks and horizontal cylindrical water tanks. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1560:2013, Rotational moulded polyethylene water storage tank — Specification

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1490. US 1566:2017, Pressed steel tanks — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for materials, fabrication, erection and supply of pressed steel tanks for the storage of cold and hot water and certain other liquids, under a pressure not greater than the static head corresponding to the depth of the tank.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1491. US 1601:2020, Guide for storage and protection of logs and sawn timber

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for storage and protection of logs and converted timber to avoid damage and loss of timber due to surface and end-tracking's and by development of mould, decay, insect attack, et cetera.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

1492. US 1602:2020, Timber — Door, window and ventilation frames — Specification

This Uganda Standard lays down the requirements regarding material, construction, workmanship and sizes of timber door, window and ventilator frames generally used in residential and institutional buildings. This standard does not cover timber door, window and ventilator frames for commercial, industrial and other special buildings, such as workshops and garages.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000/=

1493. US 1606:2020, Seasoning of timber — Code of practice

This Uganda Standard covers classification of timber for seasoning purposes, preliminary treatment and storage, stacking practice, pre-seasoning treatment, seasoning methods, kiln schedules for seasoning different species of timber, pre and post-treatment seasoning, kiln operation procedure, measures for control of warp, inspection, transport and storage of seasoned timber. General guidelines are also included for seasoning of bamboo.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35***,000/=***

1494. US 1622:2017, Glossary of terms in timber technology and utilization of wood, bamboo and cane

This Uganda Standard covers definitions of common terms applicable to timber technology and forest products utilization.

This standard was published on 2017-20-06.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

1495. US 1631:2015, Wheelchair seating — Clinical interface pressure mapping guidelines for seating

This Uganda Standard has been produced to guide users in the performance of the tasks that are directly involved in the clinical use of interface pressure mapping (IPM) or are synergistic with its use in a comprehensive wheelchair seating evaluation. This standard do not cover other aspects of the clinical assessment process (e.g. taking a Medical history), nor the prescription or treatment process which might arise from an assessment.

This standard was published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1496. US 1632-1:2015, Wheelchairs — Part 1:Guidelines for the application of the US ISO 7176 series on wheelchairs

This Uganda Standard explain how you can use the International Standards on wheelchairs to select your next wheelchair.

This standard was published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

1497. US 1632-2:2015, Wheelchairs — Part 2:Typical values and recommended limits of dimensions, mass and manoeuvring space as determined in US ISO 7176-5

This Uganda Standard lists the typical values and recommended limits of the dimensions obtained from measurements taken in accordance with US ISO 7176-5.

This standard was published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1498. US 1633:2017, Cold rolled low carbon steel flat products for cold forming — Technical delivery conditions

This Uganda Standard applies to cold rolled uncoated low carbon steel flat products in rolled widths equal to or over 600 mm for cold forming, with a minimum thickness of 0.35 mm. This standard does not apply to cold rolled narrow strip (rolling width < 600 mm) nor to flat cold rolled products in particular the following:

- cold rolled non-grain oriented magnetic steel sheet and strip;
- semi-processed steel strip for the construction of magnetic circuits;
- blackplate in coils;
- cold rolled flat products in high yield strength steels for cold forming;
- cold rolled uncoated non-alloy mild steel narrow strip for cold forming; and

cold rolled low carbon steel flat products for vitreous enamelling.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1499. US 1641:2016, Biogas — Glossary, abbreviations and fundamental principles

This Uganda Standard provides definitions of specific terms and abbreviations used in the context of biogas technology. The standard also gives an overview of fundamental principles of biogas technology.

This standard was published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1500. US 1642: 2016, Domestic biogas stoves — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers construction, operation, safety requirements and test methods for stoves intended for use with domestic biogas systems.

This standard was published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1501. US 1643:2016, Domestic biogas lamps — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers construction, operation, safety requirements, sampling and test methods for lamps intended for use with biogas

This standard was published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1502. US 1644-1:2016, Domestic biogas plants — Design and construction — Code of practice — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard covers all the aspects of biogas production, conveyance, biogas quality improvement and biogas utilisation in domestic biogas plants. The scale of plants under consideration is limited to domestic/household biogas plants with capacity up to 12 m^3.

This standard was published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1503. US 1644-2:2016, Domestic biogas plants design and construction — Code of practice — Part 2: Fixed dome

This Uganda Standard outlines the requirements for the design and construction of domestic biogas plants that are specific to the fixed dome design and its variants. It builds on the requirements of US 1644 -1 and as such it shall be read in conjunction with US 1644 -1.

This standard was published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1504. US 1644-3:2016, Domestic biogas plants design and construction — Code of practice — Part 3: Floating dome

This Uganda Standard outlines the requirements for the design and construction of domestic biogas plants that are specific to the floating design and its variants. It builds on the requirements of US 1644 -1 and as such it shall be read in conjunction with US 1644 -1.

This standard was published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1505. US 1649:2016, Information technology — Distributed Application Platforms and Services (DAPS) — General technical principles of Service Oriented Architecture

This Uganda Standard describes the general technical principles underlying Service Oriented Architecture (SOA), including principles relating to functional design, performance, development, deployment and management. It provides a vocabulary containing definitions of terms relevant to SOA. It includes a domain-independent technical framework, addressing functional requirements and non-functional requirements.

This standard was published on 2016-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

1506. US 1663-1:2017, Aluminium and aluminium alloys — Part 1: Bare foil for food packaging — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers the requirements of annealed aluminium and aluminium alloy bare foil for food packaging. It is applicable for 0.011mm (11µm) to 0.075mm (75µm) thickness

This standard was published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

1507. US 1663-2: 2019, Aluminium and aluminium alloys — Part 2: Foil for pharmaceutical packaging — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers the requirements of aluminium and aluminium alloy-bare/coated/laminated foil for pharmaceutical packaging applications. It is applicable for 0.020-mm (20-µm) to 0.040-mm (40-µm) foil thicknesses.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1508. US 1664:2017, Containers for packaging of natural mineral water and packaged drinking water — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for raw materials, dimensions and performance, sampling and test methods for plastic containers except flexible pouches, for packaging of natural mineral water and packaged drinking water.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1509. US 1666:2017, Polystyrene — Safe use in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for polystyrene (crystal and high impact) materials for the manufacture of plastic items used in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water. This standard does not cover requirements of a packaging media for a particular foodstuff and drinking water other than toxicological considerations.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1510. US 1668:2017, Polyethylene — Safe use in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for polyethylene plastic materials for the manufacture of plastic items used in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water. This standard does not cover requirements of a packaging media for a particular foodstuff and drinking water other than toxicological considerations.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1511. US 1670:2017, Padlocks — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, inspection, sampling and test methods of various types and grades of padlocks.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1512. US 1671:2017, Plastic cling wrap film for food contact use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the definitions and terms, product classifications, marking, requirements, test methods, inspection rules, labels, packaging, transport and storage of plastic cling wrap film for food contact use.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

1513. US 1672:2017, Copper and copper alloys — Copper rod, bar and wire for general electrical purposes — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the composition, property requirements including electrical properties, and tolerances on dimensions and form for copper rod, bar and wire, sampling procedures and test methods for general electrical purposes.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

1514. US 1673-1:2017, Steel tubes for non-pressure purposes — Sections for scaffolding general engineering and structural applications — Part 1: Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the general requirements, manufacturing process and test methods for tubes for scaffolding, hollow sections for structural and general engineering purposes and cold-drawn and cold-formed hollow sections made from welded or seamless tubes.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

1515. US 1679:2017, Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) — Safe use in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and its copolymers for the manufacture of plastic items used in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1516. US 1680:2017, Polyalkylene terephthalates — Safe use in contact with foodstuffs and drinking water — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for polyalkylene terephthalates also known as thermoplastic saturated polyesters polymer materials for the manufacture of plastic items used in contact with foodstuffs and drinking water. This standard applies to polyethylene terephthalates (PET) and Polybutylene terephthalates (PBT). This standard does not cover requirements of a packaging media for a particular foodstuff and drinking water other than toxicological considerations.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1517. US 1681:2017, Chemical admixtures for concrete — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies materials for use as chemical admixtures to be added to hydraulic-cement concrete mixtures in the field for the purpose(s) indicated for the eight types as follows:

- Type A - Water-reducing admixtures;
- Type B - Retarding admixtures;
- Type C - Accelerating admixtures;
- Type D - Water-reducing and retarding admixtures;
- Type E - Water-reducing and accelerating admixtures;
- Type F - Water-reducing, high range admixtures;

- Type G - Water-reducing, high range, and retarding admixtures; and
- Type S - Specific performance admixtures.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

1518. US 1717:2017, Information and documentation — Implementation guidelines for digitization of records

This Uganda Standard:

establishes guidelines for creating and maintaining records in digital format only, where the original paper, or other non-digital source record, has been copied by digitizing;

establishes best practice guidelines for digitization to ensure the trustworthiness and reliability of records and enable consideration of disposal of the non-digital source records;

establishes best practice guidelines for the trustworthiness of the digitized records which may impact on the legal admissibility and evidential weight of such records;

establishes best practice guidelines for the accessibility of digitized records for as long as they are required;

specifies strategies to assist in creating digitized records fit for long-term retention;

establishes best practice guidelines for the management of non-digital source records following digitization.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

1519. US ISO 1728:2006, Road vehicles — Pneumatic braking connections between motor vehicles and towed vehicles — Interchangeability

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements which ensure interchangeability of the pneumatic braking connections between motor vehicles and towed vehicles. It concerns vehicle combinations equipped with pneumatic braking systems with two lines: one control line and one supply line.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1520. US 1790:2017, Measurement of roughness average Ra and peak count RPc on metallic flat products

This Uganda Standard defines the measurement conditions for surface roughness parameters of metallic flat products, both uncoated (cold and hot rolled pickled steel) and coated with metallic coatings (e.g. zinc, aluminium, tin, chromium, among others).

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1521. US 1795:2017, Glossary of terms relating to wooden furniture and fixture

This Uganda Standard covers definitions of various terms used for wooden furniture and fixtures.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1522. US ISO 1804:1972, Doors — Terminology

This Uganda gives the terminology for hinged or pivoted doors of all materials used in building construction. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 1804:1972)

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1523. US ISO 1825:2010, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for aircraft ground fuelling and defuelling — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and construction of, and requirements for, four types of hose and hose assembly for use in all operations associated with the ground fuelling and defuelling of aircraft. All four types are designed for use with petroleum fuels having an aromatic-hydrocarbon content not exceeding 30 % by volume; operation within the temperature range of −30 °C to +65 °C and such that they will be undamaged by climatic conditions of −40 °C to +70 °C when stored in static conditions; andoperation at up to 2,0 MPa (20 bar) maximum working pressure, including surges of pressure which the hose can be subjected to in service

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1524. US 1834:2017, Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens

This Uganda Standard covers determination of compressive strength of cylindrical concrete specimens such as molded cylinders and drilled cores. It is limited to concrete having a density in excess of 800 kg/m^3.

This Uganda Standard, US 1834:2017, is based on ASTM C39/C39M – 17b, Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1525. US 1835:2017, Standard Method for Flexural Strength of Concrete (Using Simple Beam with Third-Point Loading)

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the flexural strength of concrete by the use of a simple beam with third-point loading.

This Uganda Standard, US 1835: 2017, is based on ASTM C78/C78M – 16, Standard Test Method for Flexural Strength of Concrete (Using Simple Beam with Third-Point Loading)

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

1526. US 1836:2017, Standard Test Method for Density (Unit Weight), Yield, and Air Content (Gravimetric) of Concrete

This Uganda Standard covers determination of the density of freshly mixed concrete and gives formulas for calculating the yield, cement content, and air content of the concrete.

This Uganda Standard, US 1836:2017, is based on ASTM C138/C138M – 17a, Standard Test Method for Density (Unit Weight), Yield, and Air Content (Gravimetric) of Concrete

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1527. US 1837:2017, Standard Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic-Cement Concrete

This Uganda Standard covers determination of slump of hydraulic-cement concrete, both in the laboratory and in the field.

This Uganda Standard, US 1837:2017, is based on ASTM C143/C143M – 15a, Standard Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic-Cement Concrete

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1528. US 1838:2017, Standard Test Method for Length Change of Hardened Hydraulic-Cement Mortar and Concrete

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the length changes that are produced by causes other than externally applied forces and temperature changes in hardened hydraulic-cement mortar and concrete specimens made in the laboratory and exposed to controlled conditions of temperature and moisture.

This Uganda Standard, US 1838: 2017, is based on ASTM C157/C157M – 08 (Reapproved 2014), Standard Test Method for Length Change of Hardened Hydraulic-Cement Mortar and Concrete

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1529. US 1839:2017, Standard Practice for Sampling and the Amount of Testing of Hydraulic Cement

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for sampling and for the amount of testing of hydraulic cement after it has been manufactured and is ready to be offered for sale.

This Uganda Standard, US 1739: 2017, is based on ASTM C183/C183M – 16, Standard Practice for Sampling and the Amount of Testing of Hydraulic Cement

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1530. US 1840:2017, Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Laboratory

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for making and curing test specimens of concrete in the laboratory under accurate control of materials and test conditions using concrete that can be consolidated by rodding or vibration as described herein.

This Uganda Standard, US 1840: 2017, is based on ASTM C192/C192M – 16a, Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Laboratory

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1531. US 1841:2017, Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method

This Uganda Standard covers determination of the air content of freshly mixed concrete from observation of the change in volume of concrete with a change in pressure.

This Uganda Standard, US 1841: 2017, is based on ASTM C231/C231M–10, Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1532. US 1842:2017, Standard Specification for Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete

This Uganda Standard covers materials proposed for use as air-entraining admixtures to be added to concrete mixtures in the field.

This Uganda Standard, US 1842: 2017, is based on ASTM C260/C260M–10a, Standard Specification for Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1533. US 1843:2017, Standard Test Method for Time of Setting of Concrete Mixtures by Penetration Resistance

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the time of setting of concrete, with slump greater than zero, by means of penetration resistance measurements on mortar sieved from the concrete mixture.

This Uganda Standard, US 1843:2017, is based on ASTM C403/C403M-16, Standard Test Method for Time of Setting of Concrete Mixtures by Penetration Resistance

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1534. US 1844:2017, Standard Test Method for Resistance of Concrete to Rapid Freezing and Thawing

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the resistance of concrete specimens to rapidly repeated cycles of freezing and thawing in the laboratory by two different procedures: Procedure A, Rapid Freezing and Thawing in Water, and Procedure B, Rapid Freezing in Air and Thawing in Water. Both procedures are intended for use in determining the effects of variations in the properties of concrete on the resistance of the concrete to the freezing-and-thawing cycles specified in the particular procedure. Neither procedure is intended to provide a quantitative measure of the length of service that may be expected from a specific type of concrete.

This Uganda Standard, US 1844:2017, is based on ASTM C666/C666M-15, Standard Test Method for Resistance of Concrete to Rapid Freezing and Thawing,

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1535. US 1845:2017, Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Use in Producing Flowing Concrete

This Uganda Standard covers two types of chemical admixtures to be added to hydraulic cement concrete mixtures for the purpose of producing flowing concrete. The types are as follows: Type I—Plasticizing, and Type II—Plasticizing and retarding.

This Uganda Standard, US 1845: 2017, is based on ASTM C1017/C1017M – 13 Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Use in Producing Flowing Concrete

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1536. US 1846:2017, Standard Practice for Sampling Aggregates

This Uganda Standard covers sampling of coarse and fine aggregates for the following purposes:

preliminary investigation of the potential source of supply,

control of the product at the source of supply,

control of the operations at the site of use, and

acceptance or rejection of the materials.

This Uganda Standard, US 1846: 2017, is based on ASTM D75 – 03, Standard Practice for Sampling Aggregates

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1537. US 1847:2017, Standard Test Methods for Specific Gravity, Apparent, of Liquid Industrial Chemicals

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the specific gravity, apparent, of liquid industrial chemicals. Two test methods are covered as follows: Test Method A, specific gravity, apparent, by means of a hydrometer; and Test Method B, specific gravity, apparent, by means of a pycnometer.

This Uganda Standard, US 1847: 2017, is based on ASTM D891 – 09, Standard Test Methods for Specific Gravity, Apparent, of Liquid Industrial Chemicals

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1538. US 1848:2017, Standard Specification for Reagent Water

This Uganda Standard describes the required characteristics of waters deemed suitable for use with the standards under the jurisdiction of ASTM.

This Uganda Standard, US 1848:2017, is based on ASTM D1193 – 06, (Reapproved 2011) Standard Specification for reagent water

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1539. US 1849:2017, Standard Practice for General Techniques for Obtaining Infrared Spectra for Qualitative Analysis Manual of Aggregate and Concrete

This Uganda Standard covers the spectral range from 4 000 to 50 cm−1 and includes techniques that are useful for qualitative analysis of liquid-, solid-, and vapor-phase samples by infrared spectrometric techniques for which the amount of sample available for analysis is not a limiting factor. These techniques are often also useful for recording spectra at frequencies higher than 4 000 cm–1, in the near-infrared region.

This Uganda Standard, US 1849: 2017, is based on ASTM E1252 – 98 (Reapproved 2013), Standard Practice for General Techniques for Obtaining Infrared Spectra for Qualitative Analysis

This standard was published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1540. US 1855:2019, Motorcycle rubber wheel inner tubes

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for motorcycle inner tubes made of natural rubber (hereinafter referred to as inner tube).

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1541. US 1857:2020, Criteria for issuance of licences and certificate of competence to persons and firms involved in repair of weighing and measuring instruments

This Uganda Standard prescribes the criteria for issuance of repair and workshop licences to technicians and workshops respectively and certificate of competence to both technicians and workshops involved in weighing and measuring instruments.

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1542. US 1867: 2019, Stainless steel milk cans — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling criteria and test methods for stainless steel milk cans used for collection and distribution of fluid milk.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1543. US 1869:2018, Sickles — Specification

This Uganda standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for plain and serrated blade sickles for harvesting of fodder, grasses, cereal crops, among other activities.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1544. US 1874:2019, Codes of practices for selection, installation and maintenance of wooden door shutters

This code covers the selection, installation and maintenance of wooden doors, windows and ventilator frames and shutters for residential buildings, schools, hospitals and other non-industrial buildings. This code does not cover industrial doors and windows and fire-resistant doors and windows.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

1545. US 1890: 2020, Polyethylene film and sheeting — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers the classification of polyethylene film and sheeting from 0.03 mm - 0.3 mm in thickness, inclusive. The film or sheeting may contain additives for the improvement of the surface properties, pigments, or stabilizers, or combinations thereof. This specification allows for the use of recycled polyethylene film or resin as feedstock, in whole or in part, as long as all the requirements as governed by the producer and end user are also met. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1546. US 1891:2020, Plastic films made from low-density polyethylene and linear low-density polyethylene for general use and packaging applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers dimensional tolerances, classifications, intrinsic quality requirements, sampling and test methods for unpigmented, unsupported, low-density polyethylene and linear low-density polyethylene films (hereafter referred to as film or films) with densities ranging from 0.910 g/cm^3 - 0.925 g/cm^3 This specification is applicable to homopolymer polyethylene, but is not restricted to it. It is applicable to films made from polyethylene copolymers, and also applicable to films made from blends of homopolymers and copolymers, including ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymers.

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1547. US 1904:2019, Furniture — Dining tables — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers requirements for materials, sizes and functional dimensions of all types of dining tables.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1548. US 1906-1:2019, Library furniture and fittings — Specification — Part 1: Timber

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the following items of wooden furniture meant for use in a library: unit book rack; bay guide holder; book trolley; catalogue cards tray and cabinet; catalogue cards box; catalogue cards work tray; control region fittings; charging trays; reading room table; study table; periodicals display rack; chairs; and display stand.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1549. US 1906-2:2019, Library furniture and fittings — Specification — Part 2: Steel

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the following items of steel furniture and fittings meant for use in a library: book racks; book trolley; book ends; catalogue cards tray; card index cabinets; catalogue cards work tray; charging trays; reading-room table; study table; chairs; book cases; and glass-front cabinets.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1550. US 1907:2019, Furniture — Steel shelving cabinets (adjustable type) — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers the requirements for materials, sizes, construction and finish of adjustable steel shelving cabinets with hinged doors with or without the provision of a locker.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1551. US 1908:2019, Furniture — Steel filing cabinets for general office purposes — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for materials, sizes, construction and finish and tests of steel filing cabinets for general office purposes.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1552. US 1910-1:2019, Furniture — Metal chairs for office purposes — Part 1: Specification for non_revolving and non_tilting chairs

This Uganda Standard covers requirements for materials, construction, dimensions and finish of non-revolving and non-tilting metal chairs for office purposes.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1553. US 1910-2:2019, Furniture — Metal chairs for office purposes — Part 2: Specification for revolving and tilting chairs

This Uganda Standard covers the requirements of materials, dimensions, construction and finish of revolving and tilting metal chairs for office purposes.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1554. US 1911:2019, Furniture — Wooden shelving cabinets (adjustable type) — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers the requirements for materials, sizes, construction and finish of adjustable wooden shelving cabinets with hinged doors.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1555. US 1912:2019, Furniture — Composite office table — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers the requirements of materials, sizes, construction and finish for composite office tables.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1556. US 1914-1:2020, Furniture — Specification — Part 1: Seating

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of seating. It covers the stability, strength and durability of seating other than school and outdoor seating. Ergonomic features of seating intended for use at a workstation, desk or table are covered. Requirements for the use of low-flammable textile fabrics are included. The toxicity aspect of the materials used in the manufacture of seating has not been taken into account.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000/=

1557. US 1914-2:2020, Furniture — Specification — Part 2: Desks, tables and computer stands

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of desks, tables and computer stands. It includes workstation furniture and covers items that are freestanding and items that are integrated into office partitions.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000/=

1558. US 1914-3:2020, Furniture — Specification — Part 3: Storage units

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of storage units for use in domestic and office situations. It covers such items as sheet steel furniture, kitchen units, shelving, credenzas and chests of drawers. It does not cover such items as industrial racking and shelving.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000/=

1559. US 1918:2020, Furniture — Wooden beds with fixed provision for mattresses — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers requirements for materials, sizes, construction and finish of residential type wooden beds for use with fixed provision for mattresses for adults excluding rural cots, hospital beds, sofa-cum-beds and folding beds.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000/=

1560. US 1920:2019, Furniture — Wooden wardrobes (adjustable and non-adjustable) — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers requirements for materials, sizes, construction and finish of wooden portable wardrobes with hinged doors.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1561. US 1928:2019, Road vehicles — Bus body design and construction —Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for bus body design and construction. This standard applies to buses with bodies designed and constructed for carriage of persons. This standard does not include provisions for persons of reduced mobility.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1562. US 1981: 2020, Alloy aluminium door sets and windows — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the design, construction and performance of alloy aluminium windows and external pedestrian door sets, thermally or non-thermally improved, including constituent materials and glazing. This standard does not apply to composite door sets, but it does cover door sets that are predominantly aluminium framed (stile and rail construction) with replaceable composite panels. It applies to windows and door sets fabricated in a factory, to be installed vertically (±15°) into the external face of buildings, as single or multi-light units, or in coupled assemblies where appropriate, of the following types:

a) windows;
   i. hinged: side-hung, top-hung, bottom-hung, tilt before turn or turn before tilt;
   ii. projecting: side-hung and top-hung (including reversible windows);
   iii. pivoted: horizontal and vertical;
   iv. sliding: horizontal and vertical (including tilting-in sash to vertical);
   v. fixed lights;
   vi. fixed casement;
   vii. parallel opening;
   viii. double opening French casement; and
   ix. louvered, adjustable;
b) door sets;
   (i) single leaf, single-swing or double-swing hinged or pivoted doors with or without side lights and top lights;
   (ii) double leaf, single-swing or double-swing hinged or pivoted doors with or without side lights and top lights;
   (iii) sliding doors (includes tilt-and-slide and lift-and-slide doors); and
   (iv) sliding folding doors.

This standard is applicable to windows in which a casement or sash frame member is no longer than 3 m and in which a door leaf frame member is no longer than 3.5 m. It does not apply to curtain walls that span across horizontal structural members of floors, but it is applicable to windows or door sets fitted within a curtain walling system.

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1563. US 1984:2018, Geometry sets — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers the requirements of school type geometry sets, namely, Grade 1.

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1564. US ISO 1954:1999, Plywood — Tolerances on dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensional tolerances of plywood panels (length, width, thickness) and tolerances for squareness and edge straightness.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1565. US 2013:2020, Timber — Determination of the retention of preservative — Volume method

This Uganda Standard prescribes a method for the determination of the retention of preservative in timber using the Volume method.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000/=

1566. US 2014:2020, Timber — Determination of the moisture content — Oven dry method

This Uganda Standard prescribes a method for the determination of the moisture content of timber and timber products using the Oven dry method.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000/=

1567. US 2015:2020, Timber — Determination of moisture content — Extraction method

This Uganda Standard prescribes a method for the determination of moisture content for timber and timber products using the Extraction method.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000/=

1568. US 2016:2020, Timber — Determination of moisture content — Electric moisture meter method

This Uganda Standard prescribes a method for the determination of the moisture content of timber and timber products using the electro moisture-meter method.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000/=

1569. US 2017:2020, Timber — Determination of depth of penetration of preservative and detection and depth of sapwood in timber

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the depth of penetration of preservative and for detecting sapwood and determining the depth of sapwood in round, sawn, laminated and other timber.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000/=

1570. US 2018:2020, Timber — Determination of the retention of preservative — Sample method

This Uganda Standard prescribes a method for the determination of the retention of preservative in timber using the Sample method.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000/=

1571. US 2019:2020, Timber — Determination of the retention of preservative —Weighbridge method

This Uganda Standard prescribes a method for the determination of the retention of preservative in timber using the Weighbridge method.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000/=

1572. US 2023:2019, Automotive vehicles — Retreaded pneumatic tyres for passenger cars — Specification

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for the production of re-treaded tyres intended to be fitted to passenger cars and their trailers used on the road. This standard does not apply to:

re-treaded tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers;

re-treaded tyres with a speed capability below 120 km/h or above 240 km/h (limit of below 120 km/h is not applicable for bias-ply tyres);

tyres for cycles and motor cycles;

tyres originally produced without speed symbols and load indices;

tyres designed exclusively for competition or off road use and marked accordingly; and

tyres designated as 'T' type temporary use spares.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1573. US 2032:2019, Hollow concrete block — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers the terminology, size, type, grade and mark, raw material, technical specification, test methods, inspection standard, qualification certificate, storage and transportation for normal concrete block. The standard applies to the industrial and civil concrete block ("Block").

This standard was published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1574. US 2033:2019, Solid concrete block — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the terms, definitions, specifications, grades and marks, raw materials, technical requirements, test methods, inspection rules, signs, product certificates, and transport of solid concrete bricks. The standard applies to the solid concrete bricks for buildings and structures.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1575. US 2034:2019, Grass planting tiles — Specification

This Uganda Standard provides the terms and definitions, classification, general provisions, technical requirements, testing methods, testing rules, marks, operation instruction, package, transportation and storage of grass planting tiles. This standard applies to tiles and hollow bricks which are built by cement and aggregates, specially paved at the sidewalks, parks and revetments, with grass planting holes and able to green the pavement and ground works.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

1576. US 2039:2020, Timber — Determination of moisture content — Preparation of test specimens

This Uganda Standard prescribes a method for the preparation of test specimens for the determination of moisture content in timber and timber products.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 15,000/=***

1577. US 2080: 2020, Military combat helmets — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers performance requirements, materials, design and construction, workmanship, mass and methods of test for military combat helmets intended to protect the wearer from the damaging effects of bullets of small arms ammunition, fragments, and cold weapons. Terms and classification of military combat helmets established by this standard are obligatory for use in all types of documentation and literature included in the scope of work on standardization or using the results of these works.

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 20,000***

1578. US ISO 2081:2008, Metallic and other inorganic coatings — Electroplated coatings of zinc with supplementary treatments on iron or steel

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for electroplated coatings of zinc with supplementary treatments on iron or steel. It includes information to be supplied by the purchaser to the electroplater, and the requirements for heat treatment before and after electroplating. It is not applicable to zinc coatings applied

– to sheet, strip or wire in the non-fabricated form,

– to close-coiled springs, or

– for purposes other than protective or decorative

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

1579. US 2094:2019, Eaves gutters and fittings made of PVC-U — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods of eaves gutters and fittings made from unplasticized poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC-U), and intended to be used for rainwater drainage.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 50,000***

1580. US 2098:2020, Preservation of bamboo and cane for non-structural purposes — Code of practice

This Uganda Standard covers the types of preservatives and method of treatment of bamboos and canes, used both indoor and outdoor for non-structural purposes. It also includes recommendations on the choice of treatment depending on the various uses to which the bamboo and cane are put. This standard does not cover the treatment of bamboo meant for structural purposes.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 25,000/=***

1581. US 2103:2019, Terminology of wall materials

This Uganda Standard provides definition and meaning on basic name, materials, production process, production equipment, supporting materials, property and application technology of wall materials. The standard is applicable to the teaching, scientific research, design, normal production, trade and economy, works and translation of technical documents.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1582. US 2108:2019, Sand for construction — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the terms and definitions, classification and specification, technical requirements, test methods, inspection rules, marks, storage and transport etc. of sand for construction. This standard is applicable to the sand for concrete and its products and normal mortar in engineering construction.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1583. US 2109:2019, Limits of radionuclides in building materials

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test methods for the limits of radionuclides and the specific activity of the natural radionuclides ^{226}Ra, ^{232}Th and ^{40}K in building materials. This standard applies to inorganic non-metallic type building materials which have the requirement for limits of radionuclides.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1584. US 2110:2019, Lightweight aggregate — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the terms and definitions, classification, requirements, test methods, inspection rules and product certification, stacking and transportation for lightweight aggregate. The standard is applicable to the lightweight aggregate used for concrete, including artificial lightweight aggregate, natural lightweight aggregate and industrial waste slag lightweight aggregate. Lightweight aggregate of other types and uses can also be referred to in use.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1585. US 2113:2019, Concrete kerbs — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the definition, symbols and acronyms, grades and marks, general provisions, requirements, sampling, test methods, inspection rules, label, certificate of quality, operating instruction manual, package, transportation and storage of the concrete kerb (hereinafter referred to as kerb). This standard is applicable to kerbs used for water diversion, and precast kerbs for pavement edges and road boundaries which are made of cement and compacted aggregate by means of vibration, compression or other methods to achieve the same performance.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1586. US 2114:2020, Preservation of bamboo and cane for structural purposes — Code of practice

This Uganda Standard covers types of preservatives and treatment procedures of bamboo and cane used for structural purposes such as posts, scaffoldings, house building, walls and trusses. It also includes

recommendations on the choice of treatment depending on the various uses of the bamboo. This standard does not cover the treatment of bamboo for non-structural purposes, which has been covered in US 2098.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000/=

1587. US 2115:2019, Fly ash used for cement and concrete — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the terms and definition, classification, grade, technical requirements, test methods, inspection rules, packaging, marking, transportation and storage of the fly ash used for cement and concrete. The standard is applicable to the fly ash used as admixture at time of mixing mortar and concrete, and fly ash used as active addition at time of cement production.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1588. US 2162: 2021, Chain of custody for timber and other wood-based products — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a Chain of Custody (CoC) of timber and other wood-based products, cork and lignified materials other than wood, such as bamboo, and their products. This standard is applicable to material that originates from different categories of input material and can be derived from mechanical, chemical, biological and/or thermal processing or a combination thereof. A chain of custody relies on a control system to track and handle material throughout the entire supply chain or parts of the supply chain, including transportation, receipt, production, sale, and resale and output declaration. This standard is intended to enable tracking of material from different categories of source to finished products. Furthermore, this standard also specifies minimum requirements for input material. This standard is not applicable to forest management.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

1589. US 2174:2020, Motorcycles and mopeds — Brake shoes and lining assembly — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods of motorcycle and moped brake shoes and lining assemblies**.** This standard applies to two-wheeled motorcycles and mopeds (hereinafter referred to as motorcycles) using a bonded brake shoe and lining assembly. This standard does not apply to brake components and brake lining assemblies for motorcycle racing.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000/=

1590. US 2175:2021, Information security — Requirements for security controls

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for security controls that reduce vulnerability to information security such as cyber and other possible threats affecting protected computers and/or Critical Information Infrastructure (CII). This standard is applicable to public and private organizations that own or operate protected computers.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

1591. US 2209:2021, Information security — Requirements for risk assessment

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for public and private sector organisations that own and/or operate Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) in order to identify, quantify or qualitatively describe and prioritise risks against risk evaluation criteria and objectives relevant to them. It addresses risks to the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information that CII hold, store and process.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

1592. US 2212: 2021 Information security — Requirements for personnel security

This Uganda Standard specifies organisations' efforts for addressing personnel security risks to Critical Information Infrastructure (CII).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1593. US 2224:2020, Expanded polystyrene flagstones and semi-cylinders — Specifications

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for expanded polystyrene slabs and semi-cylinders used as thermal insulators in rooms, isothermal installations and cold-storage plants, which work in a temperature range of -140 °C to 70 °C.

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1594. US 2225:2020, Expanded polystyrene cap vaults and coffers — Specifications

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for expanded polystyrene cap vaults and coffers used as a lost formwork for slabs in intermediate floors and roofs in combination with prefabricated concrete joists with inverted (T) shaped section (⊥).

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1595. US 2230:2020, Standard Specification for Marble Dimension Stone

This Uganda Standard specification covers the material characteristics, physical requirements, and sampling appropriate to the selection of marble for general building and structural purposes. Refer to Guides C1242 and C1528 for the appropriate selection and use of marble dimension stone. Dimension marble shall include stone that is sawed, cut, split, or otherwise finished or shaped into blocks, slabs or tiles, and shall specifically exclude molded, cast and artificially aggregated units composed of fragments, and also crushed and broken stone.

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

1596. US 2239: 2020, Plastic closures — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers geometrical and dimensional accuracy, physical properties, storage and handling conditions, processing and application of plastic closures for sealing of still products, carbonated drinks and hot fill.

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1597. US 2440:2022, Outdoor footballs — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for outdoor footballs

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1598. US 2240:2020, Metallic crown caps — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for metallic crown caps designed to secure seal in capping applications with glass and aluminium bottles in the brewing and beverage industry.

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1599. US 2244: 2020, Non-woven bags — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for non-woven bags used for packaging.

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1600. US 2247: 2020, Windows and doors made from rolled mild steel sections – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements regarding material, fabrication and finish of steel doors, windows, ventilators and fixed-lights manufactured from rolled steel sections to specified sizes and designs. It does not cover steel doors, windows, ventilators and fixed-lights for use in industrial buildings

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1601. US 2248: 2021, Sawn hardwood timber — Grading

This Uganda Standard covers three basic grades (clear grade, semi-clear grade and knotty grade) of rough-sawn hardwood timber and timber derived from trees intended for use in the manufacture of furniture. It also covers pieces of cutting grade from which at least one smaller piece of one of the basic grades can be cut.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1602. US 2264:2021, Stay blocks and cable concrete cover — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for concrete products for use on power lines. The standard covers the following concrete products:

a) slab, LV
b) slab, HV
c) stay block, 19 mm (3/4")
d) stay block, 25 mm (1").

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1603. US 2265:2021, Bitumen felts for water-proofing and damp-proofing — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for saturated bitumen felts (underlay) and self-finished bitumen felts used for water-proofing and damp-proofing.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1604. US 2266:2021, Polymer film for damp-proofing and waterproofing in buildings — Laminated (non-woven) products — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for non-woven, laminated, polyolefin membranes for use as a damp-proofing material under concrete or clay roofing tiles.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1605. US 2269: 2022, Decking profiles and tiles — Wood-Polymer Composites (WPC) or Natural Fibre Composites (NFC) based — Specification

This 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).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1606. US 2267:2021, Polymer film for damp-proofing and waterproofing in buildings — Monofilament and co-extruded products — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for five types of monofilament polyolefin film and four types of co-extruded polyolefin film, for use as a damp-proofing material in walls, under concrete and under roofing tiles, and for the waterproofing of basements.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1607. US 2277-1: 2023, Road vehicles — Maximum road speed limiters for motor vehicles — Part 1: Performance and installation requirements (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the performance and installation of devices designed to limit the maximum road speed of motor vehicles by control of engine power. This standard also specifies performance requirements of speed recording and reporting devices. These may be a separate unit to be installed on the vehicle and an add-on or on-board system built in the vehicle. This standard does not cover methods of test and procedure for type approval, which are covered under US 2277-2.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1608. US 2277-2: 2023, Road vehicles — Maximum road speed limiters for motor vehicles — Part 2: Performance requirements for systems and components (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the performance of systems and components designed to form part of a speed limiter intended to limit the maximum road speed of motor vehicles by control of engine power.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1609. US 2281: 2021, Sanitization booth — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, construction and use of sanitization booths for disinfecting the whole body during pandemics/epidemics.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1610. US 2293:2021, Standard Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods

The Uganda Standard presents concepts necessary to the understanding of the terms "precision" and "bias" as used in quantitative test methods. This standard also describes methods of expressing precision and bias and, in a final section, gives examples of how statements on precision and bias may be written for ASTM test methods. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM E177 – 20, Standard Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1611. US 2294:2021, Standard Specification for Electronic Thermometer for Intermittent Determination of Patient Temperature

This Uganda Standard covers electronic instruments intended for intermittent monitoring of patient temperatures. This specification does not cover infrared thermometers. Specification E1965 (US 2299) covers specifications for IR thermometers. The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM E1112 – 00 (Reapproved 2018), Standard Specification for Electronic Thermometer for Intermittent Determination of Patient Temperature).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1612. US ISO 2299:1973, Sawn timber of broadleaved species — Defects — Classification

This Uganda Standard specifies the classifications of defects for sawn timber of broadleaved species growing in the temperate zones of the globe. It covers unplanned sawn timber and sawn timber surfaced to size or planned but without profiling.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1613. US 2299:2021, Standard Specification for Infrared Thermometers for Intermittent Determination of Patient Temperature

This Uganda Standard covers electronic instruments intended for intermittent measuring and monitoring of patient temperatures by means of detecting the intensity of thermal radiation between the subject of measurement and the sensor. The specification addresses assessing subject's body internal temperature through measurement of thermal

emission from the ear canal. Performance requirements for noncontact temperature measurement of skin are also provided. The specification sets limits for laboratory accuracy and requires determination and disclosure of clinical accuracy of the covered instruments. Performance and storage limits under various environmental conditions, requirements for labelling and test procedures are established. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1965 – 98 (Reapproved 2016), Standard Specification for Infrared Thermometers for Intermittent Determination of Patient Temperature).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1614. US ISO 2300:1973, Sawn timber of broadleaved species — Defects — Terms and definitions

This Uganda Standard establishes terms and definition for defects of sawn timber of broadleaved species classified in US ISO 2299.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1615. US ISO 2301:1973, Sawn timber of broadleaved species — Defects — Measurement

This Uganda Standard specifies measurement of defects of sawn timber of broadleaved species classified in US ISO 2299. It covers unplanned sawn timber and sawn timber surfaced to size or planned but without profiling.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1616. US 2301:2021, Terminology Relating to Thermometry and Hydrometry

This Uganda Standard is a compilation of definitions of terms used by ASTM Committee E20 on Temperature Measurement. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM E344 – 20, Terminology Relating to Thermometry and Hydrometry).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1617. US ISO 2398:2006, Rubber hoses, textile-reinforced, for compressed air — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three types, three classes and two categories of textile-reinforced rubber hose for compressed air, up to a maximum working pressure of 25 bar with an operating-temperature range of – 40 °C to + 70 °C, depending on the type and category.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1618. US ISO 2426-1:2020, Plywood — Classification by surface appearance — Part 1: General (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard establishes general rules for the classification of plywood by its surface appearance. It concerns plywood made of hardwood including tropical and temperate hardwood, softwood and plywood derived from other lignocellulosic materials. It does not apply to overlaid plywood. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 2426-1:2000, Plywood — Classification by surface appearance — Part 1: General, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1619. US ISO 2426-2:2020, Plywood — Classification by surface appearance — Part 2: Hardwood (2nd Edition)

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. This document applies to plywood, the surface veneers of which are made from hardwood species including tropical and temperate hardwood. It does not apply to overlaid panels. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 2426-2:2000, Plywood — Classification by surface appearance — Part 2: Hardwood, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1620. US ISO 2426-3:2000, Plywood — Classification by surface appearance — Part 3: Softwood

This Uganda Standard specifies the nature and limits of characteristics inherent in wood and manufacturing defects enabling the visual assessment of the plywood for allocation to an appearance class.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1621. US ISO 2457:1976, Solid wood parquet — Classification of beech strips

This Uganda Standard establishes the classification, by quality, of non-assembled solid beech parquet Strips

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1622. US 2490: 2023, Steel wool — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for commercial steel wool of different grades.

1623. US ISO 2503:2009, Gas welding equipment — Pressure regulators and pressure regulators with flow-metering devices for gas cylinders used in welding, cutting and allied processes up to 300 bar (30 MPa)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for single or two-stage pressure regulators without flow metering devices for connection to gas cylinders used for

compressed gases up to 300 bar 1) (30 MPa),

dissolved acetylene,

liquefied petroleum gases (LPG),

methylacetylene-propadiene mixtures (MPS), and

carbon dioxide (CO_2),

for use in welding, cutting and allied processes. It does not cover pressure regulators having a nominal outlet pressure p2 > 20 bar. This standard also specifies requirements for single or two-stage pressure regulators with flow metering devices for connection to gas cylinders used for compressed gases or mixtures up to 300 bar (30 MPa), and carbon dioxide (CO_2), for use in welding, cutting and allied processes. This standard does not cover pressure regulators intended for direct use on cylinder bundles.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1624. US ISO 2509:1989, Sound-absorbing expanded pure agglomerated cork in tiles

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of sound-absorbing expanded pure agglomerated cork in tiles.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1625. US 2550: 2023, Solar dryer for food and agricultural application — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the product and performance requirements for solar dryers used in drying fruits, root tubers and any other food and agricultural product that requires drying for preservation purposes. It provides materials' specifications and test parameters for solar dryers. The standard provides a detailed description of the solar dryer, specifies the different classifications, sections of the dryer and their functions; as well as the performance test parameters.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1626. US ISO 2929:2014, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for bulk fuel delivery by truck — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for two groups of rubber hoses and rubber hose assemblies for loading and discharge of liquid hydrocarbon fuels with a maximum working pressure of 10 bar (1,0 MPa). Both groups of hoses are designed for:use with hydrocarbon fuels having an aromatic-hydrocarbon content not exceeding 50 % by volume and containing up to 15 % of oxygenated compounds; andoperation within the temperature range of − 30 °C to + 70 °C, undamaged by climatic conditions of − 50 °C to + 70 °C when stored in static conditions

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1627. US ISO 3055:1985, Kitchen equipment — Coordinating sizes

This Uganda Standard defines sizes for components of kitchen equipment in dwellings. lt also specifies the sizes of zones for hot and cold water and waste and gas pipes in kitchen cabinets and certain appliances. General guidance on the planning of domestic kitchens is given, for informationly,

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1628. US ISO 3129:2012, Wood — Sampling methods and general requirements for physical and mechanical testing of small clear wood specimens

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the extensive and limited sampling of wood, conditioning and preparation of test pieces. It also specifies the general requirements for physical and mechanical testing of small clear wood specimens. The sampling guidance provided in this standard can be applied for timber taken from either trees, logs, or pieces of ungraded/graded/presorted sawn timber for non-

structural applications, such as furniture, windows, doors, etc., only.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1629. US ISO 3130:1975, Wood — Determination of moisture content for physical and mechanical tests

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the moisture content of wood for physical and mechanical tests

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1630. US ISO 3131:1975, Wood — Determination of density for physical and mechanical tests

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the density (ratio of mass to volume) of wood for physical and mechanical tests both at the moisture content at the time of test and in the absolutely dry condition, as well as the conventional density (ratio of mass in the absolutely dry condition to volume of the test piece with moisture content greater than or equal to the fibre Saturation Point).

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1631. US ISO 3132:1975, Wood — Testing in compression perpendicular to grain

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of testing wood in compression perpendicular to the grain to determine the proportional limit (conventional ultimate strength), the load being applied to the whole surface (radial or tangential) of the test piece.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1632. US ISO 3133:1975, Wood — Determination of ultimate strength in static bending

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the ultimate strength of wood in static bending

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1633. US ISO 3179:1974, Coniferous sawn timber — Nominal dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the nominal dimensions of coniferous sawn timber. It applies to unplanned square-edged and unedged sawn timber of 16 to 300 mm thick, of the following widths: - from 75 to 300 mm : for square-edged timber with parallel edges; - 60 mm and over : for unedged and square-edged timber with tapered edges

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1634. US ISO 3346:1975, Wood — Determination of ultimate tensile stress perpendicular to grain

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the ultimate tensile stress of wood perpendicular to grain in the radial and tangential directions.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1635. US ISO 3347:1976, Wood — Determination of ultimate shearing stress parallel to grain

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the ultimate shearing stress of wood by compressive loading parallel to grain either along the radial or along the tangential surface.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1636. US ISO 3348:1975, Wood — Determination of impact bending strength

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of the impact bending strength of wood using a pendulum impact testing machine.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1637. US ISO 3397:1977, Broadleaved wood raw parquet blocks — General characteristics

This Uganda Standard lays down the manufacturing characteristics and the dimensions, the permissible deviations, the methods for quality control and the delivery conditions, the measurement and the marking of broadleaved wood raw parquet blocks.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1638. US ISO 3398:1977, Broadleaved wood raw parquet blocks — Classification of oak parquet blocks

This Uganda Standard establishes the classification, by quality, of oak raw parquet blocks used for manufacturing different types of wood parquets.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1639. US ISO 3399:1976, Broadleaved wood raw parquet blocks — Classification of beech parquet blocks

This Uganda Standard establishes the classification, by quality, of beech raw parquet blocks used for manufacturing the strips for different types of wood parquets.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1640. US ISO 3739-1:2007, Industrial tyres and rims — Part 1: Pneumatic tyres (metric series) on 5 degrees tapered or flat base rims — Designation, dimensions and marking

This Uganda Standard specifies the main requirements of the metric series of pneumatic tyres primarily intended for industrial vehicles, including designations, dimensions and markings.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1641. US ISO 3739-2:1992, Industrial tyres and rims — Part 2: Pneumatic tyres (metric series) on 5 degrees tapered or flat base rims — Load ratings

This Uganda Standard specifies the load ratings of the metric series of pneumatic tyres primarily intended for industrial vehicles for use on prepared surfaces. US ISO 3739-1 deals with designation,

dimensions and marking; US ISO 3739-3 deals with rim contours for these tyres.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1642. US ISO 3739-3:2008, Industrial tyres and rims — Part 3: Rims

This Uganda Standard specifies the main requirements, including size designation and marking, of 5° tapered and flat base rims, with diameters not exceeding rim diameter code 15 for pneumatic tyres and for solid tyres for pneumatic tyre rims, primarily intended for industrial vehicles for use on prepared surfaces.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1643. US ISO 3779:2009, Road vehicles — Vehicle identification number (VIN) — Content and structure

This Uganda Standard specifies the content and structure of a vehicle identification number (VIN) in order to establish, on a world-wide basis, a uniform identification numbering system for road vehicles. This standard applies to motor vehicles, towed vehicles, motorcycles and mopeds as defined in ISO 3833.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1644. US ISO 3780:2009, Road vehicles — World manufacturer identifier (WMI) code

This Uganda Standard specifies the content and structure of an identifier in order to establish, on a worldwide basis, the identification of road vehicle manufacturers. The world manufacturer identifier (WMI) constitutes the first section of the vehicle identification number (VIN) described in US ISO 3779. This standard applies to motor vehicles, towed vehicles, motorcycles and mopeds as defined in ISO 383

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1645. US ISO 3810:1987, Floor tiles of agglomerated cork — Methods of test

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of test for determining the following characteristics of agglomerated cork floor tiles: dimensions and squareness, apparent density, tensile strength, initial and residual indentation, ash content and resistance to boiling hydrochloric acid.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1646. US ISO 3813:2004, Resilient floor coverings — Cork floor tiles — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for cork floor coverings made from agglomerated composition cork supplied in tile form which are designed to be used with a factory finish and/or an in situ finish. Cork floor coverings can be covered with other complementary layers of decorative materials, e.g. decorative cork or wood veneers, with or without applied colours. This standard includes a classification system based on intensity of use which

shows where cork floor tiles should give satisfactory service. It also specifies requirements for marking, labelling and packing.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1647. US ISO 3821:2008, Gas welding equipment — Rubber hoses for welding, cutting and allied processes

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for rubber hoses (including twin hoses) for welding, cutting and allied processes. This standard specifies requirements for rubber hoses for normal duty of 2 MPa (20 bar) and light duty [limited to hoses for maximum working pressure of 1 MPa (10 bar) and with bore up to and including 6,3 mm]. This standard applies to hoses operated at temperatures −20 °C to +60 °C and used in:

− gas welding and cutting;

− arc welding under the protection of an inert or active gas; and

− processes allied to welding and cutting, in particular, heating, brazing, and metallization.

This standard applies neither to thermoplastics hoses nor to hoses used for high pressure [>0,15 MPa (>1,5 bar)] acetylene.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1648. US ISO 3833:1977, Road vehicles — Types — Terms and definitions

The Uganda Standard defines terms relating to some types of road vehicles designated according to certain design and technical characteristics.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000/=

1649. US ISO 3861:2005, Rubber hoses for sand and grit blasting — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for rubber hoses for wet and dry sand and grit blasting, suitable for use up to a maximum working pressure of 6,3 bar and over an operating temperature range of −25 °C to +70 °C.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1650. US ISO 3862:2009, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies — Rubber-covered spiralwire- reinforced hydraulic types for oil-based or water based fluids — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for five types of spiral-wire-reinforced hydraulic hose and hose assembly of nominal size from 6,3 to 51. They are suitable for use with water-based hydraulic fluids HFC, HFAE, HFAS and HFB as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from −40 °C to +60 °C and oil-based hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from −40 °C to +100 °C for types 4SP and 4SH and −40 °C to +120 °C for types R12, R13 and R15.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1651. US ISO 3877-2:1997, Tyres, valves and tubes — List of equivalent terms — Part 2: Tyre valves

This Uganda Standard presents a list of equivalent tyre valve terms commonly used in the tyre industry.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1652. US ISO 3949:2009, Plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Textile-reinforced types for hydraulic applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for three types of textile-reinforced thermoplastics hose and hose assembly of nominal size from 3,2 to 25. Each type is divided into two classes dependent on electrical conductivity requirements. They are suitable for use with water-based hydraulic fluids HFC, HFAE, HFAS and HFB as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from 0 °C to +60 °C and oil-based hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from −40 °C to +100 °C. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to the performance of hoses and hose assemblies.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1653. US ISO 3994:2007, Plastics hoses — Helical-thermoplastic reinforced thermoplastics hoses for suction and discharge of aqueous materials — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three types of helical-thermoplastic-reinforced thermoplastics hoses for suction and discharge of water, weak aqueous chemical solutions and abrasive solids and slurries, for use in the ambient temperature range from − 10 °C to + 55 °C. The three types of hose are for light-, medium- and heavy-duty applications. The types of hoses covered in this standard are not intended for use with flammable or combustible materials, nor with aromatic solvents.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1654. US ISO 4023:2009, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for steam — Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods in which a rubber hose test piece or hose assembly is exposed to saturated steam, thus simulating service conditions. Four methods are specified, namely: method A: vertical rack method; method B: horizontal rack method; method C: flexing test, vertical arrangement; and method D: flexing test, horizontal arrangement.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1655. US ISO 4039-1:1998, Road vehicles — Pneumatic braking systems — Part 1: Pipes, male fittings and tapped holes with the facial sealing surface

This Uganda Standard specifies the essential dimensions and material requirements for metallic and thermoplastic pipes, male fittings and tapped holes with a facial sealing surface, of the metric series, used in pneumatic braking systems on road vehicles using compressed air at a pressure below 2 MPa (20 bar).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

1656. US ISO 4039-2:1998, Road vehicles — Pneumatic braking systems — Part 2: Pipes, male fittings and tapped holes with conical sealing surface

This Uganda Standard specifies the essential dimensions and material requirements for metallic and thermoplastic pipes, male fittings and tapped holes with a conical sealing surface, of the metric series, used in pneumatic braking systems on road vehicles using compressed air at a pressure below 2 MPa (20 bar).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

1657. US ISO 4064-1:2014, Water meters for cold potable water and hot water — Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the metrological and technical requirements for water meters for cold potable water and hot water flowing through a fully charged, closed conduit. These water meters incorporate devices which indicate the integrated volume. In addition to water meters based on mechanical principles, this part of US ISO 4064 applies to devices based on electrical or electronic principles, and mechanical principles incorporating electronic devices, used to measure the volume of cold potable water and hot water. This standard also applies to electronic ancillary devices. Ancillary devices are optional. However, it is possible for national or regional regulations to render some ancillary devices mandatory in relation to the utilization of water meters. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1023:2006, Water meters intended for metering of cold portable water - Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1658. US ISO 4064-2:2014, Water meters for cold potable water and hot water — Part 2: Test method

This Uganda Standard is applicable to the type evaluation and initial verification testing of water meters for cold potable water and hot water as defined in US ISO 4064-1. This part of US ISO 4064 sets out details of the test programme, principles, equipment and procedures to be used for the type evaluation, and initial verification of meter type. The provisions of this standard also apply to ancillary devices, if required by national regulations.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

1659. US ISO 4064-3: 2014, Water meters for cold potable water and hot water — Part 3: Test report format

This Uganda Standard specifies a test report format to be used in conjunction with US ISO 4064-1 and US ISO 4064-2 for water meters for cold potable water and hot water.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 90,000

1660. US ISO 4064-4:2014, Water meters for cold potable water and hot wate — Part 4: Non-metrological requirements not covered in ISO 4064-1

This Uganda Standard applies to water meters used to meter the volume of cold potable water and hot water flowing through a fully charged, closed conduit. These water meters incorporate devices which indicate the integrated volume. This part of US ISO 4064 specifies technical characteristics and pressure loss requirements for meters for cold potable water and hot water. It applies to water meters which can withstand:

a maximum admissible pressure (MAP) equal to at least 1 MPa1) [0,6 MPa for meters for use with pipe nominal diameters (DNs) ≥500 mm];

a maximum admissible temperature (MAT) for cold potable water meters of 30 °C; and

a MAT for hot water meters of up to 180 °C, depending on class.

In addition to meters based on mechanical principles, this standard also applies to water meters based on electrical or electronic principles, and to water meters based on mechanical principles incorporating electronic devices, used to meter the volume flow of hot water and cold potable water. It also applies to electronic ancillary devices. As a rule ancillary devices are optional. However, national or international regulations may make some ancillary devices mandatory in relation to the utilization of the water meter.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1661. US ISO 4064-5:2014; Water meters for cold potable water and hot water installation requirements

This Uganda Standard applies to water meters used to meter the volume of cold potable water and hot water flowing through a fully charged, closed conduit. These water meters incorporate devices which indicate the integrated volume. This part of US ISO 4064 specifies criteria for the selection of single, combination and concentric water meters, associated fittings, installation, special requirements for meters, and the first operation of new or repaired meters to ensure accurate constant measurement and reliable reading of the meter. In addition to meters based on mechanical principles, this standard also applies to water meters based on electrical or electronic principles, and to water meters based on mechanical principles electronic devices, used to measure the volume of cold potable water and hot water. It also applies to electronic ancillary devices. Ancillary devices are optional. However, national or international regulations may make some ancillary devices mandatory in relation to the utilization of the water meter. The recommendations of this part of US ISO 4064 apply to water meters, irrespective of technology, defined as integrating measuring instruments continuously determining the volume of water flowing through them.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1662. US ISO 4079:2009, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies — Textile-reinforced hydraulic types for oil-based or water-based fluids — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for five types of textile-reinforced hydraulic hose and hose assembly of nominal size from 5 to 100. They are suitable for use with water-based hydraulic fluids HFC, HFAE, HFAS and HFB as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from −40 °C to +60 ºC or oil-based hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from −40 °C to +100 °C. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to requirements for hoses and hose assemblies.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1663. US ISO 4080:2009, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Determination of permeability to gas

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for the determination of the volume of gas diffusing through a rubber or plastics hose or length of tubing in a specified time.Method 1: For determining the permeability of the complete hose or length of tubing, excluding end fittings, to the test gas. The permeability is calculated with respect to the length of the hose or tubing; Method 2: For determining the permeability at the hose/fitting interface. This method is used when determining the permeability characteristics of hoses with an unpricked cover, when the gas usually issues from the textile reinforcement at the cut ends. The permeability is calculated with respect to the length of the hose; and Method 3: For determining precisely the permeability of a hose or hose assembly to the test gas. The permeability is calculated with respect to the surface area of the hose lining. The methods are applicable only to gases which are insoluble in water.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1664. US ISO 4081:2010, Rubber hoses and tubing for cooling systems for internal combustion engines — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for straight or pre-formed rubber hoses and tubing for use in pressurized or unpressurized cooling circuits containing 1,2-ethanediol-based coolants in internal combustion engines for vehicles with an unladen mass (as defined in ISO 1176) of 3,5 t or less. In addition, this specification may also be applied as a classification system to enable original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) to detail a “line call-out” of tests for specific applications where these are not covered by the main types specified.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1665. US ISO 4082:1981, Road vehicles — Motor vehicles — Flasher units

This Uganda Standard defines the electrical characteristics with which flasher units for motor vehicles shall comply when submitted for acceptance.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1666. US ISO 4209-2:2012, Truck and bus tyres and rims (metric series) — Part 2: Rims

This Uganda Standard specifies the designations, contours and dimensions of drop-centre (one-piece) rims for use on trucks and buses.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1667. US ISO 4210-1:2014, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 1: Terms and definitions

This Uganda Standard specifies terms and definitions related to safety and performance requirements for the design, assembly, and testing of bicycles and sub-assemblies. This part of US ISO 4210 does not apply to specialized types of bicycle such as delivery bicycles, recumbent bicycles, tandems, BMX bicycles, and bicycles designed and equipped for use in severe applications such as sanctioned competition events, stunting, or aerobatic manoeuvres.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.*STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000*

1668. US ISO 4210-2:2014, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 2:Requirements for city and trekking, young adult, mountain and racing bicycles

This Uganda Standard specifies safety and performance requirements for the design, assembly, and testing of bicycles and sub-assemblies.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1669. US ISO 4210-3:2014, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 3: Common test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies the common test methods for US ISO 4210-2.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1670. US ISO 4210-4:2014, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 4: Braking test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies the braking test methods for US ISO 4210-2.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1671. US ISO 4210-5:2014, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 5: Steering test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies the steering test methods for US ISO 4210-2.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1672. US ISO 4210-6:2014, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 6: Frame and fork test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies the frame and fork test methods for US ISO 4210-2.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1673. US ISO 4210-7:2014 Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 7: Wheels and rims test methods

This part of ISO 4210 specifies wheel and rim test methods for ISO 4210-2.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1674. US ISO 4210-8:2014, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles —

Part 8: Pedal and drive system test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies pedal and drive system test methods for US ISO 4210-2.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1675. US ISO 4210-9:2014, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 9: Saddles and seat-post test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies saddle and seat-post test methods for US ISO 4210-2.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1676. US ISO 4211:1979, Furniture — Assessment of surface resistance to cold liquids

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of assessment of surface resistance to cold liquids and relates to the surface of finished furniture. It can also be applied to test panels with a size sufficient to meet the requirements of the test and of the same material and finished in the identical manner as the finished furniture.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1677. US ISO 4211-2:2013, Furniture — Tests for surface finishes — Part 2: Assessment of resistance to wet heat

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the assessment of the resistance to wet heat of all rigid furniture surfaces regardless of materials. It does not apply to leather and textile surfaces. The test is intended to be carried out on a part of the finished furniture, but can be carried out on test panels of the same material, finished in an identical manner to the finished product and of a size sufficient to meet the requirements of the test. The test is carried out on unused surfaces.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1678. US ISO 4211-3:2013 Furniture — Tests for surface finishes — Part 3: Assessment of resistance to dry heat

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the assessment of the resistance to dry heat of all rigid furniture surfaces regardless of materials. It does not apply to leather and textile surfaces. The test is intended to be carried out on a part of the finished furniture, but can be carried out on test panels of the same material, finished in an identical manner to the finished product and of a size sufficient to meet the requirements of the test. The test is carried out on unused surfaces.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1679. US ISO 4211-4:1988, Furniture — Tests for surfaces — Part 4: Assessment of resistance to impact

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of assessment resistance to impact of the surfaces of finished furniture. The tests are generally carried out on panels of a size sufficient meet the requirements of the test and of the same material as, and finished identically to, the finished furniture.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

1680. US ISO 4223-1:2002, Definitions of some terms used in the tyre industry — Part 1: Pneumatic tyres

This Uganda Standard defines a number of significant terms related to pneumatic tyres used in the tyre industry, together with corresponding codes, symbols and values.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

1681. US ISO 4223-2:1991, Definitions of some terms used in the tyre industry — Part 2: Solid tyres

This part of US ISO 4223 presents definitions of some terms relating to solid tyres, as used in the tyre industry.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

1682. US ISO 4224:2000, Ambient air — Determination of carbon monoxide — Non-dispersive infrared spectrometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a non-dispersive infrared spectrometry method for the continuous analysis and recording of the carbon monoxide (CO) content of the ambient air. The method is applicable to the determination of carbon monoxide concentrations from 0.6 mg/m^3 (0.5 ppm volume fraction) to 115 mg/m^3 (100 ppm volume fraction). The method has a lower limit of detection of about 0.06 mg/m^3 (0.05 ppm volume fraction) carbon monoxide in air.

This standard was Published on 2018-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

1683. US ISO 4249-1:1985, Motorcycle tyres and rims (Code-designated series) — Part 1: Tyres

This Uganda Standard sets out the designation in use and the dimensions for an inch code designated series of tyres for motorcycles.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

1684. US ISO 4249-2:1990, Motorcycle tyres and rims (Code-designated series) — Part 2: Tyre load ratings

This Uganda Standard specifies the load ratings for an inch code-designated series of tyres for motorcycles.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

1685. US ISO 4249-3:2010, Motorcycle tyres and rims (code-designated series) — Part 3: Rims

This Uganda Standard specifies the rim dimensions for a selection of rims for motorcycle tyres. It stipulates only those rim contour dimensions necessary for tyre mounting, and for fitting the tyre to the rim.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

1686. US ISO 4250-1:2014, Earth-mover tyres and rims — Part 1: Tyre designation and dimensions

This Uganda Standard consists of three parts laying down the technical elements relating to designation and dimensions of tyres and rims for earth-movers; it also gives load tables for these tyres. This part of US ISO 4250 specifies designations and dimensions for earth-mover tyres and gives the recommended rims primarily intended for earth-moving machinery as defined in ISO 6165.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1687. US ISO 4250-2:2014, Earth-mover tyres and rims — Part 2: Loads and inflation pressures

This Uganda Standard consists of three parts laying down the technical designation and dimensions of tyres and rims for earth-movers; it also gives load tables for these tyres. This part of US ISO 4250 gives working definitions of masses and load cycles, and specifies tyre loads and reference inflation pressures for narrow- and wide-base tyres primarily intended for earth-mover machines.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1688. US ISO 4250-3:2011, Earth-mover tyres and rims — Part 3: Rims

This Uganda Standard sets out the designation, contours and dimensions for rims for narrow- and wide-base off-road tyres primarily intended for earth-moving machinery.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1689. US ISO 4251-1:2005: Tyres (ply rating marked series) and rims for agricultural tractors and machines — Part 1: Tyre designation and dimensions, and approved rim contours

This Uganda Standard establishes the designation in use and the dimensions of the ply rating marked series of tyres for agricultural tractors and machines. Tyre load ratings, rim dimensions, and tyre classification and nomenclature are given in US ISO 4251-2, US ISO 4251-3 and US ISO 4251-4 respectively.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1690. US ISO 4251-2:2005, Tyres (ply rating marked series) and rims for agricultural tractors and machines — Part 2: Tyre load ratings

This Uganda Standard specifies load ratings for the ply rating marked series of tyres for agricultural tractors and machines. Tyre designation and dimensions, and approved rim contours, rim dimensions, and tyre classification and nomenclature are given in US ISO 4251-1, US ISO 4251-3 and US ISO 4251-4 respectively.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1691. US ISO 4251-3:2006, Tyres (ply rating marked series) and rims for agricultural tractors and machines — Part 3: Rims

This Uganda Standard specifies rim dimensions for the ply rating marked series of tyres for agricultural tractors and machines. Tyre designation and dimensions, load ratings and tyre classification and

nomenclature are given in US ISO 4251-1, US ISO 4251-2, US ISO 7867-2, US ISO 4251-4, US ISO 7867-1 and ISO 8664.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1692. US ISO 4251-4:2010, Tyres (ply rating marked series) and rims for agricultural tractors and machines — Part 4: Tyre classification and nomenclature

This Uganda Standard specifies the classification codes and nomenclature of the ply rating marked series of tyres for agricultural tractors and machines. Tyre designation and dimensions, load ratings, and specific log skidder tyres are given in US ISO 4251-1, US ISO 4251-2 and US ISO 4251-5, respectively.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1693. US ISO 4251-5:1992, Tyres (ply rating marked series) and rims for agricultural tractors and machines — Part 5: Log skidder tyres

This Uganda Standard sets out the designation, dimensions, load ratings and rim coordination of ply rating marked series of log skidder tyres of diagonal construction. Rim dimensions are given in US ISO 4251-3.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1694. US ISO 4427-1:2019, Plastics piping systems for water supply and for drainage and sewerage under pressure — Polyethylene (PE) — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard specifies the general aspects of polyethylene (PE) compounds for the manufacture of pressure pipes and fittings (mains and service pipes) for buried or above ground applications, intended for the conveyance of:

a) water for human consumption;
b) raw water prior to treatment;
c) drainage and sewerage under pressure;
d) vacuum sewer systems;
e) water for other purposes.

This document also specifies the test parameters and requirements for the test methods referred to in this document. In conjunction with other parts of the US ISO 4427 series, this document is applicable to PE pipes and fittings, their joints and to joints with components made of PE and other materials, intended to be used under the following conditions:

a) a maximum allowable operating pressure (PFA) up to and including 25 bar;
b) an operating temperature of 20 °C as the reference temperature.

The US ISO 4427 series covers a range of maximum allowable operating pressures and gives requirements concerning colours. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 482-1:2003, High density polyethylene (PE-HD) pipes — Part 1: General quality requirements*).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1695. US ISO 4427-2:2019, Plastics piping systems for water supply, and for drainage and sewerage under pressure — Polyethylene (PE) — Part 2: Pipes

This Uganda Standard specifies the pipes made from polyethylene (PE) for buried or above ground applications, intended for the conveyance of:

a) water for human consumption;
b) raw water prior to treatment;
c) drainage and sewerage under pressure;
d) vacuum sewer systems;
e) water for other purposes.

Pipes complying with this document are not intended for the transport of water intended for human consumption in contaminated soils unless special consideration has been taken. This document specifies three types of pipe:

a) PE pipes (outside diameter dn), including any identification stripes;
b) PE pipes with co-extruded layers on either or both the outside and/or inside of the pipe (total outside diameter dn) where all layers have the same MRS rating;
c) PE pipes (outside diameter dn) having a peelable and contiguous thermoplastics additional layer on the outside of the pipe ("coated pipe").

This document also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this document. In conjunction with the other parts of the US ISO 4427 series, this document is applicable to PE pipes, their joints and to joints with components made of PE and other materials, intended to be used under the following conditions:

a) a maximum allowable operating pressure (PFA) up to and including 25 bar;
b) an operating temperature of 20 °C as the reference temperature.

This document covers a range of maximum allowable operating pressures and gives requirements concerning colours. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 482-2:2003 High Density Polyethylene (PE-HD) pipes — Part 2: Dimensions*).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1696. US ISO 4427-3:2019, Plastics piping systems for water supply, and for drainage and sewerage under pressure — Polyethylene (PE) — Part 3: Fittings

This Uganda Standard specifies the fittings made from polyethylene (PE) for buried or above ground applications, intended for the conveyance of water for human consumption, raw water prior to treatment, drainage and sewerage under pressure, vacuum sewer systems, and water for other purposes.

NOTE The intended uses include sea outfalls, laid in water and connection between pipes suspended below bridges.

This document also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this document. In conjunction with the other parts of the US ISO 4427 series, this document is applicable to PE fittings, to joints with components of PE or other materials, intended to be used under the following conditions:

a) a maximum allowable operating pressure (PFA) up to and including 25 bar;
b) an operating temperature of 20 °C as the reference temperature.

This document covers a range of maximum allowable operating pressures and gives requirements concerning colours.

This document is applicable to fittings of the following types:

1. fusion fittings;
    a) electrofusion fittings;
    b) spigot end fittings (for butt fusion using heated tools and electrofusion socket fusion);
    c) socket fusion fittings;
2. mechanical fittings;
    a) compression fittings;
    b) flanged fittings;
3. fabricated fittings.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1697. US ISO 4427-5:2019, Plastics piping systems for water supply, and for drainage and sewerage under pressure — Polyethylene (PE) — Part 5: Fitness for purpose of the system

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of the fitness for purpose of pipes and/or fittings assemblies made from polyethylene (PE) for buried or above ground applications, intended for the conveyance of water for human consumption, raw water prior to treatment, drainage and sewerage under pressure, vacuum sewer systems, and water for other purposes.

NOTE 1 The intended uses include sea outfalls, laid in water and pipes suspended below bridges.

NOTE 2 This document is intended to be only used by the product manufacturer to assess the performance of components according to US ISO 4427-2 and/or US ISO 4427-3 when joined together under normal and extreme conditions. It is not intended for on-site testing of pipe systems.

This document also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this document. In conjunction with the other parts of the US ISO 4427 series, this document is applicable to PE pipes, fittings, their joints and to joints with components of PE and other materials, intended to be used under the following conditions:

a) a maximum allowable operating pressure (PFA) up to and including 25 bar;
b) an operating temperature of 20 °C as the reference temperature.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1698. US ISO 4471:1982, Wood — Sampling sample trees and logs for determination of physical and mechanical properties of wood in homogeneous stands

This Uganda Standard specifies the method of selecting Sample trees and logs in test areas of homogeneous stands for determination of physical and mechanical properties of wood.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1699. US ISO 4570:2002, Tyre valve threads

This Uganda Standard specifies limit dimensions and tolerances for three series of tyre valve threads:

5V1, 5V2, 6V1 and 8V1;

9V1, 10V2, 12V1, 13V1;

8V2, 10V1, 11V1, 13V2, 15V1, 16V1, 17V1, 17V2, 17V3, 19V1 and 20V1.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1700. US ISO 4586-1:1997: High-pressure laminates — Sheets from thermosetting resins — Part 1: Classification and specifications

This Uganda Standard establishes a classification system for high-pressure decorative laminated sheets according to their performance and main recommended fields of application, including materials with special characteristics, for example post formability or defined reaction to fire.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1701. US ISO 4586-2: 2004 High-pressure decorative laminates — Sheets made from thermosetting resins —Part 2: Determination of properties

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of test for determination of the properties of high-pressure decorative laminated sheets. These methods are primarily intended for testing the sheets specified in part 1.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1702. US ISO 4641:2010, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for water suction and discharge — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for textile-reinforced, smooth-bore rubber water-suction and discharge hoses and hose assemblies. Three types of hoses and hose assemblies are specified according to their operating duty requirements, i.e. their ambient and water temperature ranges: ambient temperatures: −25 °C to +70 °C; and water temperatures during operation: 0 °C to +70 °C.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1703. US ISO 4642-1:2009, Rubber and plastics hoses, non-collapsible, for fire-fighting service — Part 1: Semi-rigid hoses for fixed systems

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for semi-rigid reel hoses for fire-fighting purposes for use with fixed systems. The hoses are intended for use at a maximum working pressure of 1,2 MPa for hoses of 19 mm and 25 mm inside diameter and 0,7 MPa for hoses of 33 mm inside diameter. Hoses conforming to this part of US ISO 4642 are intended for applications where long intervals can occur between the occasions of use, for example on fixed fire hose reels in buildings and other construction works. This part of US ISO 4642 applies exclusively to hoses for fire-fighting purposes intended for use at ambient conditions in non-aggressive or non-corrosive atmospheres within the temperature range −20 °C to +60 °C.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1704. US ISO 4642-2:2009, Rubber and plastics hoses, non-collapsible, for fire-fighting service — Part 2: Semi-rigid hoses (and hose assemblies) for pumps and vehicles

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for semi-rigid reel hoses for use on fire-fighting vehicles and trailer pumps. The hoses are intended for use at a maximum working pressure of

1,5 MPa for normal pressure hoses (category I) and 4,0 MPa for high pressure hoses (category II). The hoses are further subdivided into types and classes (see Clause 4). This part of US ISO 4642 applies to delivery hoses for fire-fighting purposes intended for use at a minimum ambient temperature of −20 °C.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1705. US ISO 4647:2010, Rubber, vulcanized — Determination of static adhesion to textile cord — H-pull test

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the static adhesion of textile cord to vulcanized rubber using the H-pull test. It is applicable to cords made from natural or man-made fibres.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

1706. US ISO 4671:2007, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Methods of measurement of the dimensions of hoses and the lengths of hose assemblies

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of measuring the inside diameter, outside diameter (including diameter over reinforcement of hydraulic hoses), wall thickness, concentricity and lining and cover thickness of hoses, methods of measurement and identification of the lengths of hoses and hose assemblies, and a method of verifying the through-bore of hydraulic hose assemblies.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1707. US ISO 4951-1:2001 High yield strength steel bars and sections – Part 1: General delivery requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the general delivery conditions of hot rolled bars and sections, in high yield strength steels for use in bolted, riveted or welded structures.

This standard was Published on 2001-11-21

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1708. US ISO 4951-2:2001 High yield strength steel bars and sections – Part 2: Delivery conditions for normalized, normalized rolled and as rolled steels

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for hot rolled bars and sections of diameter or thickness ≤ 150 mm in high yield strength steels in the normalized, normalized rolled or as rolled delivery conditions for use in bolted, riveted or welded structures.

This standard was Published on 2001-11-21

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1709. US ISO 4998:2011, Continuous hot-dip zinc-coated carbon steel sheet of structural quality

This Uganda Standard applies to continuous hot-dip zinc- and zinc-iron-alloy-coated carbon steel sheet of structural quality. The product is intended for applications where resistance to corrosion is of prime importance. The steel sheet is produced in a number of grades, coating mass, ordering conditions and surface treatments. This standard does not cover steels designated as commercial quality, or drawing

quality. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 649:2006, Continuous hot-dip zinc-coated carbon steel sheet of structural quality, which has been technically revised and republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1710. US ISO 5019-1:1984, Refractory bricks — Dimensions — Part 1: Rectangular bricks

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of two series of rectangular refractory bricks. These two series of bricks may be used in conjunction with the series of arch bricks whose dimensions are specified in US ISO 5019-2.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1711. US ISO 5019-2: 1984, Refractory bricks — Dimensions — Part 2: Arch bricks

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of two series of refractory arch bricks, each with a constant median dimension and one series of refractory arch bricks with a constant backface dimension. These series of bricks may be used in conjunction with the two series of rectangular bricks whose dimensions are specified in US ISO 5019-1.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1712. US ISO 5019-3:1984, Refractory bricks — Dimensions — Part 3: Rectangular checker bricks for regenerative furnaces

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of rectangular checker bricks for regenerative furnaces.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1713. US ISO 5019-4:1988, Refractory bricks — Dimensions — Part 4: Dome bricks for electric arc furnace roofs

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of refractory bricks for use in the domes of electric arc furnace roofs. The dimensions of special bricks also used for the construction of these furnaces are given for informationly.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1714. US ISO 5019-5:1984, Refractory bricks — Dimensions — Part 5: Skewbacks

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of two skewbacks, one for use with bricks of a course

height 64 mm and one for use with bricks of a course height 76 mm.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1715. US ISO 5019-6:2005, Refractory bricks — Dimensions — Part 6: Basic bricks for oxygen steel-making converters

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of basic refractory bricks for use in oxygen steel-making converters.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1716. US ISO 5049-1:1994, Mobile equipment for continuous handling of bulk materials — Part 1: Rules for the design of steel structures

This Uganda Standard establishes rules for determining the loads, types and combinations of loads (main, additional and special loads) which must be taken into account when designing steel structures for mobile continuous bulk handling equipment. This part of US ISO 5049 is applicable to rail-mounted mobile equipment for continuous handling of bulk materials.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1717. US ISO 5320:1980, Solid wood parquet — Classification of fir and spruce strips

This Uganda Standard establishes the classification, by quality, of non-assembled solid fir and spruce parquet strips.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1718. US ISO 5323:1984, Solid wood parquet and raw parquet blocks – Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard establishes terms and definitions for the purpose of expressing as correctly as possible concepts relating to wood parquet flooring and to raw parquet blocks. The terms and definitions given in this standard are not restrictive.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1719. US ISO 5333:1978, Coniferous wood raw parquet blocks — Classification of fir and spruce parquet blocks

This Uganda Standard establishes the classification, quality, of raw parquet blocks of: - fir (Abies SP.), - spruce (Picea sp.), intended for the manufacture of strips for different types of parquet floorings.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1720. US ISO 5417:1986, Refractory bricks for use in rotary kilns — Dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies a range of dimensions of basic, fireclay and high alumina

refractory bricks for use in rotary kilns. It does not apply to special closure bricks for use in completing circles.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1721. US ISO 5151:1994, Non-ducted air conditioners and heat pumps — Testing and rating for performance

This Uganda Standard specifies the standard conditions on which the ratings of single-package and split-system non-ducted air conditioners employing air and water cooled condensers and heat. Pumps employing air-cooled condensers are based and the test methods to be applied for determination of the various ratings. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 5151:1994).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1722. US ISO 5171:2009, Gas welding equipment — Pressure gauges used in welding, cutting and allied processes

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for Bourdon-tube pressure gauges normally used with compressed gas systems at pressures up to 30 MPa (300 bar) in welding, cutting and allied processes. It also covers use for dissolved acetylene and for liquefied gases under pressure. It does not cover gauges for acetylene in acetylene-manufacturing plants.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1723. US ISO 5172:2006, Gas welding equipment — Blowpipes for gas welding, heating and cutting — Specifications and tests

This Uganda Standard specifies specifications and tests for blowpipes for gas welding, heating and cutting of metals. It applies to manual blowpipes for welding and heating with a nominal thermal power up to 32 000 kcal/h, and manual and machine cutting blowpipes with a cutting range up to 300 mm. This standard does not apply to air-aspirated blowpipes which are covered in US ISO 9012.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1724. US ISO 5175:1987, Equipment used in gas welding, cutting and allied processes — Safety devices for fuel gases and oxygen or compressed air — General specifications, requirements and tests

This Uganda Standard lays down the general specifications, requirements and tests of safety devices for fuel gases and oxygen or compressed air used downstream of cylinder or pipeline outlet regulators and of pipeline outlet valves, and upstream of blowpipes for welding, cutting and allied processes. It does not specify location and combination of these devices in the gas system.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1725. US ISO 5182:2008, Resistance welding — Materials for electrodes and ancillary equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of materials for resistance welding electrodes and ancillary equipment which are used for carrying current and transmitting force to the work.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1726. US ISO 5183-1:1998, Resistance welding equipment — Electrode adaptors, male taper 1:10 — Part 1: Conical fixing, taper 1:10

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and tolerances of resistance spot welding electrode adaptors where the fixing element for the cap is a male taper of 1:10 and for which the electrode taper fits in conformance with US ISO 1089.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1727. US ISO 5183-2:2000, Resistance welding equipment — Electrode adaptors, male taper 1:10 — Part 2: Parallel shank fixing for end-thrust electrodes

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and tolerances of resistance spot welding electrode adaptors where the fixing element for the cap is a male taper of 1:10 and a parallel shaft is used to fix the adaptor to the electrode holder in accordance with US ISO 8430-3.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1728. US ISO 5359:2008, Low-pressure hose assemblies for use with medical gases

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for low-pressure hose assemblies intended for use with the following medical gases: oxygen; nitrous oxide; medical air; helium; carbon dioxide; xenon; specified mixtures of the gases listed above; oxygen-enriched air; air for driving surgical tools; nitrogen for driving surgical tools; vacuum. It is intended in particular to ensure gas-specificity and to prevent cross-connection between systems conveying different gases. These hose assemblies are intended for use at maximum operating pressures of less than 1 400 kPa. This standard specifies the allocation of (NIST), (DISS), (SIS) connectors to medical gases and specifies the dimensions of non-interchangeable screw-threaded (NIST) connectors. This standard does not specify:

requirements for coaxial hoses used for the supply and disposal of air for driving surgical tools; and

requirements for electrical conductivity.

This standard does not specify the intended uses of hose assemblies.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1729. US ISO 5751-1:2010, Motorcycle tyres and rims (metric series) — Part 1: Design guides

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the design of, and specifies the designation and calculation of the dimensions for metric series motorcycle tyres. It is applicable to motorcycle tyres with a reduced height/width ratio (100 and lower) that can be fitted on cylindrical bead-seat or 5° tapered bead-seat rims.

It is also applicable to other concepts of tyre and rim, provided the appropriate rim/section ratios and coefficients are established for them.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1730. US ISO 5751-2:2010, Motorcycle tyres and rims (metric series) — Part 2: Tyre dimensions and load-carrying capacities

This Uganda Standard specifies the tyre size designation, dimensions and load-carrying capacities of metric series motorcycle tyres. It is applicable to such tyres with a height-to-width ratio of 100 % and below.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1731. US ISO 5751-3:2010, Motorcycle tyres and rims (metric series) — Part 3: Range of approved rim contours

This Uganda Standard specifies the approved rim contours for motorcycle rims on which metric series motorcycle tyres are mounted.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1732. US ISO 5771:2008, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for transferring anhydrous ammonia — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for rubber hoses used for transferring ammonia, in liquid or in gaseous form, at ambient temperatures from −40 °C up to and including +55 °C. It does not include specifications for end fittings, but is limited to the performance of the hoses and hose assemblies.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1733. US ISO 5772:1998, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for measured fuel dispensing — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three types of rubber hose and hose assembly used for measured fuel dispensing, including oxygenated fuels (up to a maximum of 15 % oxygenated compounds). The three types of hose are as follows: type 1: hoses with textile reinforcement suitable for reeling on a drum or hanging in bends;type 2: hoses with textile and helical wire reinforcement designed for torsional flexibility, suitable for coiling, reeling on a drum or hanging in bends; andtype 3: hoses with fine wire reinforcement designed for low dilation, suitable for reeling on a drum or hanging in bends.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1734. US ISO 5774:2006 Plastics hoses — Textile-reinforced types for compressed-air applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for four types of flexible thermoplastic hose, textile reinforced, for compressed-air applications in the temperature range from − 10 °C to + 60 °C. The four types are classified as light service for a maximum working pressure of 7 bar at 23 °C and 4,5 bar at 60 °C, medium service for a maximum working pressure of 10 bar at 23 °C and 6,5 bar at 60 °C, heavy service for a maximum working pressure of 16 bar at 23 °C

and 11 bar at 60 °C, and heavy service for use in mining for a maximum working pressure of 25 bar at 23 °C and 13 bar at 60 °C.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1735. US ISO 5775-1:2014, Bicycle tyres and rims — Part 1: Tyre designations and dimensions (Second edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the designations and dimensions for the following pneumatic bicycle tyres: "wired edge" tyres mounted on straight side or crotchet type rims;

"beaded edge" tyres mounted on hooked bead rims.

Tubular sew-up tyres and non-pneumatic tyres are not covered by this part of US ISO 5775. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 5775-1:1997, Bicycle tyres and rims — Part 1: Tyre designations and dimensions, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1736. US ISO 5775-2:1996, Bicycle tyres and rims — Part 2: Rims

This Uganda Standard specifies rim dimensions for bicycle tyres: it gives only those rim contour dimensions necessary for tyre mounting and to fit the tyre on the rim. US ISO 5775-1 covers designations and dimensions for tyres. US ISO 5775 covers straight side (SS) rims, hooked bead (HB) rims and crotchet type (C) rims.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1737. US ISO 5794-3:2011, Rubber compounding ingredients — Silica, precipitated, hydrated — Part 3: Evaluation procedures in a blend of solution styrene-butadiene rubber (S-SBR) and butadiene rubber (BR)

This Uganda Standard specifies the test formulation, equipment, procedure and test methods for determining the physical properties of precipitated hydrated silica in a compound based on a blend of solution styrene butadiene and butadiene rubber. The formulation can be regarded as a model compound for silica-based passenger car tyre treads.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1738. US ISO 5822:1988, Spot welding equipment — Taper plug gauges and taper ring gauges

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for taper plug and ring gauges used for the checking of type A, B and C tapers according to US ISO 1089.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1739. US ISO 5826:2014, Resistance welding equipment — Transformers — General specifications applicable to all transformers

This Uganda Standard gives specifications applicable to the following types of transformers for use in resistance welding equipment:single-phase transformers for a.c. welding, typically operating at 50 Hz or 60 Hz;single-phase transformers with connected rectifier for d.c. welding, typically operating at 50 Hz or 60 Hz;single-phase inverter

transformers with connected rectifier for d.c. welding, typically operating at 400 Hz to 2 kHz; andthree-phase transformers with connected rectifier for d.c. welding, typically operating at 50 Hz or 60 Hz.For the purposes of this standard, the term transformer can refer to the transformer alone or with connected rectifier (transformer-rectifier unit). This standard applies to transformers built to protection class I or II according to IEC 61140.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1740. US ISO 5828:2001, Resistance welding equipment — Secondary connecting cables with terminals connected to water-cooled lugs — Dimensions and characteristics

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and characteristics of secondary connecting cables which are aircooled over their length and with terminals connected to water-cooled lugs. The secondary connecting cables are used for connection between the secondary terminals of a welding transformer and the electrode holders.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1741. US ISO 6134:2005, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for saturated steam — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for two types of hoses and hose assemblies, low pressure with a maximum working pressure of 6 bar and high pressure with a maximum working pressure of 18 bar, made of rubber and hose fittings made of metal, designed to convey saturated steam and hot water condensate.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1742. US ISO 6103:2014, Bonded abrasive products — Permissible unbalances of grinding wheels as delivered — Static testing

This Uganda Standard specifies the maximum permissible values of unbalances for bonded abrasive wheels with an outside diameter $D \geq 125$ mm and maximum operating speed $vs \geq 16$ m/s, in the as-delivered condition. It also specifies the method for measuring the unbalance and the practical method for testing whether a grinding wheel is acceptable or not. This standard is applicable to bonded abrasive wheels in the as-delivered condition. This standard is not applicable to diamond, cubic boron nitride or natural stone grinding wheels, or centreless control wheels, lapping and disc wheels, ball wheels or glass grinding wheels.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1743. US ISO 6224:2011 Thermoplastics hoses, textile-reinforced, for general-purpose water applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for general-purpose textile-reinforced thermoplastics water-discharge hoses. Three types of hose are specified according to their operating duty requirements, i.e. their ambient and water temperature ranges: ambient temperatures: −10 °C to +60 °C; andwater temperature during operation: 0 °C to +60 °C.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1744. US ISO 6361-1:2011, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Sheets, strips and plates — Part 1: Technical conditions for inspection and delivery

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical conditions for inspection and delivery of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheets, strips and plates for general engineering applications. It applies to flat-rolled products with a thickness over 0.15 mm up to and including 400 mm. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 328-1:2001/EAS 202-1/ISO 6361-1, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheets, strips and plates — Part 1: Technical conditions for inspection and delivery, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1745. US ISO 6361-2:2014, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Sheets, strips and plates — Part 2: Mechanical properties

This Uganda Standard specifies the mechanical properties of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheets, strips, and plates for general engineering applications. It applies to flat-rolled products. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 328-2:2001/EAS 202-2/ISO 6361-2, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheets, strips and plates — Part 2: Mechanical properties, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

1746. US ISO 6361-3:2014, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Sheets, strips and plates — Part 3: Strips: Tolerances on shape and dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the tolerances on shape and dimensions for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy strip by cold-rolling for general engineering applications. It applies to products with thickness of over 0.15 mm up to, and including 16 mm. It does not apply to semi-finished rolled products in coiled form to be subjected to further rolling (reroll stock), or to special products such as those that are corrugated or embossed. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 328-3:2001/EAS 202-3/ISO 6361-3, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheets, strips and plates — Part 3: Strips — Tolerances on shape and dimensions, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1747. US ISO 6361-4:2014, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Sheets, strips and plates — Part 4: Sheets and plates: Tolerances on shape and dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the tolerances on shape and dimensions for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheet and plate by hot-rolling or cold-rolling for general engineering applications. It applies to products with a thickness over 0,15 mm up to and including 203 mm. It does not apply to semi-finished rolled products in coiled form to be subjected to further rolling (reroll stock) or to special products, such as those that are corrugated or embossed. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 328-4:2001/EAS 202-4/ISO 6361-4,*

Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheets, strips and plates — Part 4: Sheets and plates — Tolerances on shape and dimensions, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1748. US ISO 6361-5:2011, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Sheets, strips and plates — Part 5: Chemical composition

This Uganda Standard specifies the chemical composition of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1749. US ISO 6362-1:2012, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Extruded rods/ bars, tubes and profiles — Part 1: Technical conditions for inspection and delivery

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical conditions for inspection and delivery of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy rods/bars, tubes and profiles for general engineering applications.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

1750. US ISO 6362-2:2014, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Extruded rods/bars, tubes and profiles — Part 2: Mechanical properties

This Uganda Standard specifies the mechanical properties of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy extruded rods/bars, tubes, and profiles for general engineering applications. It applies to extruded products.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1751. US ISO 6362-3:2012, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Extruded rods/bars, tubes and profiles — Part 3: Extruded rectangular bars — Tolerances on shape and dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the tolerances on dimensions and shape of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy extruded rectangular bars, having thicknesses in the range from 2 mm up to 240 mm and widths in the range from 10 mm up to 600 mm. It applies to extruded rectangular bars.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1752. US ISO 6362-4:2012, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Extruded rods/bars, tubes and profiles — Part 4: Profiles — Tolerances on shape and dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the tolerances on dimensions and shape of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy extruded profiles with a cross-section contained within a circumscribing circle not greater than 800 mm. This part of US ISO 6362 applies to extruded profiles for general engineering applications only.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 30,000***

1753. US ISO 6362-5:2012, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Extruded rods/bars, tubes and profiles — Part 5: Round, square and hexagonal bars — Tolerances on shape and dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the tolerances on dimensions and shape of the following:
wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy extruded round bars, having diameters in the range from 8 mm up to 350 mm;
wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy extruded square and hexagonal bars, having widths across flats in the range from 10 mm up to 220 mm.
It applies to extruded round, square and hexagonal bars.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 30,000***

1754. US ISO 6362-6:2012, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Extruded rods/bars, tubes and profiles — Part 6: Round, square, rectangular and hexagonal tubes — Tolerances on shape and dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the tolerances on dimensions and shape of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy extruded round bars having diameters in the range from 8 mm up to 350 mm; and square and hexagonal bars having widths across flats in the range from 10 mm up to 220 mm. It applies to extruded round, square and hexagonal bars.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 30,000***

1755. US ISO 6362-7:2012, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Extruded rods/bars, tubes and profiles — Part 7: Chemical composition

This Uganda Standard specifies the chemical composition of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 30,000***

1756. US ISO 6425:1996, Divers' watches

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for divers' watches and for divers' watches for use in deep diving.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 45,000***

1757. US ISO 6443: 2005, Door leaves — Method for measurement of height, width, thickness, and squareness

This Uganda Standard specifies the method to be used to measure the dimensions of height, width and thickness, and defects of squareness of door leaves. It applies to all rectangular door leaves and the measurable parameters of doors of other shapes.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 45,000***

1758. US ISO 6444: 2005, Door leaves — Determination of the behavior under humidity variations in successive uniform climates.

This Uganda Standard describes the method which is to be used to test the behaviour under humidity variations of door leaves placed in successive uniform climates. This standard can be applied to all door leaves, (e.g. solid doors, hollow core doors, panelled doors and glazed doors), which are nominally flat and rigid, and which contain hygroscopic materials that might influence their behaviour during this test.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

1759. US ISO 6460-2:2014, Motorcycles — Measurement method for gaseous exhaust emissions and fuel consumption — Part 2: Test cycles and specific test conditions

This Uganda Standard defines test cycles for measurement for the gaseous exhaust emissions from motorcycles, as well as for determining the fuel consumption of motorcycles as defined in ISO 3833, equipped with a spark ignition engine (four-stroke engine, two-stroke engine, or rotary piston engine) or a compression ignition engine.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

1760. US ISO 6508-1:2016, Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test — Part 1: Test method

This Uganda Standard specifies the method for Rockwell regular and Rockwell superficial hardness tests for scales A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, 15N, 30N, 45N, 15T, 30T, and 45T for metallic materials and is applicable to stationary and portable hardness testing machines. For specific materials and/or products, other specific standards apply.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1761. US ISO 6605:2002, Hydraulic fluid power — Hoses and hose assemblies — Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies uniform test methods for evaluating the performance of hoses and hose assemblies (hoses and attached hose fittings) used in hydraulic fluid power systems. Specific tests and performance criteria for evaluating hoses and hose assemblies used in hydraulic applications are in accordance with the requirements of the respective product (hoses or hose fitting) specifications.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

1762. US ISO 6698:1989, Cycles — Screw threads used to assemble freewheels on bicycle hubs

This Uganda Standard specifies the thread profile and limits and tolerances for the screw threads used to assemble freewheels on bicycle hubs. It is based on the use of the ISO basic thread profile given in ISO 68; satisfactory interchangeability with the corresponding British Standard Cycle (B.S.C.) thread; this has required the use of an inch pitch (t.p.i.);the use of screw thread tolerance grades and tolerance positions given in ISO 965-l1; andthe use of gauges made to ISO 1502.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1763. US ISO 6699:1990, Cycles — Stern and handlebar bend — Assembly dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and tolerances to ensure secure assembly between the stem and the handlebar bend of a bicycle. It applies to bicycles intended for use on public roads, and on which the saddle can be adjusted to provide a saddle height of 635 mm or more. It does not apply to specialized types of bicycle such as tradesmen's delivery bicycles, tandems, toy bicycles and bicycles designed and equipped for use in sanctioned competitive events.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1764. US ISO 6742-1:2015, Cycles — Lighting and retroreflective devices — Part 1: Lighting and light signalling devices

This Uganda Standard is applicable to lighting devices used on cycles intended to be used on public roads and, especially, bicycles complying with US ISO 4210 and US ISO 8098. This part of US ISO 6742 specifies the functions, safety requirements, photometric performance and test methods of lighting and signalling devices that can be used on cycles.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1765. US ISO 6742-2:2015, Cycles — Lighting and retroreflective devices — Part 2: Retroreflective devices

This Uganda Standard is applicable to retro-reflective devices used on cycles intended to be used on public roads and, especially, bicycles complying with US ISO 4210 and US ISO 8098. This part of US ISO 6742 specifies photometric and physical requirements of retro-reflective devices.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1766. US ISO 6742-3:2015, Cycles — Lighting and retroreflective devices — Part 3: Installation and use of lighting and retro-reflective devices

This Uganda Standard is applicable to lighting and retro-reflective devices used on cycles intended to be used on public roads and, especially, bicycles complying with US ISO 4210 and US ISO 8098. This part of US ISO 6742 specifies the safety requirements and test methods of lighting and retro-reflective devices for fastening devices, control, (guidelines for maintenance), instructions for mounting and use.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1767. US ISO 6742-4:2015, Cycles — Lighting and retroreflective devices — Part 4: Lighting systems powered by the cycle's movement

This Uganda Standard is applicable to lighting systems used on cycles intended to be used on public roads and, especially, bicycles complying with US ISO 4210 and US ISO 8098. This part of US ISO 6742 specifies requirements and test methods for the performance of lighting systems powered by the cycle's movement. It applies to light devices complying with US ISO 6742-1. Lighting systems include lighting devices and power supplied by cycle's movement such as generator.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1768. US ISO 6742-5:2015, Cycles — Lighting and retroreflective devices

— Part 5: Lighting systems not powered by the cycle's movement

This Uganda Standard is applicable to lighting systems used on cycles intended to be used on public roads and, especially, bicycles complying with US ISO 4210 and US ISO 8098. This part of US ISO 6742 specifies requirements and test methods for the performance of lighting systems not powered by the cycle's movement. It applies to light devices complying with ISO 6742-1. Lighting systems include lighting devices and power not supplied by cycle's movement such as battery.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1769. US ISO 6801:1983, Rubber or plastics hoses — Determination of volumetric expansion

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the volumetric expansion of rubber or plastics hoses under hydrostatic pressure. This standard does not specify the dimensions of the test piece and the test pressures) as each of which will be specified in the appropriate specification.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1770. US ISO 6802:2005, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies with wire reinforcements — Hydraulic impulse test with flexing

This Uganda Standard describes a pressure impulse test with flexing for wire-reinforced rubber and plastics hydraulic hoses and hose assemblies. The test is applicable to high-pressure hydraulic hoses and hose assemblies, which are subject to pulsating pressure in service. This International Standard describes two methods of flexing the hose or hose assembly. The actual pressure impulse test is described in US ISO 6803.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1771. US ISO 6803:2008 Rubber or plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Hydraulic pressure impulse test without flexing

This Uganda Standard describes hose impulse testing, without flexing, of rubber or plastics hydraulic hose assemblies at both high and low impulse pressures. The high-pressure testing is carried out at pressures greater than 3 MPa and the low-pressure testing at pressures from 1,5 MPa to 3 MPa . The test procedure is applicable to hydraulic hose assemblies that are subject to pulsating pressures in service which are included in the product requirements.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1772. US ISO 6804:2009, Rubber and plastics inlet hoses and hose assemblies for washing-machines and dishwashers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three types of rubber or plastics inlet hoses and hose assemblies for washing-machines and dishwashers connected to the domestic water supply at a pressure not exceeding 1 MPa (10 bar).It is applicable to the following types of hose:Type 1: rubber hoses for unheated water supply (maximum temperature 70 °C).Type 2: rubber hoses for heated water supply (maximum temperature 90 °C).Type 3: plastics hoses

for unheated water supply (maximum temperature 60 °C).

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1773. US ISO 6807:2003, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for rotary drilling and vibration applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for textile- and steel-reinforced rubber hoses and hose assemblies for use with water-based and/or oil-based muds, up to a maximum temperature of 82 °C, which are pumped at high pressure in large volumes in rotary drilling service and which, when tested in accordance with ISO 2977, have a minimum aniline point of 66 °C. This standard applies to hoses which are suitable for use at ambient temperatures between − 20 °C and + 52 °C, unless changed by a supplementary requirement on request of the purchaser, and are resistant to ageing and tropical conditions. This standard does not apply to hoses which are intended for use with gases.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1774. US ISO 6814:2009, Machinery for forestry — Mobile and self-propelled machinery— Terms, definitions and classification

This Uganda Standard defines terms corresponding to, and gives guidance for the classification of mobile and self-propelled machinery used in forestry and related operations. Both the definitions and the classification have been determined according to the end use of the machines as intended by the manufacturer. The terms and definitions do not cover all possible forestry and related operations or machinery, nor do they describe specific machines, but are given as an aid to nomenclature. This standard is applicable to machines designed for use in forestry for site preparation, planting, harvesting, processing, and the transport of wood and wood fibre. It is not applicable to machines designed to be used exclusively in sawmills or wood yards, to on-highway transport vehicles, or to aerial vehicles.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1775. US ISO 6892-1:2016, Metallic materials — Tensile testing — Part 1: Method of test at room temperature

This Uganda Standard specifies the method for tensile testing of metallic materials and defines the mechanical properties which can be determined at room temperature. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 266:2000/EAS 189 Steel — Tensile testing (metallic materials- tensile testing at ambient temperatures, which is been reissued).*

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 95,000

1776. US ISO 6929:2013, Steel products — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines terms for steel products according to their stage of manufacture, shape and dimensions, and appearance**.**

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

1777. US ISO 7165:2009 Firefighting — Portable fire extinguishers — Performance and construction

This Uganda Standard specifies the principal requirements intended to ensure the safety, reliability and performance of portable fire extinguishers. It is applicable to a fully charged extinguisher having a maximum mass of 20 kg. Subject to local acceptance, application to extinguishers having a total mass of up to 25 kg when fully charged is permitted.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1778. US ISO 7170:2005, Furniture — Storage units — Determination of strength and durability

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for determining the strength and durability of storage units that are fully assembled and ready for use, including their movable and non-movable parts.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1779. US ISO 7171:1988, Furniture — Storage units — Determination of stability

This Uganda Standard describes methods for determining the stability of free-standing storage furniture, including cupboards, cabinets and bookshelves that are fully assembled and ready for use. The tests are not applicable to wall-mounted or other vise built-in units.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1780. US ISO 7172:1988, Furniture — Tables — Determination of stability

This Uganda Standard describes methods for determining the stability of all kinds of tables, except tables permanently attached to the structure of the building. The test results are only valid for the article tested. When the test results are intended to be applied to other similar articles, the test specimen should be representative of the production model. In the case of designs not catered for in the test procedures, the test should be carried out as far as possible as described, and a list made of the deviations from the test procedure.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1781. US ISO 7173:1989, Furniture — Chairs and stools — Determination of strength and durability

This Uganda Standard describes test methods for determining the strength and durability of all types of chairs, easy chairs and stools. Additional tests may be required for certain types of chairs and for chairs for specific fields of use. Such test methods will be described in future Ugandan Standards.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1782. US ISO 7174-1:1988, Furniture — Chairs — Determination of stability — Part 1: Upright chairs and stools

This Uganda Standard describes methods for determining the stability of all types of upright chairs, stools and pouffes. It does not apply to settees and other multiple seating, nor to reclining chairs when they are reclined, chairs with tilting mechanisms when they are tilted, nor to swiveling or rocking chairs. The methods are, however, applicable to

testing chairs with reclining, tilting and adjustable back-angle mechanisms when these are used as upright chairs.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1783. US ISO 7174-2:1992, Furniture — Chairs — Determination of stability — Part 2: Chairs with tilting or reclining mechanisms when fully reclined, and rocking chairs

This Uganda Standard describes methods for determining the rearward stability of chairs with tilting, reclining and adjustable back angle mechanisms when they are fully tilted or reclined, and of rocking chairs. Forward and sideward stability of these chairs and of upright chairs is determined by methods described in US ISO 7174-1. This standard describes test methods only for the rearward stability of chairs when fully tilted or reclined, and should not be considered as an alternative test for upright chairs.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1784. US ISO 7175-1:1997, Children's cots and folding cots for domestic use — Part 1: Safety requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements relating to the safety of children's cots and folding cots for domestic use. It is applicable to cots and folding cots with an internal length of between 900 mm and 1 400 mm. It does not cover rocking and swinging cots.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1785. US ISO 7175-2:1997, Children's cots and folding cots for domestic use — Part 2: Test method

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods that assess the safety of children's cots and folding cots for domestic use. It is applicable to cots and folding cots with an internal length between 900 mm and 1 400 mm that are designed to prevent the child from climbing out. It does not cover rocking and swinging cots. The tests are designed to be applied to a cot that is fully assembled and ready for use.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1786. US ISO 7176-1:2014, Wheelchairs —Part 1:Determination of static stability

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for determining the static stability of wheelchairs. It is applicable to manual and electrically powered wheelchairs, including scooters, with a maximum speed not greater than 15 km/h, intended to provide indoor and/or outdoor mobility for one disabled person whose mass is within the range represented by US ISO 7176-11.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

1787. US ISO 7176-2:2017, Wheelchairs — Part 2: Determination of dynamic stability of electrically powered wheelchairs (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for determining the dynamic stability of electrically powered wheelchairs. This document is applicable to electrically powered wheelchairs, including scooters,

with a maximum nominal speed not exceeding 15 km/h, intended to carry one person. This document is not applicable to manual wheelchairs with add-on power kits used for, or to assist, propulsion. (The standard cancels and replaces US ISO 9221-2:1992, US ISO 7176-2:2001, Wheelchairs — Part 2: Determination of dynamic stability of electric wheelchairs).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

1788. US ISO 7176-3:2012, Wheelchairs —Part 3: Determination of effectiveness of brakes

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the measurement of the effectiveness of brakes of manual wheelchairs and electrically powered wheelchairs, including scooters, intended to carry one person, with a maximum speed not exceeding 15 km/h. It also specifies disclosure requirements for the manufacturer.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1789. US ISO 7176-5:2008, Wheelchairs — Part 5: Determination of dimensions, mass and manoeuvring space

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of wheelchair dimensions and mass. This includes specific methods for the determination of outside dimensions when the wheelchair is occupied by a reference occupant and the required manoeuvring space needed for wheelchair manoeuvres commonly carried out in daily life.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 100,000

1790. US ISO 7176-6:2018, Wheelchairs — Part 6: Determination of maximum speed of electrically powered wheelchairs (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for determining the maximum speed of electrically powered wheelchairs, including scooters, intended to carry one person with a maximum nominal speed not exceeding 15 km/h (4,167 m/s) on a level surface. (The standard cancels and replaces US ISO 7176-6:2001, Wheelchairs — Part 6: Determination of maximum speed, acceleration and deceleration of electric wheelchairs).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1791. US ISO 7176-7:1998, Wheelchairs — Part 7: Measurement of seating and wheel dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for measuring the seating and wheel dimensions of wheelchairs. It is applicable to wheelchairs and vehicles intended to provide indoor and outdoor mobility at speed up to 15 km/h for people with disabilities whose mass does not exceed 120 kg. It does not apply to wheelchairs with a seat width of less than 212 mm. This part of US ISO 7176 does not specify nominal seating and wheel dimensions for wheelchairs.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

1792. US ISO 7176-8:2014, Wheelchairs — Part 8: Requirements and test methods for static, impact and fatigue strengths

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for static, impact, and fatigue strength of wheelchairs including scooters. It specifies the test methods for determining whether the requirements have been met. It also specifies requirements for disclosure of the test results.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

1793. US ISO 7176-9:2009, Wheelchairs — Part 9:Climatic tests for electric wheelchairs

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods to determine the effects of rain, dust, condensation and the effects of changes of temperature on the basic functioning of electrically powered wheelchairs, including scooters, intended to carry one person, with a maximum speed not exceeding 15 km/h. This part of US ISO 7176 does not include requirements for resistance to corrosion.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1794. US ISO 7176-11:2012, Wheelchairs — Part 11:Test dummies

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for test dummies of any mass greater than or equal to 25 kg, to be used in the evaluation of wheelchairs. This part of US ISO 7176 provides formulae that specify the location of the overall centre of mass of test dummies, the masses of the segments that comprise the test dummies and the locations of pivots that connect the segments.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1795. US IS0 7176-13:1989, Wheelchairs — Part 13: Determination of coefficient of friction of test surfaces

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the coefficient of friction of a test surface that has a rough texture, such as unfinished concrete. In the event that the test method is used for smooth or polished surfaces, care should be exercised that the coefficient of friction is measured as being constant over the whole area of the test surface.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1796. US ISO 7176-15:1996, Wheelchairs — Part 15: Requirements for information disclosure, documentation and labelling

This Uganda Standard specifies the information, documentation and labelling to be supplied with a wheelchair or provided in the presale specification sheets by the manufacturer.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

1797. US 7176-16:2012, Wheelchairs — Part 16: Resistance to ignition of postural support devices

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods to assess the resistance to ignition by match flame equivalent of all postural support devices that are supplied to be part of a wheelchair or its seating system.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1798. US 7176-19, 2008, Wheelchairs — Part 19: Wheeled mobility devices for use as seats in motor vehicles

This Uganda Standard applies to all manual and powered wheelchairs, including scooters, which, in addition to their primary function as wheeled mobility devices, are also likely to be used as forward-facing seats in motor vehicles by children and adults with a body mass equal to or greater than 22 kg.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

1799. US 7176-22:2014, Wheelchairs — Part 22: Set-up procedures

This Uganda Standard specifies a set-up procedure to be used as a part of the preparation of adjustable wheelchairs for testing. This procedure takes the manufacturer's instructions into account. This part of US ISO 7176 is applicable to manual wheelchairs and electric wheelchairs (including scooters) intended to provide indoor and/or outdoor mobility.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1800. US 7176-26:2007, Wheelchairs — Part 26: Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard specifies a vocabulary consisting of terms and definitions used in the field of manual and electrically powered wheelchairs (including scooters) and associated seating systems. This part of US ISO 7176 includes, but is not limited to, the preferred terms used in two or more ISO standards of the ISO 7176, ISO 10542, and ISO 16840 series, but does not include terms considered to be adequately defined in everyday English.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

1801. US 7176-28:2012, Wheelchairs — Part 28: Requirements and test methods for stairclimbing devices

This Uganda Standard is applicable to stair-climbing chairs and stair-climbing wheelchair carriers where the stair-climbing device climbs backwards up the stairs, with the occupant facing downstairs, and climbs forwards down the stairs with the occupant also facing downstairs.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 100,000

1802. US ISO 7212:1986, Enclosures for protection against ionizing radiation — Lead shielding units for 50 mm and 100 mm thick walls

This Uganda Standard specifies the properties of the various lead units used in the construction of shielded enclosures for protection against ionizing radiation. The units dealt with are basic units: bricks, posts; functional units: aperture bricks, windows, sphere units, plugs and reducing units. Only one and two chevron bricks are standardized in this standard. The 50 mm and 100 mm shielding units are dealt with separately in order to simplify general reference.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1803. US ISO 7233:2006, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Determination of resistance to vacuum

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for determining the resistance to vacuum of hoses and hose assemblies manufactured from plastic or rubber. Applicable dimensions of hoses for each method are as follows:method A — for hoses of nominal bore up to and including 80 mm;method B — for hoses of nominal bore greater than 80 mm; andmethod C — for hoses of all dimensions.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1804. US ISO 7240-1:2005, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 1: General and definitions

This Uganda Standard provides a set of general guidelines and definitions to be used in describing the fire detection and alarm system equipment, tests and requirements in the other parts of US ISO 7240.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1805. US ISO 7240-2:2003, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 2: Control and indicating equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for control and indicating equipment (c.i.e.) for use in fire detection and fire alarm systems installed in buildings.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1806. US ISO 7240-3:2010, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 3: Audible alarm devices

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, test methods and performance criteria for audible alarm devices intended to signal an audible warning of fire between a detection and alarm system and the occupants of a building. It is intended to cover only those devices which derive their operating power by means of a physical electrical connection to an external source such as a fire alarm system. This part of US ISO 7240 is also intended to cover audible alarm devices capable of giving voice messages by the application of specific requirements, tests and performance criteria. This standard specifies fire alarm audible alarm devices for two types of application environment, type A for indoor use and type B for outdoor use. This part of US ISO 7240 is not intended to cover: loudspeaker-type devices primarily intended for emitting emergency voice messages that are generated from an external audio source; and supervisory audible alarm devices, e.g. within the control and indicating equipment.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1807. US ISO 7240-4:2003, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 4: Power supply equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for power supply equipment (p.s.e.) for use in fire detection and alarm systems installed in buildings. It is not necessarily applicable to power supply equipment with special

characteristics, developed for particular applications, which could require further tests.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1808. US ISO 7240-5:2012, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 5: Point-type heat detectors

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for point-type heat detectors for use in fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings (see US ISO 7240-1). For other types of heat detector or for detectors intended for use in other environments, this standard should only be used for guidance. This standard is not applicable to heat detectors with special characteristics and developed for specific risks.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1809. US ISO 7240-6:2011, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 6: Carbon monoxide fire detectors using electro-chemical cells

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for point fire detectors using electro-chemical cells that operate using carbon-monoxide detection principles for use in fire detection and alarm systems installed in buildings (see US ISO 7240-1). For the testing of other types of CO fire detectors working on different principles, this standard can be used only for guidance. Fire detectors with special characteristics and developed for specific risks are not covered by this standard.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1810. US ISO 7240-7:2011, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 7: Point-type smoke detectors using scattered light, transmitted light or ionization

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for point-type smoke detectors that operate using scattered light, transmitted light or ionization, for use in fire detection and alarm systems installed in buildings (see US ISO 7240-1). This standard also covers point smoke detectors that incorporate more than one smoke sensor operating on these principles. Additional requirements and test methods for such detectors are given in Annex N. For the testing of other types of smoke detectors, or smoke detectors working on different principles, this standard can be used only for guidance. Smoke detectors with special characteristics, developed for specific risks, are not covered.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1811. US ISO 7240-8:2007, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 8: Carbon monoxide fire detectors using an electro-chemical cell in combination with a heat sensor

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for point multi-sensor fire detectors that incorporate an electrochemical cell for sensing carbon monoxide (CO) in combination with one or more heat sensors, for use in fire detection and alarm systems installed in buildings (see US ISO 7240-1). For the testing of

other types of CO multi-sensor fire detectors, or CO and heat multi-sensor fire detectors working on different principles, this standard can be used for guidance. CO and heat multi-sensor fire detectors with special characteristics and developed for specific risks are not covered by this standard.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1812. US ISO 7240-10:2012, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 10: Point-type flame detectors

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for point-type, resettable flame detectors that operate using radiation from a flame for use in fire detection systems installed in buildings. This standard is not applicable to flame detectors with special characteristics, developed for specific risks.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1813. US ISO 7240-11:2011, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 11: Manual call points

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements; test methods and performance criteria for manual call points in fire detection and alarm systems in and around buildings (see US ISO 7240-1). It takes into account indoor and outdoor conditions, the appearance and operation of the manual call points for type A “direct operation” and type B “indirect operation”, and covers those which are simple mechanical switches, those which are fitted with simple electronic components (e.g. resistors, diodes) and those which contain active electronic components and which work with the control and indicating equipment for signalling and identifying, for example, an address or location. This standard does not cover manual call points for special applications, for example manual call points that are intrinsically safe or for use in hazardous conditions, if such applications require additional or other requirements or tests than those given in this standard.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1814. US ISO 7240-12:2006, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 12: Line type smoke detectors using a transmitted optical beam

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for line-type smoke detectors for use in fire detection systems installed in buildings. The detectors consist of at least a transmitter and a receiver and can include reflector(s), for the detection of smoke by the attenuation and/or changes in attenuation of an optical beam. This standard does not coverline-type smoke detectors designed to operate with separations between opposed components of less than 1 m; line-type smoke detectors whose optical path length is defined or adjusted by an integral mechanical connection; andline-type smoke detectors with special characteristics, which cannot be assessed by the test methods in this standard.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1815. US ISO 7240-13:2005, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 13: Compatibility assessment of system components

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for compatibility and connectability assessment of system components that either comply with the requirements of US ISO 7240 or with a manufacturer's specification where there is standard. This standard includes only system requirements when these are necessary for compatibility assessment. This standard also specifies requirements for the integrity of the fire detection and fire alarm system when connected to other systems. This standard does not specify the manner in which the system is designed, installed and used in any particular application. This standard is applicable to systems where the components are connected to control-and-indicating equipment (c.i.e.) and where the components are interconnected by electrical wires. For fire detection and fire alarm systems using other means of interconnection (for example optical fibre or radio frequency links), this standard may be used as guidance.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1816. US ISO 7240-14:2013, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 14: Design, installation, commissioning and service of fire detection and fire alarm systems in and around buildings

This Uganda Standard specifies the design, installation, commissioning, and service requirements for a fire detection and alarm system (FDAS) (see US ISO 7240-1, Figure 1), which is primarily intended to provide early detection of fire and notification within one or more specified indoor or outdoor areas for the protection of lives. The FDAS includes automatic detection of a fire and manual initiation of a fire alarm, with audible and visual warning to people within the detection area. This standard also specifies requirements for FDAS capable of providing signals to audible warning systems in accordance with US ISO 7240-19, to initiate the operation of ancillary technical services, such as fixed fire extinguishing systems, and to other precautions and actions. The protection of property is outside the scope of this standard. However, the requirements specified herein may be used as recommendations for property protection.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1817. US ISO 7240-15:2004, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 15: Multisensor fire detectors

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for point-type resettable multisensor fire detectors for use in fire detection systems installed in buildings, incorporating in one mechanical enclosure at least one smoke sensor and at least one other sensor which responds to heat, and in which the signal(s) of the smoke sensor(s) is (are) combined with the signal(s) of the heat sensor(s).

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1818. US ISO 7240-16:2007, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 16: Sound system control and indicating equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, test methods and performance criteria for sound system control and indicating equipment (s.s.c.i.e.) for use in buildings and structures as part of a sound system for

emergency purposes (s.s.e.p.) (see in US ISO 7240-1). The s.s.c.i.e. is primarily intended to broadcast information for the protection of lives within one or more specified areas in an emergency, to effect a rapid and orderly mobilization of occupants in an indoor or outdoor area. This includes systems using loudspeakers to broadcast voice announcements for emergency purposes, alert signals complying with ISO 7731, and evacuate signals complying with ISO 8201. The overall requirements of an s.s.e.p., especially concerning audibility and intelligibility, are contained within ISO 7240-19. In addition to ensuring compliance with this standard, the manufacturer should also consider the requirements of ISO 7240-19, national regulations, codes and standards that affect the s.s.c.i.e. design and usability. For example, some regulations require certain optional functions to be available on all s.s.c.i.e. installed within the jurisdiction. The use of the equipment for normal sound reinforcement and distribution systems purposes under nonhazardous circumstances is not excluded. This standard can also be used for the assessment of similar control and indicating equipment for use in systems where the warning-signal broadcast does not include a voice message. This standard does not apply to systems using only sounders or bells.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1819. US ISO 7240-17:2009, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 17: Short-circuit isolators

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for short-circuit isolators, for use in fire detection and alarm systems for buildings; see US ISO 7240-1. Means of isolation or protection incorporated within control and indicating equipment in US ISO 7240-1, are not covered by this standard.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1820. US ISO 7240-18:2009, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 18: Input/output devices

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for input/output devices connected to a transmission path of a fire detection and alarm system used to receive and/or transmit signals to or from the transmission path, necessary for the operation of the fire detection and fire alarm system and/or fire protection system. An input/output device can be a physically separate device or its function can be integrated into another device, in which case this standard can be used to assess this function. An input/output device can include signal amplifiers and signal transfer in separate enclosures, in which case the requirements of this standard shall apply. Control and indicating equipment and ancillary control and indicating equipment (e.g. repeater panels and fire brigade panels) are not covered by this standard.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1821. US ISO 7240-19:2007, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 19: Design, installation, commissioning and service of sound systems for emergency purposes

This Uganda Standard specifies the design, installation, commissioning and service requirements for a sound system for emergency purposes (s.s.e.p.;

see US ISO 7240-1), which is primarily intended to broadcast information for the protection of lives within one or more specified indoor or outdoor areas during an emergency. The s.s.e.p. is intended to initiate a rapid and orderly mobilization of occupants in an emergency by including systems using loudspeakers to broadcast voice announcements for emergency purposes, alert signals complying with ISO 7731 (where applicable) and evacuation signals complying with ISO 8201. In some cases, sound systems are used in preference to sounders or bells in order to broadcast a range of coded warnings that is difficult to communicate with sounders or bells. The use of the s.s.e.p. for normal sound reinforcement and distribution systems purposes under non-hazardous circumstances is not excluded. When used for non-emergency purposes, the zoning of the loudspeakers can differ from the zones used for emergency purposes. This standard does not apply to sound systems that use bells or sounders.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1822. US ISO 7240-20:2010, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 20: Aspirating smoke detectors

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, test methods and performance criteria for aspirating smoke detectors for use in fire detection and alarm systems installed in buildings. Aspirating smoke detectors developed for the protection of specific risks that incorporate special characteristics (including additional features or enhanced functionality for which this standard does not define a test or assessment method) are also covered by this standard. The performance requirements for any special characteristics are beyond the scope of this standard.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

1823. US ISO 7240-21:2005, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 21: Routing equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of test, and performance criteria for fire-alarm routing (transmitting) equipment (see US ISO 7240-1) and for fault (trouble) warning routing equipment (see US ISO 7240-1) for use in fire detection and fire alarm systems installed in buildings.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 55,000

1824. US ISO 7240-22:2007, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 22: Smoke-detection equipment for ducts

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for smoke-detection equipment for ducts (s.d.e.d.) for use in fire-detection and fire alarm systems installed in buildings (see US ISO 7240-1). The s.d.e.d. samples the air from a duct and detects smoke in the sample.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

1825. US ISO 7240-23:2013, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 23: Visual alarm devices

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, test methods and performance criteria for visual alarm

devices in a fixed installation intended to signal a visual warning of a fire between a fire detection and alarm system and occupants in and around buildings. This standard specifies visual alarm devices for three types of application environment. It is only applicable to pulsing or flashing visual alarm devices, for example xenon beacons or rotating beacons. It is not applicable to devices giving continuous light output. This standard is not intended to cover visual indicators, for example, on detectors or on the control and indicating equipment.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

1826. US ISO 7240-24:2010, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 24: Sound-system loudspeakers

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for loudspeakers intended to broadcast a warning of fire between a fire detection and alarm system and the occupants of a building (see US ISO 7240-1). This standard specifies loudspeakers for two types of application environment: type A, generally for indoor use, and type B, generally for outdoor use. This standard does not cover loudspeakers for special applications, for example loudspeakers for use in hazardous applications, if such applications require additional or other requirements or tests other than those given in this standard. This standard is not intended to cover addressable loudspeakers or loudspeakers with active components.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1827. US ISO 7240-25:2010, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 25: Components using radio transmission paths

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for components used in fire detection and alarm systems, installed in and around buildings, which use radio-frequency (r.f.) transmission paths. It specifies requirements for the assessment of conformance of the components to the requirements of this standard. Where components work together and this requires knowledge of the system design, this standard also specifies requirements for the system. When the fire detection and alarm system uses wired and r.f. transmission paths, the relevant parts of US ISO 7240 apply together with this part of US ISO 7240. Requirements relevant to wire transmission paths are superseded or modified by those included in this standard. This standard does not restrict the intended use of radio spectrum, e.g. frequency, power output of devices; the allowed maximum number of the components using r.f. transmission paths within the fire detection and alarm system or one wire transmission path and/or r.f. transmission path; andthe allowed maximum number of the components affected by loss of one wire transmission path and/or r.f. transmission path.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

1828. US ISO 7240-27:2009, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 27: Point-type fire detectors using a scattered-light, transmitted-light or ionization smoke sensor, an

electrochemical-cell carbon-monoxide sensor and a heat sensor

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for multi-sensor point-type fire detectors that incorporate an optical or ionization smoke sensor, an electro-chemical cell for sensing carbon monoxide (CO) and, optionally, one or more heat sensors, for use in fire detection and alarm systems installed in buildings (see US ISO 7240-1). For the testing of other types of fire detectors using smoke, CO and, optionally, heat sensors working on different principles, this standard can be used only for guidance. Fire detectors using smoke, CO and, optionally, heat sensors which have special characteristics and which have been developed for specific risks are not covered by this standard.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1829. US ISO 7240-28:2009, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 28: Fire protection control equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of test and performance criteria for fire protection control equipment (f.p.c.e.) (see ISO 7240-1) connected to automatic fire protection equipment (a.f.p.e.) (see ISO 7240-1) installed in buildings. The f.p.c.e. receives signals from control and indicating equipment (see ISO 7240-1), sends control signals to, and indicates the condition of, the a.f.p.e. The control signals are used to initiate automatic fire protection equipment, such as pumps associated with fire suppression systems, control doors, dampers, fans and the like.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1830. US ISO 7286:1986, Graphical symbols for resistance welding equipment

This Uganda Standard covers graphical symbols which are placed on resistance welding equipment, e.g. indicators and operator's controls, in order to instruct the persons handling the equipment as to its use and operation.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1831. US ISO 7289:2010, Gas welding equipment — Quick-action couplings with shut-off valves for welding, cutting and allied processes

This Uganda Standard defines the specifications and the type tests for quick-action couplings with shutoff valves. It applies to quick-action couplings used between the regulator and the torch in equipment for gas welding, cutting and allied processes. This standard applies to cases where these couplings are used with hoses in accordance with US ISO 3821 or threaded unions in accordance with ISO 3253.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1832. US ISO 7291:2010, Gas welding equipment — Pressure regulators for manifold systems used in welding, cutting and allied processes up to 30 MPa (300 bar)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for pressure regulators in manifold systems used in welding, cutting, and allied processes for:

- compressed gases up to 30 MPa (300 bar);
- dissolved acetylene;
- liquefied petroleum gases (LPG);
- methylacetylene-propadiene-mixtures (MPS);
- carbon dioxide (CO_2).

It is not applicable to pressure regulators fitted directly to the gas cylinders, as defined in US ISO 2503.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1833. US ISO 7295:1988: Tyre valves for aircraft — Interchangeability dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the basic dimensional requirements for interchangeability of tyre valve core with the tyre valve stem and to permit assembly of the cap and ground inflation connection of the Source of compressed air or nitrogen supply to the tyre. Functional requirements of the valve core or valve cap are not covered by this standard.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1834. US ISO 7326:2006, Rubber and plastics hoses — Assessment of ozone resistance under static conditions

This Uganda Standard specifies five methods for determining the ozone resistance of the outer covers of hoses:method 1, for bore sizes up to and including 25 mm, carried out on the hose itself;method 2, for bore sizes greater than 25 mm, carried out on a test piece from the hose wall;method 3, for bore sizes greater than 25 mm, carried out on a test piece from the cover;method 4, for all bore sizes, carried out on the hose itself; andmethod 5, for all bore sizes, carried out on hoses that are expandable, for example textile-reinforced hose.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

1835. US ISO 7369:2004, Pipework — Metal hoses and hose assemblies — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines current terms concerning metal hoses, metal hose assemblies and component parts. This standard applies to:stripwound metal hoses and hose assemblies; andcorrugated metal hoses and hose assemblies.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

1836. US ISO 7396-1:2007, Medical gas pipeline systems — Part 1: Pipeline systems for compressed medical gases and vacuum

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for design, installation, function, performance, documentation, testing and commissioning of pipeline systems for compressed medical gases, gases for driving surgical tools and vacuum in healthcare facilities to ensure continuous delivery of the correct gas and the provision of vacuum from the pipeline system. It includes requirements for supply systems, pipeline distribution systems, control systems, monitoring and alarm systems and non-

interchangeability between components of different gas systems.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1837. US ISO 7396-2:2007 Medical gas pipeline systems — Part 2: Anaesthetic gas scavenging disposal systems

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the design, installation, function, performance, documentation, testing and commissioning of anaesthetic gas scavenging disposal systems to ensure patient safety and to minimize exposure of the operator and other persons to anaesthetic gases and vapours. It includes requirements for the power device, pipeline system, performance, non-interchangeability between key components and avoidance of cross connections between anaesthetic gas scavenging (AGS) disposal systems and medical gas and vacuum pipeline systems.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1838. US ISO 7438:2016, Metallic materials — Bend test

This Uganda standard specifies a method for determining the ability of metallic materials to undergo plastic deformation in bending. This standard applies to test pieces taken from metallic products, as specified in the relevant product standard. It is not applicable to certain materials or products, for example tubes in full section or welded joints, for which other standards exist.

This standard was Published on 2019-03-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1839. US ISO 7539-1:2012, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 1: General guidance on testing procedures

This Uganda Standard describes the general considerations that apply when designing and conducting tests to assess susceptibility of metals to stress corrosion. This standard also gives some general guidance on the selection of test methods.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

1840. US ISO 7458:2004, Glass containers — Internal pressure resistance — Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies two test methods for the determination of the internal pressure resistance of glass containers, Method A by application of uniform internal pressure for a predetermined period and Method B by application of internal pressure increasing at a predetermined constant rate.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

1841. US ISO 7459:2004, Glass containers — Thermal shock resistance and thermal shock endurance — Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for determining the thermal shock resistance and thermal shock endurance of glass containers. This standard does not apply to the determination of properties of laboratory glassware.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1842. US ISO 7539-2:1989, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 2: Preparation and use of bent-beam specimens

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for designing, preparing and using bent-beam test specimens for investigating the susceptibility of a metal to stress corrosion.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

1843. US ISO 7539-3:1989, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 3: Preparation and use of U-bend specimens

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for designing, preparing and using U-bend test specimens for investigating the susceptibility of a metal to stress corrosion. The term "metal" as used in this standard includes alloys. U-bend specimens may be used to test a variety of product forms.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1844. US ISO 7539-4:1989, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 4: Preparation and use of uniaxially loaded tension specimens

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for designing, preparing and using uniaxially loaded tension test specimens for investigating the susceptibility of a metal to stress corrosion. The term "metal" as used in this standard includes alloys. Tension test specimens are adaptable for testing a wide variety of product forms, including plate, rod, wire, sheet and tubes, as well as parts joined by welding, riveting, or other methods. Notched specimens may also be used. Uniaxially loaded tensile specimens may be stressed quantitatively with equipment for application of either a constant load, a constant strain or an increasing load or strain.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1845. US ISO 7539-5:1989, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 5: Preparation and use of C-ring specimens

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for designing, preparing, stressing, exposing and inspecting C-ring test specimens for investigating the susceptibility of a metal to stress corrosion. Analysis of the state and distribution of stress in the C-ring is presented.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1846. US ISO 7539-6:2011, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 6: Preparation and use of pre-cracked specimens for tests under constant load or constant displacement

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for designing, preparing and using pre-cracked specimens for investigating susceptibility to stress corrosion. It gives recommendations for the design, preparation and use of pre-cracked specimens for investigating susceptibility to stress corrosion.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1847. US ISO 7539-7:2005,Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 7: Method for slow strain rate testing

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for conducting slow strain rate tests for investigating susceptibility of a metal to stress corrosion cracking, including hydrogen-induced failure.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1848. US ISO 7539-8:2000, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 8: Preparation and use of specimens to evaluate weldments

This Uganda Standard covers the procedures available for stress corrosion testing of welded specimens and examines the additional factors which must be taken into account when conducting tests on welded specimens. In particular this standard gives recommendations for the choice of specimens and test procedures to determine the resistance of a metal to stress corrosion when it is welded.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1849. US ISO 7539-9:2003, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 9: Preparation and use of pre-cracked specimens for tests under rising load or rising displacement

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for designing, preparing and using pre-cracked specimens for investigating the susceptibility of metal to stress corrosion cracking by means of tests conducted under rising load or rising displacement. Tests conducted under constant load or constant displacement are dealt with in US ISO 7539-6.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1850. US ISO 7539-10:2013, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing —Part 10: Reverse U-bend method

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for designing, preparing and using reversed U-bend (RUB) test specimens for investigating the susceptibility of the metal to stress corrosion cracking.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1851. US ISO 7539-11:2013, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 11: Guidelines for testing the resistance of metals and alloys to hydrogen embrittlement and hydrogen-assisted cracking

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the key features that should be accounted for in designing and conducting tests to evaluate the resistance of a metal or its alloy to hydrogen embrittlement and hydrogen-assisted cracking.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1852. US ISO 7662:1988, Rubber and plastics hoses — Determination of abrasion of lining

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the abrasion of a hose lining when a certain amount of specified grit is passed through the hose. The method is applicable to rubber and plastics hoses with an internal bore of 20 to 50 mm used for grit blasting, shot blasting and similar operations. The method may be used for comparison of the abrasion resistance of different types of hose, but not for specification of maximum abrasion in a hose standard. Comparison should be made on the same type and size of hose. Results from tests carried out with different types of grit should not be compared.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1853. US ISO 7751:1991, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Ratios of proof and burst pressure to maximum working pressure

This Uganda Standard specifies ratios of proof pressure and minimum burst pressure to design working pressure for various categories of hose service. The methods and procedures to perform the proof and burst tests are specified in US ISO 1402.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1854. US ISO 7802:2013, Metallic materials — Wire — Wrapping test

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the ability of metallic wire of diameter or thickness 0,1 mm to 10 mm inclusive, to undergo plastic deformation during wrapping.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

1855. US ISO/IEC 7810:2019, Identification cards — Physical characteristics

This Uganda Standard describes the characteristics for identification cards and the use of such cards for international interchange. This document specifies the physical characteristics of identification cards including card materials, construction, characteristics and dimensions for four sizes of cards. ISO/IEC 10373-1 and ISO/IEC 24789-2 specify the test procedures used to check cards against the parameters specified in this document. This document specifies the requirements for cards and card interface devices used for identification. It takes into consideration both human and machine aspects and states minimum requirements. It is the purpose of this document to provide criteria for the performance of cards. No consideration is given within this document to the amount of use, if any, experienced by the card prior to test.

This standard was adopted on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000/=

1856. US ISO/IEC 7812-1:2017, Identification cards — Identification of issuers —Part 1:Numbering system

This Uganda Standard specifies a numbering system for the identification of the card issuers, the format of the issuer identification number (IIN) and the primary account number (PAN).

This standard was adopted on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000/=

1857. US ISO/IEC 7812-2 2017, Identification cards — Identification of issuers — Part 2: Application and registration procedures

This Uganda Standard specifies the application and registration procedures for Issuer Identification Numbers (IINs) issued in accordance with ISO/IEC 7812-1.

This standard was adopted on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000/=

1858. US ISO/IEC 7816-2:2007, Identification cards — Integrated circuit cards — Part 2: Cards with contacts — Dimensions and location of the contacts

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and locations for each of the contacts on an integrated circuit card of an ID-1 card type. It also provides information on the way to identify which standards define the use of the contacts. This part of ISO/IEC US 7816 is to be used in conjunction with ISO/IEC 7816-1.

This standard was adopted on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000/=

1859. US ISO/IEC 7816-3:2006, Identification cards — Integrated circuit cards — Part 3: Cards with contacts — Electrical interface and transmission protocols

This Uganda Standard specifies the power and signal structures, and information exchange between an integrated circuit card and an interface device such as a terminal. It also covers signal rates, voltage levels, current values, parity convention, operating procedure, transmission mechanisms and communication with the card. It does not cover information and instruction content, such as identification of issuers and users, services and limits, security features, journaling and instruction definitions.

This standard was adopted on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000/=

1860. US ISO/IEC 7816-4:2020, Identification cards — Integrated circuit cards — Part 4: Organization, security and commands for interchange

This Uganda Standard is intended to be used in any sector of activity. It specifies contents of command-response pairs exchanged at the interface, means of retrieval of data elements and data objects in the card, structures and contents of historical bytes to describe operating characteristics of the card, structures for applications and data in the card, as seen at the interface when processing commands, access methods to files and data in the card, a security architecture defining access rights to files and data in the card, means and mechanisms for identifying and addressing applications in the card, methods for secure messaging, and access methods to the algorithms processed by the card. It does not describe these algorithms. It does not cover the internal implementation within the card or the outside world. This document is independent from the physical interface technology. It applies to cards accessed by one or more of the following methods: contacts, close coupling and radio frequency. If the card supports simultaneous use of more than one physical interface, the relationship between what happens on different

physical interfaces is out of the scope of this document.

This standard was adopted on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000/=

1861. US ISO/IEC 7816-5:2004, Identification cards — Integrated circuit cards — Part 5: Registration of application providers

This Uganda Standard specifies a registration procedure for application providers, and establishes the authorities and procedures to ensure and optimize the reliability of this registration.

This standard was adopted on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000/=

1862. US ISO/IEC 7816-7:1999, Identification cards — Integrated circuit(s) cards with contacts — Part 7: Interindustry commands for Structured Card Query Language (SCQL)

This Uganda Standard specifies the concept of a SCQL database (SCQL = Structured Card Query Language based on SQL, see ISO 9075) and the related interindustry enhanced commands.

This standard was adopted on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000/=

1863. US ISO/IEC 7816-9:2017, Identification cards — Integrated circuit cards — Part 9: Commands for card management

This Uganda Standard specifies interindustry commands for card, file and other structure management, i.e. data object and security object. These commands cover the entire life cycle of the card and therefore some commands are used before the card has been issued to the cardholder or after the card has expired. For details on record life cycle status, refer to ISO/IEC 7816-4. It is not applicable to the internal implementation within the card and/or the outside world.

This standard was adopted on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000/=

1864. US ISO/IEC 7816-10:1999, Identification cards — Integrated circuit(s) cards with contacts — Part 10: Electronic signals and answer to reset for synchronous cards

This Uganda Standard specifies the power, signal structures, and the structure for the answer to reset between an integrated circuit(s) card with synchronous transmission and an interface device such as a terminal. The specifications in ISO/IEC 7816-3 apply where appropriate, unless otherwise stated here. It also covers signal rates, operating conditions, and communication with the integrated circuit(s) card. This part of ISO/IEC 7816 specifies two types of synchronous cards: type 1 and type 2.

This standard was adopted on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000/=

1865. US ISO/IEC 7816-13: 2007, Identification cards — Integrated circuit cards — Part 13: Commands for application management in a multi-application environment

This Uganda Standard specifies commands for application management in a multi-application environment. These commands cover the entire life cycle of applications in a multi-application integrated circuit card, and the commands can be used before and after the card is issued to the cardholder. This part of ISO/IEC 7816 does not cover the implementation within the card and/or the outside world.

This standard was adopted on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000/=

1866. US ISO/IEC 7816-1:2011, Identification cards — Integrated circuit cards — Part 1: Cards with contacts — Physical characteristics

This Uganda Standard specifies the physical characteristics of integrated circuit cards with contacts. It applies to identification cards of the ID-1 card type, which can include embossing and/or a magnetic stripe and/or tactile identifier mark as specified in US ISO/IEC 7811.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1867. US ISO 7867-1:2005, Tyres and rims (metric series) for agricultural tractors and machines — Part 1: Tyre designation, dimensions and marking, and tyre/rim coordination

This Uganda Standard establishes the size designation, the dimensional calculation and the markings of the metric series of tyres primarily intended for use on agricultural tractors and machines. Tyre and rim coordination is also given. It applies to bias-belted, diagonal and radial tyres mounted an 5° tapered rims, as specified in US ISO 4251-3. This part of US ISO 7867 also applies to different concepts and types of tyres and rims; in this case, however, appropriate rim/section ratios K_1 and coefficients K_2, a and b will be established and added. Dimensions of existing rims are specified in US ISO 4251-3.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1868. US ISO 7867-2:2005, Tyres and rims (metric series) for agricultural tractors and machines — Part 2: Service description and load ratings

This Uganda Standard establishes the service description, the tyre load ratings in basic and special applications, and reference inflation pressure increments for the metric series of tyres primarily intended for agricultural tractors and machines.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1869. US ISO 7931: 1985, Insulation taps and bushes for resistance welding equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and requirements for insulated taps and bushes in the secondary circuit for resistance welding equipment, especially for use in back-ups according to ISO 5827.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1870. US ISO 7989-1:2006, Steel wire and wire products — Non-ferrous metallic coatings on steel wire — Part 1: General principles

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the coating mass per unit area, for other properties and also for testing of non-ferrous metallic coatings on steel wire products, of circular or other cross-section.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1871. US ISO 7989-2:2021, Steel wire and wire products — Non-ferrous metallic coatings on steel wire — Part 2: Zinc or zinc-alloy coating (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the coating mass per unit area, for other properties and also for testing of zinc or zinc-alloy coatings on steel wire and steel wire products of circular or other section. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 7989-2:2007, Steel wire and wire products — Non-ferrous metallic coatings on steel wire — Part 2: Zinc or zinc-alloy coating).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1872. US ISO 8028:1999, Rubber and/or plastics hoses and hose assemblies for airless paint spraying — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for four types, differentiated by burst pressure and temperature of use, of elastomeric hose and hose assembly for use in airless paint spraying.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1873. US ISO 8029:2007, Plastics hose — General-purpose collapsible water hose, textile reinforced — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for four types of textile-reinforced thermoplastics collapsible water hoses for general applications for use in the temperature range of −10 °C to +55 °C. Such hoses are classified into four types, as follows:low pressure, designed for a maximum working pressure of up to 4,0 bar at 23 °C and up to 2,0 bar at 55 °C;medium pressure, for a maximum working pressure of up to 7,0 bar at 23 °C and up to 3,6 bar at 55 °C;high pressure, for a maximum working pressure of up to 10,0 bar at 23 °C and up to 5,1 bar at 55 °C; andextra-high pressure, for a maximum working pressure of up to 15,5 bar at 23 °C and up to 7,9 bar at 55 °C.This standard does not apply to products used for fire-fighting or the conveyance of drinking water.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1874. US ISO 8030:1995, Rubber and plastics hoses — Method of test for flammability

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for assessing the flammability of hoses, except for hoses intended for use with petroleum fuels for combustion engines. The method is restricted to hoses of sizes up to and including nominal bore 50.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1875. US ISO 8031:2009, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Determination of electrical resistance and conductivity

This Uganda Standard specifies electrical test methods for rubber and plastics hoses, tubing and hose assemblies to determine the resistance of conductive, antistatic and non-conductive hoses and the electrical continuity or discontinuity between metal end fittings.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1876. US ISO 8033:2006, Rubber and plastics hoses — Determination of adhesion between components

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of the adhesion between lining and reinforcement, between cover and reinforcement, between reinforcement layers, between cover and outer lamination (thin layer of material outside the cover for protection) and between lining and inner lamination (thin layer of material inside the lining to reduce permeation of fluid into the lining). It covers all bore sizes and the following types of hose construction:

- woven textile fabric;
- braided textile fabric;
- knitted textile fabric;
- circular-woven textile fabric;
- textile spiral;
- textile cord;
- wire braid;
- wire spiral; and

hoses containing a supporting helix.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1877. US ISO 8041:2005, Human response to vibration — Measuring instrumentation

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance specifications and tolerance limits for instruments designed to measure vibration values, for the purpose of assessing human response to vibration. It includes requirements for pattern evaluation, periodic verification and *in-situ* checks, and the specification of vibration calibrators for *in-situ* checks. Vibration instruments specified in this standard can be single instruments, combinations of instrumentation or computer-based acquisition and analysis systems.

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1878. US ISO 8066-2:2001, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies for automotive air conditioning — Specification — Part 2: Refrigerant 134

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for rubber or thermoplastic hoses and hose assemblies used for circulating liquid and gaseous R134a (tetrafluoroethane) in the air-conditioning systems of automobiles. The hoses and hose assemblies are designed in such a way as to restrict losses of refrigerant and contamination of the system. The operational temperature range is 40 °C to +125 °C.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1879. US ISO 8090:1990, Cycles — Terminology

This Uganda Standard defines the terminology of cycles in English and French. lt also specifies the symbols to designate bicycle main dimensions.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1880. US ISO 8098:2014, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles for young children

This Uganda Standard specifies safety and performance requirements and test methods for the design, assembly and testing of fully assembled bicycles and sub-assemblies for young children.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

1881. US ISO 8106:2004, Glass containers — Determination of capacity by gravimetric method — Test method

This Uganda Standard specifies a gravimetric method for determining the capacity of glass containers and their compliance with specification limits.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1882. US ISO 8113:2004, Glass containers — Resistance to vertical load — Test method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of the resistance of glass containers to external force in the direction of the vertical axis.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

1883. US ISO 8191-1:1987, Furniture — Assessment of the ignitability of upholstered furniture — Part 1: Ignition source: smouldering cigarette

This Uganda Standard lays down a method of test to assess the ignitability of material combinations, such as covers and fillings used in upholstered seating when subjected to a smouldering cigarette as an ignition source. The tests measure only the ignitability of a combination of materials used in upholstered seating and not the ignitability of a particular finished item of furniture incorporating these materials. They give an indication of, but cannot guarantee, the ignition behaviour of the finished item of furniture.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1884. US ISO 8191-2:1988, Furniture — Assessment of ignitability of upholstered furniture — Part 2: Ignition source: match-flame equivalent

This Uganda Standard lays down a test method to assess the ignitability of material combinations, such as covers and fillings used in upholstered seating, when subjected to a small flame as an ignition source. The tests measure only the ignitability of a combination of materials used in upholstered seating and not the ignitability of a particular finished item of furniture incorporating these materials. They give an indication of, but cannot guarantee, the ignition behaviour of the finished item of furniture.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1885. US ISO 8207:1996, Gas welding equipment — Specification for hose assemblies for equipment for welding, cutting and allied processes

This Uganda Standard specifies performance and test requirements of hose assemblies using rubber hose, if supplied in assembled condition for equipment for gas welding, cutting and allied processes. This standard is not applicable to hose assemblies upstream of the regulators.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1886. US ISO 8269:1985, Doorsets — Static loading test

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of testing the behaviour of doorsets under static loading. It applies to doorsets with one pivoting leaf, without fixed parts other than the door frame itself, and for which special requirements against static loading apply, for example requirements relating to burglar resistance. The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1887. US ISO 8271: 2005, Door leaves — Determination of resistance to hard body impact

This Uganda Standard applies to all door leaves. It specifies the method to be used to determine the damage caused to a door leaf by the impact of a hard body. Such impacts that might reasonably be expected from contact with small objects or parts of larger objects such as corners on furniture or footwear can produce local surface failures affecting both strength and appearance. The kind of damage caused by impact can vary with the material used in the door construction.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1888. US ISO 8272:1986, Doorsets — Air permeability test

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the air permeability of the doorsets to be fitted in exterior walls and supplied in the form of completely assembled and finished units. It applies to all doorsets, made of any materials, in the normal operating conditions for which they are designed and installed according to the manufacturer recommendations as in a finished building, bearing in mind the condition of test as defined. It does not apply to joints between the doorsets and surrounding components and material.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1889. US ISO 8273: 1985, Door leaves — Standard atmospheres for testing the performance of the doors and doorsets placed between different climates

This Uganda Standard specifies standard atmospheres to be used when various performance tests are carried out on doors and doorsets that may be exposed to different climates on each side.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1890. US ISO 8274: 2005, Windows and doors — Resistance to repeated opening and closing — Test method

This Uganda Standard specifies the method to be used to determine the mechanical durability of doorsets and the opening parts of the windows after defined number of operating cycles. It applies, whatever their construction materials and operating system, to any window or any door in the form of complete assemblies in normal operating conditions. The parts concern in the testing are the frames, the opening elements (including any secondary elements) and all essential hardware, including the operating devices. It does not include any additional fasteners such as pegstays or cabin hooks, nor any independently installed restrictor. In this standard, it is assumed that the operating cycles impart movement to ancillary items such as hinges, stays, balances and other mechanism.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1891. US ISO 8308:2006, Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Determination of transmission of liquids through hose and tubing walls

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of transmission of liquids through hose and tubing walls. Both methods are applicable to rubber and plastics hose and tubing, and comprise:method A, for all hose sizes and constructions: a practical comparative test, simulating working conditions; andmethod B, for hose and tubing up to internal diameter.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1892. US ISO 8330:2007, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in the hose industry. The terms are listed alphabetically in English. When a term has one or more synonyms, the synonymous term(s) follow the preferred term and are also listed in alphabetical order. Deprecated synonymous terms are indicated by “(deprecated)”. The expression "SEE" is used to refer to another term (not always a synonym) which contains information related to the term preceding the expression.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1893. US ISO 8331:2007, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Guidelines for selection, storage, use and maintenance

This Uganda Standard sets out recommendations designed to maintain rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies, prior to use, in a condition as close as possible to the condition they were in when they were received and to obtain the expected service life.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1894. US ISO 8430-1:2016, Resistance spot welding — Electrode holders — Part 1: Taper fixing 1:10 (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and tolerances of resistance spot welding electrode holders (type A) without offset and with the facility for cable clamping, and where a male taper 1:10 is

used to fix the holder directly to the welding cylinder in multiple spot welding equipment. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 8430-1:1988, Resistance spot welding — Electrode holders — Part 1: Taper fixing 1:10).*

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1895. US ISO 8430-2:1988, Resistance spot welding — Electrode holders — Part 2: Morse taper fixing

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and tolerances of resistance spot welding electrode holders (type 9) without offset and with a facility for cable clamping, and where a male Morse taper is used to fix the holder directly to the welding cylinder in multiple spot welding equipment.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1896. US ISO 8430-3:1988, Resistance spot welding — Electrode holders — Part 3: Parallel shank fixing for end thrust

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and tolerances of resistance spot welding electrode holders (type C) without offset and with a facility for cable clamping, and where a clamp is used to fix the holder directly to the welding cylinder in multiple spot welding equipment.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1897. US ISO 8439:1990, Forms design — Basic layout

This Uganda Standard specifies overall sizes, image areas, their division and data fields for forms intended for use within administration, commerce and industry.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1898. US ISO 8442-1:1997, Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware — Part 1: Requirements for cutlery for the preparation of food

This Uganda Standard specifies material and performance requirements and test methods for metal cutlery and related implements intended for use in the preparation of food. Two grades of cutlery are specified:

a normal grade with corrosion resistant blades or prongs capable of withstanding dishwasher cleaning procedures;

a special grade with corrosion resistant blades capable of withstanding dishwasher cleaning procedures and sterilization processes.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1899. US ISO 8442-2:1997, Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware — Part 2: Requirements for stainless steel and silver-plated cutlery

This Uganda Standard specifies material, performance requirements and test methods for table cutlery (knives, forks, spoons, carving sets, ladles, children's cutlery and other serving pieces). This

standard is applicable to stainless steel cutlery and to silver-plated nickel silver, or silver-plated stainless steel, cutlery. It does not cover cutlery made wholly of precious metals, aluminium, nonstainless steel or that made entirely of nickel silver, nor does it cover gold-plated or chromium-plated cutlery.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1900. US ISO 8442-3:1997, Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware — Part 3: Requirements for silver-plated table and decorative hollowware

This Uganda Standard specifies material, performance requirements and test methods for silver-plated table and decorative holloware made principally from metals, and intended for use at or upon the dining table. Composition limits are specified for the basic metals for fabrication of the holloware prior to silver-plating. This standard applies to decorative items such as vases and trophies and includes such items as jugs, dishes, tea- and coffee-pots, trays and tureens, candlesticks, wine-coolers. Requirements are specified for brass, copper, nickel-silver, pewter and stainless steel holloware with a silver-plated coating and for silver-plated cast attachments thereto. The thickness levels of silver coatings are specified as first, second and third class, these deposits can also be protected by lacquer. The standard does not apply to holloware made entirely of precious metals, brass, nickel-silver, pewter, stainless steel or that made from ceramics or glass.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1901. US ISO 8442-4:1998, Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware — Part 4: Requirements for gold-plated cutlery

This Uganda Standard specifies the following requirements for gold plated cutlery:

performance requirements for table cutlery (for example, knives, forks, spoons, carving sets, ladles, and other serving pieces);

composition limits for base metals for cutlery;

tests for resistance to permanent deformation , firmness of handle attachment, hardness of blades, resistance to corrosion and the thickness and adhesion of gold coatings;

three minimum thicknesses of gold plating: a first class, a second class, and a third class.

This standard specifies the method of defining gold deposits for each and every item and also test methods. This standard does not apply to table cutlery which has only small areas of gold plate as inlays in non-gold plated decoration.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1902. US ISO 8442-5:2004, Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware — Part 5: Specification for sharpness and edge retention test of cutlery

This Uganda Standard specifies the sharpness and edge retention of knives which are produced for professional and domestic use in the preparation of food of all kinds, specifically those knives intended

for hand use. Powered blade instruments of any kind are excluded.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1903. US ISO 8442-6:2000, Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware — Part 6: Lightly silver-plated table holloware protected by lacquer

This Uganda Standard specifies material and performance requirements for table holloware and cast attachments, made from metals which are lightly silver-plated and protected by lacquer. This standard is applicable to such items as jugs, dishes, wine coolers, tea- and coffee-pots, trays and tureens. Requirements are specified for brass, copper, bronze, nickel-silver, pewter and stainless steel holloware with a light silver-plating and a lacquered coating. The standard does not cover holloware made entirely of precious metals, brass, nickel-silver, stainless steel or made from ceramics or glass or non-stainless steel or zinc-based die cast. Composition limits are specified for the basic metals for fabrication of the holloware prior to silver-plating and lacquering. The standard does not include requirements for design, size or any other characteristics which are matters of personal choice or which can be readily assessed by the purchaser at the point of sale.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1904. US ISO 8442-7:2000, Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware — Part 7: Requirements for table cutlery made of silver, other precious metals and their alloys

This Uganda Standard specifies material and performance requirements for table cutlery made of silver, other precious metals and their alloys (knives with stainless steel blades, forks, spoons, carving sets, ladles and other pieces). It does not include requirements for design, size, type of finish, blade flexibility, or similar characteristics which are matters of personal choice or which can be readily assessed by the purchaser at the point of sale. No sampling provisions are included in this standard, the requirements specified are applicable for each and every item produced.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1905. US ISO 8442-8:2000, Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware — Part 8: Requirements for table cutlery made of silver table and decorative holloware

This Uganda Standard specifies material, performance and marking requirements for silver table and decorative holloware, intended for use at or upon the dining table. This standard extends to decorative items such as vases and candlesticks and includes such items as jugs, dishes, tea- and coffee-pots, trays and tureens and wine-coolers.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1906. US ISO 8442-9:2018, Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table

holloware — Part 9: Requirements for ceramic knives

This Uganda Standard specifies material and performance requirements and test method of ceramic blades of knives intended for use in the preparation of food.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1907. US ISO 8486-1:1996, Bonded abrasives — Determination and designation of grain size distribution — Parts 1: Macrogrits F4 to F220.

This Uganda Standard sets forth a method for determining or checking the size distribution of macrogrits from F4 to F220 in fused aluminium oxide and silicon carbide. It specifies the grit designation for the testing of those grits used in the manufacture of bonded abrasive products and general industrial applications and those removed from bonded products.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1908. US ISO 8486-2:2007, Bonded abrasives — Determination and designation of grain size distribution — Parts 2: Microgrits F230 to F2000

This Uganda Standard sets forth a method for determining or checking the size distribution of microgrits F230 to F2000 in fused aluminium oxide and silicon carbide. It specifies the grit designation for the testing of those grits used in the manufacture of bonded abrasive products and general industrial applications and those removed from bonded products, as well as loose grits used in polishing.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1909. US ISO 8488:1986, Cycles — Screw threads used to assemble head fittings on bicycle forks

This Uganda Standard specifies details of the screw threads used to assemble head races and locknuts, i.e. fittings, on bicycle fork steering columns.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1910. US ISO 8528-1:2018, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 1: Application, ratings and performance (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines various classifications for the application, rating and performance of generating sets consisting of a Reciprocating Internal Combustion (RIC) engine, Alternating Current (a.c.) generator and any associated controlgear, switchgear and auxiliary equipment. It applies to a.c. generating sets driven by RIC engines for land and marine use, excluding generating sets used on aircraft or to propel land vehicles and locomotives.(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 8528-1: 2005, *Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 1: Application, ratings and performance* which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1911. US ISO 8528-2:2018, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 2: Engines (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the principal characteristics of Reciprocating Internal Combustion (RIC) engines when used for alternating current (a.c.) generating set applications. It applies to RIC engines for a.c. generating sets for land and marine use, excluding generating sets used on aircraft or to propel land vehicles and locomotives. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 8528-2:2005, *Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 2: Engines*, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1912. US ISO 8528-3:2020, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 3: Alternating current generators for generating sets (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the principal characteristics of alternating current (a.c.) generators under the control of their excitation control system when used for reciprocating internal combustion (RIC) engine driven generating set applications and supplements the requirements given in US IEC 60034-1. It covers the use of such a.c. generators for land and marine applications, excluding generating sets used on aircraft or to propel land vehicles and locomotives. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 8528-3:2005, *Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 3: Alternating current generators for generating sets*, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1913. US ISO 8528-4:2005, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 4: Control gear and switchgear

This Uganda Standard specifies the criteria for control gear and switchgear for generating sets with reciprocating internal combustion engines. It applies to Alternating Current (a.c.) generating sets driven by Reciprocating Internal Combustion (RIC) engines for land and marine use excluding generating sets used on aircraft or to propel land vehicles and locomotives. For some specific applications (e.g. essential hospital supplies and high-rise buildings), supplementary requirements may be necessary. The provisions of this part of US ISO 8528 should be regarded as a basis for establishing any supplementary requirements. For generating sets driven by other prime movers (e.g. steam engines), this part of US ISO 8528 should be regarded as a basis for establishing these requirements.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1914. US ISO 8528-5:2018, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 5: Generating sets (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies design and performance criteria arising out of the combination of a reciprocating internal combustion (RIC) engine and an alternating current (a.c.) generator when operating as a unit. This unit can run paralleling or not to the grid. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 8528-5:2013, *Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 5: Generating sets*, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

1915. US ISO 8528-6:2005, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 6: Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods to be used for characterizing an entire generating set. It applies to alternating current (a.c.) generating sets driven by reciprocating internal combustion (RIC) engines for land and marine use, excluding generating sets used on aircraft or to propel land vehicles and locomotives. For some specific applications (e.g. essential hospital supplies, high-rise buildings) supplementary requirements may be necessary. The provisions of this part of ISO 8528 are intended as a basis for establishing any supplementary requirements. For a.c. generating sets driven by other reciprocating type prime movers (e.g. steam engines), this part of US ISO 8528 is intended as a basis for establishing these requirements.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1916. US ISO 8528-7:2017, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 7: Technical declarations for specification and design (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and parameters for the specification and design of a reciprocating internal combustion (RIC) engine driven generating set, with reference to the definitions given in US ISO 8528-1 to US ISO 8528-6. It applies to alternating current (a.c.) generating sets driven by RIC engines for land and marine use, excluding generating sets used on aircraft or to propel land vehicles and locomotives. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 8528-7:1994, *Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 7: Technical declarations for specification and design*, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1917. US ISO 8528-8:2016, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 8: Requirements and tests for low-power generating sets

This Uganda Standard defines design requirements, minimum performances and type tests for low-power generating sets driven by reciprocating internal combustion engines for land and marine use (domestic, recreational and industrial application), excluding generating sets used on aircraft. It concerns mainly low-power generating sets driven by

reciprocating internal combustion engines for the generation of single or multiphase alternating current or direct current up to 500 V. The generating sets are standard manufactured sets. In this part of US ISO 8528, "low-power" is taken to mean rated power of a magnitude up to approximately 10 kW/50 Hz, 12 kW/60 Hz. Low-power generating sets, for the purpose of this standard, are determined by the following special features:

the users normally are laymen (for further details, see 3.1);

the complete generating set is usually transportable or mobile;

the electrical output is connected by means of plugs, sockets and screwed terminal except for extra low voltages;

the generating set is ready for use without any additional installation work by the user.

Generating sets for special applications or of higher rated power conforming to the above special features may, by agreement between manufacturer and customer, be tested in accordance with this part of ISO 8528. If supplementary stipulations are required for certain applications, this is to be done taking this part of ISO 8528 as a basis. This part of US ISO 8528 deals with the special requirements of design and test which are observed in addition to the definitions and requirements laid down in US ISO 8528-1, US ISO 8528-2, US ISO 8528-3, US ISO 8528-4, US ISO 8528-5 and US ISO 8528-6, where applicable. This part of US ISO 8528 does not deal with safety requirements in order to protect the user from dangers which are laid down in US ISO 8528-13.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1918. US ISO 8528-9:2017, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 9: Measurement and evaluation of mechanical vibrations (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard describes a procedure for measuring and evaluating the external mechanical vibration behaviour of generating sets at the measuring points stated in this document. It applies to RIC engine driven a.c. generating sets for fixed and mobile installations with rigid and/or resilient mountings. It is applicable for land and marine use, excluding generating sets used on aircraft or those used to propel land vehicles and locomotives. .(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 8528-9:1995, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 9: Measurement and evaluation of mechanical vibrations, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1919. US ISO 8528-10:1998, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 10: Measurement of airborne noise by the enveloping surface method

This Uganda Standard defines measurement methods for the determination of airborne noise emitted by reciprocating internal combustion engine driven generating sets in such a way that the total of relevant noise emissions, e.g. exhaust and cooling system noise, together with all other sources of engine noise, are evaluated on a similar basis to yield comparable results. However, when the exhaust and cooling

systems are ducted to a remote site their noise contribution is not to be included in this part of US ISO 8528. The essential noise emission characteristic value is the sound power level.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1920. US ISO 8528-12:1997, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 12: Emergency power supply to safety services

This Uganda Standard applies to generating sets driven by reciprocating internal-combustion (RIC) engines for emergency power supply to safety services. It applies, for example, to safety equipment in hospitals, high-rise buildings, public gathering places etc. This part of US ISO 8528 establishes the special requirements for the performance, design and maintenance of power generators used in the applications referred to above and taking into account the provisions of US ISO 8528-1 to US ISO 8528-6 and US ISO 8528-10.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1921. US ISO 8528-13:2016, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 13: Safety

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety requirements for reciprocating internal combustion (RIC) engine driven generating sets up to 1 000 V consisting of an RIC engine, an alternating current (AC) generator including the additional equipment required for operating, e.g. controlgear, switchgear, auxiliary equipment. It is applicable to generating sets for land and marine use (domestic, recreational and industrial application). It is not applicable to generating sets used on board of seagoing vessels and mobile offshore units as well as on aircraft or to propel road vehicles and locomotives. The special requirements needed to cover operation in potentially explosive atmospheres are not covered in this part of US ISO 8528. The hazards relevant to RIC engine driven generating sets are identified in Annex A. This part of US ISO 8528 deals with the special requirements of test and safety design which should be observed in addition to the definitions and requirements in US ISO 8528-1, US ISO 8528-2, US ISO 8528-3, US ISO 8528-4, US ISO 8528-5 and US ISO 8528-6, where applicable. It specifies safety requirements in order to protect the user from danger.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1922. US ISO 8601:2004, Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times

This Uganda Standard is applicable whenever representation of dates in the Gregorian calendar, times in the 24-hour timekeeping system, time intervals and recurring time intervals or of the formats of these representations are included in information interchange.

It includes;

calendar dates expressed in terms of calendar year, calendar month and calendar day of the month;

ordinal dates expressed in terms of calendar year and calendar day of the year;

week dates expressed in terms of calendar year, calendar week number and calendar day of the week;

local time based upon the 24-hour timekeeping system;
Coordinated Universal Time of day;
local time and the difference from Coordinated Universal Time;
combination of date and time of day;
time intervals;
recurring time intervals.
This standard does not cover dates and times where words are used in the representation and dates and times where characters are not used in the representation. This standard does not assign any particular meaning or interpretation to any data element that uses representations in accordance with this standard. Such meaning will be determined by the context of the application.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1923. US ISO 8720:1991, Passenger cars — Specifications for mechanical jacks

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements to ensure the safety in use of original equipment mechanical jacks supplied with passenger cars (as defined in ISO 3833), in changing wheels and putting on chains.

This standard was Published on 2019-03-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1924. US ISO 8965:2013, Logging industry — Technology — Terms and definitions

This Uganda Standard defines terms relating to technological operations in the logging industry.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1925. US ISO 9008:1991, Glass bottles — Verticality — Test method

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determination of the verticality of glass bottles. NOTE Deviation from the vertical axis may cause difficulties on fast-filling lines. This test method determines not only the deviation of the whole body from the vertical, but also the combined effect of various deformations which may also be present, e.g. the deviation of the neck from vertical, offset finish and ovality of the finish (ring).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

1926. US ISO 9009:1991, Glass containers — Height and non-parallelism of finish with reference to container base — Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for determining the height and the non-parallelism of finish with reference to the container base of glass containers.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

1927. US ISO 9012:2008, Gas welding equipment — Air-aspirated hand blowpipes — Specifications and tests

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for air-aspirated hand blowpipes. This standard applies to blowpipes for brazing, soldering, heating, fusion and other allied thermal processes, which use a fuel gas and aspirated air (injector-type blowpipes), and are intended for manual use. This International Standard is applicable to:air-aspirated

hand blowpipes which are fed with a fuel gas in the gaseous phase, at a controlled pressure by a regulator, through a gas supply hose;air-aspirated hand blowpipes which are fed with a liquefied fuel gas in the gaseous phase at the container pressure, through a gas supply hose; andso-called liquid-phase blowpipes which are fed with a fuel gas in the liquid phase, and where thermal evaporation takes place within the blowpipe. It does not apply to blowpipes in which the fuel gas leaves the injector in the liquid phase, or to so-called "cartridge" blowpipes where the gas supply is fixed directly onto the blowpipe and possibly constitutes the shank.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1928. US ISO/IEC 9075-2: 2011, Information technology — Database languages — SQL — Part 2: Foundation (SQL/Foundation)

This Uganda Standard defines the data structures and basic operations on SQL-data. It provides functional capabilities for creating, accessing, maintaining, controlling, and protecting SQL-data.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

1929. US ISO/IEC 9075-11:2011, Information Technology — Database Language — SQL — Part 11: Information and Definition Schemas (SQL/Schemata)

This Uganda Standard specifies an Information Schema and a Definition Schema that describes:
the structure and integrity constraints of SQL-data.
the security and authorization specifications relating to SQL-data.
the features and subfeatures of ISO/IEC 9075, and the support that each of these has in an SQL-implementation.
the SQL-implementation information and sizing items of US ISO/IEC 9075 and the values supported by an SQL-implementation.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

1930. US ISO/IEC 9075-14:2011, Information technology — Database languages — SQL — Part 14: XML-Related Specifications (SQL/XML)

This Uganda Standard defines ways in which Database Language SQL can be used in conjunction with XML.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

1931. US ISO 9090:1989, Gas tightness of equipment for gas welding and allied processes

This Uganda Standard specifies the maximum external leakage rates which are acceptable for equipment used for welding, cutting and allied processes. It applies to individual components which are used in the gas supply to a blowpipe from the connecting point of the hose (outlet of the cylinder valve or connecting point to a gas supply plant). It does not apply to gas supply plants.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1932. US ISO 9096:2017, Stationary source emissions — Manual

determination of mass concentration of particulate matter

This Uganda Standard describes a reference method for the measurement of particulate matter (dust) concentration in waste gases of concentrations from 20 mg/m^3 to 1 000 mg/m^3 under standard conditions. This standard is applicable to the calibration of automated monitoring systems (AMS). If the emission gas contains unstable, reactive or semi-volatile substances, the measurement will depend on the filtration temperature. In-stack methods can be more applicable than out-stack methods for the calibration of automated monitoring systems.

This standard was Published on 2019-03-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

1933. US ISO 9098-2:1994, Bunk beds for domestic use — Safety requirements and tests — Part 2:Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods to assess the safety of bunk beds for domestic use. It is in particular intended to minimize the risk of accidents happening to children. Only the sleeping function is considered. This standard also applies to single beds for use at a height of the bed base of 800 mm or more above floor level, irrespective of the use to which the space below is put. The tests are designed to be applied to a freestanding bunk bed that is fully assembled and ready.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1934. US ISO 9112:2008, Truck and bus tyres — Methods of measuring tyre rolling circumference — Loaded new tyres

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for measuring the rolling circumference and the number of revolutions per unit distance (kilometre) of new commercial vehicle tyres, under loaded conditions, for use on trucks and buses.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

1935. US ISO 9205:1988, Refractory bricks for use in rotary kilns — Hot-face identification marking

This Uganda Standard specifies a system of marking the working face of refractory bricks for use in rotary kilns. The method is intended to provide a quick and easy way of checking that each brick has been installed with the taper in the correct direction, and also to assist in brick identification for turning circles. The sizes of the bricks are given in US ISO 5417.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1936. US ISO 9221-1:2015, Furniture — Children's high chairs — Part 1: Safety requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for children's high chairs intended for children from 6 months to 36 months of age. If the product can be converted into a product for which an ISO safety standard exists, it is intended that the product also fulfil the requirements of that International Standard. (The standard cancels and replaces US ISO 9221-

1:1992, Furniture — Children's high chairs — Part 1: Safety requirements).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1937. US ISO 9221-2:2015, Furniture — Children's high chairs — Part 2: Test methods (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the assessment of the requirements of children's high chairs. (The standard cancels and replaces US ISO 9221-2:1992, Furniture — Children's high chairs — Part 2: Test methods).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

1938. US ISO 9227:2017, Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres — Salt spray tests

This Uganda Standard specifies the apparatus, the reagents and the procedure to be used in conducting the neutral salt spray (NSS), acetic acid salt spray (AASS) and copper-accelerated acetic acid salt spray (CASS) tests for assessment of the corrosion resistance of metallic materials, with or without permanent or temporary corrosion protection. It also describes the method employed to evaluate the corrosivity of the test cabinet environment. It does not specify the dimensions or types of test specimens, the exposure period to be used for a particular product, or the interpretation of results. Such details are provided in the appropriate product specifications. The salt spray tests are particularly useful for detecting discontinuities, such as pores and other defects, in certain metallic, organic, anodic oxide and conversion coatings. The neutral salt spray (NSS) test particularly applies to — metals and their alloys, — metallic coatings (anodic and cathodic), — conversion coatings, — anodic oxide coatings, and — organic coatings on metallic materials. The acetic acid salt spray (AASS) test is especially useful for testing decorative coatings of copper + nickel + chromium, or nickel + chromium. It has also been found suitable for testing anodic and organic coatings on aluminium. The copper-accelerated acetic acid salt spray (CASS) test is useful for testing decorative coatings of copper + nickel + chromium, or nickel + chromium. It has also been found suitable for testing anodic and organic coatings on aluminium. The salt spray methods are all suitable for checking that the quality of a metallic material, with or without corrosion protection, is maintained. They are not intended to be used for comparative testing as a means of ranking different materials relative to each other with respect to corrosion resistance or as means of predicting long-term corrosion resistance of the tested material.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1939. US ISO 9261:2004, Agricultural irrigation equipment — Emitters and emitting pipe — Specification and test methods

This Uganda Standard gives mechanical and functional requirements for agricultural irrigation emitters and emitting pipes, and, where applicable, their fittings, and provides methods for testing conformity with such requirements. It also specifies the data to be supplied by the manufacturer to permit correct information, installation and operation in the field. It is applicable to emitters, emitting and dripping (trickling) pipes, hoses, including

collapsible hoses ("tapes") and tubing of which the emitting units form an integral part, to emitters and emitting units with or without pressure regulation and with flow rates not exceeding 24 l/h per outlet (except during flushing), and to fittings dedicated to the connection of emitting pipes, hoses and tubing. It is not applicable to porous pipe (pipe that is porous along its entire length), nor does it cover the performance of pipes as regards clogging.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1940. US ISO 9312:2013, Resistance welding equipment — Insulated pins for use in electrode back-ups

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for insulated pins used to pin parts in the secondary circuit of resistance welding equipment, or other live equipment, which need to be insulated from each other.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1941. US ISO 9313:1989, Resistance welding equipment — Cooling tube

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and tolerances of cooling tubes for resistance spot welding equipment.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1942. US ISO 9328-5:2011, Steel flat products for pressure purposes — Technical delivery conditions — Part 5: Weldable fine grain steels, thermomechanically rolled

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for flat products for pressure equipment, made of thermomechanically rolled weldable fine grain steels.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1943. US ISO 9366:2001, Agglomerated cork floor tiles — Determination of dimensions and deviation from squareness and from straightness of edges

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dimensions of agglomerated cork floor tiles or slabs, and the deviation from squareness and from straightness of their edges.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1944. US ISO 9379: 2005, Operating forces — Test method — Doors

This Uganda Standard is for hinged/pivoted and sliding doorsets with latches, for pedestrian use. It defines the test methods to determine the forces to open/close doors and to engage/release and lock/unlock the hardware using a key or handle. It is only applicable to the manual operation doorsets. The measurement of forces for doorsets with self-closing devices engaged is excluded from this test method. It is also not applicable to doorsets with special hardware e.g. emergency exit devices. The tests are applicable to doorsets of any material. The operation of some windows involves latches and may be tested in accordance with this standard.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1945. US ISO 9380: 1990, Doorsets — Repeated torsion test

This Uganda Standard specifies the method to be used to determine the effects of repeated torsion doorsets and their hardware. It applies to all doorsets made of any materials with vertically hinged doorleaves in their normal operating condition to which they are designed and installed according the manufacturer's recommendations as in a finished building, bearing in mind he test conditions defined.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1946. US ISO 9381: 2005, Hinged or pivoted doors — Determination of the resistance to static torsion

This Uganda Standard applies to all vertically hinged or pivoted doors. It specifies the method to be used to determine the permanent deformation caused when static stress in torsion is applied to an open door leaf fixed in its own door frame as part of a doorset. Such torsional stresses that might reasonably be expected, such as in attempts to free a door which sticks, should neither damage nor impair the performance of a door. The method may also be used in respect a door leaf submitted for test in a frame which the manufacturer considers appropriate to and typical for the intended utilization.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1947. US ISO 9404-1:1991, Enclosures for protection against ionizing radiation — Lead shielding units for 150 mm, 200 mm and 250 mm thick walls — Part 1: Chevron units of 150 mm and 200 mm thickness

This Uganda Standard specifies the properties of the various lead units used in the construction of shielded enclosures for protection against ionizing radiation. The units dealt with are:

basic units: bricks, posts; and

functional units: aperture bricks, windows, sphere units, plugs and reducing units.

Only bricks for walls of 150 mm thickness are standardized in this part of US ISO 9404. Since four- and five-chevron bricks are not manufactured, 200 mm and 250 mm thick walls are constructed with bricks of 50 mm, 100 mm and 150 mm thickness. The 150 mm and 200 mm shielding units are dealt with separately in two sections for clarity. The 50 mm and 100 mm shielding units are standardized in US ISO 7212.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1948. US ISO 9413:2012, Tyre valves — Dimensions and designation

This Uganda Standard defines the essential dimensions and the designation of tube valves and tubeless valves.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1949. US ISO 9424:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of dimensions of test pieces

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for measuring the thickness, length and width of test pieces of wood-based panels.

This standard was Published on 2008-12-11

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1950. US ISO 9426:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of dimensions of panels

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for measuring the thickness, width and length, as well as the squareness, edge straightness and flatness of wood-based panels. It applies to full-size flat panels.

This standard was Published on 2008-12-11

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1951. US ISO 9427:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of density

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the density of wood-based panels.

This standard was Published on 2008-12-11

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1952. US ISO 9488:1999, Solar energy – Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines basic terms relating to solar energy.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1953. US ISO 9475:1994, Aircraft inner tube and tubeless tyre valves — Cores and caps — Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods used for valve cores and taps for aircraft tyres, with or without inner tubes, and minimum air tightness standards. It constitutes a detailed method allowing products to be evaluated on the same basis, and results to be compared.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1954. US ISO 9539:2010, Gas welding equipment — Materials for equipment used in gas welding, cutting and allied processes

This Uganda Standard specifies the general, and some of the special, requirements on materials used for the construction of equipment used in gas welding, cutting and allied processes. Additional requirements on materials for some equipment are given in other standards. This standard is not applicable to materials used for the construction of welding hoses which are specified in US ISO 3821.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1955. US ISO 9553:1997, Solar energy – Methods of testing preformed rubber seals and sealing compounds used in collectors

This Uganda Standard gives requirements for the classification and testing of rubbers used to seal solar energy collectors in order to aid selection for specific applications.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1956. US ISO/IEC 9594-8: 2008, Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — The Directory: Public-key and attribute certificate frameworks

This Uganda Standard addresses some of the security requirements in the areas of authentication and other security services through the provision of a set of

frameworks upon which full services can be based. Specifically, it defines frameworks for:
public-key certificates; attribute certificates; authentication services.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

1957. US ISO 9606-1:1994 Approval testing of welders — Fusion welding — Part 1: Steels

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, ranges of approval, test conditions, acceptance requirements and certification for the approval testing of welder performance for the welding of steels. This Uganda standard does not cover the issue of the certificate of approval testing which is under the sole responsibility of the examiner or test body.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1958. US ISO 9606-2: 2004 Qualification test of welders – Fusion welding – Part 2: Aluminium and aluminium alloys

This Uganda Standard specifies essential requirements, ranges of approval, test conditions, acceptance requirements and certification for the approval testing of welder performance for the welding of aluminium.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1959. US ISO 9701:1994, Wrist and pocket watches — Fitting diameters for hour, minute and second hands

This Uganda Standard specifies the fitting diameters of hour, minute and second hands for wrist and pocket watches.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1960. US ISO/IEC 9798-6:2010, Information technology — Security techniques — Entity authentication — Part 6: Mechanisms using manual data transfer

This Uganda Standard specifies eight entity authentication mechanisms based on manual data transfer between authenticating devices. It indicates how these mechanisms can be used to support key management functions, and provides guidance on secure choices of parameters for the mechanisms. A comparison of the levels of security and efficiency provided by the eight mechanisms is given.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1961. US ISO 9808:1990, Solar water heaters – Elastomeric materials for absorbers, connecting pipes and fittings – Method of assessment

This Uganda Standard specifies a means of assessing elastomeric materials for use in the manufacture of absorbers, connecting piping and fittings for use in solar water heaters.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1962. US ISO/IEC 9834-2:1993, Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Procedures for the operation of OSI Registration Authorities — Part 2: Registration procedures for OSI document types

This Uganda Standard specifies the contents of register entries recording information about OSI document types, and assigning an unambiguous name of ASN.1 type OBJECT IDENTIFIER to OSI document type definitions. This part of US ISO/IEC 9834 specifies the procedures for the operation of an International Registration Authority for OSI document types.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1963. US ISO/IEC 9834-4:1991, Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Procedures for the operation of OSI Registration Authorities — Part 4: Register of VTE Profiles

This Uganda Standard specifies the contents of register entries recording information about VTE-profiles and assigning unambiguous names of ASN.1 type OBJECT IDENTIFIER to VTE-profile definitions. The VTE-profiles in this register are defined for use with implementations of VT protocols claiming to conform to ISO 9041-1. The VTE-profile names to which this document refers are for use in fields of the VT communication protocol defined in ISO 9041-1 which need to identify the VTE-profiles defined in the register entries. A name registered in accordance with this part of ISO/IEC 9834 shall serve as an identification of the VTE-profile associated with it in the register. The presence of a register entry in the International Register carries no implications of required support for that VTE-profile in any Virtual Terminal implementation.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1964. US ISO/IEC 9834-5:1991, Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Procedures for the operation of OSI Registration Authorities — Part 5: Register of VT Control Object Definitions

This Uganda Standard specifies the contents of register entries recording information about VT control object Definitions and assigning unambiguous names of ASN.1 type OBJECT IDENTIFIER to VT CO Definitions. The VT COs specified in this register are defined for use with implementations of VT protocols claiming to conform to ISO 9041-1. The VTE CO names to which this document refers are for use in fields of the VT communication protocol defined in ISO 9041-1, which need to identify the VT CO definitions defined in the register entries. A name registered in accordance with this part of US ISO/IEC 9834 shall serve as an identification of the VT CO definition associated with it in the register. The presence of a register entry in the International Register carries no implications of required support for that VT CO definition in any Virtual Terminal implementation. The requirement for registration for the following CO classification has been identified in ISO 9040:

- Field Entry Instruction COs (FEICOs)
- Field Entry Pilot COs (FEPCOs)

- Reference Information Objects (RIOs)
- Termination Conditions COs (TCCOs)

In addition, there is a requirement for the registration of miscellaneous COs. Future VT standards may identify registration requirements for new CO classifications.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1965. US ISO 9885:1991, Wide-mouth glass containers — Deviation from flatness of top sealing surface — Test method

This Uganda Standard specifies two complementary test methods for the determination of the deviation from flatness of the top sealing surface of wide-mouth glass containers. It applies to wide-mouth glass containers, designated for sterilization and other purposes, where a hermetic seal is required.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

1966. US ISO 10042:1992 Arc welded joints in aluminium and its weldable alloys – Guidance on quality levels for imperfections

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on levels of imperfections in arc-welded joints in aluminium and its weldable alloys.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1967. US ISO 10131-1:1997, Foldaway beds — Safety requirements and tests — Part 1 Safety requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements relating to the safety and strength of foldaway beds for domestic use. It also deals with the strength of the mounting of the bed to the building structure, where applicable. This part of ISO 10131 does not specify the properties of the materials or electrical equipment used in the construction of foldaway beds.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1968. US ISO 10131-2:1997, Foldaway beds — Safety requirements and tests — Part 2: Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods to assess the safety of foldaway beds for domestic use. The tests are designed to be applied to a foldaway bed that is fully assembled and ready for use. The test results are only valid for the article tested. When the test results are intended to be applied to other similar articles, the test specimen should be representative of the production model. In the case of designs not catered for in the test procedures, the test should be carried out as far as possible as described, and a list made of the deviations from the test procedure. Folding, beds, camping beds, convertible bed/chairs or settees are not covered by this part of ISO 10131.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1969. US ISO 10191:2010, Passenger car tyres — Verifying tyre capabilities — Laboratory test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for verifying the capabilities of tyres for passenger cars.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1970. US ISO TR 10217:1989, Solar energy – Water heating systems – Guide to material selection with regard to internal corrosion

This Uganda Standard provides a discussion of the parameters that have a bearing on the internal corrosion of solar water heating systems

This standard was Published on 2011-11-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1971. US ISO 10225:2013, Gas welding equipment — Marking for equipment used for gas welding, cutting and allied processes

This Uganda Standard specifies the gas letter code to be used for marking the equipment for gas welding, cutting and allied processes, when the full name of the gas cannot be used.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1972. US ISO 10231:2003, Motorcycle tyres — Test methods for verifying tyre capabilities

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for verifying the capabilities of tyres for motorcycles. Of the test methods presented, only some may be required depending on the type of tyre to be tested. The test methods presented in this standard are not intended for gradation of tyre performance or quality levels. This standard is applicable to all motorcycle tyres.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1973. US ISO 10265:2008, Earth-moving machinery — Crawler machines — Performance requirements and test procedures for braking systems

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum performance criteria and test methods to enable uniform assessment of the service, secondary and parking brake systems of crawler machines.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1974. US ISO 10380:2012, Pipework — Corrugated metal hoses and hose assemblies

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for the design, manufacture, testing and installation of corrugated metal hose and metal hose assemblies.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1975. US ISO 10454:1993, Truck and bus tyres — Verifying tyre capabilities — Laboratory test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for verifying the capabilities of truck and bus tyres. Of the test methods presented, only some may be required depending on the type of tyre to be tested. The tests are carried out in a laboratory under controlled conditions.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1976. US ISO 10499-1:1991, Industrial tyres and rims — Rubber solid tyres (metric series) for pneumatic tyre rims — Part 1: Designation, dimensions and marking

This Uganda Standard specifies the main requirements, including designations, dimensions and markings, of the metric series of rubber solid tyres for pneumatic tyre rims primarily intended for industrial machines for use on prepared surfaces. Rim contours fitting these tyres will be specified in a future part of ISO 3739.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1977. US ISO 10499-2:1998, Industrial tyres and rims — Rubber solid tyres (metric series) for pneumatic tyre rims — Part 2: Load ratings

This Uganda Standard specifies the load ratings of the metric series of rubber solid tyres for pneumatic tyre rims primarily intended for industrial vehicles for use on prepared surfaces. Designation, dimensions and marking are covered in US ISO 10499-1; rim contours fitting these tyres are specified in US ISO 3739-3.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1978. US ISO 10500:1991, Industrial tyres and rims — Cylindrical and conical base rubber solid tyres (metric series) — Designation, dimensions and marking

This Uganda Standard specifies the main requirements, including designations, dimensions, markings and load ratings, of the metric series of cylindrical and conical base rubber solid tyres primarily intended for industrial machines for use on prepared surfaces.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1979. US ISO 10545-1:2014; Ceramic tiles — Part 1: Sampling and basis for acceptance (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for batching, sampling, inspection, and acceptance/rejection of ceramic tiles. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10545-1:1995 which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1980. US ISO 10545-2:1995, Ceramic tiles — Part 2: Determination of dimensions and surface quality

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for determining the dimensional characteristics (length, width, thickness, straightness of sides, rectangularity, surface flatness) and the surface quality of ceramic tiles. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-2:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 2: Determination of dimensions and surface quality)*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1981. US ISO 10545-3:2018, Ceramic tiles — Part 3: Determination of

water absorption apparent porosity apparent relative density and bulk density (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining water absorption, apparent porosity, apparent relative density and bulk density of ceramic tiles. This method is applicable to classification of tiles and product specifications. (The standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 10545-3:1995, Ceramic tiles — Part 3: Determination of water absorption, apparent porosity, apparent relative density and bulk density, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1982. US ISO 10545-4:2019, Ceramic tiles — Part 4: Determination of modulus of rupture and breaking strength (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the modulus of rupture and breaking strength of all ceramic tiles. (The standard cancels and replaces the second edition, US ISO 10545-4:2014, Ceramic tiles — Part 4: Determination of modulus of rupture and breaking strength, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1983. US ISO 10545-5:1996, Ceramic tiles — Part 5: Determination of impact resistance by measurement of coefficient of restitution

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the impact resistance of ceramic tiles by measuring the coefficient of restitution. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-5:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 5: Determination of impact resistance by measurement of coefficient of restitution).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1984. US ISO 10545-6:2010, Ceramic tiles — Part 6: Determination of resistance to deep abrasion for unglazed tiles

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the resistance to deep abrasion of all unglazed ceramic tiles used for floor coverings. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-6:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 6: Determination of resistance to deep abrasion for unglazed tiles).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1985. US ISO 10545-7:1996, Ceramic tiles — Part 7: Determination of resistance to surface abrasion for glazed tiles

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance to surface abrasion of all glazed ceramic tiles used for floor covering. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-*

7:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 7: Determination of resistance to surface abrasion for glazed tiles).

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1986. US ISO 10545-8:2014, Ceramic tiles — Part 8: Determination of linear thermal expansion (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines a test method for determining the coefficient of linear thermal expansion of ceramic tiles. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10545-8:1994, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1987. US ISO 10545-9:2013, Ceramic tiles — Part 9: Determination of resistance to thermal shock

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the resistance to thermal shock of all ceramic tiles under normal conditions of use. Depending on the water absorption of the tiles, different procedures (tests with or without immersion) are used unless there is an agreement to the contrary. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-9:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 9: Determination of resistance to thermal shock).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1988. US ISO 10545-10:1995, Ceramic tiles — Part 10: Determination of moisture expansion

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the moisture expansion of ceramic tiles. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-10:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 10: Determination of moisture expansion).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1989. US ISO 10545-11:1994, Ceramic tiles — Part 11: Determination of crazing resistance for glazed tiles

This Uganda Standard defines a test method for determining the crazing resistance of all glazed ceramic tiles except when the crazing is an inherent decorative feature of the product. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-11:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 11: Determination of crazing resistance for glazed tiles).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1990. US ISO 10545-12:1994, Ceramic tiles — Part 12: Determination of frost resistance

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the frost resistance of all ceramic tiles intended for use in freezing conditions in the presence of water. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-12:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 12: Determination of frost resistance).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1991. US ISO 10545-13:2016, Ceramic tiles — Part 13: Determination of chemical resistance (2nd Edition)

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. (The standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 10545-13:1995, Ceramic tiles — Part 13: Determination of chemical resistance, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1992. US ISO 10545-14:2015, Ceramic tiles — Part 14: Determination of resistance to stains (2nd Edition)

This This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance to stains of the proper surface of ceramic tiles. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10545-14:1995, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1993. US ISO 10545-15:1995, Ceramic tiles — Part 15: Determination of lead and cadmium given off by glazed tiles

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of lead and cadmium given off by the glaze of ceramic tiles. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-15:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 15: Determination of lead and cadmium given off by glazed tiles).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1994. US ISO 10545-16:2010, Ceramic tiles — Part 16: Determination of small colour differences

This Uganda Standard describes a method for utilizing colour measuring instruments for quantifying the small colour differences between plain coloured ceramic tiles, which are designed to be of uniform and consistent colour. It permits the specification of a maximum acceptable value, which depends only on the closeness of match and not on the nature of the colour difference. This part of US ISO 10545 is not applicable to colour variations produced for artistic purposes. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-16:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 16: Determination of small colour differences*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15.

THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1995. US ISO 10553:2003, Horology — Procedure for evaluating the accuracy of quartz watches

This Uganda Standard specifies the procedure for evaluating the accuracy of quartz watches, individually and by lots, and the relationship between the accuracy tested and the accuracy classification given by the manufacturer. It applies to quartz watches having accompanying documents on which the accuracy classification is indicated.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1996. US ISO 10595:2010, Resilient floor coverings — Semi-flexible/vinyl composition (VCT) poly(vinyl chloride) floor tiles — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of semi-flexible/vinyl composition floor tiles based on poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) binder and supplied in tile form. Products may contain a transparent, non-PVC factory finish. To encourage the consumer to make an informed choice, this standard includes a classification system (see ISO 10874) based on the intensity of use, which shows where these floor coverings give satisfactory service. It also specifies requirements for marking.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1997. US ISO 10604:1993, Road vehicles — Measurement equipment for orientation of headlamp luminous beams

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensional, mechanical and optical quality criteria for equipment to measure or to verify the orientation of the luminous beams emitted by the headlamps installed on road motor vehicles excluding mopeds and motorcycles This standard lays down the requirements for

the floor on which the vehicles are placed;

the vehicle preparation;

equipment using a distant screen;

optical equipment with installation and operating instructions; and

photometric devices.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1998. US ISO 10619-1:2011, Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Measurement of flexibility and stiffness — Part 1: Bending tests at ambient temperature

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for measuring the flexibility of rubber and plastics hoses and tubing (methods A1, B and C1), where the deformation of the hose or tubing is measured, and two methods for measuring the stiffness (methods A2 and C2) by measuring the force to bend the hose or tubing when rubber or plastics hoses or tubing are bent to a specific radius at ambient temperature.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1999. US ISO 10619-2:2011, Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Measurement of flexibility and stiffness — Part 2: Bending tests at sub-ambient temperatures

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for measuring the stiffness and one method for the determination of the flexibility of rubber and plastics hoses and tubing when they are bent to a specific radius at sub-ambient temperatures. Method A is suitable for non-collapsible rubber and plastics hoses and tubing with a bore of up to and including 25 mm. This method provides a means of measuring the stiffness of the hose or tubing when the temperature is reduced from a standard laboratory temperature. Method B is suitable for rubber and plastics hoses and tubing with a bore of up to 100 mm and provides a means of assessing the flexibility of the hose or tubing when bent around a mandrel at a specified sub-ambient temperature. It can also be used as a routine quality control test. Method C is suitable for rubber and plastics hoses and tubing with a bore of 100 mm and greater. This method provides a means of measuring the stiffness of the hose and tubing at sub-ambient temperatures. This method is only suitable for hoses and tubing which are non-collapsible.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2000. US ISO 10619-3:2011, Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Measurement of flexibility and stiffness — Part 3: Bending tests at high and low temperatures

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the bending characteristics of rubber and plastics hoses and tubing, including the force required for bending, over a range of temperatures from −60 ºC to +200 ºC. The nature of the apparatus, however, limits its applicability to rubber and plastics hoses and tubing of small internal diameter, i.e. up to 12,5 mm.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2001. US ISO/IEC 10779:2020, Information technology — Office equipment — Accessibility guidelines for older persons and persons with disabilities (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies accessibility guidelines to be considered when planning, developing and designing electrophotographic copying machines, page printers and multi-function devices. These guidelines are intended to improve accessibility required when primarily older persons, persons with disabilities and persons with temporary disabilities (hereafter referred to as older persons and persons with disabilities) use office equipment. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO/IEC 10779:2008, Information technology — Office equipment accessibility guidelines for elderly persons and persons with disabilities, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2002. US ISO 10806:2003, Pipework — Fittings for corrugated metal hoses

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of fittings for corrugated metal hose conforming with the requirements of ISO 10380. This International Standard is also valid for other fittings provided they meet the material, design, assembly and test requirements specified herein.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2003. US ISO 10844:2014: Acoustics — Specification of test tracks for measuring noise emitted by road vehicles and their tyres

This Uganda Standard specifies the essential characteristics of a test surface intended to be used for measuring vehicle and tyre or road noise emissions.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2004. US ISO 11237:2010, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies — Compact wire-braid reinforced hydraulic types for oil-based or water-based fluids — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for five types of compact, wire-braid-reinforced hose and hose assembly of nominal size from 5 to 31,5. They are suitable for use with water-based hydraulic fluids HFC, HFAE, HFAS and HFB as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from −40 °C to +60 °C and oil-based hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from −40 °C to +100 °C. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to requirements for hoses and hose assemblies.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2005. US ISO 11424:1996, Rubber hoses and tubing for air and vacuum systems for internal-combustion engines — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for vulcanized-rubber hoses and tubing for use in the various air and vacuum systems found on internal combustion engines. The standard does not cover hoses used for direct power-brake actuation in trucks and trailers, nor for air intakes and ducting within the passenger compartment. The highest-temperature hoses are generally used for turbocharger applications. All hoses and tubing remain serviceable down to - 40 “C.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2006. US ISO 11425:1996, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for automobile power steering systems — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for five types of hose and hose assembly used in automobile power-steering systems, the five types differing in their pressure ratings and volumetric expansion. They are for use with fluids in the temperature range - 40 “C to + 135 “C. This standard is based on performance tests and, in order to take account of technological developments, no requirements are included for specific materials, detailed construction or manufacturing methods.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2007. US ISO 11530:1993, Road vehicles — Hydraulic jacks — Specifications

This Uganda Standard specifies design and safety requirements, and test methods for hydraulic jacks for road vehicles, used for changing wheels and putting on chains.

This standard was Published on 2019-03-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2008. US ISO 11601:2008 Firefighting — Wheeled fire extinguishers — Performance and construction

This Uganda Standard specifies the principal requirements intended to ensure the safety, reliability and performance of wheeled fire extinguishers.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

2009. US ISO 11602-1:2000, Fire protection — Portable and wheeled fire extinguishers — Part 1: Selection and installation

This part of US ISO 11602 gives requirements for the selection and installation of portable and wheeled fire extinguishers. It should be used in conjunction with US ISO 11602-2.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-12.*STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000*

2010. US ISO 11602-2:2000 Fire protection — Portable and wheeled fire extinguishers —Part 2: Inspection and maintenance

This part of US ISO 11602 specifies the inspection, maintenance, and periodic testing of portable and wheeled fire extinguishers.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2011. US ISO 11795:1997, Agricultural tractor drive wheel tyres — Method of measuring tyre rolling circumference

This Uganda Standard specifies the method for measuring rolling circumference for new tyres, under loaded conditions, made for use on agricultural tractors and machines, and applies to agricultural tractor drive wheel tyres in diagonal and radial construction.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2012. US ISO 12039:2001, Stationary source emissions — Determination of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxygen — Performance characteristics and calibration of automated measuring systems

This Uganda Standard specifies the principles, the essential performance characteristics and the calibration of automated systems for measuring carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and oxygen in the flues of stationary sources. This standard specifies extractive and non-extractive systems in connection with several types of instrumental analyzer. The following techniques have provided the basis for practical instrumentation: paramagnetism (O_2); magnetic wind (O_2); differential pressure (Quinke) (O_2); magnetodynamics; zirconium oxide (O_2);

electrochemical cell (O_2 and CO); and infrared absorption (CO and CO_2).

This standard was Published on 2019-03-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2013. US ISO 12151-1:2010, Connections for hydraulic fluid power and general use — Hose fittings — Part 1: Hose fittings with ISO 8434-3 O-ring face seal ends

This Uganda Standard specifies the general and dimensional requirements for the design and performance of hose fittings with O-ring face seal ends in accordance with ISO 8434-3, made of carbon steel, for nominal hose inside diameters of 6,3 mm to 38 mm, inclusive, in accordance with ISO 4397.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2014. US ISO 12151-2:2003, Connections for hydraulic fluid power and general use — Hose fittings — Part 2: Hose fittings with ISO 8434-1 and ISO 8434-4 24° cone connector ends with O-rings

This Uganda Standard specifies the general and dimensional requirements for the design and performance of hose fittings with 24° cone connector ends with O-rings, in accordance with ISO 8434-1 and ISO 8434-4. These hose fittings are made of carbon steel and are intended for use with hoses with nominal inside diameters from 5 mm through 38 mm (inclusive).

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2015. .US ISO 12151-3:2010, Connections for hydraulic fluid power and general use — Hose fittings — Part 3: Hose fittings with ISO 6162-1 or ISO 6162-2 flange ends

This Uganda Standard specifies the general and dimensional requirements for the design and performance of flange hose fittings, made of carbon steel, for nominal hose inside diameters of 12,5 mm to 51 mm inclusive, in accordance with ISO 4397, for use with ports and clamps in accordance with ISO 6162-1 and ISO 6162-2.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2016. US ISO 12151-4:2007, Connections for hydraulic fluid power and general use — Hose fittings — Part 4: Hose fittings with ISO 6149 metric stud ends

This Uganda Standard specifies the general and dimensional requirements for the design and performance of ISO 6149 metric stud-end hose fittings made of carbon steel, for nominal hose inside diameters of 6,3 mm through 38 mm inclusive, in accordance with ISO 4397.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2017. US ISO 12170:1996, Gas welding equipment— Thermoplastic hoses for welding and allied processes

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and relevant methods of measurement and testing of two types of thermoplastic hoses with maximum design

working pressure of 1 MPa and of 2 MPa, used for flexible gas supply lines in specific fields of application as follows:small kits for brazing and welding in accordance with US ISO 14112;air-aspirated blowpipes for welding and allied processes;miniature welding such as jewellery work, dental work excluding acetylene applications; andarc welding with shielding gas.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2018. US ISO 12219-1:2012, Interior air of road vehicles — Part 1: Whole vehicle test chamber — Specification and method for the determination of volatile organic compounds in cabin interiors

This Uganda describes and specifies the whole vehicle test chamber, the vapour sampling assembly and the operating conditions for the determination of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and carbonyl compounds in vehicle cabin air.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2019. US ISO 12418-2:2012, Plastics — Post-consumer poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) bottle recyclates — Part 2: Preparation of test specimens and determination of properties

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods to be used in determining the properties of post-consumer poly (ethylene terephthalate) (PET) bottle recyclates.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2020. US ISO 12460-1:2007, Wood-based panels — Determination of formaldehyde release — Part 1: Formaldehyde emission by the 1-cubic-metre chamber method

This Uganda Standard specifies a 1 m3 chamber method for the determination of the formaldehyde emission from wood-based panels under defined conditions, relating to typical conditions in real-life.

This standard was Published on 2008-12-11

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2021. US ISO 12460-2:2018, Wood-based panels — Determination of formaldehyde release — Part 2: Small-scale chamber method

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method to measure the formaldehyde concentrations in air from wood products under defined test conditions of temperature and relative humidity. Results obtained from this small-scale chamber test method are often used for quality assurance and can be comparable to, or can provide useful correlations to, results obtained from testing larger product samples in larger chamber test methods for wood products, such as the 1 m3 chamber method specified in US ISO 12460-1.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2022. US ISO 12460-3:2015, Wood based panels — Determination of formaldehyde release — Part 3: Gas analysis method (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for determination of accelerated formaldehyde release from uncoated and coated wood-based panels using the gas analysis method. The procedure is also

suitable for the testing of other materials (e.g. edge bands, floor coverings, foams, foils, laminated wood products, veneered wood products, coated wood products). (The standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 12460-3: 2008, Wood based panels — Determination of formaldehyde release — Part 3: Gas analysis method).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2023. US ISO 12460-4:2016, Wood based panels — Determination of formaldehyde release — Part 4: Desiccator method (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a desiccator method for the determination of the quantity of formaldehyde emitted from particleboard, fibreboard, plywood, oriented strand board (OSB) and wooden laminated flooring. (The standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 12460-4 2008, Wood based panels — Determination of formaldehyde release — Part 4: Desiccator method).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2024. US ISO 12540:2017, Glass in building — Tempered soda lime silicate safety glass

This Uganda Standard covers product definitions, product characteristics, i.e. tolerances, flatness, edgework, etc., fracture characteristics, including fragmentation, and the physical and mechanical characteristics of flat tempered soda lime silicate safety glass for use in buildings.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

2025. US ISO 12543-1:2011, Glass in building — Laminated glass and laminated safety glass — Part 1: Definitions and description of component parts

This Uganda Standard defines terms and describes component parts for laminated glass and laminated safety glass for use in building.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2026. US ISO 12543-2:2011, Glass in building — Laminated glass and laminated safety glass — Part 2: Laminated safety glass

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements for laminated safety glass as defined in US ISO 12543-1.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2027. US ISO 12543-3:2011, Glass in building — Laminated glass and laminated safety glass — Part 3: Laminated glass

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements for laminated glass as defined in US ISO 12543-1.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2028. US ISO 12543-4:2011, Glass in building — Laminated glass and laminated safety glass — Part 4: Test methods for durability

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods in respect of resistance to high temperature, humidity and radiation for laminated glass and laminated safety glass for use in building.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2029. US ISO 12543-5:2011, Glass in building — Laminated glass and laminated safety glass — Part 5: Dimensions and edge finishing

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions, limit deviations and edge finishes of laminated glass and laminated safety glass for use in building. This part of US ISO 12543 is not applicable to panes having an area less than 0.05 m^2

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2030. US ISO 12543-6:2011, Glass in building — Laminated glass and laminated safety glass — Part 6: Appearance

This Uganda Standard specifies defects of finished sizes and test methods with regard to the appearance of laminated glass when looking through the glass. This part of US ISO 12543 is applicable to finished sizes at the time of supply.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2031. US ISO 12678-1:1996, Refractory products — Measurement of dimensions and external defects of refractory bricks — Part 1: Dimensions and conformity to drawings

This Uganda Standard describes apparatus and specifies simple methods for routine measurement of dimensions of refractory bricks. It also specifies metho+ds for inspection of conformity to shape, determining concavity, convexity and out-of-squareness. It does not establish criteria for acceptance or rejection of bricks. The application of these methods is limited to standard shapes in accordance with US ISO 5019-1 to US ISO 5019-6 and US ISO 5417, unless otherwise agreed.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2032. US ISO 12678-2:1996, Refractory products — Measurement of dimensions and external defects of refractory bricks — Part 2: Corner and edge defects and other surface imperfections

This Uganda Standard describes apparatus and specifies simple methods for routine measurement of corner and edge defects, as well as other surface imperfections of refractory bricks. It does not apply to the measurement of internal defects. It does not establish criteria for acceptance or rejection of bricks. The application of these methods is limited to standard shapes in accordance with US ISO 5019-1 to US ISO 5019-6 and US ISO 5417, unless otherwise agreed.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15.

THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2033. US ISO 12818:2013, Glass packaging —Standard tolerances for flaconnage

This Uganda Standard specifies the tolerances for the bottles intended to be used for pharmaceutical products, cosmetic and perfumery products and chemical products.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2034. US ISO 12821:2013, Glass packaging — 26 H 180 crown finish — Dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of the 26-mm-tall crown finish for glass bottles containing beverages. The tall crown finish is designed to use a metal crown closure.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2035. US ISO 12822:2020, Glass packaging — 26 H 126 crown finish — Dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of the 26 mm shallow crown finish for glass bottles containing beverages. The shallow crown finish is designed to use a metal crown closure.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2036. US ISO 13006:2018, Ceramic tiles — Definitions, classification, characteristics and marking (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines terms and establishes classifications, characteristics and marking requirements for ceramic tiles of the best commercial quality (first quality). This document is not applicable to tiles made by other than normal processes of extrusion or dry pressing. It is not applicable to decorative accessories or trim such as edges, corners, skirting, capping, coves, beads, steps, curved tiles and other accessory pieces or mosaics (i.e. any piece that can fit into a square, the side of which is less than 7 cm). *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 13006:2012, Ceramic tiles — Definitions, classification, characteristics and marking, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

2037. US ISO 13007-1:2014, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 1: Terms definitions and specifications for adhesives (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard applies to ceramic tile adhesives for internal and external tile installations on walls and floors. This part of US ISO 13007 gives the terminology, concerning the products, working methods, application properties, etc., for ceramic tile adhesives. This part of US ISO 13007 specifies the values of performance requirements for all ceramic tile adhesives [cementitious (C), dispersion (D) and reaction resin (R) adhesives]. This part of US ISO 13007 does not contain criteria or recommendations for the design and installation of ceramic tiles. (The standard cancels and replaces the second edition, US

ISO 13007-1:2010, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 1: Terms, definitions and specifications for adhesives, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2038. US ISO 13007-2:2013, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 2: Test methods for adhesives (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard describes the methods for determining the characteristics for adhesives used in the installation of ceramic tiles. The following test methods are described: determination of open time; determination of slip; determination of shear adhesion strength; determination of tensile adhesion strength; and determination of transverse deformation. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 13007-2:2005, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives —Part 2: Test methods for adhesives, which has been technically revised)*

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2039. US ISO 13007-3:2010, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 3: Terms, definitions and specifications for grouts (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines terms concerning the products, working methods and application properties for ceramic tile grouts. It specifies values of performance requirements for all ceramic tile grouts [cementitious (CG) and reaction resin (RG) grouts]. This part of US ISO 13007 is applicable to ceramic tile grouts for internal and external tile installations on walls and floors. It is not applicable to criteria or recommendations for the design and installation of ceramic tiles. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 13007-3:2004, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 3: Terms, definitions and specifications for grouts, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2040. US ISO 13007-4:2013, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 4: Test methods for grouts (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard describes methods for determining characteristics for grouts used in the installation of ceramic tiles. The following test methods are described:determination of flexural and compressive strength ;determination of water absorption;determination of shrinkage ;determination of resistance to abrasion;determination of transverse deformation; anddetermination of chemical resistance. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 13007-4:2005, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 4: Test methods for grouts, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15.

THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2041. US ISO 13008:2012, Information and documentation — Digital records conversion and migration process

This Uganda Standard specifies the planning issues, requirements and procedures for the conversion and/or migration of digital records (which includes digital objects plus metadata) in order to preserve the authenticity, reliability, integrity and usability of such records as evidence of business transactions. These digital records can be active or residing in a repository. These procedures do not comprehensively cover backup systems; preservation of digital records; functionality of trusted digital repositories; the process of converting analogue formats to digital formats and vice versa.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2042. US ISO/IEC 13066-1:2011, Information technology — Interoperability with assistive technology (AT) — Part 1: Requirements and recommendations for interoperability

This Uganda Standard defines the responsibilities of different information technology (IT) and assistive technology (AT) functional units in supporting interoperability. It recognizes that AT can be provided both as functional units that are installed or otherwise connected to a system or can be utilized by being provided as a service which is accessed via communications connections. It bases these responsibilities on fundamental IT definitions of major types of functional units. It focuses on the utilization of standard, public interfaces for functional units and on the provision of accessible documentation of their capabilities. This standard recognizes that IT is implemented both in conventional computer systems and as a major component of other systems within the wider scope of information and communications technology (ICT). This part of ISO/IEC 13066 recognizes the fundamental role of operating systems and application programming interfaces (APIs), in managing interoperability, and in providing guidance to developers of other functional units. It also recognizes that different operating systems will have their own standardized methods of supporting interoperability. This standard does not define or require specific technology, commands, APIs, or hardware interfaces. It defers to other

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2043. US ISO/IEC 13066-1:2011, Information technology — Interoperability with assistive technology (AT) — Part 1: Requirements and recommendations

This Uganda Standard defines the responsibilities of different information technology (IT) and assistive technology (AT) functional units in supporting interoperability. It recognizes that AT can be provided both as functional units that are installed or otherwise connected to a system or can be utilized by being provided as a service which is accessed via communications connections. It bases these

responsibilities on fundamental IT definitions of major types of functional units. It focuses on the utilization of standard, public interfaces for functional units and on the provision of accessible documentation of their capabilities. This standard recognizes that IT is implemented both in conventional computer systems and as a major component of other systems within the wider scope of information and communications technology (ICT). This part of ISO/IEC 13066 recognizes the fundamental role of operating systems and application programming interfaces (APIs), in managing interoperability, and in providing guidance to developers of other functional units. It also recognizes that different operating systems will have their own standardized methods of supporting interoperability.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2044. US ISO 13106:2014, Plastics — Blow-moulded polypropylene containers for packaging of liquid foodstuffs

This Uganda Standard provides the requirements of polypropylene resins intended for use in blow-moulded, round containers with capacities up to, and including two litres intended for the packaging of liquids for human consumption. This standard also provides tolerances on mass, dimensions, methods of sampling, testing, and performance requirements.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2045. US ISO 13216-1:1999, Road vehicles — Anchorages in vehicles and attachments to anchorages for child restraint systems — Part 1: Seat bight anchorages and attachments

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions, general requirements and static strength requirements of rigid anchorages for anchoring child restraint systems (CRS) in vehicles. It is applicable to fittings for the installation of CRSs for children with a mass of up to 22 kg, by means of two rigid anchorages positioned in the seat bight area, in passenger carrying vehicles.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

2046. US ISO 13216-2:2004, Road vehicles — Anchorages in vehicles and attachments to anchorages for child restraint systems — Part 2: Top tether anchorages and attachments

This Uganda Standard establishes the positioning zones, dimensions and general and static-strength requirements for top tether anchorages used together with seat bight anchorages according to ISO 13216-1 or with other systems for anchoring child restraint systems (CRS) in road vehicles. It is applicable to child restraint systems intended for children with a mass of up to 22 kg.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

2047. US ISO 13216-3:2006, Road vehicles — Anchorages in vehicles and attachments to anchorages for child restraint systems — Part 3: Classification of child restraint dimensions and space in vehicle

This Uganda Standard classifies the spatial requirements in a vehicle to enable a child restraint system (CRS) to be conveniently mounted. It also specifies the dimensions of child restraint systems, in order to ensure that they will fit in vehicles.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2048. US ISO/IEC 13273-1:2015 Energy efficiency and renewable energy sources — Common international terminology — Part 1:Energy efficiency

This Uganda Standard contains transverse concepts and their definitions in the subject field of energy efficiency. This horizontal standard is primarily intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 108.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2049. US ISO/IEC 13273-2:2015, Energy efficiency and renewable energy sources — Common international terminology — Part 2: Renewable energy sources

This Uganda Standard contains transversal concepts and their definitions in the subject field of renewable energy sources. This horizontal standard is primarily intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 108. One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of horizontal standards in the preparation of its publications. The contents of this horizontal standard will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2050. US ISO 13325:2003, Tyres — Coast-by methods for measurement of tyre-to-road sound emission

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for measuring tyre-to-road sound emissions from tyres fitted on a motor vehicle or towed trailer under coast-by conditions - i.e. when the vehicle or trailer is in free-rolling, non-powered operation, with transmission in the neutral position and the engine as well as all auxiliary systems not necessary for safe driving switched off.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2051. US ISO 13326:1998, Test methods for measuring tyre uniformity

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods carried out under controlled conditions for verifying the uniformity of tyres for passenger cars, commercial vehicles and motorcycles. This standard does not include methods for measuring the static and the dynamic unbalance nor methods related to tyre-wheel assemblies. The test methods specified in this standard are not intended for the gradation of tyres or the definition of quality levels.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2052. US ISO 13328:2000, Motorcycle tyres — Measurement of tyre

rolling circumference — Loaded new tyres

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for measuring the rolling circumference and revolutions per unit distance (kilometre) for new tyres, under loaded conditions, made for use on motorcycles and mopeds. The values obtained according to this method are not intended for use as levels of performance or quality. This standard is applicable to all motorcycle and moped tyres designed and intended for use on the road.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2053. US ISO 13363:2004, Rubber and plastics hoses for marine engine wet-exhaust systems — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for three types and two classes of hose. The hoses are intended for use in marine-engine wet-exhaust systems (where the exhaust gases are mixed with the discharge of cooling water).The three types are:type 1: a softwall hose, made of oil-resistant material, with a synthetic-fabric reinforcement;type 2: a hardwall hose, made of oil-resistant material, with a synthetic-fabric reinforcement with a helical wire embedded in it; and type 3: a hose or tube (flexible connector), made of oil-resistant material, with or without a reinforcement or cover, intended for use in short lengths in locations where the connector is protected from mechanical damage.The two classes are:class A intended for diesel engines; andclass B intended for petrol engines, and for diesel engines with a very high exhaust temperature.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2054. US ISO 13473-2:2002, Characterization of pavement texture by use of surface profiles — Part 2: Terminology and basic requirements related to pavement texture profile analysis

This Uganda Standard defines terms, expressions and parameters that are related to the analysis of pavement texture, on roads as well as on airport runways and taxiways.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2055. US ISO 13608:2014, Plywood — Decorative veneered plywood

This Uganda Standard specifies the terms, classifications, requirements, test methods, marking, for decorative veneered plywood with natural wood veneer, colored veneer, laminated veneer, multilaminar veneer, and other types of veneer as decorative surface and plywood as a core panel, where the surface veneer thickness is less than 0,55 mm.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2056. US ISO 13774:1998, Rubber and plastics hoses for fuels for internal-combustion engines — Method of test for flammability

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for assessing the flammability of hoses with a nominal bore of 16 or smaller, intended for use with petroleum fuels for internal-combustion engines.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2057. US ISO 13775-1:2000, Thermoplastic tubing and hoses for automotive use — Part 1: Non-fuel applications

This Uganda Standard specifies the test requirements and the test methods for extruded thermoplastic tubing and hoses for use in vehicles powered by internal-combustion engines, excluding use in air braking systems (see ISO 7628-2), fuel lines (see ISO 13775-2) and high-pressure hydraulic systems. This specification is intended especially for use by original equipment manufacturers (OEMs).

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2058. US ISO 13775-2:2000, Thermoplastic tubing and hoses for automotive use — Part 2: Petroleum-based-fuel applications

This Uganda Standard specifies test requirements and test methods for extruded thermoplastic tubing and hoses for use in petroleum-based-fuel lines in vehicles powered by internal-combustion engines. This specification is intended especially for use by original equipment manufacturers (OEMs)

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2059. US ISO 13942:2000, Bonded abrasive products — Limit deviations and run-out tolerances

This Uganda Standard specifies the essential limit deviations and run-out tolerances, in millimetres, for bonded abrasive products as specified in ISO 603-1 to ISO 603-16.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2060. US ISO 14112:1996, Gas welding equipment — Small kits for gas brazing and welding

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for the construction of small kits for brazing, soldering and welding for non-professional use. This standard is applicable to appliances whose welding equipment is completely set up in the factory and which use a liquefied gas or gas mixture as combustible gas, and compressed oxygen, air or an air/oxygen mixture for combustion. It is applicable to appliances which use gases contained in refillable containers having a maximum water capacity of 5 litres, or in disposable containers with maximum water capacity of 1 litre. It is not applicable to the following: appliances using acetylene or hydrogen as combustible gas; air-aspirated appliances; appliances working with an oxygen generator; andappliances working by electrolysis.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2061. .US ISO 14113:2013, Gas welding equipment — Rubber and plastics hose and hose assemblies for use with industrial gases up to 450 bar (45 MPa

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for rubber and plastics hose and hose assemblies for use with compressed, liquefied, and dissolved gases up to a maximum working pressure of 450 bar (45 MPa), within the ambient temperature range of −20 °C to +60 °C. This standard applies to hose assemblies used to connect industrial gas cylinders to manifolds or bundles prior to any pressure reduction stage. This standard does not cover rubber or thermoplastic hoses for welding, cutting, and allied processes (see US ISO 3821 and US ISO 12170). This standard does not apply to refrigerated liquefied gases or to liquefied petroleum gases (LPG).

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2062. US ISO 14114:1999, Gas welding equipment — Acetylene manifold systems for welding, cutting and allied processes — General requirements

This Uganda Standard is applicable to acetylene cylinder manifold systems extending from the cylinder valve or the bundle outlet connections to the connection of the flame arrestor. It specifies requirements for design, materials and testing of cylinder manifold systems for the supply of acetylene for use in welding, cutting and allied processes. This standard applies to acetylene cylinder manifold systems in which up to 16 acetylene single cylinders or two acetylene bundles are coupled for collective gas withdrawal.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2063. US ISO 14373:2006, Resistance welding — Procedure for spot welding of uncoated and coated low carbon steels

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for resistance spot welding in the fabrication of assemblies of uncoated and metallic coated low carbon steel, comprising two or three sheets of metal, where the maximum single sheet thickness of components to be welded is within the range 0,4 mm to 3 mm, for the following materials:

uncoated steels;

hot-dip zinc or iron-zinc alloy (galvannealed) coated steel;

electrolytic zinc, zinc-iron, or zinc-nickel coated steel;

aluminium coated steel; ad

zinc-aluminium coated steel.

This standard is applicable to the welding of sheets of the same or dissimilar thickness, where the thickness ratio is less than or equal to 3:1. It applies to the welding of three thicknesses, where the total thickness is less than or equal to 9 mm. Welding with the following types of equipment is within the scope of this standard:

pedestal welding equipment;

gun welders;

automatic welding equipment where the components are fed by robots or automatic feeding equipment;

multi welders; and

robotic welders.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2064. US ISO 14557:2002, Fire-fighting hoses — Rubber and plastics suction hoses and hose assemblies

This Uganda Standard gives requirements and test methods for rubber and plastics suction hoses for fire-fighting purposes.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

2065. US ISO/IEC 14763-2:2019, Information technology – Implementation and operation of customer premises cabling — Part 2: Planning and installation (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the planning, installation and operation of telecommunications cabling and cabling infrastructures including cabling, pathways, spaces and telecommunications bonds (other than that specified in ISO/IEC 30129) in support of generic cabling standards and associated documents. (*This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO/IEC 14763-2:2012, Information technology – Implementation and operation of customer premises cabling — Part 2: Planning and installation, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2066. US ISO 14960-1:2014, Tubeless tyres — Valves and components — Part 1: Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for snap-in tubeless tyre valves intended for, but are not limited to, highway applications.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2067. US ISO 14960-2:2014, Tubeless tyres — Valves and components — Part 2: Clamp-in tubeless tyre valve-test method

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for clamp-in tubeless tyre valves. A clamp-in valve is an assembly of a valve stem, valve core, valve cap, rubber grommet or O-ring, hex nut, and ring washer which conforms to US ISO 9413.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2068. US ISO 15008:2009, Road vehicles — Ergonomic aspects of transport information and control systems — Specifications and test procedures for in-vehicle visual presentation

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the image quality and legibility of displays containing dynamic (changeable) visual information presented to the driver of a road vehicle by on-board transport information and control systems (TICS) used while the vehicle is in motion. These requirements are intended to be independent of display technologies, while reference to test methods and measurements for assessing compliance with them have been included where necessary. This standard is applicable to mainly perceptual, and some basic cognitive, components of the visual information, including character legibility and colour recognition. It is not applicable to other factors affecting performance and comfort, such as coding, format and dialogue characteristics, or to displays using

characters presented as a part of a symbol or pictorial information,

superimposed information the external field (e.g. head-up displays),

pictorial images (e.g. rear view camera),

maps and topographic representations (e.g. those for setting navigation systems), or

quasi-static information

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2069. US ISO 15011-1:2009, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Laboratory method for sampling fume and gases — Part 1: Determination of fume emission rate during arc welding and collection of fume for analysis

This Uganda Standard defines a laboratory method for measuring the emission rate of fume from arc welding. It also defines a method of collecting the fume for subsequent analysis and refers to suitable analytical techniques.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2070. US ISO 15011-2:2009, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Laboratory method for sampling fume and gases — Part 2: Determination of the emission rates of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrogen monoxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) during arc welding, cutting and gouging

This Uganda Standard defines laboratory methods for measuring the emission rates of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrogen monoxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) generated during arc welding, cutting and gouging, using a hood technique. The methodology is suitable for use with all open arc welding processes, cutting and gouging but different designs of hood are used depending on the process and whether or not it can be conducted automatically. The method can be used to evaluate the effects of welding wires, welding parameters, processes, shielding gases, test piece composition and test piece surface condition emission rate.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2071. US ISO 15011-3:2009, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Laboratory method for sampling fume and gases — Part 3: Determination of ozone emission rate during arc welding

This Uganda Standard defines a laboratory method for measuring the emission rate of ozone during arc welding, using a hood technique. The method is directed primarily at measuring ozone emission rate when using gas-shielded arc welding processes, but it can also be employed with other processes, e.g. selfshielded flux-cored arc welding, provided that welding can be performed automatically under the hood.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2072. US ISO 15011-4:2006, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Laboratory method

for sampling fume and gases — Part 4: Fume data sheet

This Uganda Standard covers health and safety in welding and allied processes. It specifies requirements for determination of the emission rate and chemical composition of welding fume in order to prepare fume data sheets. It applies to all filler materials used for joining or surfacing by arc welding using a manual, partly mechanised or fully automatic process, depositing unalloyed steel, alloyed steel and non-ferrous alloys. Manual metal arc welding, gas-shielded metal arc welding with solid wires, metal-cored and flux-cored wires and arc welding with self-shielded flux-cored wires are included within the scope of this standard.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2073. US ISO 15011-5: 2011, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Laboratory method for sampling fume and gases — Part 5: Identification of thermal-degradation products generated when welding or cutting through products composed wholly or partly of organic materials using pyrolysis-gas chromatography mass spectrometry

This Uganda Standard specifies procedures for obtaining information about thermal degradation products generated when welding, cutting through, preheating and straightening metal treated with coatings composed wholly or partly of organic substances, e.g. shop primers, paints, oils, waxes and inter-weld materials such as adhesives and sealants. It is aimed primarily at test laboratories performing such procedures. The data generated can be used by coating manufacturers to provide information for inclusion in safety data sheets and by occupational hygienists to identify thermal degradation products of significance in the performance of risk assessments and/or workplace exposure measurements. The data cannot be used to estimate workplace exposure directly. This standard is applicable to all coatings composed partly or wholly of organic materials that can be heated during welding and cutting, preheating and straightening to temperatures at which thermal degradation products are generated and where it is not apparent what those degradation products are.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2074. US ISO 15012-1:2013, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Equipment for capture and separation of welding fume — Part 1: Requirements for testing and marking of separation efficiency

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for testing equipment for the separation of welding fume in order to determine whether its separation efficiency meets specified requirements. The method specified does not apply to testing of filter cartridges independent of the equipment in which they are intended to be used.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2075. US ISO 15012-2:2008, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Equipment for

capture and separation of welding fume — Part 2: Determination of the minimum air volume flow rate of captor hoods and nozzles

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for establishing the minimum air volume flow rate required for captor hoods and nozzles to effectively capture fume and gases from welding and allied processes. The method can be used with capture devices of any aspect ratio and cross-sectional area, but it is not applicable to on-gun extraction systems and down draught tables. This standard also specifies the test data to be marked on the capture devices.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2076. US ISO 15222:2011, Truck and bus tyres — Method for measuring relative wet grip performance — Loaded new tyres

This Uganda Standard specifies the method for measuring relative wet grip braking performance index to a reference under loaded conditions for new tyres for use on commercial vehicles on a wet-paved surface. The methods developed in this standard are meant to reduce the variability. This standard applies to all truck and bus tyres (commercial vehicle tyres).

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2077. US ISO 15296:2004, Gas welding equipment — Vocabulary — Terms used for gas welding equipment

This Uganda Standard constitutes a compilation of technical terms and definitions specifically related to gas welding equipment.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2078. US ISO 15465:2004, Pipework — Stripwound metal hoses and hose assemblies

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the design, manufacture and testing of four principal types of strip wound metal hose and hose assemblies, of which only one type is for pressure applications. The four are: single overlap, unpacked and packed; double overlap, unpacked and packed, the last of these having maximum allowable pressures of up to 40 bar. These hoses and hose assemblies may be supplied in nominal sizes from DN 6 to DN 500 and may operate at temperatures up to 600 °C dependent on materials of construction.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

2079. US ISO/IEC 15504-4:2004, Information technology — Process assessment — Part 4: Guidance on use for process improvement and process capability determination

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on how to utilize a conformant process assessment within a process improvement programme or a process capability determination. This part of US ISO/IEC 15504 is for informationly.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2080. US ISO 15615:2013, Gas welding equipment — Acetylene manifold systems for welding, cutting and allied processes — Safety requirements in high-pressure devices

This Uganda Standard establishes the general specifications, requirements and tests for devices located on the high-pressure side of acetylene manifold systems as defined in US ISO 14114. It does not cover the high-pressure piping, flexible hoses and the regulator.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2081. US ISO 15616-1:2003, Acceptance tests for CO_2-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting — Part 1: General principles, acceptance conditions

This Uganda Standard is applicable to CO_2-laser beam machines for welding and cutting in two operating directions (2D). The main purpose of this standard is to provide requirements for acceptance testing of CO_2-laser beam machines prior to or during installation at the user's premises. The acceptance tests are used to document the ability of CO_2-laser beam machines to produce welded joints and cuts of consistent quality. This standard is intended to be used for preparation of the technical specification for CO_2-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting in two operating directions (2D). This standard specifies basic requirements. Additional tests and requirements may be specified in the technical specification for the CO_2- laser beam machine.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2082. US ISO 15616-2:2003, Acceptance tests for CO_2-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting — Part 2: Measurement of static and dynamic accuracy

This Uganda Standard is applicable to the measurement of the precision of the manipulation system;the positioning accuracy;the repeatability of positioning;the trajectory exactness,for the acceptance testing of CO_2-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting in two operation directions (2D) in accordance with US ISO 15616-1. This standard specifies the testing procedure and equipment. This standard establishes a classification system for the motion system related to the required precision for the application being used.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2083. US ISO 15616-3:2003, Acceptance tests for CO_2-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting — Part 3: Calibration of instruments for measurement of gas flow and pressure

This Uganda Standard is applicable to the measurement of the process oriented gas parameters for the acceptance tests for CO_2-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting in two operation directions (2D) in accordance with US ISO 15616-

1.This standard specifies examination procedures for instruments used for control of process oriented gas parameters.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2084. US ISO 15616-4:2008, Acceptance tests for CO_2-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting — Part 4: Machines with 2-D moving optics

This Uganda Standard provides minimum requirements for acceptance testing, using practical test methods, for CO_2-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting in two dimensions (2-D), having a fixed workpiece on the platen and moving optics. This part of US ISO 15616 is not applicable to CO_2-laser beam machines which use an articulated robot, nor does it apply to work stations, such as a welding positioner, fixed board cutter, etc. This part of US ISO 15616 does not cover hazard protection devices, such as those for discharging chips and particles generated during welding and cutting.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2085. US ISO 15727:2020, UV-C devices — Measurement of the output of a UV-C lamp

This Uganda Standard specifies the measurement of the output of a UV-C lamp, types of UV-C lamp, lamp ballast, and safety issues. It is applicable to the output measurement of linear UV-C disinfection lamps. This document specifies a measurement method for evaluating output power of UV-C lamps installed in heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. The method includes the simulation measurement of UV-C output power of UV-C lamps under various temperatures and various air velocities, and under conditions that the axial direction of the lamp is parallel or perpendicular to the air flow direction. It can reliably evaluate and compare the UV-C output power of UV-C lamps in the ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UVGI) device based on the testing results. If the microbial inactivation rate of a particular UVGI device equipped with the same type of UV-C lamp is known, the microbial inactivation rate of the UVGI device at various temperatures and at various air velocities can be evaluated.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2086. US ISO 15763:2002, Road vehicles — Alarm systems for buses and commercial vehicles of maximum authorized total mass greater than 3,5 t

This Uganda Standard defines terms and specifies requirements and tests for vehicle alarm systems (VAS) intended for installation within buses and commercial vehicles (as defined in ISO 3833) having a maximum authorized total mass (code ISO-M08 as defined in ISO 1176) of greater than 3,5 t.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

2087. US ISO 15821:2007, Doorsets and windows — Water-tightness test under dynamic pressure — Cyclonic Aspects

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for the determination of the water tightness under dynamic pressure of doorsets and windows assembled for

normal use and installed as in practice. This standard is applicable to areas subject to severe weather, e.g., that are heavily weathered-beaten, stricken by driving rain and winds, including hurricane typhoons, cyclones and other severe climate. This standard does not apply to joint between the door or windows frame and the building construction. The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2088. US ISO 15845:2014, Aircraft ground equipment — Boarding vehicle for persons with reduced mobility — Functional and safety requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum functional and safety requirements for enclosed self-propelled boarding vehicles designed for transporting and boarding/de-boarding persons with reduced mobility onto/from the main deck or upper deck of main line civil transport aircraft on which they are travelling as a passenger.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2089. US ISO 15858:2016, UV-C Devices — Safety information — Permissible human exposure

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum human safety requirements for the use of UVC lamp devices. It is applicable to in-duct UVC systems, upper-air in room UVC systems, portable in-room disinfection UVC devices, and any other UVC devices, which may cause UVC exposure to humans. It is not applicable to UVC products used for water disinfection.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2090. US ISO 15874-1:2013, Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations — Polypropylene (PP) — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard specifies the general aspects of polypropylene (PP) piping systems intended to be used for hot and cold water installations within buildings for the conveyance of water whether or not intended for human consumption (domestic systems), and for heating systems, under design pressures and temperatures according to the class of application (see Table 1). It covers a range of service conditions (classes of application), design pressures and pipe dimension classes. Values of TD, Tmax and Tmal in excess of those in Table 1 of this part of US ISO 15874 do not apply. (This standard cancels and replaces US 898-1:2011, Polypropylene (PP) pipes — Dimensions and US 898-2:2011, *Types 1, 2 and 3 Polypropylene (PP) pipes — Part 2: General quality requirements and testing*, which have been withdrawn.)

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2091. US ISO 15874-2:2013, Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations — Polypropylene (PP) — Part 2: Pipes

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements of pipes made from polypropylene (PP) for piping systems intended to be used for hot and cold water installations within buildings for the conveyance of water whether or not intended for human

consumption (domestic systems) and for heating systems under operating pressures and temperatures appropriate to the class of application. This part of US ISO 15874 covers a range of service conditions (application classes), design pressures and pipe dimension classes. (This standard cancels and replaces US 898-1:2011, Polypropylene (PP) pipes — Dimensions and US 898-2:2011, *Types 1, 2 and 3 Polypropylene (PP) pipes — Part 2: General quality requirements and testing*, which have been withdrawn.)

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2092. US ISO 15874-3:2013, Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations — Polypropylene (PP) — Part 3: Fittings

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of fittings for polypropylene (PP) piping systems intended to be used for hot and cold water installations within buildings for the conveyance of water, whether or not intended for human consumption (domestic systems) and for heating systems under design pressures and temperatures according to the class of application It covers a range of service conditions (application classes) and design pressure classes. For values of TD, Tmax and Tmal in excess of those in Table 1 of US ISO 15874-1:2013 do not apply. This part of US ISO 15874 is applicable to fittings of the following types:

— socket fusion fittings;

— electro fusion fittings;

— mechanical fittings;

— fittings with incorporated inserts.

It is also applicable to fittings made from alternative materials which when fitted to pipes conforming to US ISO 15874-2, conform to the requirements of US ISO 15874-5. (This standard cancels and replaces US 898-1:2011, P*olypropylene (PP) pipes — Dimensions* and US 898-2:2011, *Types 1, 2 and 3 Polypropylene (PP) pipes — Part 2: General quality requirements and testing*, which have been withdrawn.)

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2093. US ISO 15874-5: 2013, Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations — Polypropylene (PP) — Part 5: Fitness for purpose of the system

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of the fitness for purpose of polypropylene (PP) piping systems, intended to be used for hot and cold water installations within buildings for the conveyance of water, whether or not intended for human consumption (domestic systems) and for heating systems, under design pressures and temperatures according to the class of application (see Table 1 of US ISO 15874-1:2013). This part of US ISO 15874 covers a range of service conditions (classes of application) and design pressure classes. For values of TD, Tmax and Tmal in excess of those in Table 1 of US ISO 15874-1:2013 does not apply. It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this part of US ISO 15874. In conjunction with the other parts of US ISO 15874, it is applicable to PP pipes, fittings, their joints and to joints with components of other plastics and non-plastics materials intended to be used for hot and cold water installations. (This standard cancels and replaces US 898-1:2011, Polypropylene (PP) pipes

— Dimensions and US 898-2:2011, Types 1, 2 and 3 Polypropylene (PP) pipes — Part 2: General quality requirements and testing, which have been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2094. US ISO 16120-1:2011, Non-alloy steel rod for drawing and/or cold rolling — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard is applicable to wire rod of non-alloy steel intended for wire drawing and/or cold rolling. The cross-section can be circular, oval, square, rectangular, hexagonal, octagonal, half-round or another shape, generally with at least 5 mm nominal dimension, and with a smooth surface.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2095. US ISO 16120-2:2017, Non-alloy steel wire rod for conversion to wire — Part 2: Specific requirements for general purpose wire rod (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard is applicable to general purpose steel wire rod for drawing and/or cold rolling. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 16120-2:2011, Non-alloy steel wire rod for conversion to wire — Part 2: Specific requirements for general purpose wire rod, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2096. US ISO 16120-3:2011, Non-alloy steel rod for drawing and/or cold rolling — Part 3: Specific requirements for nominal and rimmed substitute low carbon steel rod

This Uganda Standard is applicable to wire rod made of low-carbon, low-silicon, rimmed and rimmed substitute steel with high ductility intended for drawing and/or cold rolling.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2097. US ISO 16120-4:2011, Non-alloy steel rod for drawing and/or cold rolling — Part 4: Specific requirements for wire rod for special applications

This Uganda Standard is applicable to steel wire rod with improved characteristics intended for drawing and/or cold rolling.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2098. US ISO 16121-1:2012, Road vehicles — Ergonomic requirements for the driver's workplace in line-service buses — Part 1: General description, basic requirements

This Uganda Standard applies to the driver’s workplace in low-floor line-service buses designed for the carriage of passengers, comprising more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat, and having a maximum weight exceeding five metric tonnes and an overall width exceeding 2.30 m. This part of US ISO 16121 contains basic requirements for an ergonomic and comfortable seating position, which is

essential to keep drivers in a good state of health. The dimensions and mounting positions of a driver's seat, pedals and steering should be carefully chosen to enable drivers to sit in an ergonomic seating position, i.e. sitting at angles which comply with the given ranges of comfort and to allow some variation when seated.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2099. US ISO 16121-2:2011, Road vehicles — Ergonomic requirements for the driver's workplace in line-service buses — Part 2: Visibility

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the driver's field of view to the area in front of the vehicle, to the entrance opposite the driver's seat and the interior compartment. It applies to the driver's workplace in low-floor line-service buses designed for the carriage of passengers, comprising more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat, and having a maximum weight exceeding five metric tonnes and an overall width exceeding 2.30 m.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2100. US ISO 16121-3:2011, Road vehicles — Ergonomic requirements for the driver's workplace in line-service buses — Part 3: Information devices and controls

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the location of information devices and controls. It applies to the driver's workplace in low-floor buses designed for the carriage of passengers, comprising more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat, and having a maximum weight exceeding five metric tonnes and a maximum width exceeding 2.30 m.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2101. US ISO 16121-4:2011, Road vehicles — Ergonomic requirements for the driver's workplace in line-service buses — Part 4: Cabin environment

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the cabin environment. It applies to the driver's workplace in low-floor line-service buses designed for the carriage of passengers, comprising more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat, and having a maximum weight exceeding five metric tonnes and an overall width exceeding 2.30 m.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2102. US ISO 16124:2015, Steel wire rod — Dimensions and tolerances

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and tolerances to the dimensions applicable to steel wire rod as defined in US ISO 6929.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2103. US ISO 16175-1:2010, Information and documentation — Principles and functional requirements for records in electronic office environments — Part 1: Overview and statement of principles

The Uganda Standard aims to produce globally harmonised principles and functional requirements for software used to create and manage digital records in office environments. There currently exist a number of jurisdiction-specific functional requirements and software specifications. The project's objective is to synthesise this existing work into requirements and guidelines to meet the needs of the international archives, records and information management community and to enable that community to liaise, in a consolidated manner, with the global software industry.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2104. US ISO 16175-2:2011, Information and documentation — Principles and functional requirements for records in electronic office environments — Part 2: Guidelines and functional requirements for digital records management systems

This Uganda Standard is applicable to products that are often termed 'electronic records management systems' or 'enterprise content management systems'. This standard will use the term digital records management systems for those software applications whose primary function is records management. It does not seek to set requirements for records still in use and held within business systems. Digital objects created by email, word processing, spreadsheet and imaging applications (such as text documents, and still or moving images), where they are identified to be of business value, should be managed within digital records management systems which meet the functional requirements set out in this standard.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

2105. US ISO 16392:2007, Tyres — Electrical resistance — Test method for measuring electrical resistance of tyres on a test rig

This Uganda Standard describes a test method to measure the electrical resistance of pneumatic and solid tyres, under load, on a test rig.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2106. US ISO 16438:2012, Agricultural irrigation equipment — Thermoplastic collapsible hoses for irrigation — Specifications and test method

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for reinforced and non-reinforced thermoplastic collapsible hoses, which are intended to be used as main and sub-main supply lines for the conveyance and distribution of water for irrigation at water temperatures up to 50 °C. It is applicable to irrigation hoses with nominal diameters between 40 mm and 500 mm and working pressures between 0,3 bar (0,03 MPa) and 6 bar (0,6 MPa). This International Standard is applicable to two types of hose configurations: distributor hose (with outlet connections) and plain hose (without outlet connections).

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2107. US ISO 16528-1:2007, Boilers and pressure vessels — Part 1: Performance requirements

This Uganda Standard defines the performance requirements for the construction of boilers and pressure vessels. It is not the intent of this standard to address operation, maintenance and in-service inspection of boilers and pressure vessels. In relation to the geometry of the pressure-containing parts for pressure vessels, the scope of this standard includes the following:welding end connection for the first circumferential joint for welded connections;first threaded joint for screwed connections;face of the first flange for bolted, flanged connections;first sealing surface for proprietary connections or fittings;safety accessories, where necessary.In relation to the geometry of pressure-containing parts for boilers, the scope of this standard covers the following:feedwater inlet (including the inlet valve) to steam outlet (including the outlet valve), including all inter-connecting tubing that can be exposed to a risk of overheating and cannot be isolated from the main system;associated safety accessories;connections to the boilers involved in services, such as draining, venting, superheating, etc.This standard does not apply for nuclear components, railway and marine boilers, gas cylinders or piping systems or mechanical equipment, e.g. turbine and machinery casings.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2108. US ISO 16528-2:2007, Boilers and pressure vessels — Part 2: Procedures for fulfilling the requirements of ISO 16528-1

This Uganda Standard provides a procedure and a standard format for standard-issuing bodies to demonstrate that their standards fulfil the performance requirements of US ISO 16528-1.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2109. US ISO 16639:2017, Surveillance of the activity concentrations of airborne radioactive substances in the workplace of nuclear facilities

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines and performance criteria for sampling airborne radioactive substances in the workplace. Emphasis is on health protection of workers in the indoor environment. This document provides best practices and performance-based criteria for the use of air sampling devices and systems, including retrospective samplers and continuous air monitors. Specifically, this document covers air sampling program objectives, design of air sampling and monitoring programs to meet program objectives, methods for air sampling and monitoring in the workplace, and quality assurance to ensure system performance toward protecting workers against unnecessary inhalation exposures. The primary purpose of the surveillance of airborne activity concentrations in the workplace is to evaluate and mitigate inhalation hazards to workers in facilities where these can become airborne. A comprehensive surveillance program can be used to

- determine the effectiveness of administrative and engineering controls for confinement,
- measure activity concentrations of radioactive substances,
- alert workers to high activity concentrations in the air,

- aid in estimating worker intakes when bioassay methods are unavailable,
- determine signage or posting requirements for radiation protection, and
- determine appropriate protective equipment and measures.

This document does not address outdoor air sampling, effluent monitoring, or radon measurements.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

2110. US ISO 16840-1:2006, Wheelchair seating — Part 1: Vocabulary, reference axis convention and measures for body segments, posture and postural support surfaces

This Uganda Standard applies to seating intended to provide postural support within a wheelchair. It specifies:a global coordinate system that permits the determination and recording of a person's posture whileseated in a wheelchair;the standard terms and definitions for use in describing both the posture and the anthropometrics of a person seated in a wheelchair;the terms and definitions for describing the dimensions, location and orientation of seating support surfaces, which together comprise the body support system.This standard does not specify any methods for use in measuring a person's seated posture, nor does it define terms for dynamic physiological movements (such as flexion or extension). This standard might be applicable to seating other than that intended to be used within a wheelchair.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 95,000

2111. US ISO 16840-2:2007, Wheelchair seating — Part 2: Determination of physical and mechanical characteristics of devices intended to manage tissue integrity — Seat cushions

This Uganda Standard specifies apparatus, test methods and disclosure requirements for wheelchair seat cushions intended to maintain tissue integrity and prevent tissue trauma. It does not include test methods or requirements for determining the fire resistance of cushions. Annex B provides guidance on selecting cushions with appropriate fire resistance characteristics. This standard does not address the interface pressure distributing characteristics of seat cushions nor the heat and water vapour dissipation characteristics of seat cushions that will be addressed in further parts of US ISO 16840. This standard can also be applicable to tissue integrity management devices used as other support systems, as well as to cushions used in situations other than a wheelchair.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2112. US ISO 16840-3:2014, Wheelchair seating — Part 3: Determination of static, impact and repetitive load strengths for postural support devices

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the determination of static, impact, and repetitive load strengths as well as disclosure requirements for postural support devices (PSD) with associated attachment hardware intended for use with an undefined wheelchair. This standard does not apply to the strength of PSDs under crash conditions in a

motor vehicle. This standard does not apply to PSDs that are designed to fail under certain static, dynamic, or repetitive loads.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2113. US ISO 16840-4:2009, Wheelchair seating — Part 4: Seating systems for use in motor vehicles

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods and requirements for design and performance, for instructions and warnings and for product marking and labelling of seating systems intended to be used as a forward-facing seat in a motor vehicle when fitted to a manual or powered wheelchair. It evaluates the frontal crashworthiness performance of complete seating systems for occupancy by adults or children of mass equal to or greater than 22 kg. This standard only applies to complete wheelchair seating systems including attachment hardware, designed to be used with a wheelchair base tested as part of a wheelchair system that conforms to ISO 7176-19 performance requirements and that has securement points for use with four-point, strap-type tiedowns. This standard applies to seating systems designed to be used with occupant restraints that anchor either to the vehicle, the tiedown system, the seating system or the wheelchair base. Seating systems that are intended only for use with a specific wheelchair base should be tested to ISO 7176-19 using the specifically intended wheelchair base.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2114. US ISO 16840-10:2021, Wheelchair seating — Part 10: Resistance to ignition of postural support devices — Requirements and test method (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods to assess the resistance to ignition by smouldering cigarette equivalent of integrated or non-integrated components of a wheelchair intended to protect tissue integrity and/or provide postural support. The electronic ignition source is also a simulation of other potential sources of environmental ignition hazards. The tests measure only the resistance to ignition of the items tested, and not the ignitability of the complete wheelchair. It gives an indication, but cannot guarantee, the ignition behaviour of the assembled devices of a complete wheelchair. This document does not apply to resistance to ignition of structural parts of a wheelchair. This document does not cover changes in resistance to ignition as a result of regular washing or use of the postural support devices. This document does not apply to the control of risks created by electrical and electronic components. This document allows for the separate testing of components of a wheelchair that are normally used in the horizontal plane (e.g. a seat cushion) from those normally used in the vertical plane (e.g. a back support). This document describes testing an assembly of the composite of materials as used in the component. The results of the tests in this document do not give any indication of the resistance to ignition of any of the separate individual materials of the test sample. (The standard cancels and replaces US ISO 16840-10:2014, Wheelchairs — Resistance to ignition of non-integrated seat and back support cushions — Part 10: Requirements and test methods).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2115. US ISO/TS 16840-11:2014, Wheelchair seating — Part 11: Determination of perspiration dissipation characteristics of seat cushions intended to manage tissue integrity

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the dissipation characteristics of simulated perspiration exposure on wheelchair seat cushions. This part of US ISO 16840 is applicable to wheelchair seat cushions that include a cushion cover.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2116. US ISO/TS 16840-12:2015, Wheelchair seating — Part 12:Apparatus and method for cushion envelopment testing

This Uganda Standard specifies apparatus, test methods, and disclosure requirements for characterization of wheelchair seat cushion immersion and envelopment properties using instrumented indenters to characterize the interface

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2117. US ISO 16895:2016, Wood-based panels — Dry process fibre board

This Uganda Standard specifies a classification matrix, related mandatory tests and thickness ranges for ultra-low-, low-, medium- and high-density dry process wood-based fibreboard. It then provides the manufacturing property requirements for these types of uncoated fibreboard. The values listed in this International Standard relate to product properties used to classify fibreboards into one of four types (UDF, LDF, MDF and HDF, see Clause 3), one of four grades (GP, FN, BL and LB), for use in one of four service conditions (REG, MR1, MR2, and HMR). The values are not characteristic values to be used for design purposes. (The standard cancels and replaces US ISO 16895-1:2008, Wood-based panels — Dry process fibre board — Part 1: Classification and US ISO 16895-2:2010, Wood-based panels — Dry-process fibre board — Part-2: Requirements).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2118. US ISO 16978:2003, Determination of modulus of elasticity in bending and of bending strength

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the apparent modulus of elasticity and bending strength of wood-based panels in flatwise bending. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16978:2003).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2119. US ISO 16979-1:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of moisture content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the moisture content of wood-based panels.

This standard was Published on 2008-12-11

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2120. US ISO 16981:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of surface soundness

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for assessing the surface soundness of coated wood-based panels and uncoated particleboards, wet and dry-process fibre boards and cement-bonded particleboards. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16981:2003).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2121. US ISO 16983:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of swelling in thickness after immersion in water

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the swelling in thickness of flat-pressed or drum-pressed particleboards, fibre boards, OSB, and cement-bonded particleboards, after immersion in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16983:2003).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2122. US ISO 16984:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of tensile strength perpendicular to the plane of the panel

This Uganda specifies a method for determining the resistance to tension perpendicular to the plane of the panel, also known as "internal bond", of particleboards, OSB, fibre boards, and cement-bonded particleboards. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16984:2003).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.*STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000*

2123. US ISO 16985:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of dimensional changes associated with changes in relative humidity

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dimensional changes in wood-based panels, due to variations in relative humidity. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16985:2003).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2124. US ISO 16992:2010, Passenger car tyres — Spare unit substitutive equipment (SUSE)

This Uganda Standard describes spare unit substitutive equipment (SUSE) for passenger car tyres, which is designed to enable users to continue their journey (with or without a stop) in a reasonably safe manner.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2125. US ISO 16999:2003, Wood- based panels — Sampling and cutting of test pieces

This Uganda Standard specifies certain rules for the sampling and cutting of test pieces. It does not cover the sampling and cutting of test pieces for the derivation of characteristic values for structural design. These tests are carried out on medium-sized test pieces. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16999:2003).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2126. US ISO 17090-1:2013, Health informatics — Public key infrastructure — Part 1: Overview of digital certificate services

This Uganda Standard defines the basic concepts underlying the use of digital certificates in healthcare and provides a scheme of interoperability requirements to establish a digital certificate-enabled secure communication of health information. It also identifies the major stakeholders who are communicating health-related information, as well as the main security services required for health communication where digital certificates may be required. US ISO 17090-1 gives a brief introduction to public key cryptography and the basic components needed to deploy digital certificates in healthcare. It further introduces different types of digital certificates, identity certificates and associated attribute certificates for relying parties, self-signed certification authority (CA) certificates, and CA hierarchies and bridging structures.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2127. US ISO 17090-2: 2008, Health informatics — Public key Infrastructure — Part 2: Certificate profile

This Uganda Standard specifies the certificate profiles required to interchange healthcare information within a single organization, between different organizations and across jurisdictional boundaries. It details the use made of digital certificates in the health industry and focuses, in particular, on specific healthcare issues relating to certificate profiles.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2128. US ISO 17090-3:2008, Health informatics — Public key infrastructure— Part 3: Policy management of certification authority

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for certificate management issues involved in deploying digital Certificates in healthcare. It specifies a structure and minimum requirements for certificate policies, as well as a structure for associated certification practice statements. This part of US ISO 17090 also identifies the principles needed in a healthcare security policy for cross-border. Communication and defines the minimum levels of security required, concentrating on aspects unique to healthcare.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2129. US ISO 17165-1:2007, Hydraulic fluid power — Hose assemblies — Part 1: Dimensions and requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for hose assemblies that are manufactured from hoses that conform to US ISO 3949 and to all parts of US ISO 1436, US ISO 3862, US ISO 4079 and US ISO 11237 and hose fittings with elastomeric seals that conform to US ISO 12151-1, US ISO 12151-2, US ISO 12151-3 and ISO 12151-6. This part of US ISO 17165 contains information of the most important criteria for the selection of preferred types of hoses and hose fittings with elastomeric sealing for use in hydraulic fluid power applications.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-3

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

2130. US ISO/IEC 17203:2017, Information technology — Open Virtualization Format (OVF) specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard describes an open, secure, efficient and extensible format for the packaging and distribution of software to be run in virtual systems. The OVF package enables the authoring of portable virtual systems and the transport of virtual systems between virtualization platforms. This version of the specification (2.1) is intended to allow OVF 1.x tools to work with OVF 2.x descriptors in the following sense:

- Existing OVF 1.x tools should be able to parse OVF 2.x descriptors.
- Existing OVF 1.x tools should be able to give warnings/errors if dependencies to 2.x features are required for correct operation.

(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO/IEC 17203:2011, Information technology —Open Virtualization Format (OVF) specification, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

2131. US ISO 17654:2011, Resistance welding — Destructive tests of welds — Pressure test of resistance seam welds

This Uganda Standard specifies the pressure test method to be applied to resistance-seam-welded specimens of different types of materials with single sheet thicknesses ranging from 0,3 mm to 3,2 mm. The purpose of this pressure test is to determine the suitability of the material, welding equipment, welding parameters and of other factors on a tank, a vessel or a container for liquids or gases, which are manufactured by resistance seam welding.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2132. US ISO 17657-1:2005, Resistance welding — Welding current measurement for resistance welding — Part 1: Guidelines for measurement

This Uganda Standard specifies equipment for the calibration of measuring systems of welding current and indicating weld time in resistance welding using single-phase alternating current of frequency 50 Hz or 60 Hz, or direct current. The guidelines define various basic terms for the measurement of welding current, and give some basic information for users of welding current measuring systems including welding current meters with current sensing coil.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2133. US ISO 17657-2:2005, Resistance welding — Welding current measurement for resistance welding — Part 2: Welding current meter with current sensing coil

This Uganda Standard specifies a welding current meter with a current sensing coil to measure the weld time and the r.m.s. value of the welding current during a certain interval using single-phase alternating current of frequency of 50 Hz or 60 Hz, or direct current. This standard is applicable for a welding current measuring system, with a display or

calibrated output port, which may be connected to a welding controller.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2134. US ISO 17657-3:2005, Resistance welding — Welding current measurement for resistance welding — Part 3: Current sensing coil

This Uganda Standard specifies current sensing coils of the toroidal-coil type as a current sensor for welding current meters or a welding current measuring system used to monitor the welding current in resistance welding, and is applicable for both current types, i.e. alternating current of 50 Hz or 60 Hz and direct current.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2135. US ISO 17657-4:2005, Resistance welding — Welding current measurement for resistance welding — Part 4: Calibration system

This Uganda Standard specifies calibration systems and calibration procedures for welding current measuring systems, current sensors, welding current meters and monitoring devices with current sensor used for measuring welding current in resistance welding with alternating current of 50 Hz or 60 Hz, or with direct current.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2136. US ISO 17662:2005, Welding — Calibration, verification and validation of equipment used for welding, including ancillary activities

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements to calibration, verification and validation of equipment used for: control of process variables during fabrication, or control of the properties of equipment used for welding or welding allied processes, where the resulting output cannot be readily or economically documented by subsequent monitoring, inspection and testing.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2137. US ISO 17745:2016, Steel wire ring net panels — Definitions and specifications

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of steel wire ring net panel for retaining of unstable slopes controlling and preventing rockfalls and loose debris flow along roads, highways and railway, urban areas, mines and quarries, and for snow avalanche protection produced from metallic coated steel wire or advanced metallic coating. It is not applicable to anchors or soil nails for fixing of steel mesh to an unstable slope.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2138. US ISO 17746:2016, Steel wire rope net panels and rolls — Definitions and specifications

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of steel wire rope net panels and rolls for retaining of unstable slopes controlling and preventing rockfalls and loose debris flow along roads, highways and

railway, urban areas, mines and quarries, and for snow avalanche protection. Steel wire rope net panels and rolls are produced from metallic-coated wire ropes.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2139. US ISO/IEC 17788:2014, Information technology — Cloud computing — Overview and vocabulary

This Uganda Standard provides an overview of cloud computing along with a set of terms and definitions. It is a terminology foundation for cloud computing standards. This Uganda Standard is applicable to all types of organizations (e.g., commercial enterprises, government agencies, not-for-profit organizations).

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2140. US ISO/IEC 17789:2014, Information technology — Cloud computing — Reference architecture

This Uganda Standard specifies the cloud computing reference architecture (CCRA). The reference architecture includes the cloud computing roles, cloud computing activities, and the cloud computing functional components and their relationships.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2141. US ISO/IEC 17826:2016, Information technology — Cloud Data Management Interface (CDMI) (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the interface to access cloud storage and to manage data stored therein. This standard applies to developers who are implementing or using cloud storage. (*This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO/IEC 17826:2012, Information technology — Cloud Data Management Interface (CDMI), which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2142. US ISO 17846:2004, Welding and allied processes — Health and safety — Wordless precautionary labels for equipment and consumables used in arc welding and cutting

This Uganda Standard specifies the format and symbols for wordless precautionary labels placed by manufacturers on their equipment and consumables used in arc welding and plasma arc cutting processes. This standard addresses neither workplace safety signs (as specified by ISO 3864-1) nor operator training. In addition, the wordless precautionary labels specified in this standard are not intended to replace other mandatory labels or signs (e.g. material safety data sheets) required by certain countries or regions.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2143. US ISO 17832:2009, Non-parallel steel wire and cords for tyre reinforcement

This Uganda Standard specifies the definition and requirements of non-parallel steel wire and cords for tyre reinforcement.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2144. US ISO 17874-1:2010, Remote handling devices for radioactive materials — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard describes requirements concerning devices for remote handling of radioactive materials.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2145. US ISO/IEC 17963:2013, Web Services for Management (WS-Management) Specification

The Uganda Standard describes a Web services protocol based on SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol) for use in management-specific domains.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2146. US ISO/IEC 18028-4:2005, Information technology — Security techniques — IT network security — Part 4: Securing remote access

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for securely using remote access – a method to remotely connect a computer either to another computer or to a network using public networks and its implication for IT security. It introduces the different types of remote access including the protocols in use, discusses the authentication issues related to remote access and provides support when setting up remote access securely. It is intended to help network administrators and technicians who plan to make use of this kind of connection or who already have it in use and need advice on how to set it up securely and operate it securely.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2147. US ISO/IEC 18013-2:2020, Personal identification — ISO-compliant driving license — Part 2: Machine-readable technologies

This Uganda Standard provides the purpose of storing IDL data on machine-readable media on the IDL is to: increase productivity (of data and IDL use), facilitate electronic data exchange, and assist in authenticity and integrity validation. This document thus specifies the following: mandatory and optional machine-readable data; the logical data structure; and encoding rules for the machine-readable technologies currently supported. To prevent unauthorised access to the data contained on a contactless IC (e.g. by eavesdropping), the privacy of the licence holder is protected via basic access protection requiring a human-readable and/or machine-readable key/password on the IDL to access the data on the PIC (via protected-channel communication). The implementation details of this function are defined in ISO/IEC 18013-3, managing, and standardizing at the national level (or in some other forum).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

2148. US ISO 18125:2017, Solid biofuels — Determination of calorific value

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the gross calorific value of a solid biofuel at constant volume and at the reference

temperature 25 °C in a bomb calorimeter calibrated by combustion of certified benzoic acid. The result obtained is the gross calorific value of the analysis sample at constant volume with all the water of the combustion products as liquid water. In practice, biofuels are burned at constant (atmospheric) pressure and the water is either not condensed (removed as vapour with the flue gases) or condensed. Under both conditions, the operative heat of combustion to be used is the net calorific value of the fuel at constant pressure. The net calorific value at constant volume may also be used; formulae are given for calculating both values.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

2149. US ISO 18185-1:2007, Freight containers — Electronic seals — Part 1: Communication protocol

This Uganda Standard provides a system for the identification and presentation of information about freight container electronic seals. The identification system provides an unambiguous and unique identification of the container seal, its status and related information. The presentation of this information is provided through a radio-communications interface providing seal identification and a method for determining whether a freight container's seal has been opened. This part of US ISO 18185 specifies a read-only, non-reusable freight container seal identification system, with an associated system for verifying the accuracy of use, having

- a seal status identification system,
- a battery status indicator,
- a unique seal identifier including the identification of the manufacturer,
- the seal (tag) type.

It applies to all electronic seals used on freight containers covered by ISO 668, ISO 1496-1 to ISO 1496-5, and ISO 8323. Wherever appropriate and practicable, it also applies to freight containers other than those covered by these International Standards.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2150. US ISO 18185-2:2007, Freight containers — Electronic seals — Part 2: Application requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies a freight container seal identification system, with an associated system for verifying the accuracy of use, having:

- a seal status identification system;
- a battery status indicator;
- a unique seal identifier including the identification of the manufacturer;
- a seal (tag) type.

It applies to all electronic seals used on freight containers covered by ISO 668, ISO 1496-1 to ISO 1496-5, and ISO 8323. Wherever appropriate and practicable, it also applies to freight containers other than those covered by these International Standards.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2151. US ISO 18185-3:2015, Freight containers — Electronic seals — Part 3: Environmental characteristics

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods and conditions for environmental characteristics of electronic seals.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2152. US ISO 18185-4:2007, Freight containers — Electronic seals — Part 4: Data protection

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the data protection, device authentication and conformance capabilities of electronic seals for communication to and from a seal and its associated reader. These capabilities include the accessibility, confidentiality, data integrity, authentication and non-repudiation of stored data. The protection of this information is provided through a radio-communications interface providing seal identification and a method to determine whether a freight container's seal has been opened. This part of US ISO 18185 specifies a freight container seal identification system, with an associated system for verifying the accuracy of use, having:

- a seal status identification system;
- a battery status indicator;
- a unique Seal Identifier including the identification of the manufacturer;
- a seal (tag) type.

This part of US ISO 18185 is designed to facilitate electronic device authentication. For mechanical seals, the seal manufacturer is able to determine the authenticity of the device if and when necessary, e.g. to determine the unauthorized opening of the seal. There are electronic authentication methods which can provide similar validation without visual inspection. This part of US ISO 18185 provides only the guidelines for those methods. This part of US ISO 18185 applies to all electronic seals used on freight containers covered by International Standards ISO 668, ISO 1496-1 to ISO 1496-5 and ISO 8323 and should, wherever appropriate and practicable, also be applied to freight containers other than those covered by these International Standards.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2153. US ISO/IEC 18598:2016, Information technology — Automated infrastructure management (AIM) systems — Requirements, data exchange and applications

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and recommendations for the attributes of automated infrastructure management (AIM) systems. This standard explains how AIM systems can contribute to operational efficiency and deliver benefits to

cabling infrastructure and connected device administration,

facilities and IT management processes and systems,

other networked management processes and systems (e.g. intelligent building systems),

business information systems covering asset tracking and asset management together with event notifications and alerts that assist with physical network security. This standard specifies a framework of requirements and recommendations for data exchange with other systems

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2154. US ISO 18232 2006: Health informatics — Messages and communication — Format of length limited globally unique string identifiers

This Uganda Standard specifies the encoding and length for globally unique identifiers for data objects used in healthcare exchanged as alphanumeric strings. The technologies used for data storage,

location and communication are outside the scope of this International Standard.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2155. US ISO 18278-1:2004, Resistance welding — Weldability — Part 1: Assessment of weldability for resistance spot, seam and projection welding of metallic material

This Uganda Standard recommends procedures for determining the generic weldability for resistance spot, seam and projection welding of metallic materials. This procedure is applicable for the assessment of the weldability of uncoated/coated steels, stainless steels and non-ferrous alloys such as aluminium, titanium, magnesium and nickel and their alloys of single thickness lower than or equal to 5 mm.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2156. US ISO 18278-2:2016, Resistance welding — Weldability — Part 2: Evaluation procedures for weldability in spot welding (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides specific test procedures for the determination of the acceptable welding current range and the electrode life. It is applicable for the evaluation of the weldability of assemblies of uncoated and coated sheets of individual thicknesses from 0.4 mm to 6.0 mm. (This cancels and replaces, the first edition, US ISO 18278-2:2004, Resistance welding — Weldability — Part 2: Alternative procedures for the assessment of sheet steels for spot welding).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2157. US ISO/IEC 18305:2016, Information technology — Real time locating systems — Test and evaluation of localization and tracking systems

This Uganda Standard identifies appropriate performance metrics and test & evaluation scenarios for localization and tracking systems, and it provides guidance on how best to present and visualize the T&E results. It focuses primarily on indoor environments.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 90,000

2158. US ISO 18595:2007, Resistance welding — Spot welding of aluminium and aluminium alloys — Weldability, welding and testing

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for resistance spot welding in the fabrication of assemblies of aluminium sheet, extrusions (both work- and age-hardening alloys) and/or cast material comprising two or three thicknesses of metal, where the maximum single (sheet) thickness of components to be welded is within the range 0,6 mm to 6 mm. This standard is applicable to the welding of sheets or plates of dissimilar thickness where the thickness ratio is less than or equal to 3:1. It applies to the welding of three thicknesses where the total thickness is less than or equal to 9 mm. Welding with the

following types of machines is within the scope of this International Standard:

pedestal welding machines;

gun welders;

automatic welding equipment where the components are fed by robots or automatic feeding equipment;

multi-welders; and

robotic welders.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2159. US ISO 19101-1:2014, Geographic information — Reference model — Part 1: Fundamentals

This Uganda Standard defines the reference model for standardization in the field of geographic information. This reference model describes the notion of interoperability and sets forth the fundamentals by which this standardization takes place. Although structured in the context of information technology and information technology standards, this part of US ISO 19101 independent of any application development method or technology implementation approach.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2160. US ISO 19101-2:2018, Geographic information — Reference model — Part 2: Imagery (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines a reference model for standardization in the field of geographic imagery processing. This reference model identifies the scope of the standardization activity being undertaken and the context in which it takes place. The reference model includes gridded data with an emphasis on imagery. Although structured in the context of information technology and information technology standards, this document is independent of any application development method or technology implementation approach. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO/TS 19101-2:2008, Geographic information — Reference model — Part 2: Imagery, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 90,000

2161. US ISO 19103:2015, Geographic information — Conceptual schema language

This Uganda Standard provides rules and guidelines for the use of a conceptual schema language within the context of geographic information. The chosen conceptual schema language is the Unified Modeling Language (UML). This standard provides a profile of the Unified Modelling Language (UML). The standardization target type of this standard is UML schemas describing geographic information.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 90,000

2162. US ISO 19104:2016, Geographic information — Terminology

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the collection, management and publication of terminology in the field of geographic information. The scope of this document includes selection of concepts, harmonization of concepts and development of concept systems, structure and content of terminological entries, term selection, definition preparation, cultural and linguistic

adaptation, layout and formatting requirements in rendered documents, and establishment and management of terminology registers.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 90,000

2163. US ISO 19105:2000, Geographic information — Conformance and testing

This Uganda Standard specifies the framework, concepts and methodology for testing and criteria to be achieved to claim conformance to the family of ISO geographic information standards. It provides a framework for specifying abstract test suites (ATS) and for defining the procedures to be followed during conformance testing. Conformance may be claimed for data or software products or services or by specifications including any profile or functional standard. Standardization of test methods and criteria for conformance to geographic information standards will allow verification of conformance to those standards. Verifiable conformance is important to geographic information users, in order to achieve data transfer and sharing.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2164. US ISO 19106:2004, Geographic information — Profiles

This Uganda Standard is intended to define the concept of a profile of the ISO geographic information standards and to provide guidance for the creation of such profiles. Only those components of specifications that meet the definition of a profile contained herein can be established and managed through the mechanisms described in this standard. This document also provides guidance for establishing, managing, and standardizing at the national level (or in some other forum).

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2165. US ISO 19109:2015, Geographic information — Rules for application schema

This Uganda Standard defines rules for creating and documenting application schemas, including principles for the definition of features. The scope of this standard includes the following: conceptual modelling of features and their properties from a universe of discourse; definition of application schemas; use of the conceptual schema language for application schemas; transition from the concepts in the conceptual model to the data types in the application schema; integration of standardized schemas from other ISO geographic information standards with the application schema.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2166. US ISO 19595:2017, Natural aggregates for concrete

This Uganda Standard specifies the properties and requirements of aggregates obtained by processing natural materials and mixtures of these aggregates for use in concrete. It is applicable to aggregates with an oven-dried particle density greater than 2,00 Mg/m^3 (2 000 kg/m^3) in accordance with ISO 22965 (all parts). This document incorporates a general requirement that natural aggregates are not intended to release any harmful substances in excess of the maximum permitted levels specified for the material or permitted in the national regulations of the place in use. National provisions, preferably given in a

national annex or a project specification, can specify additional or deviating requirements. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 101:2002 Specification for aggregates from natural sources for concrete)*

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2167. US ISO/IEC 19637:2016, Information technology — Sensor network testing framework

This Uganda Standard specifies: testing framework for conformance test for heterogeneous sensor networks, generic services between test manager (TMR) and test agent (TA) in the testing framework, and guidance for creating testing platform and enabling the test of different sensor network protocols.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2168. US ISO/IEC 19752:2017, Information technology — Office equipment — Method for the determination of toner cartridge yield for monochromatic electrophotographic printers and multi-function devices that contain printer components

This Uganda Standard is limited to the evaluation of toner cartridge page yield for toner containing cartridges (i.e. all-in-one toner cartridges and toner cartridges without a photoconductor) for monochrome electro photographic print systems. This document could also be applied to the printer component of any multifunctional device that has a digital input-printing path (i.e. multi-function devices that contain printer components). This standard is only intended for the measurement of toner cartridge yield. No other claims can be made from this testing regarding quality, reliability, etc.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2169. US ISO/IEC 19762:2016, Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary

This Uganda Standard provides general terms and definitions in the area of automatic identification and data capture techniques on which are based further specialized sections in various technical fields, as well as the essential terms to be used by non-specialist users in communication with specialists in automatic identification and data capture techniques.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2170. US ISO/IEC 19792:2009, Information technology — Security techniques — Security evaluation of biometrics

This Uganda Standard specifies the subjects to be addressed during a security evaluation of a biometric system. It covers the biometric-specific aspects and principles to be considered during the security evaluation of a biometric system. It does not address the non-biometric aspects which might form part of the overall security evaluation of a system using biometric technology (e.g. requirements on databases or communication channels). This standard does not aim to define any concrete methodology for the security evaluation of biometric systems but instead

focuses on the principal requirements. As such, the requirements in this standard are independent of any evaluation or certification scheme and will need to be incorporated into and adapted before being used in the context of a concrete scheme. This standard defines various areas that are important to be considered during a security evaluation of a biometric system. This standard is relevant to both evaluator and developer communities.

- It specifies requirements for evaluators and provides guidance on performing a security evaluation of a biometric system.
- It serves to inform developers of the requirements for biometric security evaluations to help them prepare for security evaluations.

Although this standard is independent of any specific evaluation scheme it could serve as a framework for the development of concrete evaluation and testing methodologies to integrate the requirements for biometric evaluations into existing evaluation and certification schemes.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2171. US ISO/ IEC 19794-1:2011, Information technology — Biometric data interchange formats — Part 1: Framework (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies general aspects for the usage of biometric data records, the processing levels and types of biometric data structures, a naming convention for biometric data structures, and a coding scheme for format types.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 100,000

2172. US ISO/IEC 19794-7:2021 Information technology — Biometric data interchange formats — Part 7: Signature/sign time series data

This Uganda Standard specifies data interchange formats for signature/sign behavioural data captured in the form of a multi-dimensional time series using devices such as digitizing tablets or advanced pen systems. The data interchange formats are generic, in that they can be applied and used in a wide range of application areas where handwritten signs or signatures are involved. No application-specific requirements or features are addressed in this document. This document contains:

a description of what data can be captured;

three binary data formats for containing the data: a full format for general use, a compression format capable of holding the same amount of information as the full format but in compressed form, and a compact format for use with smart cards and other tokens that does not require compression/ decompression but conveys less information than the full format;

an XML schema definition; and

examples of data record contents and best practices in capture.

Specifying which of the format types and which options defined in this document are to be applied in a particular application is out of scope; this needs to be defined in application-specific requirements specifications or application profiles. It is advisable that cryptographic techniques be used to protect the authenticity, integrity, and confidentiality of stored and transmitted biometric data; yet such provisions are beyond the scope of this document. This document also specifies elements of conformance

testing methodology, test assertions and test procedures as applicable to this document. It establishes test assertions on the structure and internal consistency of the signature/sign time series data formats defined in this document (type A level 1 and 2 as defined in ISO/IEC 19794-1) and semantic test assertions (type A level 3 as defined in ISO/IEC 19794-1). The conformance testing methodology specified in this document does not establish:
tests of other characteristics of biometric products or other types of testing of biometric products (e.g. acceptance, performance, robustness, security); or
tests of conformance of systems that do not produce data records claimed to conform to the requirements of this document.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 100,000

2173. US ISO 19867-1:2018, Clean cookstoves and clean cooking solutions — Harmonized laboratory test protocols — Part 1: Standard test sequence for emissions and performance, safety and durability

This Uganda Standard is applicable to cookstoves used primarily for cooking or water heating in domestic, small-scale enterprise, and institutional applications, typically with firepower less than 20 kW and cooking vessel volume less than 150 l, excluding cookstoves used primarily for space heating. For solar cookstoves, the provisions of this document are applicable only for evaluating cooking power, safety, and durability.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2174. US ISO/IEC 19944-1:2020, Cloud computing and distributed platforms – Data flow, data categories and data use — Part 1: Fundamentals

This Uganda Standard

- extends the existing cloud computing vocabulary and reference architecture in ISO/IEC 17788 and ISO/IEC 17789 to describe an ecosystem involving devices using cloud services,
- describes the various types of data flowing within the devices and cloud computing ecosystem,
- describes the impact of connected devices on the data that flow within the cloud computing ecosystem,
- describes flows of data between cloud services, cloud service customers and cloud service users,
- provides foundational concepts, including a data taxonomy, and
- identifies the categories of data that flow across the cloud service customer devices and cloud services.

This document is applicable primarily to cloud service providers, cloud service customers and cloud service users, but also to any person or organization involved in legal, policy, technical or other implications of data flows between devices and cloud services.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

2175. US ISO/IEC 20000-1:2018 Information technology — Service management — Part 1: Service management system requirements (2nd Edition)/ US ISO/IEC 20000-

2:2019/AMD 1:2020, Information technology — Service management — Part 2: Guidance on the application of service management systems — Amendment 1

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for an organization to establish, implement, maintain and continually improve a service management system (SMS). The requirements specified in this document include the planning, design, transition, delivery and improvement of services to meet the service requirements and deliver value. This document can be used by:

a customer seeking services and requiring assurance regarding the quality of those services;

a customer requiring a consistent approach to the service lifecycle by all its service providers, including those in a supply chain;

an organization to demonstrate its capability for the planning, design, transition, delivery and improvement of services;

an organization to monitor, measure and review its SMS and the services;

an organization to improve the planning, design, transition, delivery and improvement of services through effective implementation and operation of an SMS;

an organization or other party performing conformity assessments against the requirements specified in this document;

a provider of training or advice in service management.

(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO/IEC 20000-1:2011, Information technology — Service management — Part 1: Service management system requirements which has been technically revised)

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2176. US ISO/IEC 20000-2:2019, Information technology — Service management — Part 2: Guidance on the application of service management systems (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the application of a service management system (SMS) based on US ISO/IEC 20000-1. It provides examples and recommendations to enable organizations to interpret and apply US ISO/IEC 20000-1, including references to other parts of US ISO/IEC 20000 and other relevant standards. (*This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO/IEC 20000-2:2012, Information technology — Service management — Part 2: Guidance on the application of service management systems, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

2177. US ISO/IEC 20000-3:2019, Information technology — Service management — Part 3: Guidance on scope definition and applicability of ISO/IEC 20000-1 (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard includes guidance on scope definition and applicability to the requirements specified in US ISO/IEC 20000-1. This document can assist in establishing whether US ISO/IEC 20000-1 is applicable to an organization's circumstances. It illustrates how the scope of an SMS can be defined, irrespective of whether the organization has experience of defining the scope of other

management systems. The guidance in this document can assist an organization in the planning and preparing for a conformity assessment against US ISO/IEC 20000-1. (*This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO/IEC 20000-3:2012, Information technology — Service management — Part 3: Guidance on scope definition and applicability of ISO/IEC 20000-1, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2178. US ISO/IEC TR 20000-4:2010, Information technology — Service management — Part 4: Process reference model

This Uganda Standard defines a process reference model comprising a set of processes, described in terms of process purpose and outcomes that demonstrate coverage of the requirements of US ISO/IEC 20000-1.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2179. US ISO/IEC TR 20000-5:2013, Information technology — Service management — Part 5: Exemplar implementation plan for ISO/IEC 20000-1

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for an approach to implement an SMS that can fulfil the requirements specified in US ISO/IEC 20000-1. This standard illustrates a generic, three phased plan to manage implementation activities, taking into consideration the design, transition, delivery, management and improvement of services. The service provider can tailor the phases to suit its needs and constraints.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2180. US ISO/IEC 20000-10:2018 Information technology — Service management — Part 10: Concepts and vocabulary

This Uganda Standard describes the core concepts of ISO/IEC 20000 (all parts), identifying how the different parts support ISO/IEC 20000-1:2018 as well as the relationships between ISO/IEC 20000-1 and other standards and Technical Reports. This document also includes the terminology used in all parts of ISO/IEC 20000, so that organizations and individuals can interpret the concepts correctly. This standard can be used by:

a) organizations seeking to understand the terms and definitions to support the use of ISO/IEC 20000 (all parts);

b) organizations looking for guidance on how to use the different parts of ISO/IEC 20000 to achieve their goal;

c) organizations that wish to understand how ISO/IEC 20000 (all parts) can be used in combination with other International Standards;

d) practitioners, auditors and other parties who wish to gain an understanding of ISO/IEC 20000 (all parts).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2181. US ISO 20292:2009, Materials for the production of primary aluminium — Dense refractory

bricks — Determination of cryolite resistance

This Uganda Standard covers materials for the production of primary aluminium. This standard specifies a method for the determination of the resistance of dense refractory bricks to cryolite melt with excess sodium fluoride.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2182. US ISO 20302:2014, Health informatics — Health cards — Numbering system and registration procedure for issuer identifiers

This Uganda Standard is designed to confirm, via a numbering system and registration procedure, the identities of both the healthcare application provider and the health card holder in order that information may be exchanged by using cards issued for healthcare services. This standard focuses on the machine-readable cards of ID-1 type defined in ISO/IEC 7810 that are issued for healthcare services provided in a service area that crosses the national borders of two or more countries/areas. This standard applies to healthcare data cards where the issuer and the application provider are the same party. This standard applies directly, or refers, to existing ISO standards for physical characteristics and recording techniques. Security issues follow the requirements of each healthcare data card system. In addition, this standard regulates the visual information written on the healthcare data card.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2183. US ISO 20349:2010, Personal protective equipment — Footwear protecting against thermal risks and molten metal splashes as found in foundries and welding — Requirements and test method

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for footwear protecting users against thermal risks and molten iron or aluminium metal splashes such as those encountered in foundries, welding and allied process.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2184. US ISO/IEC 20546:2019, Information technology — Big data — Overview and vocabulary

This Uganda Standard provides a set of terms and definitions needed to promote improved communication and understanding of this area. It provides a terminological foundation for big data-related standards. This document provides a conceptual overview of the field of big data, its relationship to other technical areas and standards efforts, and the concepts ascribed to big data that are not new to big data.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2185. US ISO 20562:2014, Tyre valves — ISO core chambers No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4

This Uganda Standard specifies the interchangeability dimensions of ISO core chambers Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 for tyre valves. For the applicability of the core chambers, see US ISO 9413.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2186. US ISO 20828:2006, Road vehicles — Security Certificate Management

This Uganda Standard establishes a uniform practice for the issuing and management of security certificates for use in Public Key Infrastructure applications. Assuming that all entities, intending to set up a secure data exchange to other entities based on private and public keys, are able to provide their own certificate, the certificate management scheme guarantees that the entities will get all additional information needed to establish trust to other entities, from a single source in a simple and unified format.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2187. US ISO 20858:2007, Ships and marine technology — Maritime port facility security assessments and security plan development

This Uganda Standard establishes a framework to assist marine port facilities in specifying the competence of personnel to conduct a marine port facility security assessment and to develop a security plan as required by the ISPS Code International Standard, conducting the marine port facility security assessment, and drafting/implementing a Port Facility Security Plan (PFSP).

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2188. US ISO 21015:2007, Office furniture — Office work chairs — Test methods for the determination of stability, strength and durability

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for determining the stability, strength and durability of office work chairs. Guidance is given on the choice of forces, cycles, etc., for these tests.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2189. US ISO 21016:2007, Office furniture — Tables and desks — Test methods for the determination of stability, strength and durability

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the determination of the stability, the strength and the durability of all types of office tables designed for use in the seated and/or standing position, e.g. work tables, height-adjustable tables, meeting tables and desks. It applies to tables that are fully assembled and ready for use. This Ugandan Standard does not contain test methods for storage elements, which can be found in US ISO 7170. The tests consist of the application, to various parts of the unit, of loads, forces and velocities simulating normal functional use, as well as misuse, that can reasonably be expected to occur. With the exception of the deflection of table tops, the tests are designed to evaluate properties without regard to materials, design/construction or manufacturing processes. The test results are valid only for the unit/component tested. These results can be used to represent the performance of production models provided that the tested model is representative of the production model.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2190. US ISO 21188:2006, Public key infrastructure for financial services — Practices and policy framework

This Uganda Standard sets out a framework of requirements to manage a PKI through certificate policies and certification practice statements and to enable the use of public key certificates in the financial services industry. It also defines control objectives and supporting procedures to manage risks.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15*STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000*

2191. US ISO 21500: 2012, Guidance on project management

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for project management and can be used by any type of organization, including public, private or community organizations, and for any type of project, irrespective of complexity, size or duration. This standard provides high-level description of concepts and processes that are considered to form good practice in project management. Projects are placed in the context of programmes and project portfolios, however, this standard does not provide detailed guidance on the management of programmes and project portfolios. Topics pertaining to general management are addressed only within the context of project management.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2192. US ISO 21542:2021, Building construction — Accessibility and usability of the built environment (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a range of requirements and recommendations for the elements of construction, building assemblies, components, fittings and products that relate to the design and constructional aspects of usability and accessibility of buildings, i.e. access to buildings, circulation within buildings, egress from buildings during normal conditions, and evacuation in the event of a fire. This document also applies to the common spaces in multi-unit residential buildings

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2193. US ISO 21750:2006, Road vehicles — Safety enhancement in conjunction with tyre inflation pressure monitoring

This Uganda Standard deals with electronic Tyre Pressure Monitoring Systems (TPMS) for tubeless tyres in association or not with an extended mobility system, with a reference pressure lower or equal to 375 kPa, fitted in single formation four wheeled vehicles.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2194. US ISO 21887:2007, Durability of wood and wood-based products — Use classes

This Uganda Standard defines five use classes that represent different service situations to which wood and wood-based products can be exposed all over the world. Subclasses are also defined for these use

classes. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 21887:2007)

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2195. US ISO/IEC 21990:2002 Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Private Integrated Services Network — Inter-exchange signalling protocol — Short message service

This Uganda Standard specifies the signalling protocol for the support of the Short Message Service (SMS) at the Q reference point between Private Integrated services Network eXchanges (PINXs) connected together within a Private Integrated Services Network (PISN). This service is based on GSM 03.40. The Service Centre functionality described in this International Standard is equal to the functionality of a Service Centre in GSM 03.40.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2196. US ISO 22034-1: 2007, Steel wire and wire products — Part 1: General test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies the methods for the general testing of steel wire and wire products which have been cold worked, annealed or oil hardened and tempered and/or coated and are of constant cross-section (either round or special section).

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2197. US ISO 22034-2:2016, Steel wire and wire products — Part 2: Tolerances on wire dimensions (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the tolerances on the diameter of round wire and, where applicable, on the length of round wire cut to length, for bright (i.e. uncoated) steel wire, metallic-coated steel wire and non-metallic-coated steel wire. This standard applies to round wires in the diameter range 0.050 mm to 25.00 m. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 22034-2:2007, Steel wire and wire products — Part 2: Tolerances on wire dimensions, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2198. US ISO 22088-2:2006, Plastics — Determination of resistance to environmental stress cracking (ESC) — Part 2: Constant tensile load method

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of environmental stress cracking (ESC) of thermoplastics when they are subjected to a constant tensile load in the presence of chemical agents. It is applicable to test specimens prepared by moulding and/or machining and can be used both for the assessment of ESC of plastic materials exposed to different environments, and for the determination of ESC of different plastic materials exposed to a specific environment.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2199. US ISO/TS 22220:2011, Health informatics — Identification of subjects of health care

This Uganda Standard indicates the data elements and structure suited to accurate and procedurally appropriate and sensitive identification of individuals in health care in a face-to-face setting supported by computer technology, or through interactions between computer systems. It provides guidelines for improving the positive identification of subjects of care within and between health care organizations. It defines demographic and other identifying data elements suited to capturing subject of care identification in health care settings, and the wide variety of manual and computer enhanced procedures used for this process. It provides guidance on the application of these procedures in the manual and the computer environment and makes recommendations about the nature and form of health care identifiers, the management organization to oversee subject of care identification and computer support to be provided for the identification process.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2200. US ISO 22810:2010, Horology — Water-resistant watches

This Uganda Standard establishes the requirements and specifies the test methods used to verify the water resistance of watches. Moreover, it indicates the marking which the manufacturer is authorized to apply to them. Divers' watches, specified as such, are covered by US ISO 6425 which establishes special requirements.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2201. US ISO 22827-1:2005 Acceptance tests for Nd:YAG laser beam welding machines —Machines with optical fibre delivery — Part 1: Laser assembly

This Uganda Standard specifies basic requirements and test methods for acceptance testing of high-power (average power more than 100 W), lamp-pumped or laser-diode-pumped Nd:YAG laser beam welding machines for seam welding with optical fibre delivery systems. The requirements can also be applied as a part of verification testing as part of maintenance, as appropriate. If modifications are made to a laser beam machine (rebuilding, repairs, modifications to the operating conditions, etc.) that have an effect on the acceptance testing, a repeat test may be necessary to cover the machine parameters affected by such modifications. This part of ISO 22827 applies to the beam generating system, the optical delivery system and the devices for shielding and assist gases.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2202. US ISO 22827-2:2005, Acceptance tests for Nd:YAG laser beam welding machines — Machines with optical fibre delivery — Part 2: Moving mechanism

This Uganda Standard covers acceptance testing of equipment for 2D manipulation and also, to some extent, movements along the Z-axis.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2203. US ISO 22877:2004, Castors and wheels — Vocabulary, symbols and multilingual terminology

This Uganda Standard defines terms and symbols relating to castors and wheels.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2204. US ISO 22878:2004, Castors and wheels — Test methods and apparatus

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods and apparatus to be used to check the performance of castors and wheels.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2205. US ISO 22897:2003, Glass in building — Glazing and airborne sound insulation — Product descriptions and determination of properties

This Uganda Standard assigns sound insulation values to all transparent, translucent and opaque glass products that are intended to be used in glazed assemblies in buildings, and which exhibit properties of acoustic protection, either as a prime intention or as a supplementary characteristic. It outlines the procedure by which glass products can be rated according to their acoustic performance, which enables assessment of compliance with the acoustic requirements of buildings.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2206. US ISO 23297:2008, Thermoplastics hoses and hose assemblies — Wire or synthetic yarn reinforced single-pressure types for hydraulic applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for eight classes and two types (construction with adhesive bond between layers and construction without adhesive bond between layers) of wire or synthetic yarn reinforced hydraulic hoses and hose assemblies of nominal size from 3,2 to 31,5. Each class has a single maximum working pressure for all sizes. Such hoses are suitable for use with hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR, and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from −40 °C to +100 °C for grades A and B and −40 °C to +120 °C for grades C and D. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to the performance of hoses and hose assemblies. The hose assembly maximum working pressure is governed by the lowest maximum working pressure of the components.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

2207. US ISO 23337:2007, Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of abrasion resistance using the Improved Lambourn test machine

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the resistance of rubber to abrasion using the Improved Lambourn test machine.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2208. US ISO 23560: 2015, Woven polypropylene sacks for bulk packaging of foodstuffs

This Uganda Standard specifies the general characteristics, requirements, and methods of test for woven polypropylene (PP) sacks. It is applicable to woven PP sacks, having a capacity of 50 kg or 25 kg, intended for the transport and storage of foodstuffs, such as cereals, sugar, and pulses.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2209. US ISO 23671:2006, Passenger car tyres — Method for measuring relative wet grip performance — Loaded new tyres

This Uganda Standard specifies the method for measuring relative wet grip braking performance index to a reference under loaded conditions for new tyres for use on passenger cars on a wet-paved surface. The methods developed are meant to reduce variability. The use of a reference tyre is necessary to limit the variability of the testing procedures. This standard applies to all passenger car tyres.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2210. US ISO/IEC 23912:2005, Information technology — 80 mm (1,46 Gbytes per side) and 120 mm (4,70 Gbytes per side) DVD Recordable Disk (DVD-R)

This Uganda Standard specifies the mechanical, physical and optical characteristics of an 80 mm and a 120 mm DVD Recordable disk to enable the interchange of such disks. It specifies the quality of the pre-recorded, unrecorded and the recorded signals, the format of the data, the format of the information zone, the format of the unrecorded zone, and the recording method, thereby allowing for information interchange by means of such disks. This disk is identified as a DVD Recordable (DVD-R) disk.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2211. US ISO 24011:2009, Resilient floor coverings — Specification for plain and decorative linoleum

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of plain and decorative linoleum, supplied as either tiles or rolls. To encourage the consumer to make an informed choice, this standard includes a classification system based on the intensity of use, which shows where resilient floor coverings provide satisfactory service.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2212. US ISO 24294:2013, Timber — Round and sawn timber — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard contains the terms and definitions of concepts to establish a multilingual vocabulary of terminology to be applied in forest and wood working spheres, with the scope of identification of a tree and of its parts in round and sawn aspects; its measurements; grading; condition;

features; sizes; and the natural, biological and infestational defects of wood.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2213. US ISO 24342:2019, Resilient and textile floorcoverings — Determination of side length, edge straightness and squareness of tiles (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard describes methods for determining side lengths, straightness of edges and squareness of resilient or textile floor tiles and planks. The side lengths, straightness and squareness of resilient or textile floor tiles and planks are important considerations because installed flooring will have an objectionable appearance if these performance criteria are not followed. This can cause the installed tiles/planks to line up unevenly, producing unsightly seams and corners that do not match. (The standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 24342:2007, Resilient and textile floor-coverings — Determination of side length, edge straightness and squareness of tiles, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2214. US ISO 24343-3:2018, Resilient and laminate floor coverings — Determination of indentation and residual indentation — Part 3: Indentation of resilient semi-flexible/vinyl composition tiles (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard describes a method for determining the short-term indentation resistance of resilient semi-flexible/vinyl composition tile (VCT) floor covering after the application of constant load. (The standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 24343-3:2011, Resilient and laminate floor coverings — Determination of indentation and residual indentation — Part 3: Indentation of resilient semi-flexible/vinyl composition tiles, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2215. US ISO 24510:2007, Activities relating to drinking water and wastewater services — Guidelines for the assessment and for the improvement of the service to users

This Uganda Standard specifies the elements of drinking water and wastewater services of relevance and interest to users. It also provides guidance on how to identify users' needs and expectations and how to assess whether they are being met.

The following are within the scope of this standard:

- the definition of a language common to the different stakeholders;
- the definition of key elements and characteristics of the service to users;
- the objectives for the service with respect to users' needs and expectations;
- guidelines for satisfying users' needs and expectations;
- service to users assessment criteria;
- introduction to performance indicators;
- examples of performance indicators.

The following are outside the scope of this International Standard:

- methods of design and construction of drinking water and wastewater systems;
- the regulating management structure and methodology of operation and management of activities relating to drinking water and wastewater services, including contracting.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

2216. US ISO 24534-2:2010, Automatic vehicle and equipment identification — Electronic registration identification (ERI) for vehicles — Part 2: Operational requirements

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for electronic registration identification (ERI) that are based on an identifier assigned to a vehicle (e.g. for recognition by national authorities) suitable to be used for:

electronic identification of local and foreign vehicles by national authorities;

vehicle manufacturing, in-life maintenance and end-of-life identification (vehicle life cycle management);

adaptation of vehicle data (e.g. for international resales); safety-related purposes; crime reduction; and commercial services.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2217. US ISO/IEC 24734:2014, Information technology — Office equipment — Method for measuring digital printing productivity

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for measuring the productivity of digital printing devices with various office applications and print job characteristics. This standard is applicable to digital printing devices, including single-function and multi-function devices, regardless of print technology. This Standard includes test files, test setup procedure, test runtime procedure, and the reporting requirements for the digital printing productivity measurements.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

2218. US ISO/IEC 24760-1: 2019, IT Security and Privacy — A framework for identity management — Part 1: Terminology and concepts

This Uganda Standard defines terms for identity management, and specifies core concepts of identity and identity management and their relationships. It is applicable to any information system that processes identity information.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2219. US ISO/IEC 24760-2:2015 Information technology — Security techniques — A framework for identity management — Part 2: Reference architecture and requirements

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the implementation of systems for the management of identity information, and specifies requirements for the implementation and operation of a framework for identity management. This Uganda Standard is applicable to any information system where information relating to identity is processed or stored.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 55,000***

2220. US ISO/IEC 24760-3:2016 Information technology — Security techniques — A framework for identity management — Part 3: Practice

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for the management of identity information and for ensuring that an identity management system conforms to ISO/IEC 24760-1 and ISO/IEC 24760-2. This part of US ISO/IEC 24760 is applicable to an identity management system where identifiers or Personally Identifiable Information (PII) relating to entities are acquired, processed, stored, transferred or used for the purposes of identifying or authenticating entities and/or for the purpose of decision making using attributes of entities. Practices for identity management can also be addressed in other standards.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 45,000***

2221. US ISO/IEC 24762: 2008, Information technology — Security techniques — Guidelines for information and communications technology disaster recovery services

This Uganda Standard describes the basic practices which ICT DR service providers, both in-house and outsourced. It covers the requirements that service providers should meet, recognizing that individual organizations may have additional requirements that are specific to them (which would have to be addressed in the agreements/contracts with service providers). Examples of such organization requirements may include special encryption software and secured operation procedures, equipment, knowledgeable personnel and application documentation. Such additional organization specific requirements, if necessary, are generally negotiated on a case-by-case basis and are the subject of detailed contract negotiations between organizations and their ICT DR service providers and are not within the scope of this standard.This standard does not: provide any guidance on business continuity management as a whole for organizations;take precedence over any laws and regulations, both existing and those in the future;have any legal power over the Service Level Agreements (SLAs) included in negotiated contracts between organizations and service providers;address requirements, legal or otherwise, governing normal business operations to be adhered to by service providers. Examples of such requirements include detailed regulations covering building and fire safety, occupational health and safety, copyright regulation and prevailing human resource practices; provide an exhaustive list, and thus technical security controls are not covered. Readers should refer to ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO/IEC 27002, vendor literature and other technical references, as necessary.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 90,000***

2222. US ISO/IEC 24786:2009, Information technology — User interfaces — Accessible user interface for accessibility settings

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and recommendations for making accessibility settings accessible. It provides guidance on specific accessibility settings. It specifies how to access and operate the accessibility setting mode, and how to directly activate specific accessibility features. This

standard applies to all operating system user interfaces on computers, but can also be applied to other types of information/communication technology, where appropriate. This standard does not apply to the user interface before the operating system is loaded and active.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2223. US ISO/IEC 25010:2011, Systems and software engineering — Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) — System and software quality models

This Uganda Standard defines:

a quality in use model composed of five characteristics (some of which are further subdivided into sub-characteristics) that relate to the outcome of interaction when a product is used in a particular context of use. This system model is applicable to the complete human-computer system, including both computer systems in use and software products in use.

b product quality model composed of eight characteristics (which are further subdivided into sub-characteristics) that relate to static properties of software and dynamic properties of the computer system. The model is applicable to both computer systems and software products.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2224. US ISO/IEC 25012:2008 Software engineering — Software product Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) — Data quality model

This Uganda Standard defines a general data quality model for data retained in a structured format within a computer system. This standard focuses on the quality of the data as part of a computer system and defines quality characteristics for target data used by humans and systems.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2225. US ISO/IEC 25022:2016, Systems and software engineering — Systems and software quality requirements and evaluation (SQuaRE) — Measurement of quality in use

This Uganda Standard defines quality in use measures for the characteristics defined in ISO/IEC 25010, and is intended to be used together with ISO/IEC 25010. It can be used in conjunction with the ISO/IEC 2503n and the ISO/IEC 2504n standards or to more generally meet user needs with regard to product or system quality. This standard contains the following: a basic set of measures for each quality in use characteristic; an explanation of how quality in use is measured. This standard provides a suggested set of quality in use measures to be used with the quality in use model ISO/IEC 25010.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2226. US ISO/IEC 25023:2016, Systems and software engineering —

Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) — Measurement of system and software product quality

This Uganda Standard defines quality measures for quantitatively evaluating system and software product quality in terms of characteristics and sub characteristics defined in ISO/IEC 25010 and is intended to be use together with ISO/IEC 25010. It can be used in conjunction with ISO/IEC 2503 and the ISO/IEC 2504 or to more generally meet user needs with regard to software products or system quality.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2227. US ISO/IEC 25051:2014, Software engineering — Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) — Requirements for quality of Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP) and instructions for testing

This Uganda Standard is applicable to Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP). In this standard, the term "RUSP" is used as an adjective and stands for "Ready to Use Software Product".

This standard establishes:

quality requirements for Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP);

requirements for test documentation for the testing of Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP), including test plan, test description, and test results;

instructions for conformity evaluation of Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP).

It includes also recommendations for safety or business critical Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP). This standard deals only with providing the user with confidence that the Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP) will perform as offered and delivered. It does not deal with the production realization (including activities and intermediate products, e.g. specifications). The quality system of a supplier is outside the scope of this standard.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2228. US ISO 25597:2013, Stationary source emissions — Test method for determining PM2.5 and PM10 mass in stack gases using cyclone samplers and sample dilution

This Uganda Standard specifies procedures for the extraction and measurement of filterable particulate matter from stationary source flue gas samples by the use of cyclone samplers and the measurement of condensed particulate matter using dilution sampling technique, which simulates the interaction of stack gas components with the atmosphere as they mix after the stack exit.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

2229. US ISO 26865:2009, Road vehicles — Brake lining friction materials — Standard performance

test procedure for commercial vehicles with air brakes

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial vehicles of the categories M2, M3, N2, N3, O3 and O4, as defined in UNECE R.E.3, which are equipped with air brakes.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2230. US ISO 26867:2009, Road vehicles — Brake lining friction materials — Friction behaviour assessment for automotive brake systems

This Uganda Standard describes a test procedure for assessing the influence of pressure, temperature, and linear speed on the coefficient of friction of a given friction material in combination with a specific mating component (rotor or drum).

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2231. US ISO 26986:2010, Resilient floor coverings — Expanded (cushioned) poly(vinyl chloride) floor covering — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of floor coverings based on expanded (cushioned) poly (vinyl chloride), supplied as either tiles or rolls. This standard includes a classification system based on the intensity of use, which shows where resilient floor coverings give satisfactory service.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2232. US ISO/IEC 27000: 2018, Information technology — Security techniques — Information security management systems — Overview and vocabulary

This Uganda Standard provides the overview of information security management systems (ISMS). It also provides terms and definitions commonly used in the ISMS family of standards. This document is applicable to all types and sizes of organization (e.g. commercial enterprises, government agencies, not-for-profit organizations). The terms and definitions provided in this document cover commonly used terms and definitions in the ISMS family of standards; do not cover all terms and definitions applied within the ISMS family of standards; and do not limit the ISMS family of standards in defining new terms for use.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2233. US ISO/IEC 27001:2013, Information technology — Security techniques — Information security management systems — Requirements (2nd Edition)/ COR 1:2014 & COR 2:2015

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining and continually improving an information security management system within the context of the organization. This Standard also includes requirements for the assessment and treatment of

information security risks tailored to the needs of the organization. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 27001:2005, Information technology -- Security techniques -- Information security management systems – Requirements, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2234. US ISO/IEC 27002:2013, Information technology — Security techniques — Code of practice for information security controls (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for organizational information security standards and information security management practices including the selection, implementation and management of controls taking into consideration the organization's information security risk environment(s). This standard is designed to be used by organizations that intend to: select controls within the process of implementing an Information Security Management System based on ISO/IEC 27001; implement commonly accepted information security controls; and develop their own information security management guidelines. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 27002:2005, Information technology -- Security techniques -- Code of practice for information management, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 100,000

2235. US ISO/IEC 27003:2017, Information technology — Security techniques — Information security management systems — Guidance (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides explanation and guidance on ISO/IEC 27001:2013. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 27003:2010, Information technology -- Security techniques -- Information security management system implementation guidance, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2236. US ISO/IEC 27004:2016, Information technology — Security techniques — Information security management — Monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines intended to assist organizations in evaluating the information security performance and the effectiveness of an information security management system in order to fulfil the requirements of ISO/IEC 27001:2013, 9.1. It establishes:

the monitoring and measurement of information security performance;

the monitoring and measurement of the effectiveness of an information security management system (ISMS) including its processes and controls;

the analysis and evaluation of the results of monitoring and measurement.

(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 27004:2009, Information technology -- Security techniques -- Information security management -- Measurement, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

2237. US ISO/IEC 27005: 2018, Information technology — Security techniques — Information security risk management (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for information security risk management. This standard supports the general concepts specified in ISO/IEC 27001 and is designed to assist the satisfactory implementation of information security based on a risk management approach. This standard is applicable to all types of organizations (e.g. commercial enterprises, government agencies, non-profit organizations) which intend to manage risks that can compromise the organization's information security. (*This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO/IEC 27005:2011, Information technology — Security techniques — Information security risk management, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

2238. US ISO/IEC 27006:2015, Information technology — Security techniques — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of information security management

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and provides guidance for bodies providing audit and certification of an information security management system (ISMS), in addition to the requirements contained within ISO/IEC 17021-1 and ISO/IEC 27001. It is primarily intended to support the accreditation of certification bodies providing ISMS certification. The requirements contained in this standard need to be demonstrated in terms of competence and reliability by anybody providing ISMS certification, and the guidance contained in this International Standard provides additional interpretation of these requirements for anybody providing ISMS certification. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 27006:2011, Information technology -- Security techniques -- Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of information security management systems, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2239. US ISO/IEC 27007:2020, Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection — Guidelines for information security management systems auditing (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on managing an information security management system (ISMS) audit programme, on conducting audits, and on the competence of ISMS auditors, in addition to the guidance contained in ISO 19011.This document is applicable to those needing to understand or conduct internal or external audits of an ISMS or to manage an ISMS audit programme. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO/IEC 27007:2011, Information technology — Security techniques — Guidelines for information security management systems auditing, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2240. US ISO/IEC TS 27008:2019, Information technology — Security techniques — Guidelines for the assessment of information security controls

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on reviewing and assessing the implementation and operation of information security controls, including the technical assessment of information system controls, in compliance with an organization's established information security requirements including technical compliance against assessment criteria based on the information security requirements established by the organization. This document offers guidance on how to review and assess information security controls being managed through an Information Security Management System specified by US ISO/IEC 27001. It is applicable to all types and sizes of organizations, including public and private companies, government entities, and not-for-profit organizations conducting information security reviews and technical compliance checks.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2241. US ISO/IEC 27010: 2015, Information technology — Security techniques —Information security management for inter-sector and inter-organizational communications (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines in addition to the guidance given in the ISO/IEC 27000 family of standards for implementing information security management within information sharing communities. This standard provides controls and guidance specifically relating to initiating, implementing, maintaining, and improving information security in inter-organizational and inter-sector communications. It provides guidelines and general principles on how the specified requirements can be met using established messaging and other technical methods. (*This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO/IEC 27010: 2012, Information technology — Security techniques — Information security management for inter-sector and inter-organizational communications, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2242. US ISO/IEC 27017:2015, Information technology — Security techniques — Code of practice for information security controls based on ISO/IEC 27002 for cloud services

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for information security controls applicable to the provision and use of cloud services by providing:

- additional implementation guidance for relevant controls specified in ISO/IEC 27002;
- additional controls with implementation guidance that specifically relate to cloud services.

This Recommendation/standard provides controls and implementation guidance for both cloud service providers and cloud service customers.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2243. US ISO/IEC 27032:2012, Information technology — Security

techniques — Guidelines for cyber security

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for improving the state of Cyber security, drawing out the unique aspects of that activity and its dependencies on other security domains, in particular:

information security,

network security,

internet security, and

critical information infrastructure protection (CIIP).

It covers the baseline security practices for stakeholders in the Cyberspace. This standard provides:

an overview of Cybersecurity,

an explanation of the relationship between Cybersecurity and other types of security,

a definition of stakeholders and a description of their roles in Cybersecurity,

guidance for addressing common Cybersecurity issues, and

a framework to enable stakeholders to collaborate on resolving Cybersecurity issues.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

2244. US ISO/IEC 27033-1:2015, Information technology — Security techniques — Network security — Part 1: Overview and concepts.

This Standard provides an overview of network security and related definitions. It defines and describes the concepts associated with, and provides management guidance on, network security. (Network security applies to the security of devices, security of management activities related to the devices, applications/services, and end-users, in addition to security of the information being transferred across the communication links.)

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

2245. US ISO/IEC 27033-2:2012, Information technology — Security techniques — Network security — Part 2: Guidelines for the design and implementation of network security.

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for organizations to plan, design, implement and document network security.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2246. US ISO/IEC 27033-3:2010, Information technology — Security techniques — Network security — Part 3: Reference networking scenarios — Threats, design techniques and control issues.

This Uganda Standard describes the threats, design techniques and control issues associated with reference network scenarios. For each scenario, it provides detailed guidance on the security threats and the security design techniques and controls required to mitigate the associated risks.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2247. US ISO/IEC 27033-4:2014, Information technology — Security techniques — Network security — Part 4: Securing communications

between networks using security gateways

This Uganda Standard gives guidance for securing communications between networks using security gateways (firewall, application firewall, Intrusion Protection System, etc.) in accordance with a documented information security policy of the security gateways, including:

identifying and analyzing network security threats associated with security gateways;

defining network security requirements for security gateways based on threat analysis;

using techniques for design and implementation to address the threats and control aspects associated with typical network scenarios; and

addressing issues associated with implementing, operating, monitoring and reviewing network security gateway controls.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2248. US ISO/IEC 27033-5:2013, Information technology — Security techniques — Network security — Part 5: Securing communications across networks using Virtual Private Networks (VPNs)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the selection, implementation, and monitoring of the technical controls necessary to provide network security using Virtual Private Network (VPN) connections to interconnect networks and connect remote users to networks. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 18028-5:2006, Information technology -- Security techniques -- IT network security -- Part 5: Securing communications across networks using virtual private networks, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2249. US ISO/IEC 27033-6:2016, Information technology — Security techniques — Network security — Part 6: Securing wireless IP network access.

This standard describes the threats, security requirements, security control and design techniques associated with wireless networks. It provides guidelines for the selection, implementation and monitoring of the technical controls necessary to provide secure communications using wireless networks.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2250. US ISO/IEC 27035:2011, Information technology — Security techniques — Information security incident management

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on information security incident management for large and medium-sized organizations. Smaller organizations can use a basic set of documents,

processes and routines described in this standard, depending on their size and type of business in relation to the information security risk situation. It also provides guidance for external organizations providing information security incident management services. The standard provides a structured and planned approach to:

detect, report and assess information security incidents;

respond to and manage information security incidents;

detect, assess and manage information security vulnerabilities; and

continuously improve information security and incident management as a result of managing information security incidents and vulnerabilities.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-18

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 95,000

2251. US ISO/IEC 27035-3:2020, Information technology — Information security incident management — Part 3: Guidelines for ICT incident response operations

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for information security incident response in ICT security operations. This document does this by firstly covering the operational aspects in ICT security operations from a people, processes and technology perspective. It then further focuses on information security incident response in ICT security operations including information security incident detection, reporting, triage, analysis, response, containment, eradication, recovery and conclusion. This document is not concerned with non-ICT incident response operations such as loss of paper-based documents. This document is based on the "Detection and reporting" phase, the "Assessment and decision" phase and the "Responses" phase of the "Information security incident management phases" model presented in ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016. The principles given in this document are generic and intended to be applicable to all organizations, regardless of type, size or nature. Organizations can adjust the provisions given in this document according to their type, size and nature of business in relation to the information security risk situation. This document is also applicable to external organizations providing information security incident management services.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2252. US ISO/IEC 27039:2015, Information technology — Security techniques — Selection, deployment and operations of intrusion detection and prevention systems (IDPS)

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines to assist organizations in preparing to deploy intrusion detection and prevention systems (IDPS). In particular, it addresses the selection, deployment, and operations of IDPS. It also provides background information from which these guidelines are derived. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 18043:2006, Information technology -- Security techniques -- Selection, deployment and operations of intrusion detection systems, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02.

THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2253. US ISO/IEC 27102:2019, Information security management — Guidelines for cyber-insurance

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines when considering purchasing cyber-insurance as a risk treatment option to manage the impact of a cyber-incident within the organization's information security risk management framework. This document gives guidelines for:

a) considering the purchase of cyber-insurance as a risk treatment option to share cyber-risks;
b) leveraging cyber-insurance to assist manage the impact of a cyber-incident;
c) sharing of data and information between the insured and an insurer to support underwriting, monitoring and claims activities associated with a cyber-insurance policy;
d) leveraging an information security management system when sharing relevant data and information with an insurer.

This document is applicable to organizations of all types, sizes and nature to assist in the planning and purchase of cyber-insurance by the organization.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2254. US ISO/TS 27527: 2010: Health informatics — Provider identification

This Uganda Standard provides a framework for improving the positive identification of providers. Identification of "providers" encompasses individuals and organizations. This Technical Specification includes data elements needed for identification of individual providers (i.e. individuals) and data elements needed for the identification of organization providers (i.e. organizations). "Identification" in this Technical Specification refers both to the process of being able to identify individuals and organizations, and the data elements required to support that identification manually and from a computer processing perspective. This Technical Specification can be applied to all providers of services, individuals and organizations. It details both data and processes for collection and application of identifying information for providers. It defines demographic and other identifying data elements suited to capture and use for the identification of providers in health care settings and provides guidance on their application. This Technical Specification provides:

- definitions of data elements to support the identification of individual providers and organizational providers for purposes such as electronic health record authentication and authorization, communications, role definitions, delegation of authority, and the management of certification of individuals where more than one discipline is concerned;
- guidance on the development, population, governance and ongoing management of provider identifiers from multiple potential sources. This includes identification of processes to support national, multinational and provincial/state or local level identification. Unique identifier structures may differ for different purposes, or with different originating

organizations. For this reason, a generic approach to the structure of these identifiers is given in this Technical Specification to support multiple unique identifiers and the ability to link these to the relevant provider.

This Technical Specification is primarily concerned with provider identification data for clinical and administrative purposes. This Technical Specification is intended for use by health and health-related establishments that create, use or maintain records on providers. Establishments are intended to use this Technical Specification, where appropriate, for collecting data when registering providers. This Technical Specification does not include the process for development of unique identifiers. This Technical Specification does not attempt to identify all the use cases for which the items included are relevant; however, the data elements are provided to allow their consistent representation where they are found appropriate to support identification activities of the organization or jurisdiction.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 90,000

2255. US ISO 27567:2009, Laminated veneer lumber — Measurement of dimensions and shape — Method of test

This Uganda Standard describes the methods for determining the thickness, length, width, spring, bow, twist and section squareness and cupping of test pieces of structural Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL). (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 27567:2009).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2256. US ISO/IEC 27701: 2019, Security techniques — Extension to ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO/IEC 27002 for privacy information management — Requirements and guidelines

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and provides guidance for establishing, implementing, maintaining and continually improving a Privacy Information Management System (PIMS) in the form of an extension to ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO/IEC 27002 for privacy management within the context of the organization. This document specifies PIMS-related requirements and provides guidance for PII controllers and PII processors holding responsibility and accountability for PII processing. This Uganda Standard is applicable to all types and sizes of organizations, including public and private companies, government entities and not-for-profit organizations, which are PII controllers and/or PII processors processing PII within an ISMS.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

2257. US ISO 27769:2016, Wood-based panels — Wet process fibreboard

This Uganda Standard provides a classification matrix and related mandatory tests for two types of wet process fibreboard made from wood: softboards and hardboards and specifies the relevant manufacturing property requirements. (This standard will cancel and replace, upon publication of the Legal Notice, the first edition US ISO 27769-1:2009, Wood-based panels — Wet process fibre board — Part 1: Classifications and US ISO 27769-2:2009,

Wood-based panels — Wet-process fibre board — Part 2: Requirements).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2258. US ISO 27955:2010, Road vehicles — Securing of cargo in passenger cars, station wagons and multi-purpose vehicles — Requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard applies to devices for the securing of cargo in passenger cars, station wagons and multi-purpose passenger cars, where the seats directly delimit the loading space. This standard defines minimum requirements and tests for front and rear seats and partitioning systems, in order to improve the protection of the vehicle occupants against shifting load during a frontal impact.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2259. US ISO 27956:2009, Road vehicles — Securing of cargo in delivery vans — Requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard applies to vehicle-relevant equipment for the securing of cargo in delivery vans with a gross vehicle mass up to 7,5 t. This Draft Standard specifies minimum requirements and test methods for securing cargo in a reliable and roadworthy way, in order to protect occupants against injuries caused by shifting cargo.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2260. US ISO 28007-1:2015, Ships and marine technology — Guidelines for Private Maritime Security Companies (PMSC) providing privately contracted armed security personnel (PCASP) on board ships (and pro forma contract) — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines containing additional sector-specific recommendations, which companies (organizations) who comply with US ISO 28000 can implement to demonstrate that they provide Privately Contracted Armed Security Personnel (PCASP) on board ships. To claim compliance with these guidelines, all recommendations ("shoulds") should be complied with. Compliance with this part of US ISO 28007 can be by first, second and third party (certification). Where certification is used, it is recommended the certificate contains the words: "This certification has been prepared using the full guidelines of US ISO 28007-1 as a Private Maritime Security Company providing Privately Contracted Armed Security Personnel".

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2261. US ISO/IEC 28360-2:2018, Information technology — Office equipment — Determination of chemical emission rates from electronic equipment — Part 2: Not using-consumables

This Uganda Standard specifies methods to determine chemical emission rates of analyte from ICT & CE equipment during intended operation in an Emission

Test Chamber (ETC). This Standard (all parts) includes specific methods for equipment using consumables, such as printers, and equipment not using consumables, such as monitors and PC's. Part 2 specifies the methods to determine chemical emission rates of analyte from electronic equipment not using consumables. The methods comprise preparation, sampling (or monitoring) in a controlled ETC, storage and analysis, calculation and reporting of emission rates. Examples of EUT that do not use consumables are:

- Monitors and TV sets (CRT, Plasma, LCD, Rear projector, Beamer).
- Video (VCR, DVD Player/Recorder, Camcorder).
- SAT Receiver (Set-Top Box).
- Audio units (CD Player/Recorder, Home theatre Systems, Audio Home Systems, Micro-/Mini, Midi Systems, Amplifier, Receiver).
- Portable Audio (CD Player, MP 3 Player, Radio recorder, Clock radio, etc.).
- Computer (desktop, tower, server), portable computers (Notebooks).

The emission rates determined with this method may be used to compare equipment in the same class. Predictions of "real indoor" concentrations from the determined emission rates are outside the scope of this standard.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2262. US ISO 28580:2009, Passenger car, truck and bus tyres — Methods of measuring rolling resistance — Single point test and correlation of measurement results

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for measuring rolling resistance, under controlled laboratory conditions, for new pneumatic tyres designed primarily for use on passenger cars, trucks and buses.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2263. US ISO 28702:2008, Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Textile-reinforced types — Sub-ambient temperature crush test

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for measuring the low-temperature brittleness of rubber and plastics hoses with a textile reinforcement and tubing at sub-ambient temperatures by crushing a test piece of the hose. This Standard is only applicable to hoses with a nominal bore up to and including 100 mm.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2264. US ISO 29061-1:2010, Road vehicles — Methods and criteria for usability evaluation of child restraint systems and their interface with vehicle anchorage systems — Part 1: Vehicles and child restraint systems equipped with ISOFIX anchorages and attachments

This Uganda Standard provides criteria for the judgement of usability of child restraint systems (CRS) with ISOFIX attachments and their corresponding anchorages in the vehicle. This standard provides criteria for a separate evaluation of the child restraint ISOFIX attachments, of the

ISOFIX anchorage installation in the vehicle, and an evaluation of the interface issues when installing a child restraint system in a certain vehicle. This standard covers both rigid and flexible attachment systems of the CRS.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2265. US ISO/IEC 29115:2013, Information technology — Security techniques — Entity authentication assurance framework

This Uganda Standard provides a framework for managing entity authentication assurance in a given context. In particular, it:

- specifies four levels of entity authentication assurance;
- specifies criteria and guidelines for achieving each of the four levels of entity authentication assurance;
- provides guidance for mapping other authentication assurance schemes to the four LoAs;
- provides guidance for exchanging the results of authentication that are based on the four LoAs; and
- provides guidance concerning controls that should be used to mitigate authentication threats.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2266. US ISO/IEC 29146:2016 Information technology — Security techniques — A framework for access management

This Uganda Standard defines and establishes a framework for access management (AM) and the secure management of the process to access information and Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) resources, associated with the accountability of a subject within some context. This Uganda Standard provides:

concepts, terms and definitions applicable to distributed access management techniques in network environments.

Explanations about related architecture, components and management functions.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2267. US ISO/IEC 29151:2017, Information technology — Security techniques — Code of practice for personally identifiable information protection

This Uganda Standard establishes control objectives, controls and guidelines for implementing controls, to meet the requirements identified by a risk and impact assessment related to the protection of personally identifiable information (PII). This standard is applicable to all types and sizes of organizations acting as PII controllers (as defined in ISO/IEC 29100), including public and private companies, government entities and not-for-profit organizations that process PII.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2268. US ISO 29464:2017, Cleaning of air and other gases — Terminology

This Uganda Standard establishes a terminology for the air filtration industry and comprises terms and definitions only. This document is applicable to particulate and gas phase air filters and air cleaners used for the general ventilation of inhabited enclosed spaces. It is also applicable to air inlet filters for static

or seaborne rotary machines and UV-C germicidal devices. It is not applicable to cabin filters for road vehicles or air inlet filters for mobile internal combustion engines for which separate arrangements exist. Dust separators for the purpose of air pollution control are also excluded.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2269. US ISO 30013:2011, Rubber and plastics hoses — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Determination of changes in colour, appearance and other physical properties

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the exposure of rubber and plastics hoses to three types of laboratory light source (xenon-arc, fluorescent UV and open-flame carbon-arc lamps). These methods are designed to simulate the exposure of hoses used in an outdoor environment (exposure to xenon-arc lamps by method A, exposure to fluorescent UV lamps by method A and exposure to open-flame carbon-arc lamps with type 1 filters) or in an indoor environment (exposure to xenon-arc lamps by method B, exposure to fluorescent UV lamps by method B and exposure to open-flame carbon-arc lamps with type 2 filters).

Four types of test piece (two strained and two unstrained upon exposure) are specified. Results from the three light sources and the different sets of exposure conditions specified are not comparable.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2270. US ISO/IEC 30107-4:2020, Information technology — Biometric presentation attack detection — Part 4: Profile for testing of mobile devices

This Uganda Standard is a profile that provides requirements for testing biometric presentation attack detection (PAD) mechanisms on mobile devices with local biometric recognition. This document lists requirements from ISO/IEC 30107-3 specific to mobile devices. It also establishes new requirements not present in ISO/IEC 30107-3. For each requirement, the profile defines an Approach in Presentation Attack Detection (PAD) Testing for Mobile Devices. For some requirements, numerical values or ranges are provided in the form of best practices. This profile is applicable to mobile devices that operate as closed systems with no access to internal results, including mobile devices with local biometric recognition as well as biometric modules for mobile devices.

Out of the scope of this document are the following:

— mobile devices solely with remote biometric recognition.

The attacks considered in this document take place at the sensor during the presentation and collection of the biometric characteristics. Any other attacks are outside the scope of this document.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2271. US ISO/IEC 30134-1:2016, Information technology — Data centres — Key performance indicators — Part 1: Overview and general requirements.

This Uganda Standard specifies the following for the other parts of ISO/IEC 30134:

a common structure;

definitions, terminology and boundary conditions for KPIs of data centre resource usage effectiveness and efficiency;

common requirements for KPIs of data centre resource usage effectiveness and efficiency;

common objectives for KPIs of the data centre resource effectiveness and efficiency;

general information regarding the use of KPIs of data centre resource usage effectiveness and efficiency.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2272. US ISO/IEC 30137-1:2019, Information technology — Use of biometrics in video surveillance systems — Part 1: System design and specification

This Uganda Standard is applicable to the use of biometrics in VSS (also known as Closed Circuit Television or CCTV systems) for a number of scenarios, including real-time operation against watchlists and in post event analysis of video data. In most cases, the biometric mode of choice will be face recognition, but this document also provides guidance for other modalities such as gait recognition. This document:

- defines the key terms for use in the specification of biometric technologies in a VSS, including metrics for defining performance;
- provides guidance on selection of camera types, placement of cameras, image specification etc. for the operation of a biometric recognition capability in conjunction with a VSS;
- provides guidance on the composition of the gallery (or watchlist) against which facial images from the VSS are compared, including the selection of appropriate images of sufficient quality, and the size of the gallery in relation to performance requirements;
- makes recommendations on data formats for facial images and other relevant information (including metadata) obtained from video footage, used in watchlist images, or from observations made by human operators;
- establishes general principles for supporting the operator of the VSS, including user interfaces and processes to ensure efficient and effective operation, and highlights the need to have suitably trained personnel;
- highlights the need for robust governance processes to provide assurance that the implemented security, privacy and personal data protection measures specific to the use of biometric technologies with a VSS (e.g. internationally recognizable signage) are fit for purpose, and that societal considerations are reflected in the deployed system.

This document also provides information on related recognition and detection tasks in a VSS such as: estimation of crowd densities; determining patterns of movement of individuals; identification of individuals appearing in more than one camera; use of other biometric modalities such as gait or iris; use of specialized software to infer attributes of individuals, e.g. estimation of gender and age; interfaces to other related functionality, e.g. video analytics to measure queue lengths or to alert for abandoned baggage.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2273. US ISO 30500:2018, Non-sewered sanitation systems — Prefabricated integrated treatment units —

General safety and performance requirements for design and testing

This Uganda Standard specifies general safety and performance requirements for design and testing as well as sustainability considerations for non-sewered sanitation systems (NSSS). A NSSS, for the purposes of this document, is a prefabricated integrated treatment unit, comprising frontend (toilet facility) and backend (treatment facility) components that collects, conveys, and fully treats the specific input within the system, to allow for safe reuse or disposal of the generated solid, liquid, and gaseous output, and is not connected to a networked sewer or networked drainage systems.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

2274. US ISO 31800:2020, Faecal sludge treatment units — Energy independent, prefabricated, community-scale, resource recovery units — Safety and performance requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods to ensure performance, safety, operability and maintainability of community-scale resource recovery faecal sludge treatment units (herein addressed as treatment units) that serve approximately, but not limited to, 1 000 to 100 000 people. This document applies to treatment units that:

primarily treat faecal sludge,

are able to operate in non-sewered and off-grid environments,

are prefabricated,

exhibit resource recovery capability (e.g. recovering energy, reusable water, soil amendment products), and are capable of being energy neutral or energy net positive.

This document does not apply to treatment units requiring major sewer infrastructure

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 90,000

2275. US ISO/IEC 33001:2015, Information technology — Process assessment — Concepts and terminology

This Uganda Standard provides a repository for key terminology relating to process assessment. It gives overall information on the concepts of process assessment, the application of process assessment for evaluating the achievement of process quality characteristics, and the application of the results of process assessment to the conduct of process management. This International Standard provides an introduction to the ISO/IEC 330xx family of standards for process assessment; it describes how the parts of the family of standards for process assessment fit together and provides guidance for their selection and use. It explains the requirements contained within the suite and their applicability to performing assessments. Readers of this International Standard should familiarize themselves with the terminology and structure of the document suite and then reference the appropriate elements of the suite for the context in which they propose to conduct an assessment.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE:30,000

2276. US ISO/IEC 33002:2015, Information technology — Process

assessment — Requirements for performing process assessment

This Uganda Standard defines the minimum set of requirements for performing an assessment that will ensure assessment results are objective, consistent, repeatable, and representative of the assessed processes. The requirements defined in this standard can be used by or on behalf of an organization to

- facilitate self-assessment,
- provide a basis for improving process performance and mitigating process-related risk,
- produce a rating of the achievement of the relevant process quality characteristic, and
- provide an objective benchmark between organizations.

This standard is applicable across all application domains and sizes of organization.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2277. US ISO/IEC 33003:2015, Information technology — Process assessment — Requirements for process measurement frameworks

This Uganda Standard sets out the requirements for process measurement frameworks for use in process assessment. The requirements defined in this International Standard form a structure which

a) establish the requirements for process measurement frameworks in the context of process assessment,

b) establish the requirements for the validation of process measurement frameworks for use in process assessment, and

c) establish requirements that are applicable to any process measurement frameworks to develop composite measures across domains.

This Standard is applicable to the development of process measurement frameworks for any process quality characteristic across all application domains.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2278. US ISO/IEC 33004:2015 Information technology — Process assessment — Requirements for process reference, process assessment and maturity models

This Uganda Standard sets out the requirements for process reference models, process assessment models, and maturity models. The requirements defined in this standard form a structure, which specifies;

a) the relationship between the classes of process model associated with the performance of process assessment,

b) the relationship between process reference models and prescriptive/normative models of process performance, as constituted by, for example, the activities and tasks defined in ISO/IEC 12207[1] and ISO/IEC 15288 [2],

c) the integration of process reference models and process measurement frameworks to establish process assessment models,

d) the use of common sets of assessment indicators of process performance and process quality in process assessment models, and

e) the relationship between maturity models and process assessment models and the extent to which a maturity model can be constructed using elements from different process assessment models.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2279. US ISO/IEC 33020: 2019, Information technology — Process assessment — Process measurement framework for assessment of process capability

This Uganda Standard defines a process measurement framework that supports the assessment of process capability, in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 33003. The process measurement framework provides a schema that can be used to construct a process assessment model conformant with ISO/IEC 33004 which can be used in the performance of assessment of process capability according to the requirements of ISO/IEC 33002. (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 15504-2:2003, Information technology — Process assessment — Part 2: Performing an assessment, which has been withdrawn*).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2280. US ISO/IEC TS 33030: 2017, Information technology — Process assessment — An exemplar documented assessment process

This Uganda Standard contains an exemplar documented assessment process, and serves as guidance on the nature of activities required by this document. The content of this exemplar contains the minimum elements of a documented assessment process applicable for performing all classes of assessments as defined in ISO/IEC 33002. (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 15504-3:2004, Information technology — Process assessment — Part 3: Guidance on performing an assessment, which has been withdrawn*).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2281. US ISO/IEC 38500:2015, Corporate governance of information technology (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guiding principles for directors of organizations (including owners, board members, directors, partners, senior executives, or similar) on the effective, efficient, and acceptable use of Information Technology (IT) within their organizations. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO IEC 38500:2012, Corporate governance of information technology, which has been technically* ***revised).***

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

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2282. US ISO 50001:2018 Energy management systems — Requirements with guidance for use

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining and improving an energy management system (EnMS). The intended outcome is to enable an organization to follow a systematic approach in achieving continual

improvement of energy performance and the EnMS. This document:

- is applicable to any organization regardless of its type, size, complexity, geographical location, organizational culture or the products and services it provides;
- is applicable to activities affecting energy performance that are managed and controlled by the organization;
- is applicable irrespective of the quantity, use, or types of energy consumed;
- requires demonstration of continual energy performance improvement, but does not define levels of energy performance improvement to be achieved;
- can be used independently, or be aligned or integrated with other management systems.

Annex A provides guidance for the use of this document. Annex B provides a comparison of this edition with the previous edition.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2283. US ISO 50002:2014 Energy audits — Requirements with guidance for use

This Uganda Standard specifies the process requirements for carrying out an energy audit in relation to energy performance. It is applicable to all types of establishments and organizations, and all forms of energy and energy use. This International Standard specifies the principles of carrying out energy audits, requirements for the common processes during energy audits, and deliverables for energy audits. This International Standard does not address the requirements for selection and evaluation of the competence of bodies providing energy audit services, and it does not cover the auditing of an organization's energy management system, as these are described in US ISO 50003. This International Standard also provides informative guidance on its use (see Annex A).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2284. US ISO 50003:2021, Energy management systems — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of energy management systems

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for competence, consistency and impartiality in the auditing and certification of ISO 50001 energy management systems (EnMS) for bodies providing these services. In order to ensure the effectiveness of EnMS auditing, this document addresses the auditing process, the competence requirements for the personnel involved in the certification process for EnMS, the audit time and multi-site sampling.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2285. US ISO 50004:2020, Energy management systems — Guidance for the implementation, maintenance and improvement of an ISO 50001 energy management system

This Uganda Standard gives practical guidelines and examples for establishing, implementing, maintaining and improving an energy management system (EnMS) in accordance with the systematic approach of ISO 50001:2018. The guidance in this document is applicable to any organization. This document does not provide guidance on how to develop an integrated management system. While the guidance in this

document is consistent with the requirements of ISO 50001:2018, it does not provide interpretations of those requirements.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2286. US ISO 50009:2021, Energy management systems — Guidance for implementing a common energy management system in multiple organizations

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for establishing, implementing, maintaining and improving a common energy management system (EnMS) for multiple organizations. This document follows the general structure used in ISO 50001:2018.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2287. US ISO 50015:2014, Energy management systems — Measurement and verification of energy performance of organizations — General principles and guidance

This Uganda Standard establishes general principles and guidelines for the process of measurement and verification (M&V) of energy performance of an organization or its components. This standard can be used independently, or in conjunction with other standards or protocols, and can be applied to all types of energy.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2288. US ISO 50021:2019, Energy management and energy savings — General guidelines for selecting energy savings evaluators (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for selecting energy savings evaluators to determine ex-post (realized) energy savings for projects, organizations and regions. It gives general principles and identifies the key factors to consider. It also defines roles and responsibilities, recommends the required competence and provides key elements for assessing the knowledge and skills of energy savings evaluators. At the project and organization level, this document is applicable to both internal and external energy savings evaluators.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2289. US ISO/TS 50044:2019, Energy saving projects (EnSPs) — Guidelines for economic and financial evaluation

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for how to compare and prioritize energy saving projects (EnSPs) before implementation, using economic and financial evaluation. It includes a common set of principles. This document is applicable to all EnSPs and energy performance improvement actions (EPIAs) that are developed by stakeholders and organizations for improving energy performance, irrespective of the type and size of an organization and its energy use and consumption. The methodology for quantification methods for predicted energy savings and measurement and verification (M&V) of the energy savings are not in the scope of this document.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2290. US ISO 50046:2019, General methods for predicting energy savings

This Uganda Standard specifies general methods for the calculation of predicted energy savings (PrES), using measure-based calculation methods, also known as bottom-up or energy performance improvement actions (EPIAs)-based methods (see ISO 17742). Indicator-based methods (see ISO 17742) and total-consumption-based methods (see ISO 50047) are not included in the scope of this document. This document provides general principles for categorizing and choosing the method, taking account of the context, targeted accuracy and resources available for calculating the PrES. It also provides guidance on the conditions for ensuring the quality of the PrES, their documentation and validation.It is applicable to calculation of PrES for any:

- type of EPIA;
- end-use sector;
- energy end-use;
- level of aggregation of energy savings;
- stakeholder.

NOTE 1 Stakeholders can include private or public organizations, energy auditors, energy services companies, energy and equipment suppliers, policy makers, etc.This document considers PrES from:

- an EPIA; and/or
- an action plan, programme or policy (aggregated energy savings).

NOTE 2 An action plan, programme or policy can be implemented at different scales (organization, city, region, country). This document describes how to calculate PrES over a prediction period. It can be used to calculate PrES in terms of primary energy or final (or delivered) energy (as defined in ISO 50047 and ISO/IEC 13273-1).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

2291. US ISO 50047:2016, Energy savings — Determination of energy savings in organizations

This Uganda Standard describes approaches for the determination of energy savings in organizations. It can be used by all organizations, whether or not they have an energy management system, such as ISO 50001.

This standard addresses the following topics in the context of energy savings:

- establishing the purpose of determining energy savings;
- determining boundaries;
- energy accounting, including primary and delivered energy and the use of common energy units;
- selecting an approach for the determination of energy savings;
- establishing an energy baseline;
- normalization of energy consumption;
- determination of energy savings;
- reporting and other matters.

Specific methods for the measurement and verification of energy performance and its improvement are outside the scope of this standard.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2292. US IEC 60034 – 1:2004 Rotating electrical machines – Part 1: Rating and Performance

This standard is applicable to all rotating electrical machines except those covered by other IEC standards – for example, IEC 60349. Machines within the scope of this standard may also be subject to superseding, modifying or additional requirements in other publications – for example, IEC 60079, and IEC 60092.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 644,800/=

2293. US IEC 60034-2:1972 Rotating electrical machines – Part 2: Methods for determining losses and efficiency of rotating electrical machinery from tests (excluding machines for traction vehicles)

This standard applies to d.c. machines and to a.c. synchronous and induction machines to all sizes within the scope of this Publications 34-1. The principles can, however, be applied to other types of machines such as rotary convertors, a.c. commutator motors and single-phase induction motors for which other methods of determining losses are generally used.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 350,000/=

2294. US IEC 60034-5:2020, Rotating electrical machines — Part 5: Degrees of protection provided by the integral design of rotating electrical machines (IP code) — Classification

This Uganda Standard applies to the classification of degrees of protection provided by enclosures for rotating electrical machines. It defines the requirements for protective enclosures that are in all other respects suitable for their intended use and which, from the point of view of materials and workmanship, ensure that the properties dealt with in this document are maintained under normal conditions of use. This document does not specify degrees of protection against mechanical damage of the machine, or conditions such as moisture (produced for example by condensation), corrosive dust and vapour, fungus or vermin. This document is also applicable to explosion proof machines, but it does not specify the types of protection for use in a potentially explosive (dust, gas) environment. Those are defined in the IEC 60079 series of standards. In certain applications (such as agricultural or domestic appliances), more extensive precautions against accidental or deliberate contact may be specified. This document gives definitions for standard degrees of protection provided by enclosures applicable to rotating electrical machines as regards the:

protection of persons against contacts with or approach to live parts and against contact with moving parts (other than smooth rotating shafts and the like) inside the enclosure and protection of the machine against ingress of solid foreign objects;

protection of machines against the harmful effects due to ingress of water;

protection of machines against the harmful effects due to ingress of dust.

It gives designations for these protective degrees and tests to be performed to check that the machines meet the requirements of this document.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 390,000

2295. US IEC 60038:2009, IEC standard voltages

This Uganda Standard applies to:

a.c. transmission, distribution and utilization systems and equipment for use in such systems with standard frequencies 50 Hz and 60 Hz having a nominal voltage above 100 V;

a.c. and d.c. traction systems;

a.c. and d.c. equipment having nominal voltages below 120 V a.c. or below 750 V d.c., the a.c. voltages being intended (but not exclusively) for 50 Hz and 60 Hz applications; such equipment covers batteries (from primary or secondary cells), other power supply devices (a.c. or d.c.), electrical equipment (including industrial and communication), and appliances.

This publication does not apply to voltages representing or transmitting signals or measured values.

This publication does not apply to standard voltages of components and parts used within electrical devices or items of equipment.

This publication specifies standard voltage values which are intended to serve

as preferential values for the nominal voltage of electrical supply systems, and

as reference values for equipment and system design.

(*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 514:2008, IEC standard voltages, which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 140,000/=

2296. US IEC 60050-161:1990, Amend 1 1998, International Electrotechnical Vocabulary Part 161:Electromagnetic Compatibility

This Uganda Standard covers vocabularies used in electromagnetic compatibility.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 410,000/=

2297. US IEC 60050-482:2004, International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) — Part 482: Primary and secondary cells and batteries

This Uganda Standard gives the general terminology used in the fields of primary and secondary cells and batteries, and reflects the technology, design, construction, performance and application employed. This terminology is consistent with the terminology developed in the other specialised parts of the IEV.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 620,000

2298. US IEC 60050-851:1991 International Electrotechnology – Vocabulary

This standard covers terms applied in electric welding.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 560,000/=

2299. US IEC 60061-1:2007, Lamp caps and holders together with gauges

for the control of interchangeability and safety – Part 1: Lamp caps

This Uganda Standard contains the recommendations of the IEC in regard to lamp caps and holders in general use, together with relevant gauges, with the object of securing international interchangeability.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 2,200,000/=

2300. US IEC 60061-2:2005 CSV: Cor 1:2022, Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety — Part 2: Lamp holders

This standard contains the recommendations of the IEC in regard to lamp caps and holders in general use, together with relevant gauges, with the object of securing international interchangeability.

US IEC 60061-2:2005 CSV: Cor 1:2022, Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety — Part 2: Lamp holders

(This corrigendum is correcting the year of publication whose reference was mis-stated in error, from "2007" to "2005". This corrigendum therefore cancels and replaces US IEC 60061-2:2007, Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety – Part 2: Lamp holders)

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 2,500,000/=

2301. US IEC 60061-3:2003 Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety – Part 3: Gauges

This standard is based on the third edition (1969) and its supplements A(1970), B(1971), C(1971), D(1972), E(1972), F(1975), G(1977), H(1980), J(1983), K(1987), L(1989), M(1992), N(1994), P(1994), Q(1995), R(1996), S(1996), T(1996), U(1997) and amendments 20(1998), 21(1999), 22(1999), 23(2000), 24(2001), 25(2001), 26(2001), 27(2002), 28(2002), 29(2002), 30(2003) and 31(2003).

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 2,200,000/=

2302. US IEC 60064:2005, Tungsten filament lamps for domestic and similar general lighting purposes — Performance requirements

This Uganda Standard applies to tungsten filament incandescent lamps for general lighting service (GLS) which comply with the safety requirements in IEC 432-1 and having:

rated wattage of 25 W to 200 W, inclusive;

rated voltage 100 V to 250 V, including marked voltage range not exceeding ± 2.5 % of the mean voltage;

bulbs of the A or PS shapes;

bulbs with clear, frosted or equivalently coated finishes.

This standard states the performance requirements for lamps, including test methods and means of confirming compliance with the requirements

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 1,300,000/=

2303. US IEC 60065:2005 Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus – Safety requirements

This standard applies to receiving apparatus for sound or vision, amplifiers, load and source transducers, motor-driven apparatus (radio-gramophones, tape recorders and sound-film projectors, etc.) which are to be connected to the mains, directly or indirectly, and which are intended for domestic and similar indoor use. Gives a safety and classification terminology based on IEC 60536. Specifies requirements for marking, insulation, components, electrical connections and fixings, protection against ionizing radiation, resistance to heating, mechanical strength and stability, etc., as well as a requirement for splash-proof mains operated electronic equipment. Does not apply to apparatus designed for rated supply voltage exceeding 433 V (r.m.s.) between phases in the case of three-phase supply and 250 V (r.m.s.) in all other cases. Has the *STATUS* of a group safety publication in accordance with IEC Guide 104.

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 700,000/=

2304. US IEC 60068-1: 1988, Environmental testing — Part 1: General and guidance

This Uganda Standard includes a series of methods of environmental test and their appropriate severities, and prescribes various atmospheric conditions for measurements and tests designed to access the ability of specimens to perform under expected conditions of transportation, storage and all aspects of operational use. Although primarily intended for electrotechnical products this publication is not restricted to them and may be used in other fields where desired.

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 410,000/=

2305. US IEC 60076-1:2011, Power transformers — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard applies to three-phase and single-phase power transformers (including auto-transformers) with the exception of certain categories of small and special transformers such as: single-phase transformers with rated power less than 1 kVA and three-phase transformers less than 5 kVA; transformers, which have no windings with rated voltage higher than 1 000 V; instrument transformers; amongst others. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 371-1:2005, Specification for power transformers — Part 1: General requirements, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 620,000/=

2306. US IEC 60076-2:2011, Power transformers — Part 2: Temperature rise for liquid-immersed transformers

This Uganda Standard applies to liquid-immersed transformers, identifies power transformers according to their cooling methods, defines temperature rise limits and gives the methods for temperature rise tests. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 371-2:2005, Specification for power transformers — Part 2: Specification for temperature rise requirements, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 490,000/=

2307. US IEC 60076-3:2013, Power transformers — Part 3: Insulation levels, dielectric tests and external clearances in air

This Uganda Standard applies to power transformers as defined by and in the scope of US IEC 60076-1. It gives details of the applicable dielectric tests and minimum dielectric test levels. Recommended minimum external clearances in air between live parts and between live parts and earth are given for use when these clearances are not specified by the purchaser. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 371-3:2005, Specification for power transformers — Part 3: Insulation levels and dielectric tests, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 800,000/=

2308. US IEC 60076-5:2006, Power transformers — Part 5: Ability to withstand short circuit

This Uganda Standard identifies the requirements for power transformers to sustain without damage the effects of overcurrent originated by external short circuits. It describes the calculation procedures used to demonstrate the thermal ability of a power transformer to withstand such over currents and both the special test and the theoretical evaluation method used to demonstrate the ability to withstand the relevant dynamic effects. The requirements apply to transformers as defined in the scope of IEC 60076-1. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 371-5:2005, Specification for power transformers – Part 5: Ability to withstand short circuit, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 410,000/=

2309. US IEC 60081:1997+AMD1:2000 CSV: Cor 1:2022, Double-capped fluorescent lamps — Performance specifications

This standard specifies the performance requirements for double-capped fluorescent lamps general lighting service. The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing. Conditions of compliance, including methods of statistical assessment, are under consideration.

US IEC 60081:1997+AMD1:2000 CSV: Cor 1:2022, Double-capped fluorescent lamps — Performance specifications (This corrigendum is correcting the year of publication whose reference was mis-stated in error, from “2002” to “1997”. This corrigendum therefore cancels and replaces US IEC 60081:2002 Double – capped fluorescent lamps — Performance specifications)

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 1,760,000/=

2310. US IEC 60086-1: 2011, Primary batteries — General

This Uganda Standard is intended to standardize primary batteries with respect to dimensions, nomenclature, terminal configurations, markings, test methods, typical performance, safety and environmental aspects. As a primary battery

classification tool, electrochemical systems are also standardized with respect to system letter, electrodes, electrolyte, nominal and maximum open circuit voltage. This standard specifies test methods for testing primary cells and batteries. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 481-1:2003, Primary batteries — Part 1: General, which has being renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 638,000/=

2311. US IEC 60086-2: 2011, Primary batteries — Part 2: Physical and electrical specifications

This Uganda Standard is applicable to primary batteries based on standardized electrochemical systems. It specifies the physical dimensions and the discharge test conditions and discharge performance requirements. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 481-2:2003 Primary batteries — Part 2: Physical and electrical specifications, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 560,000/=

2312. US IEC 60086-3: 2011, Primary batteries — Part 3: Watch batteries

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions, designation, methods of tests and requirements for primary batteries for watches. In several cases, a menu of test methods is given. When presenting battery electrical characteristics and/or performance data, the manufacturer specifies which test method was used. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 481-3:2003 Primary batteries — Part 3: Watch batteries, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 378,000/=

2313. US IEC 60086-4: 2007, Primary batteries — Part 4: Safety of lithium batteries

This Uganda Standard specifies tests and requirements for primary batteries to ensure their safe operation under intended use and reasonably foreseeable misuse. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 481-4:2003, Primary batteries — Part 4: Safety of lithium, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 638,000/=

2314. US IEC 60086-5: 2011 Primary batteries — Part 5: Safety of batteries with aqueous electrolyte

This Uganda Standard specifies tests and requirements for primary batteries with aqueous electrolyte to ensure their safe operation under intended use and reasonably foreseeable misuse. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 481-5:2003 Primary batteries — Part 5: Safety of batteries with aqueous electrolyte, which has been renumbered*).

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 534,000/=

2315. US IEC 60095-1:2018, Lead-acid starter batteries — Part 1: General

requirements and methods of test (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard is applicable to lead-acid batteries with a nominal voltage of 12 V, used primarily as a power source for the starting of internal combustion engines, lighting, and for auxiliary equipment of internal combustion engine vehicles. These batteries are commonly called "starter batteries". This document is applicable to batteries for the following purposes:

- batteries for passenger cars;
- batteries for commercial and industrial vehicles.

This document is not applicable to batteries for other purposes, such as the starting of railcar internal combustion engines or for motorcycles and other power sport vehicles.

This document defines many general properties of lead-acid batteries. Single sections can be referenced in other parts of the IEC 60095 series even if the application is excluded in the scope of this document.

This document specifies the:

- general requirements;
- essential functional characteristics, relevant test methods and results required, for several classes of starter batteries:
- according to the general type of application;
- according to the type of product.

(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US IEC 60095-1:2006, *Lead-acid starter batteries — Part 1: General requirements and methods of test*, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 456,000

2316. US IEC 60095-2:2009, Lead-acid starter batteries — Part 2: Dimensions of batteries and dimensions and marking of terminals

This Uganda Standard is applicable to lead-acid batteries used for starting, lighting and ignition of passenger cars and light vehicles with a nominal voltage of 12 V. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 369-2:2001, Batteries — Lead-acid starter batteries — Part 2: Dimensions of batteries and dimensions and making of terminals, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 490,000/=

2317. US IEC 60095-7:2019, Lead-acid starter batteries — Part 7: General requirements and methods of test for motorcycle batteries

This Uganda Standard is applicable to lead-acid batteries used primarily as a power source for the starting of internal combustion engines, lighting and ignition (SLI) of motorcycles and other power sport vehicles. The nominal voltage is 12 V or 6 V. Test definitions and criteria in this document are for batteries with a nominal voltage of 12 V only. For batteries with a nominal voltage of 6 V, all voltages have to be divided by two. The other power sports vehicles covered in this document are snowmobiles, personal watercrafts and all-terrain vehicles. This document is not applicable to batteries for other purposes, such as the back-up power sources, auxiliary equipment of internal combustion engine vehicles and e-bikes. This document specifies general requirements, size, essential functional

characteristics, relevant test methods and results required.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 210,000

2318. US IEC 60104:1987, Aluminium-magnesium-silicon alloy wire for overhead line conductors

This Uganda Standard is applicable to aluminium-magnesium-silicon alloy wires of two types having different mechanical and electrical properties for the manufacture of stranded conductors for overhead power transmission purposes. It specifies the mechanical and electrical properties of wires in the diameter range 1.50 mm to 4.50 mm. The two types are designated *Type A* and *Type B* respectively. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 507:2008, Aluminium-magnesium-silicon alloy wire for overhead line conductors, which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000/=

2319. US IEC 60155:1993 Glow – starters for fluorescent lamps

This standard specifies interchangeable glow-starters used with pre-heat type fluorescent lamps, hereafter called "starters".

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 290,000/=

2320. US IEC 60188:2001 High – pressure mercury vapour lamps — Performance specifications

This standard specifies the performance requirements for high-pressure mercury vapour lamps for general lighting purposes, with or without a red correcting fluorescent coating.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 410,000/=

2321. US IEC 60192:2001 Low – pressure sodium vapour lamps — Performance specifications

This standard specifies the performance requirements for low-pressure sodium vapour lamps for general lighting purposes.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 350,000/=

2322. US IEC 60227-1:2007, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 1: General requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard applies to rigid and flexible cables with insulation, and sheath if any, based on polyvinyl chloride, of rated voltages U_o/U up to and including 450/750 V used in power installations of nominal voltage not exceeding 450/750 V a.c. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 499-1:2008, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 1: General requirements and US IEC 60227-1:2005, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750V — Part 1: General requirements, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 290,000/=

2323. US IEC 60227-2:2003, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 2: Test methods

The Uganda Standard gives methods of carrying out the tests specified in all parts of US IEC 60227. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 499-2:2008, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 2: Test methods and US IEC 60227-2:2005, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 2: Test methods, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 210,000/=

2324. US IEC 60227-3:1997, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 3: Non-sheathed cables for fixed wiring

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for polyvinyl chloride insulated single-core non-sheathed cables for fixed wiring of rated voltages up to and including 450/750V. All cables shall comply with the appropriate requirements given in US IEC 60227-1 and the individual types of cables shall each comply with the particular requirements of this part. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 499-3:2008, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 3: Non-sheathed cables for fixed wiring and US IEC 60227-3:2005, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 3: Non-sheathed cables for fixed wiring, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2005-07-18.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 300,000/=

2325. US IEC 60227-4:1997, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 4: Sheathed cables for fixed wiring

This Uganda Standard details the particular specification for light polyvinyl chloride sheathed cables of rated voltage of 300/500 V. Each cable shall comply with the appropriate requirements given in US IEC 60227-1 and the particular requirements of this part. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 499-4:2008, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 4: Sheathed cables for fixed wiring and US IEC 60227-4:2005 Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750V — Part 4: Sheathed cables for fixed wiring, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 160,000/=

2326. US IEC 60227-5:2011, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 5: Flexible cables (cords)

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for polyvinyl chloride insulated flexible cables (cords), of rated voltages up to and including 300/500 V. All cables comply with the

appropriate requirements given in IEC 60227-1 and each individual type of cable complies with the particular requirements of this part. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 499-5:2008, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 5: Flexible cables (cords), which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 290,000/=

2327. US IEC 60227-6: 2001, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 6: Lift cables and cables for flexible connections

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for both circular and flat lift cables and cables for flexible connections of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V. Each cable complies with the appropriate requirements given in US IEC 60227-1, and with the particular requirements of this part of US IEC 60227. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 499-6:2008, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 6: Lift cables and cables for flexible connections, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 210,000/=

2328. US IEC 60227-7:2012, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 7: Flexible cables screened and unscreened with two or more conductors

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for polyvinyl chloride insulated, screened and unscreened control cables of rated voltages up to and including 300/500 V. All cables comply with the appropriate requirements given in US IEC 60227-1 and each individual type of cable complies with the particular requirements of this part. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 499-7:2008, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 7: Flexible cables screened and unscreened with two or more conductors, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 260,000/=

2329. US IEC 60228:2004, Conductors of insulated cables

This Uganda Standard specifies the nominal cross-sectional areas, in the range 0.5 mm^2 to 2 500 mm^2, for conductors in electric power cables and cords of a wide range of types. Requirements for numbers and sizes of wires and resistance values are also included. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 501:2008, Conductors of insulated cables, which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 210,000/=

2330. US IEC 60238:2004, Edison screw lamp holders

This Uganda Standard applies to lampholders with Edison thread E14, E27 and E40, designed for connection to the supply of lamps and semi-luminaires only. It also applies to switched-lamp holders for use in a.c. circuits only, where the

working voltage does not exceed 250 V r.m.s. This standard also applies to lampholders with Edison thread E5 designed for connection to the supply mains of series connected lamps, with a working voltage not exceeding 25 V, to be used indoors, and to lampholders with Edison thread E10 designed for connection to the supply mains of series connected lamps, with a working voltage not exceeding 60 V, to be used indoors or outdoors. It also applies to lampholders E10 for building-in, for the connection of single lamps to the supply. These lamp holders are not intended for retail sale.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 900,000/=

2331. US IEC 60245-1:2007, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard applies to rigid and flexible cables with insulation, and sheath if any, based on vulcanized rubber of rated voltages *Uo*/*U* up to and including 450/750 V used in power installations of nominal voltage not exceeding 450/750 V a.c. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-1:2008, Rubber insulated cables — rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 1: General requirements, which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 420,000/=

2332. US IEC 60245-2:1998, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 2: Test methods

This Uganda Standard gives the test methods specified in all parts of IEC 60245 as far as not laid down in IEC 60811. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-2:2008 Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 2: Test methods, which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 360,000/=

2333. US IEC 60245-3:1994, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 3: Heat resistant silicone insulated cables

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for silicone rubber insulated cables of rated voltage of 300/500 V. Each cable should comply with the appropriate requirements given in IEC 245-1 and the particular requirements of this part. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-3:2008, Rubber insulated cables — rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 3: Heat resistant silicone insulated cables, which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 80,000/=***

2334. US IEC 60245-4:2011, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 4: Cords and flexible cables

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for rubber insulated and braided cords and for rubber insulated and rubber or polychloroprene or other equivalent synthetic

elastomer sheathed cords and flexible cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-4:2008, Rubber insulated cables — rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 4: Cords and flexible cables, which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 290,000/=

2335. US IEC 60245-5:1994, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 5: Lift cables

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for rubber insulated lift cables of rated voltage of 300/500 V. Each cable should comply with the appropriate requirements given in IEC 245-1 and the particular requirements of this part. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-5:2008, Rubber insulated cables — rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 5: Lift cables, which has been republished on)*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000/=

2336. US IEC 60245-6:1994, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 6: Arc welding electrode cables

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for rubber insulated arc welding electrode cables. Each cable should comply with the appropriate requirements given in IEC 245-1 and the particular requirements of this part. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-6:2008 Rubber insulated cables — rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 6: Arc welding electrode cables, which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000/=

2337. US IEC 60245-7:1994, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 7: Heat resistant ethylene-vinyl acetate rubber insulated cables

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for ethylene-vinylacerate rubber insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V. Each cable should comply with the appropriate requirements given in IEC 245-1 and the particular requirements of this part. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-7:2008, Rubber insulated cables — rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 7: Heat resistant ethylene-vinyl acetate rubber insulated cables, which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000/=

2338. US IEC 60245-8:2012, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 8: Cords for applications requiring high flexibility

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for rubber insulated and textile braid covered cords of rated voltage 300/300 V, for use in applications where high flexibility is required, for example iron cords. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-8:2008, Rubber insulated*

cables — rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 8: Cords for applications requiring high flexibility, which has been republished on).

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 300,000/=

2339. US IEC 60270:2000, High-voltage test techniques — Partial discharge measurements

This Uganda Standard is applicable to the measurement of partial discharges which occur in electrical apparatus, components or systems when tested with alternating voltages up to 400 Hz or with direct voltage.

This standard

defines the terms used;

defines the quantities to be measured;

describes test and measuring circuits which may be used;

defines analogue and digital measuring methods required for common applications;

specifies methods for calibration and requirements of instruments used for calibration;

gives guidance on test procedures;

gives some assistance concerning the discrimination of partial discharges from external interference.

(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 508:2008, High-voltage test techniques — Partial discharge measurements, which has been republished on)

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 800,000/=

2340. US IEC 60282-1:2014, High-voltage fuses — Part 1: Current-limiting fuses

This Uganda Standard applies to all types of high-voltage current-limiting fuses designed for use outdoors or indoors on alternating current systems of 50 Hz and 60 Hz and of rated voltages exceeding 1 000 V. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 388-1:2005, High-voltage fuses — Part 1: Current-limiting fuses, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 620,000/=

2341. US IEC 60282-2:2008, High-voltage fuses — Part 2: Expulsion fuses

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for expulsion fuses designed for use outdoors or indoors on alternating current systems of 50 Hz and 60 Hz, and of rated voltages exceeding 1 000 V. This standard covers only the performance of fuses, each one comprising a specified combination of fuse-base, fuse-carrier and fuse-link which have been tested in accordance with this standard; successful performance of other combinations cannot be implied from this standard. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 388-2:2005, High-voltage fuses — Part 2: Expulsion fuses, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 560,000/=

2342. US IEC 60304:1982, Standard colours for insulation for low-frequency cables and wires

This Uganda Standard applies to thermoplastic insulation to be used with low-frequency cables and wires. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 504:2008, Standard colours for insulation for low-frequency cables and wires, which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000/=

2343. US IEC 60335-1: 2010, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 1: General requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the safety of electrical appliances for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60335-1:2005, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 1: General requirements, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 1,190,000/=

2344. US IEC 60335-2-2:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-2: Particular requirements for vacuum cleaners and water-suction cleaning appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric vacuum cleaners and water suction cleaning appliances for household and similar purposes, including vacuum cleaners for animal grooming, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. It also applies to centrally-sited vacuum cleaners.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 534,000/=

2345. US IEC 60335-2-3: 2012, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-3: Particular requirements for electric irons (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the safety of electric dry irons and steam irons, including those with a separate water reservoir or boiler having a capacity not exceeding 5 L, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. Appliances not intended for normal household use, but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60335-2-3:2005, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-3: Particular requirements for electric irons, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 300,000/=

2346. US IEC 60335-2-4:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-4:

Particular requirements for spin extractors

This standard deals with spin extractors incorporated in washing machines that have separate containers for washing and spin extraction are within the scope of this standard.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 300,000/=

2347. US IEC 60335-2-5:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-5: Particular requirements for electric dishwashers

This standard deals with the safety of electric dishwashers for household use that are intended for washing and rinsing dishes, cutlery and other utensils, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 420,000/=

2348. US IEC 60335-2-6: 2008, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-6: Particular requirements for stationary cooking ranges, hobs, ovens and similar appliances (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the safety of stationary electric cooking ranges, hobs, ovens and similar appliances for household use, their rated voltages being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances connected between phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60335-2-6:2002, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-6: Particular requirements for stationary cooking ranges, hobs, ovens and similar appliances, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 700,000/=

2349. US IEC 60335-2-7: 2012, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-7: Particular requirements for washing machines (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the safety of electric washing machines for household and similar use, that are intended for washing clothes and textiles, their rated voltage being not being more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. This standard also deals with the safety of electric washing machines for household and similar use employing an electrolyte instead of a detergent. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60335-2-7:2002, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-7: Particular requirements for washing machines, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 534,000/=

2350. US IEC 60335-2-8:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-8: Particular requirements for

shavers, hair clippers and similar appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric shavers, hair clippers and similar appliances intended for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 260,000/=

2351. US IEC 60335-2-9:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-9: Particular requirements for grills, toasters and similar portable cooking appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric portable appliances for household purposes that have a cooking function such as baking, roasting and grilling, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 638,000/=

2352. US IEC 60335-2-10:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-10: Particular requirements for floor treatment machines and wet scrubbing machines

This standard deals with the safety of electric floor treatment and wet scrubbing machines intended for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 130,000/=

2353. US IEC 60335-2-11:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-11: Particular requirements for tumble dryers

This standard deals with the safety of electric tumble dryers intended for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 534,000/=

2354. US IEC 60335-2-12:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-12: Particular requirements for warming plates and similar appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric warming plates, warming trays and similar appliances intended to keep food or vessels warm, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 260,000/=

2355. US IEC 60335-2-13:2004 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-13: Particular requirements for deep

fat fryers, frying pans and similar appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric deep fat fryers having a recommended maximum quantity of oil not exceeding 5 l, frying pans, woks and other appliances in which oil is used for cooking, and intended for household use only, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 210,000/=

2356. US IEC 60335-2-14:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-14: Particular requirements for kitchen machines

This standard deals with the safety of electric kitchen machines for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 560,000/=

2357. US IEC 60335-2-15:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-15: Particular requirements for appliances for heating liquids

This standard deals with the safety of electrical appliances for heating liquids for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 560,000/=

2358. US IEC 60335-2-21: 2009, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-21: Particular requirements for storage water heaters (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the safety of storage water heaters for household and similar purposes and intended for heating water below boiling temperature, their rated voltage being not being more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. As far as is practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances that are encountered by all persons in and around the home. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60335-2-21:2004, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-21: Particular requirements for storage water heaters, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 480,000/=

2359. US IEC 60335-2-23:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-23: Particular requirements for appliances for skin or hair care

This standard deals with the safety of electric appliances for the care of skin or hair of persons or animals and intended for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 420,000/=

2360. US IEC 60335-2-24: 2012, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-24: Particular requirements for refrigerating appliances, ice-cream appliances and ice-makers (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the safety of refrigerating appliances, ice-cream appliances and ice-makers, their rated voltage being not being more than 250 V for single phase appliances, 480 V for other appliances and 24 V d.c for appliances when battery operated. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60335-2-24:2005, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-24: Particular requirements for refrigerating appliances, ice-cream appliances and ice-makers, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 930,000/=

2361. US IEC 60335-2-25:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-25: Particular requirements for microwave ovens, including combination microwave ovens

This standard deals with the safety of microwave ovens for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 534,000/=

2362. US IEC 60335-2-26:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-26: Particular requirements for clocks

This standard deals with the safety of electric clocks having a rated voltage not more than 250 V.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 130,000/=

2363. US IEC 60335-2-27:2004 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-27: Particular requirements for appliances for skin exposure to ultraviolet and infrared radiation

This standard deals with the safety of electrical appliances incorporating emitters for exposing the skin to ultraviolet or infrared radiation, for household and similar use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 534,000/=

2364. US IEC 60335-2-28:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-28: Particular requirements for sewing machines

This standard deals with the safety of electric sewing machines for household and similar use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 130,000/=

2365. US IEC 60335-2-29:2004 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-29: Particular requirements for battery chargers

This standard deals with the safety of electric battery chargers for household and similar use having an output at safety extra-low voltage, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 420,000/=

2366. US IEC 60335-2-31:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-31: Particular requirements for range hoods

This standard deals with the safety of electric range hoods intended for installing above household cooking ranges, hobs and similar cooking appliances, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 360,000/=

2367. US IEC 60335-2-32:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-32: Particular requirements for massage appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric massage appliances for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 274,000/=

2368. US IEC 60335-2-34:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-34: Particular requirements for motor compressors

This standard deals with the safety of sealed (hermetic and semi-hermetic type) motor-compressors, their protection and control systems, if any, which are intended for use in equipment for household and similar purposes and which conform with the standards applicable to such equipment. It applies to motor-compressors tested separately, under the most severe conditions that may be expected to occur in normal use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase motor-compressors and 480 V for other motor-compressors.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 800,000/=

2369. US IEC 60335-2-35:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-35: Particular requirements for instantaneous water heaters

This standard deals with the safety of electric instantaneous water heaters for household and similar purposes and intended for heating water below boiling temperature, their rated voltage being not

more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 420,000/=

2370. US IEC 60335-2-36:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-36: Particular requirements for commercial electric cooking range, ovens, hobs and hob elements

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial cooking and baking ranges, ovens, hobs, hob elements and similar appliances not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 410,000/=

2371. US IEC 60335-2-37:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-37: Particular requirements for commercial electric deep fat fryers

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial deep fat fryers including pressurized types not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 410,000/=

2372. US IEC 60335-2-38:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-38: Particular requirements for commercial electric griddles and griddle grills

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial griddles and griddle grills not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 600,000/=

2373. US IEC 60335-2-39:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-39: Particular requirements for commercial electric multi-purpose cooking pans

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial multipurpose cooking pans not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 480,000/=

2374. US IEC 60335-2-40:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-40: Particular requirements for

electrical heat pumps, air-conditioners and dehumidifiers

This standard deals with the safety of electric heat pumps, including sanitary hot water heat pumps, air-conditioners, and dehumidifiers incorporating sealed motor compressors, their maximum rated voltages being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 600 V for all other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 858,000/=

2375. US IEC 60335-2-41:2004 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-41: Particular requirements for pumps

This standard deals with the safety of electric pumps for liquids having a temperature not exceeding 90 °C, intended for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 210,000/=

2376. US IEC 60335-2-42:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-42: Particular requirements for commercial electric forced convection ovens, steam cookers and steam-convection ovens

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial forced convection ovens, steam cookers, steam-convection ovens and, exclusive of any other use, steam generators, not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 600,000/=

2377. US IEC 60335-2-44:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-44: Particular requirements for ironers

This standard deals with the safety of portable electric heating tools and similar appliances, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. Appliances not intended for normal household use, but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 240,000/=

2378. US IEC 60335-2-45:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-45: Particular requirements for portable heating tools and similar appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial boiling pans not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 300,000/=

2379. US IEC 60335-2-47:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-47: Particular requirements for commercial electric boiling pans

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial boiling pans not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 510,000/=

2380. US IEC 60335-2-48:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-48: Particular requirements for commercial electric grillers and toasters

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial grillers and toasters not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances. Rotary or continuous grillers and toasters and similar appliances intended for grilling by radiant heat such as rotisseries, salamanders, etc. are within the scope of this standard.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 420,000/=

2381. US IEC 60335-2-49:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-49: Particular requirements for commercial electric hot cupboards

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial hot cupboards not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 480,000/=

2382. US IEC 60335-2-50:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-50: Particular requirements for commercial electric bains-marie

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial bains-marie not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 480,000/=

2383. US IEC 60335-2-51:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-51: Particular requirements for stationary circulation pumps for heating and service water installations

This standard deals with the safety of electric stationary circulation pumps intended for use in heating systems or in service water systems, having a rated power input not exceeding 300 W, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 182,000/=

2384. US IEC 60335-2-53:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-53: Particular requirements for sauna heating appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric sauna heating appliances having a rated power input not exceeding 20 kW, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 560,000/=

2385. US IEC 60335-2-54:2004 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-54: Particular requirements for surface cleaning appliances for household use employing liquids or steam

This standard deals with the safety of electric cleaning appliances for household use that are intended for cleaning surfaces such as windows, walls and empty swimming pools by using liquid cleansing agents or steam, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. It also covers wallpaper strippers.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 420,000/=

2386. US IEC 60335-2-56:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-56: Particular requirements for projectors and similar appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric projectors and similar appliances for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 240,000/=

2387. US IEC 60335-2-58:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-58: Particular requirements for commercial electric dishwashing machines

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated dishwashing machines for washing plates, dishes, glassware, cutlery and similar articles, with or without means for water heating or drying, not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 534,000/=

2388. US IEC 60335-2-59:2002 Household and similar electrical

appliances – Safety – Part 2-59: Particular requirements for insect killers

This standard deals with the safety of electric insect killers for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. Appliances not intended for normal household use but that nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 240,000/=

2389. US IEC 60335-2-64:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-64: Particular requirements for commercial electric kitchen machines

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial kitchen machines not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS:COMPULSORY

PRICE:600,000/=

2390. US IEC 60335-2-67:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-67: Particular requirements for floor treatment and floor cleaning machines, for industrial and commercial use

This standard deals with the safety of electric motor-operated appliances primarily designed for industrial and commercial use, with or without attachments, including appliances incorporating wet and/or dry suction, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. Such appliances may be used for floor polishing (including waxing and buffing), scrubbing and grinding, scarifying and carpet shampooing.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 700,000/=

2391. US IEC 60335-2-69:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-69: Particular requirements for wet and dry vacuum cleaners, including power brush, for industrial and commercial use

This standard deals with the safety of electrical motor-operated vacuum cleaners and includes appliances and stationary equipment specifically designed for wet suction, dry suction, or wet and dry suction for industrial and commercial use with or without attachments, for example for suction to withdraw dust or the like from work benches and production machines, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 806,000/=

2392. US IEC 60335-2-70:2004 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-70: Particular requirements for milking machines

This standard deals with the safety of milking machines, to be used in stalls and in the open, that are designed for milking farm animals, such as cows, the rated voltage of the milking machine being not more than 250 V for single-phase operation and 480 V for other operations.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 300,000/=

2393. US IEC 60335-2-71:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 271: Particular requirements for electrical heating appliances for breeding and rearing animals

This standard deals with the safety of all kinds of electrical heating appliances used for livestock rearing and breeding, such as: heat-radiating appliances, electrical sitting-hens, incubators, chicken breeding units and heating plates for animals, the rated voltage of the appliances being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 210,000/=

2394. US IEC 60335-2-73:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-73: Particular requirements for fixed immersion heaters

This standard deals with the safety of fixed electric immersion heaters for household and similar purposes that are intended for installation in a water tank for heating water to a temperature below its boiling point. The rated voltage is not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 160,000/=

2395. US IEC 60335-2-74:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-74: Particular requirements for portable immersion heaters

This standard deals with the safety of portable electric immersion heaters for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. Appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 160,000/=

2396. US IEC 60335-2-76:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part2-76: Particular requirements for electric fence energizers

This standard deals with the safety of electric fence energizers, the rated voltage of which is not more than 250 V and by means of which fence wires in agricultural, feral animal control and security fences may be electrified or monitored.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 728,000/=

2397. US IEC 60335-2-77:2002 Safety of household and similar electrical appliances – Part 2-77: Particular requirements for pedestrian controlled mains-operated lawnmowers

This standard deals with the safety of pedestrian controlled mains-operated electrical, cylinder or rotary lawnmowers designed primarily for use around the home or for similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V single phase.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 560,000/=

2398. US IEC 60335-2-78:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-78: Particular requirements for outdoor barbecues

This standard deals with the safety of outdoor barbecues for household and similar use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. Appliances not intended for normal household use but that nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 260,000/=

2399. US IEC 60335-2-80: 2008, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-80: Particular requirements for fans (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the safety of electric fans for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60335-2-80:2004, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-80: Particular requirements for fans, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 378,000/=

2400. US IEC 60335-2-82:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-82: Particular requirements for amusement machines and personal service machines

This standard deals with the safety of electric commercial amusement machines and personal service machines, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 300,000/=

2401. US IEC 60335-2-89:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-89: Particular requirements for commercial refrigerating appliances with an incorporated or remote refrigerant condensing unit or compressor

This standard specifies safety requirements for electrically operated commercial refrigerating appliances that have an incorporated compressor or that are supplied in two units for assembly as a single appliance in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions (split system).

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 560,000/=

2402. US IEC 60335-2-90:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-90: Particular requirements for commercial microwave ovens

This standard deals with the safety of microwave ovens intended for commercial use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances. Appliances covered by this standard incorporate a door for user access to the cavity.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS:COMPULSORY

PRICE:800,000/=

2403. US IEC 60335-2-91:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-91: Particular requirements for walk behind and hand-held lawn trimmers and lawn hedge trimmers

US IEC 60335-2-91:2008 deals with the safety of electric powered walk-behind and hand-held lawn trimmers and lawn edge trimmers, with cutting element(s) of non metallic filament line or freely pivoting non metallic cutter(s), with a kinetic energy of not more than 10 J each, used by a standing operator for cutting grass, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for a.c. or 50 V d.c.. Main changes in this edition include the revised endurance test in Clause 18; Annex B, which allows for battery-powered trimmers; and addition of informative Annexes BB, CC and EE on vibration, noise and safety instructions.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 490,000/=

2404. US IEC 60335-2-103:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-103: Particular requirements for drives for gates, doors and windows

This standard deals with the safety of gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. This Standard deals with the safety of electric drives for horizontally and vertically moving gates, doors and windows for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. It also covers the hazards associated with

the movement of the driven part. This standard covers the electrical safety and some other safety aspects of these appliances.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 900,000/=

2405. US IEC 60335-2-104:2004 Household and similar electrical appliances – Part 2-104: Particular requirements for appliances to recover and/or recycle refrigerant from air conditioning and refrigeration equipment

This standard applies to appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, offices, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, in industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 490,000/=

2406. US IEC 60335-2-105:2004 Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-105: Particular requirements for multifunctional shower cabinets

This standard deals with the safety of electric multifunctional shower cabinets for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. Appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in hotels, fitness centers and similar locations, are within the scope of this standard.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 300,000/=

2407. US IEC 60350-2:2017, Household electric cooking appliances — Part 2: Hobs — Methods for measuring performance

This Uganda Standard defines methods for measuring the performance of electric hobs for household use. Appliances covered by this document can be built-in or designed to be placed on a work surface. The hob can also be a part of a cooking range. This document does not apply to portable appliances for cooking, grilling and similar functions (see IEC 61817).This document defines the main performance characteristics of hobs which are of interest to the user and specifies methods for measuring these characteristics. This document does not specify a classification or ranking for performance.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 620,000/=

2408. US IEC 60357:2002, Tungsten halogen lamps (non-vehicle) — Performance specifications

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance requirements for single-capped and double-capped tungsten halogen lamps, having rated voltages of up to 250 V, used for the following applications: Projection (including cinematograph and still projection); Photographic (including studio); Floodlighting; Special purpose; General purpose; and Stage lighting. For some of the requirements given in

this standard reference is made to "the relevant data sheet". For some lamps these data sheets are contained in this standard. For other lamps, falling under the scope of this standard, the relevant data are supplied by the lamp manufacturer or responsible vendor.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 720,000

2409. US IEC 60360:1998 Standard method of measurement of lamp cap temperature rise

This standard describes the standard method of measurement of lamp cap temperature rise which is to be used when testing tungsten filament or discharge lamps for compliance with the limits. It covers the method of test and the specifications for test lamp holders for lamps fitted with various sizes of ES and BC caps. This method has been used widely for incandescent lamps but its application is not limited to that type of lamp.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 210,000/=

2410. US IEC 60400:1999 Lamp holders for tubular fluorescent lamps and starter holders

This standard states the technical and dimensional requirements for lamp holders for tubular fluorescent lamps and for starter-holders, and the methods of test to be used in determining the safety and the fit of the lamps in the lamp holders and the starters in the starter holders.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 900,000/=

2411. US IEC 60432-1:1999+AMD1:2005+AMD2:2011, Incandescent lamps — Safety specifications — Part 1: Tungsten filament lamps for domestic and similar general lighting purposes

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety and interchangeability requirements of tungsten filament incandescent lamps for general lighting service. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 254:2000, Specification for tungsten filament lamps for general lighting service, which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 700,000/=

2412. US IEC 60496:1975, Methods for measuring the performance of electric warming plates for household and similar purposes

This Uganda Standard applies to electric warming plates for household and similar purposes. Similar purposes denotes use in other than household areas, e.g. inns, coffee-houses, tea-rooms, small hotels, but only where the periods of use and the load are compatible with household purposes

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000/=

2413. US IEC 60502-1:2009, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV (Um = 1,2 kV) up to 30 kV (Um = 36 kV) - Part 1: Cables for rated voltages of 1 kV (Um = 1,2 kV) and 3 kV (Um = 3,6 kV)

This Uganda Standard specifies the construction, dimensions and test requirements of power cables with extruded solid insulation for rated voltages of 1 kV (Um = 1,2 kV) and 3 kV (Um = 3,6 kV) for fixed installations such as distribution networks or industrial installations. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 506-1:2008, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV (Um = 1.2 kV) up to 30 kV (Um = 36 kV) — Part 1: Cables for rated voltages of 1 kV (Um = 1.2 kV) and 3 kV (Um = 3.6 kV), which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 800,000/=

2414. US IEC 60502-2:2014, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV (U_m = 1,2 kV) up to 30 kV (U_m = 36 kV) – Part 2: Cables for rated voltages from 6 kV (U_m = 7,2 kV) up to 30 kV (U_m = 36 kV)

This Uganda Standard specifies the construction, dimensions and test requirements of power cables with extruded solid insulation from 6 kV up to 30 kV for fixed installations such as distribution networks or industrial installations. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 506-2:2008, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV (Um = 1.2 kV) up to 30 kV (Um = 36 kV) — Part 2: Cables for rated voltages from 6 kV (Um = 7.2 kV) up to 30 kV (Um = 36 kV), which has been republished on)*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 806,000/=

2415. US IEC 60502-4:2010, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV (U_m = 1,2 kV) up to 30 kV (U_m = 36 kV) - Part 4: Test requirements on accessories for cables with rated voltages from 6 kV (U_m = 7,2 kV) up to 30 kV (U_m = 36 kV)

This Uganda Standard specifies the test requirements for type testing of accessories for power cables with rated voltages from 3,6/6 (7,2) kV up to 18/30 (36) kV, complying with IEC 60502-2. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 506-4:2008, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV (Um = 1.2 kV) up to 30 kV (Um = 36 kV) — Part 4: Test requirements on accessories for cables with rated voltages from 6 kV (Um = 7.2 kV) up to 30 kV (Um = 36 kV), which has been republished on)*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 410,000/=

2416. US IEC 60598-2-1:2020, Luminaires — Part 2-1: Particular requirements — Fixed general-purpose luminaires

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for fixed general purpose luminaires for use with electric light sources on supply voltages not exceeding 1 000 V.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 80,000***

2417. US IEC 60598-2-2:2011, Luminaires — Part 2-2: Particular

requirements — Recessed luminaires

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for recessed luminaires incorporating electric light sources for operation from supply voltages up to 1 000 V. This section does not apply to air-handling or liquid-cooled luminaires.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 256,000

2418. US IEC 60598-2-3:2002+AMD1:2011 CSV, Luminaires — Part 2-3: Particular requirements — Luminaires for road and street lighting

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for luminaires for road, street lighting and other public outdoor lighting applications; tunnel lighting; and column-integrated luminaires with a minimum total height above normal ground level of 2.5 m; and for use with electrical lighting sources on supply voltages not exceeding 1 000 V.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 220,000

2419. US IEC 60598-2-5:2015, Luminaires — Part 2-5: Particular requirements — Floodlights

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for floodlights for use with electrical light sources on supply voltages not exceeding 1 000 V.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 150,000

2420. US IEC 60601-1:2005+AMD1:2012+AMD2:2020, Medical electrical equipment — Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance

This Uganda Standard applies to the basic safety and essential performance of medical electrical equipment and medical electrical systems, hereafter referred to as ME equipment and ME systems.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

2421. US IEC 60619:1993/AMD2:2004, Electrically operated food preparation appliances — Methods for measuring the performance

This Uganda Standard applies to electrically operated food preparation appliances for household use. The purpose of this standard is to state and define test methods of measuring the functions that can be carried out by means of household electrical food preparation appliances, which are of interest to the user and to give some guidelines for the evaluation of test results. Taking into account the lower grade of accuracy and repeatability, due to variations in time and origin of test materials and ingredients and to the influence of the subjective judgement of test operators, the described test methods may be applied more reliably for comparative testing of a number of appliances at approximately the same time, in the same laboratory, by the same operator and with the same utensils, rather than for testing of single appliances in different laboratories. As there is no definition of a given type or size of oven, and as a number of the tests involve baking of the final product in order to make a determination of volume, a variation in results can be expected between ovens

used. All comparative tests should be under-taken in the same oven. This standard is not concerned with safety. It does not apply to appliances designed exclusively for commercial or industrial use.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 370,000/=

2422. US IEC 60665:2018, AC ventilating fans and regulators for household and similar purposes — Methods for measuring performance

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance and the corresponding methods of test of AC ventilating fans for household and similar purposes intended for air forcing and exhaust, driven by single-phase AC motors having a power consumption of less than 125 W (including any associated regulators) for use on single-phase AC circuits not exceeding 250 V. This document applies to ventilating fans such as partition fans for walls and windows and duct fans.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 210,000/=

2423. US IEC 60669-1: 2007, Switches for household and similar fixed-electrical installations — Part 1: General requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard applies to manually operated general switches, for a.c only with a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 63 A, intended for household and similar fixed electrical installations, either indoors or outdoors. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60669-1:2000, Switches for household and similar fixed-electrical installations — Part 1: General requirements, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 884,000/=

2424. US IEC 60669-2-1:2002 Switches for household and similar fixed electrical installations – Part 2-1: Particular requirements - Electronic switches

This standard applies to manually operated general purpose switches for a.c. only, with a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 63 A.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 1,100,000/=

2425. US IEC 60669-2-2:2002 Switches for household and similar fixed electrical installations – Part 2: Particular requirements – Section 2: Remote-control switches (RCS)

This standard applies to electronic switches and to associated electronic extension units for household and similar fixed electrical installations either indoors or outdoors.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 140,000/=

2426. US IEC 60669-2-3:1997 Switches for household and similar fixed electrical installations – Part 2-3: Particular requirements – Time-delay switches (TDS)

This standard applies to remote-control switches (hereinafter referred to as RCS). This standard applies to electromagnetic RCS with a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 63 A, and to electronic RCS with a rated voltage not exceeding 250 V and a rated current not exceeding 16 A, intended for household and similar fixed electrical installations, either indoors or outdoors.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 140,000/=

2427. US IEC 60669-2-4:2004 Switches for household and similar fixed electrical installations – Part 2-4: Particular requirements – Isolating switches

This standard applies to time-delay switches (hereinafter referred to as TDS) with a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 63 A, intended for household and similar fixed electrical installations, either indoors or outdoors, operated by hand and/or by remote control and which are provided with a mechanical, thermal, pneumatic, hydraulic or electrical operated time-delay device or with a device which combines any of them.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 410,000/=

2428. US IEC 60686:1980 Stabilized power supplies, a.c. output

This standard applies to stabilized power supplies designed to supply a.c. power from an a.c. or d.c. source. Power supplies for electrical measurements are excluded.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 410,000/=

2429. US IEC 60695-1-1:1999, Fire hazard testing — Part 1-1: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electro technical products — General guidelines

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electro technical products and for the resulting development of fire hazard testing as related directly to harm to people, animals or property. Products, as defined in this standard, relate to materials, components or complete end-use products.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 410,000/=

2430. US IEC 60695-2-1:1991 Fire hazard testing – Part 2: Test methods – Glow wire test and guidance

This standard specifies the details of the glow wire test when applied to end products for fire hazard testing.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 140,000/=

2431. US IEC 60695-2-10:2000, Fire hazard testing — Part 2-10: Glowing/hot-wire based test

methods — Glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure

This Uganda Standard specifies the glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure to stimulate the effect of thermal stresses which may be produced by heat sources such as glowing elements or overloaded resistors, for short periods, in order to assess the fire hazard by a simulation technique. The test described in this standard is applicable to electro technical equipment, its subassemblies and components, and may also be applied to solid electrical insulating materials or other solid combustible materials.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 290,000/=

2432. US IEC 60695-2-11:2000, Fire hazard testing — Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods — Glow-wire flammability test method for end-products

This Uganda Standard specifies the details of the glow-wire test to be applied to end-products for fire hazard testing.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 182,000/=

2433. US IEC 60695-2-12:2000, Fire hazard testing — Part 2-12: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods — Glow-wire flammability test method for materials

This Uganda Standard specifies the details of the glow-wire test to be applied to test specimens of solid electrical insulating materials or other solid materials for flammability testing to determine the glow-wire flammability index (GWFI).

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 240,000/=

2434. US IEC 60695-2-13:2000, Fire hazard testing — Part 2-13: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods — Glow-wire ignitability test method for materials

This Uganda Standard specifies the details of the glow-wire test to be applied specimens of solid electrical insulating materials or other solid materials for ignitability testing to determine the glow-wire ignition temperature (GWIT)

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 240,000/=

2435. US IEC 60670-1:2002 Boxes and enclosures for electrical accessories for household and similar fixed electrical installations – Part 1: General requirements

This standard applies to manually operated general purpose isolating switches with a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 125 A, intended for household and similar fixed electrical installations, either indoors or outdoors.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 620,000/=

2436. US IEC 60670-21:2004 Boxes and enclosures for electrical accessories for household and similar fixed electrical installations – Part 21: Particular requirements for boxes and enclosures with provision for suspension means

This standard applies to boxes, enclosures and parts of enclosures (hereafter called "boxes" and "enclosures") for electrical accessories with a rated voltage not exceeding 1 000 V a.c. and 1 500 V d.c. intended for household or similar fixed electrical installations, either indoors or outdoors.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 130,000/=

2437. US IEC 60670-22:2003 Boxes and enclosures for electrical accessories for household and similar fixed electrical installations – Part 22: Particular requirements for connecting boxes and enclosures

This standard applies to boxes and enclosures with provision for suspension means.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 240,000/=

2438. US IEC 60705:1999 Household microwave ovens – Methods for measuring performance

This standard applies to microwave ovens for household use. It also applies to combination microwave ovens. This standard defines the main performance characteristics of household microwave ovens which are of interest to the user and specifies methods for measuring these characteristics.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 1,100,000/=

2439. US IEC 60811-1-1:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables and optical cables - Part 1-1: Methods for general application – Measurement of thickness and overall dimensions – Tests for determining the mechanical properties

This Part of the standard specifies gives the methods for measuring thicknesses and overall dimensions, and for determining the mechanical properties, which apply to the most common types of insulating and sheathing compounds (elastometic, PVC, PE, PP, etc.).

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 300,000/=

2440. US IEC 60811-1-2:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Part 1: Methods for general application - Section two Thermal ageing methods

This Part of the standard gives the thermal ageing methods which apply to the most common types of insulating and sheathing compounds (elastomeric, PVC, PE, PP, etc.)

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 160,000/=

2441. US IEC 60811-1-3:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric and optical cables - Part 1-3: General application - Methods for determining the density - Water absorption tests - Shrinkage test

This Part of the standard specifies the test methods to be used for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables for power distribution and telecommunications including cables used on ships.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 130,000/=

2442. US IEC 60811-1-4:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Part 1: Methods for general application - Section four - Test at low temperature

This Part of the standard gives the methods for tests at low temperature which apply to PVC and PV compounds.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 210,000/=

2443. US IEC 60811-2-1:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric and optical cables - Part 2-1: Methods specific to electrometric compounds - Ozone resistance, hot set and mineral oil immersion tests

This Part of the standard specifies the test methods to be used for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing material of electric cables for power distribution and telecommunications including cables used on ships. Gives the methods for the ozone resistance test, hot set test and mineral oil immersion test, which apply to elastomeric compounds.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 130,000/=

2444. US IEC 60811-3-1:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Part 3: Methods specific to PVC compounds – Sectione - Pressure test at high temperature - Tests for resistance to cracking

This Part of the standard specifies the test methods to be used for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables for power distribution and telecommunications including cables used on ships. Gives the methods for pressure test at high temperature and for tests for resistance to cracking, which apply to PVC compounds.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 140,000/=

2445. US IEC 60811-3-2:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Part 3: Methods specific to PVC compounds – Section two -

Loss of mass test - Thermal stability test

This Part of the standard specifies the test methods to be used for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables for power distribution and telecommunications including cables used on ships.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 160,000/=

2446. US IEC 60811-4-1:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Part 4-1: Methods specific to polyethylene and polypropylene compounds - Resistance to environmental stress cracking Wrapping test after thermal ageing in air - Measurement of the melt flow index – Carbon black and/or mineral content measurement in PE

This Part of the standard specifies the test methods to be used for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing materials of electric and optical fibre cables for power distribution and telecommunications, including cables used on ships and in offshore applications. These test methods apply specifically to PE and PP compounds, including cellular compounds and foam skin for insulation.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 290,000/=

2447. US IEC 60811-4-2:2005 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric and optical cables - Common test methods - Part 4-2: Methods specific to polyethylene and polypropylene compounds - Tensile strength and elongation at break after conditioning at elevated temperature - Wrapping test after conditioning at elevated temperature - Wrapping test after thermal ageing in air - Measurement of mass increase - Long-term stability test - Test method for copper-catalyzed oxidative degradation

This standard specifies the test methods for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing materials of electric and optical fibre cables for power distribution and communications, including cables used on ships and in offshore applications. These test methods apply specifically to polyolefin insulation and sheath.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 210,000/=

2448. US IEC 60811-5-1:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Part 5-1: Methods specific to filling compounds - Drop point – Separation of oil- Lower temperature brittleness - Total acid number - Absence of corrosive components - Permittivity at 23°C - D.C. resistivity at 23°C and 100°C

This Part of the standard specifies the test methods for filling compounds of electric cables used with telecommunication equipment. Gives the methods for drop-point, separation of oil, lower temperature brittleness, total acid number, absence of corrosive components, permittivity at 23 °C, d.c. resistivity at 23°C and 100°C.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 210,000/=

2449. US IEC 60879:2019, Comfort fans and regulators for household and similar purposes — Methods for measuring performance

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance-measuring methods of comfort fans and regulators for household and similar purposes, including conventional fans, tower fans and bladeless fans, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase fans and 480 V for other fans, and their rated power input being less than 125 W.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 210,000/=

2450. US IEC 60884-1:2005 Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes Safety - Part 1: General requirements

This Part of the standard applies to plugs and fixed or portable socket-outlets for a.c. only, with and without earthing contact, with a rated voltage above 50 V but not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 32 A, intended for household and similar proposes, either, indoors or outdoors.

This standard was Published on 2005-08-24.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 1,800,000/=

2451. US IEC 60884-2-1:2005 Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes Part 2-1: Particular requirements for fused plugs

This Part of the standard applies where fuses are primarily intended to protect the flexible cable or cord (e.g. with ring circuits).

This standard was Published on 2005-08-24.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000/=

2452. US IEC 60884-2-2:2005 Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes Part 2-2: Particular requirements for socket-outlets for appliances

This Part of the standard applies to socket-outlets integrated or intended to be incorporated in or fixed to appliances.

This standard was Published on 2005-08-24.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000/=

2453. US IEC 60884-2-3:2005 Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes - Part 2-3: Particular requirements for switched socket-outlets without interlock for fixed installations

This Part of the standard applies to fixed switched socket-outlets for a.c. only, with or without earthing, with a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 32 A.

This standard was Published on 2005-08-24.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 140,000/=

2454. US IEC 60884-2-4:2005 Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes Part 2-4: Particular requirements for plugs 'and socket-outlets for SELV

This Part of the standard applies to plugs, fixed or portable socket-outlets, and to socket-outlets for appliances with d.c. or a.c. (50/60 Hz) SELV with rated current of 16 A.

This standard was Published on 2005-08-24.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 290,000/=

2455. US IEC 60884-2-5:2005 Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes Part 2-5: Particular requirements for adaptors

This standard applies to shuttered and non-shuttered, fused and non-fused adaptors for a.c. only.

This standard was Published on 2005-08-24.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 490,000/=

2456. US IEC 60888:1987, Zinc-coated steel wires for stranded conductors

This Uganda Standard applies to zinc-coated steel wires used in the construction and/or reinforcement of conductors for overhead power transmission purposes. It is intended to cover all wires used in constructions where the individual wire diameters, including coating, are in the range of 1.25 mm to 5.50 mm. Three grades of steel are included to reflect the needs of conductor users: regular steel, high strength steel and extra high strength steel. Two classes of coating represented by minimum zinc mass per unit area are included: Class 1 and Class 2. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 509:2008, Zinc-coated steel wires for stranded conductors, which has been republished on)*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 140,000/=

2457. US IEC 60889:1987, Hard-drawn aluminium wire for overhead line conductors

This Uganda Standard is applicable to hard-drawn aluminium wires for the manufacture of stranded conductors for overhead power transmission purposes. It specifies the mechanical and electrical properties of wires in the diameter range 1.25 mm to 5.00 mm. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 510:2008, Hard-drawn aluminium wire for overhead line conductors, which has been republished).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 40,000/=***

2458. US IEC 60901:1996 Single-capped fluorescent lamps – Performance specifications

This standard specifies the performance requirements for single-capped fluorescent lamps for general lighting service. The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing. Conditions of compliance, including methods of statistical assessment, are under consideration.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 2,200,000/=

2459. US IEC 60904-2:2015, Photovoltaic devices – Part 2: Requirements for photovoltaic reference devices

This Uganda Standard gives requirements for the classification, selection, packaging, marking, calibration and care of photovoltaic reference devices. This standard covers photovoltaic reference devices used to determine the electrical performance of photovoltaic cells, modules and arrays under natural and simulated sunlight. It does not cover photovoltaic reference devices for use under concentrated sunlight. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 463-2:2005 Photovoltaic devices — Part 2: Requirements for reference solar cells, which has been republished on)*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 182,00/=

2460. US IEC 60904-3:2008 Photovoltaic devices – Part 3: Measurement principles for terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) solar devices with reference spectral irradiance data

This Uganda Standard applies to the following photovoltaic devices for terrestrial applications:

solar cells with or without a protective cover;

sub-assemblies of solar cells;

modules;

systems.

(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 463-3:2005 Photovoltaic devices — Part 3: Measurement principles for photovoltaic (PV) solar devices with reference spectral irradiance data, which has been republished on)

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 728,000/=

2461. US IEC 60904-5:2011, Photovoltaic devices - Part 5: Determination of the equivalent cell temperature (ECT) of photovoltaic (PV) devices by the open-circuit voltage method

This Uganda Standard describes the preferred method for determining the equivalent cell temperature (ECT) of PV devices (cells, modules and arrays of one type of module), for the purposes of comparing their thermal characteristics, determining NOCT (nominal operating cell temperature) and translating measured I-V characteristics to other temperatures. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 463-5: 2005 Photovoltaic devices — Part 5: Determination of the equivalent cell temperature (ECT) of photovoltaic (PV) devices by the open-circuit voltage method, which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000/=

2462. US IEC 60904-7:2008, Photovoltaic devices - Part 7: Computation of the spectral mismatch correction for measurements of photovoltaic devices

This Uganda Standard describes the procedure for correcting the bias error introduced in the testing of a photovoltaic device, caused by the mismatch between

the test spectrum and the reference spectrum and by the mismatch between the spectral responses (SR) of the reference cell and of the test specimen. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 463-7: 2005 Photovoltaic devices — Part 7: Computation of spectral mismatch error introduced in the testing of a photovoltaic device, which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 104,000/=

2463. US IEC 60904-8:2014, Photovoltaic devices - Part 8: Measurement of spectral responsivity of a photovoltaic (PV) device

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the measurement of the spectral responsivity of both linear and non-linear photovoltaic devices. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 463-8: 2005 Photovoltaic devices — Part 8: Measurement of spectral response of a photovoltaic (PV) device, which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 290,000/=

2464. US IEC 60904-9:2007, Photovoltaic devices - Part 9: Solar simulator performance requirements

This Uganda Standard provides the definitions of and means for determining simulator classifications. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 463-9: 2005 Photovoltaic devices – Part 9: Solar simulators for crystalline solar cells and modules, which has been republished on)*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 350,000/=

2465. US IEC 60904-10:2009, Photovoltaic devices - Part 10: Methods of linearity measurement

This Uganda Standard describes procedures used to determine the degree of linearity of any photovoltaic device parameter with respect to a test parameter. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 463-10: 2005 Photovoltaic devices – Part 10: Methods of linearity measurement, which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 350,000/=

2466. US IEC 60921:2004 Ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps — Performance requirements

This standard specifies the performance requirements for ballasts, excluding resistance types, for use on a.c. supplies up to 1 000 V at 50 Hz or 60 Hz, associated with tubular fluorescent lamps with pre-heated cathodes operated with or without a starter or starting device and having rated wattages, dimensions and characteristics as specified in IEC 60081 and 60901. It applies to complete ballasts and their component parts such as resistors, transformers and capacitors. A.C. supplied electronic ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps for high frequency operation specified in IEC 61347-2-3 are excluded from the scope of this standard.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 560,000/=

2467. US IEC 60934:2000 Circuit breakers for equipment (CBE)

This Uganda Standard is applicable to mechanical switching devices designed as "circuit breakers for equipment (CBE) intended to provide protection to circuits within electrical equipment. This standard is also applicable to switching devices for protection of electrical equipment in case of under voltage and/or over voltage. It is applicable for a.c. not exceeding 440 V and/or d.c. not exceeding 250 V and a rated current not exceeding 125 A.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 858,000/=

2468. US IEC 60947-1:2004 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 1: General rules

This standard applies, when required by the relevant product standard, to switchgear and control gear hereinafter referred to as "equipment" and intended to be connected to circuits, the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 700,000/=

2469. US IEC 60947-2:2003 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 2: Circuit breakers

This standard applies, when required by the relevant product standard, to switchgear and controlgear hereinafter referred to as "equipment" and intended to be connected to circuits, the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 1,800,000/=

2470. US IEC 60947-3:1999 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 3: Switches, disconnectors, switch-disconnectors and fuse-combination units

This standard applies to circuit-breakers, the main contacts of which are intended to be connected to circuits, the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.; it also contains additional requirements for integrally fused circuit-breakers. It applies whatever the rated currents, the method of construction or the proposed applications of the circuit-breakers may be.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 660,000/=

2471. US IEC 60947-4-1:1990 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 4-1: Contactors and motor-starters - Electromechanical contactors and motor- starters

This standard applies to switches, disconnectors, switch-disconnectors and fuse-combination units to be used in distribution circuits and motor circuits of which the rated voltage does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. Auxiliary switches fitted to equipment within the scope of this standard shall comply with the requirements of IEC 60947-5-1. This standard does not include the additional requirements necessary for electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 910,000/=

2472. US IEC 60947-4-2:1999 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 4-2: Contactors and motor-starters – AC semiconductor motor controllers and starters

This part of standard applies to the types of equipment listed in 1.1 and 1.2 whose main contacts are intended to be connected to circuits the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 660,000/=

2473. US IEC 60947-4-3:1999 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 4-3: Contactors and motor-starters - A.C. semiconductor controllers and contactors for non-motor loads

This standard applies to controllers and starters, which may include a series mechanical switching device, intended to be connected to circuits, the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. This standard characterizes controllers and starters with and without bypass means. Controllers and starters dealt with in this standard are not normally designed to interrupt short-circuit currents.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS:COMPULSORY

PRICE:620,000/=

2474. US IEC 60947-5-1:2003 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 5-1: Control circuit devices and switching elements – Electromechanical control circuit devices

This standard applies to a.c. semiconductor non-motor load controllers and contactors intended for performing electrical operations by changing the state of a.c. electric circuits between the ON-state and the OFF-state.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 858,000/=

2475. US IEC 60947-5-2:2007+AMD1:2012, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear - Part 5-2: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Proximity switches

This Uganda Standard applies to inductive and capacitive proximity switches that sense the presence of metallic and/or non-metallic objects, ultrasonic proximity switches that sense the presence of sound reflecting objects, photoelectric proximity switches that sense the presence of objects and non-mechanical magnetic proximity switches that sense the presence of objects with a magnetic field. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-5-2:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 5-2: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Proximity switches, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 680,000/=

2476. US IEC 60947-5-3:2013, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 5-3: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Requirements for proximity devices with defined behaviour under fault conditions (PDDB)

This Uganda Standard provides additional requirements to those given in US IEC 60947-5-2. It addresses the fault performance aspects of proximity devices with a defined behaviour under fault conditions (PDDB). It does not address any other characteristics that can be required for specific applications. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-5-3:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 5-3: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Requirements for proximity devices with defined behaviour under fault conditions, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 350,000/=

2477. US IEC 60947-5-4:2002, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 5-4: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Method of assessing the performance of low-energy contacts — Special tests

This Uganda Standard applies to separable contacts used in the utilization area considered, such as switching elements for control circuits. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-5-4:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 5-4: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Method of assessing the performance of low-energy contacts — Special tests, which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 420,000/=

2478. US IEC 60947-5-5:1997+AMD1:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 5-5: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Electrical emergency stop device with mechanical latching function

This Uganda Standard provides detailed specifications relating to the electrical and mechanical construction of emergency stop devices with mechanical latching function and to their testing. This standard is applicable to electrical control circuit devices and switching elements which are used to initiate an emergency stop signal. Such devices may be either provided with their own enclosure, or installed according to the manufacturer's instructions. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-5-5:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 5-5: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Electrical emergency stop devices with mechanical latching function, which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 480,000/=

2479. US IEC 60947-5-6:1999, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 5-6: Control circuit devices and switching elements — DC

interface for proximity sensors and switching amplifiers (NAMUR)

This Uganda Standard applies to proximity sensors connected for operation by a two-wire connecting cable to the control input of a switching amplifier. The switching amplifier contains a d.c. source to supply the control circuit and is controlled by the variable internal resistance of the proximity sensor. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-5-6:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 5-6: Control circuit devices and switching elements dc interface for proximity sensors and switching amplifiers (NAMUR), which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 140,000/=

2480. US IEC 60947-5-7:2003, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 5-7: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Requirements for proximity devices with analogue output

This Uganda Standard states the requirements for proximity devices with analogue output. They may consist of one or more parts. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-5-7:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 5-7: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Requirements for proximity devices with analogue output, which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 140,000/=

2481. US IEC 60947-6-1:2005+AMD1:2013, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 6-1: Multiple function equipment — Transfer switching equipment

This Uganda Standard applies to transfer switching equipment (TSE) to be used in power systems for transferring a load supply between a normal and an alternate source with a supply interruption during transfer, the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.

It covers:

manually operated transfer switching equipment (MTSE);

remotely operated transfer switching equipment (RTSE);

automatic transfer switching equipment (ATSE).

(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-6-1:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 6-1: Multiple function equipment — Automatic transfer switching equipment, which has been republished on).

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 900,000/=

2482. US IEC 60947-6-2:2002+AMD1:2007, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 6-2: Multiple function equipment — Control and protective switching devices (or equipment) (CPS)

This Uganda Standard applies to control and protective switching devices (or equipment) (CPS), the main contacts of which are intended to be connected to circuits of rated voltage not exceeding 1

000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. CPSs are intended to provide both protective and control functions for circuits and are operated otherwise than by hand. They may also fulfil additional functions, such as isolation. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-6-2:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 6-2: Multiple function equipment — Control and protective switching devices (or equipment) (CPS), which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 990,000/=

2483. US IEC 60947-7-1:2009, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 7-1: Ancillary equipment — Terminal blocks for copper conductors

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for terminal blocks with screw-type or screwless-type clamping units primarily intended for industrial or similar use and to be fixed to a support to provide electrical and mechanical connection between copper conductors. lt applies to terminal blocks intended to connect round copper conductors, with or without special preparation, having a cross-section between 0,2 mm^2 and 300 mm^2 (AWG 24/600 kcmil), intended to be used in circuits of a rated voltage not exceeding 1 000 V a.c. up to 1 000 Hz or 1 500 V d.c. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-7-1:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 7-1: Ancillary equipment – Terminal blocks for copper conductors, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 410,000/=

2484. US IEC 60947-7-2:2009, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 7-2: Ancillary equipment — Protective conductor terminal blocks for copper conductors

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for protective conductor terminal blocks with PE function up to 120 mm^2 (250 kcmil) and for protective conductor terminal blocks with PEN function equal to and above 10 mm^2 (AWG 8) with screw-type or screwless-type clamping units, primarily intended for industrial applications. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-7-2:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 7-2: Ancillary equipment — Protective conductor terminal blocks for copper conductors, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 210,000/=

2485. US IEC 60947-7-3:2009, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 7-3: Ancillary equipment — Safety requirements for fuse terminal blocks

This Uganda Standard applies to fuse terminal blocks with screw-type or screwless-type clamping units for the connection of rigid (solid or stranded) or flexible copper conductors for the reception of cartridge fuse-links in accordance with IEC 60127-2, intended primarily for industrial or similar use in circuits not exceeding 1 000 V a.c., up to 1 000 Hz or 1 500 V d.c., and having a maximum short-circuit breaking capacity of 1 500 A. *(This Uganda Standard cancels*

and replaces US EAS 378-7-3:2005 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 7-3: Ancillary equipment – Safety requirements for fuse terminal blocks, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 410,000/=

2486. US IEC 60947-8:2011, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 8: Control units for built-in thermal protection (PTC) for rotating electrical machines

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for control units, which perform the switching functions in response to the thermal detectors incorporated in rotating electrical machines according to IEC 60034-11, and the industrial application. It specifies rules for that type of system comprising a positive temperature coefficient (PTC) thermistor detector having particular characteristics, and its associated control unit. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-8:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 8: Control units for built-in thermal protection (PTC) for rotating electrical machines, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 600,000/=

2487. US IEC 60950-1:2005+AMD1:2009+AMD2:2013 CSV, Information technology equipment — Safety — Part 1: General requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard is applicable to mains-powered or battery-powered information technology equipment, including electrical business equipment and associated equipment, with a rated voltage not exceeding 600 V. This standard is also applicable to such information technology equipment:

- designed for use as telecommunication terminal equipment and telecommunication network infrastructure equipment, regardless of the source of power;
- designed and intended to be connected directly to, or used as infrastructure equipment in, a cable distribution system, regardless of the source of power;
- designed to use the ac mains supply as a communication transmission medium.

This part of US IEC 60950 is also applicable to:

- components and subassemblies intended for incorporation in this equipment
- external power supply units intended to supply other equipment within the scope of this part of US IEC 60950. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US IEC 60950-1:2001 Information technology equipment — Safety — Part 1: General requirements, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 2,056,000

2488. US IEC 60968:2015, Self-ballasted fluorescent lamps for general lighting services — Safety requirements (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety and interchangeability requirements, together with the test methods and conditions required to show compliance

of tubular fluorescent lamps with integrated means for controlling starting and stable operation (self-ballasted fluorescent lamps). *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60968:1999, Self-ballasted lamps for general lighting services — Safety requirements, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 350,000/=

2489. US IEC 60969:2016, Self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps for general lighting services — Performance requirements (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements together with test methods and conditions required to show compliance of self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps intended for general lighting services. This standard applies to self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps of voltages >50V and all power ratings with lamp caps complying with IEC 60061-1. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60969:1999, Self-ballasted lamps for general lighting services — Performance requirements, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 534,000/=

2490. US IEC 60974-1:1998 Welding arc equipment – Part 1: Welding power sources

This standard is applicable to power sources for arc welding and allied processes designed for industrial and professional use and supplied by a voltage within the low voltage range (as specified in IEC 38) or driven by mechanical means. This standard is not applicable to welding power sources for manual metal arc welding with limited duty operation which are designed mainly for use by laymen.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 900,000/=

2491. US IEC 60974-11:2004 Welding arc equipment – Part 11: Electrode holders

This standard specifies safety and performance requirements of electrode holders; is applicable to electrode holders for manual metal arc welding with electrodes up to 10 mm in diameter.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 140,000/=

2492. US IEC 60974-12:1992 Welding arc equipment – Part 12: Coupling devices for welding cables

This standard specifies the test and construction requirements of coupling devices for flexible welding cables.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 140,000/=

2493. US IEC 60984:2014, Live working — Electrical insulating sleeves

This Uganda Standard is applicable to electrical insulating sleeves for the protection of workers from

accidental contact with live electrical conductors, apparatus or circuits. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 511:2008, Sleeves of insulating material for live working, which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 490,000/=

2494. US IEC 61000-1-1: 1992, Electromagnetic compatibility

The Uganda Standard describes and interprets various terms considered to be of basic importance to concepts and practical application in the design and evaluation of electromagnetically compatible systems. In addition, attention is drawn to the distinction between electromagnetic compatibility (EMG) tests carried out in a standardized set-up and those carried out at the location where a device (equipment or system) is installed (in situ tests).

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 350,000/=

2495. US IEC 61000-3-2:2018+AMD1:2020 CSV, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 3-2: Limits — Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current ≤16 A per phase) (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the limitation of harmonic currents injected into the public supply system. It specifies limits of harmonic components of the input current which can be produced by equipment tested under specified conditions. This part of IEC 61000 is applicable to electrical and electronic equipment having a rated input current up to and including 16 A per phase, and intended to be connected to public low-voltage distribution systems. Arc welding equipment, which is not professional equipment, with a rated input current up to and including 16 A per phase, is included in the scope of this document. All other arc welding equipment is excluded from the scope of this document; however, the harmonics emission can be evaluated using IEC 61000-3-12 and relevant installation restrictions. The tests according to this document are type tests. For systems with nominal voltages less than but not equal to 220 V (line-to-neutral), the limits have not yet been considered. (This standard will cancel and replace, upon publication of the Legal Notice, US IEC 61000-3-2: 2005, Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) — Part 3-2: Limits – Limits for harmonic current emissions)

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 840,000

2496. US IEC 61000-4-2:2008, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques — Electrostatic discharge immunity test

This Uganda Standard relates to the immunity requirements and test methods for electrical and electronic equipment subjected to static electricity discharges, from operators directly, and from personnel to adjacent objects. It additionally defines ranges of test levels which relate to different environmental and installation conditions and establishes test procedures. The object of this standard is to establish a common and reproducible

basis for evaluating the performance of electrical and electronic equipment when subjected to electrostatic discharges. In addition, it includes electrostatic discharges which may occur from personnel to objects near vital equipment.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2497. US IEC 61000-4-3:2020, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques — Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test

This Uganda Standard is applicable to the immunity requirements of electrical and electronic equipment to radiated electromagnetic energy. It establishes test levels and the required test procedures. The object of this document is to establish a common reference for evaluating the immunity of electrical and electronic equipment when subjected to radiated, radio-frequency electromagnetic fields. The test method documented in this part of US IEC 61000 describes a consistent method to assess the immunity of an equipment or system against RF electromagnetic fields from RF sources not in close proximity to the EUT.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 90,000

2498. US IEC 61000-4-5:2014+AMD1:2017 CSV, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques — Surge immunity test

This Uganda Standard relates to the immunity requirements, test methods, and range of recommended test levels for equipment with regard to unidirectional surges caused by overvoltages from switching and lightning transients. Several test levels are defined which relate to different environment and installation conditions. These requirements are developed for and are applicable to electrical and electronic equipment. The object of this standard is to establish a common reference for evaluating the immunity of electrical and electronic equipment when subjected to surges. The test method documented in this part of IEC 61000 describes a consistent method to assess the immunity of an equipment or system against a defined phenomenon. NOTE As described in IEC Guide 107, this is a basic EMC publication for use by product committees of the IEC. As also stated in Guide 107, the IEC product committees are responsible for determining whether this immunity test standard is applied or not, and if applied, they are responsible for determining the appropriate test levels and performance criteria. TC 77 and its sub-committees are prepared to co-operate with product committees in the evaluation of the value of particular immunity test levels for their products. This standard defines: a range of test levels; test equipment; test setups; and test procedures. The task of the described laboratory test is to find the reaction of the equipment under test (EUT) under specified operational conditions to surge voltages caused by switching and lightning effects. It is not intended to test the capability of the EUT's insulation to withstand high-voltage stress. Direct injections of lightning currents, i.e. direct lightning strikes, are not considered in this standard.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 920,000

2499. US IEC 61000-4-7:2002+AMD1:2008 CSV, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 4-7: Testing and measurement techniques — General guide on harmonics and inter harmonics measurements and instrumentation, for power supply systems and equipment connected thereto

This Uganda Standard is applicable to instrumentation intended for measuring spectral components in the frequency range up to 9 kHz which are superimposed on the fundamental of the power supply systems at 50 Hz and 60 Hz. For practical considerations, this standard distinguishes between harmonics, interharmonics and other components above the harmonic frequency range, up to 9 kHz. This standard defines the measurement instrumentation intended for testing individual items of equipment in accordance with emission limits given in certain standards (for example, harmonic current limits as given in IEC 61000-3-2) as well as for the measurement of harmonic currents and voltages in actual supply systems. Instrumentation for measurements above the harmonic frequency range, up to 9 kHz is tentatively defined (see Annex B).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 920,000

2500. US IEC 61000-4-11:2020, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 4-11: Testing and measurement techniques — Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests for equipment with input current up to 16 A per phase

This Uganda Standard defines the immunity test methods and range of preferred test levels for electrical and electronic equipment connected to low-voltage power supply networks for voltage dips, short interruptions, and voltage variations. This document applies to electrical and electronic equipment having a rated input current not exceeding 16 A per phase, for connection to 50 Hz or 60 Hz AC networks. It does not apply to electrical and electronic equipment for connection to 400 Hz AC networks.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 572,000

2501. US IEC 61035-1:1990 Specification for conduit fittings for electrical installations – Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for conduit fittings for use with conduits for the protection of conductors and/or cables in electrical installations, and type tests for the quality of joints of conduit fittings to conduit.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 290,000/=

2502. US IEC 61035-2-1:1993 Specification for conduit fittings for electrical installations – Part 2: Particular specifications – Section 1: Metal conduit fittings

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for metal conduit fittings, for use with circular, threadable or non-threadable conduits complying

with IEC 60614. This standard is not applicable to fittings for use with flexible conduits.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000/=

2503. US IEC 61035-2-2:1993 Specification for conduit fittings for electrical installations – Part 2: Particular specifications – Section 2: Conduit fittings of insulating material

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for conduit fittings of insulating material, for use with circular conduits complying with IEC 60614. It is not applicable to fittings for use with flexible conduits.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000/=

2504. US IEC 61035-2-3:1993 Specification for conduit fittings for electrical installations – Part 2: Particular specifications – Section 3: Fittings for flexible conduits of metal, insulating or composite materials and for pliable conduits of metal or composite materials

This standard specifies requirements for conduit fittings for use with flexible conduits of metal, insulating or composite materials and with pliable conduits of metal or composite materials.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000/=

2505. US IEC 61035-2-4:1995 Specification for conduit fittings for electrical installations – Part 2: Particular specifications – Section 4: Conduit fittings of aluminium alloy

This standard specifies requirements for aluminium alloy conduit fittings, for use with alumimium alloy conduits.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000/=

2506. US IEC 61058-1:2001 Switches for appliances – Part 1: General requirements

This standard applies to switches for appliances actuated by hand, by foot or by other human activity for use in, on or with appliances and other equipment for household and similar purposes, with a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 63 A. Also covers the indirect actuation of the switch when the function of the actuating member is provided by a part of an appliance or equipment.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 884,000/=

2507. US IEC 61058-2-1:1992 Switches for appliances – Part 2-1: Particular requirements for cord switches

This standard applies to switches intended to be connected to a flexible cable and: For switches used in tropical climates, additional requirements may be necessary; Attention is drawn to the fact that the standards for appliances and equipment may contain additional or alternative requirements for switches; Throughout this standard the word “appliance” means “apparatus” or “equipment”; This part of standard is applicable when testing cord switches; Throughout

this standard the word “switch” means ”cord switch” unless otherwise stated; and Throughout this standard the term “flexible cable” means “flexible cable or cord”.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 290,000/=

2508. US IEC 61058-2-4:2003 Switches for appliances – Part 2-4: Particular requirements for independently mounted switches

This standard applies to independently mounted switches for appliances (mechanical or electronic) actuated by hand, by foot or by other human activity, to operate or control electrical appliances and other equipment for household or similar purposes with a rated voltage not exceeding 480 V and a rated current not exceeding 63 A. These switches are intended to be operated by a person, via an actuating member or by actuating a sensing unit. The actuating member or sensing unit can be integral with or arranged separately, either physically or electrically, from the switch and may involve transmission of a signal, for example electrical, optical, acoustic or thermal, between the actuating member or sensing unit and the switch.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 378,000/=

2509. US IEC 61058-2-5:1994 Switches for appliances – Part 2-5: Particular requirements for change-over selectors

This Uganda Standard applies to change-over selectors for appliances actuated by hand, by foot, or by other human activity for use in, on, or with, appliances and other equipment for household and similar purposes, with rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 63 A.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 104,000/=

2510. US IEC 61084-1:1991 Cable trunking and ducting systems for electrical installations – Part 1: General requirements

This standard specifies requirements for cable trunking and cable ducting systems intended for the accommodation, and where necessary for the segregation, of conductors, cables or cords and/or other electrical equipment in electrical installations. It does not apply to conduit, cable tray or cable ladder or current-carrying parts within the system.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 490,000/=

2511. US IEC 61084-2-1:1996 Cable trunking and ducting systems for electrical installations – Part 2: Particular requirements – Section 1: Cable trunking and ducting systems intended for mounting on walls or ceilings

This standard specifies requirements for cable trunking and ducting systems intended for mounting on walls or ceilings. The cable trunking and ducting systems accommodate and, where necessary, segregate conductors, cables or cords and other electrical equipment. The systems are intended to be mounted directly on walls or ceilings, flush or semi

flush, or indirectly on walls or ceilings or on structures away from walls or ceilings. Cable trunking and ducting systems are hereinafter called CTIDS. This standard does not apply to conduits, cable trays or cable ladders, electrical accessories e.g. switches, socket-outlets or the like, for which other IEC standards apply, or current carrying parts within the system.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 290,000/=

2512. US IEC 61084-2-2:2003 Cable trunking and ducting systems for electrical installations – Part 2-2: Particular requirements - Cable trunking systems and cable ducting systems intended for underfloor and flushfloor installations

This standard specifies requirements for cable trunking systems and cable ducting systems intended for the accommodation, and where necessary for the segregation, of conductors, cables or cords and/or other electrical equipment in electrical installations. It applies to cable trunking systems and cable ducting systems which are mounted beneath or flush with the top face of the finished floor, including their system components. This specification does not apply to conduits, cable trays or cable ladders or to current-carrying parts within the system.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 490,000/=

2513. US IEC 61084-2-4:1996 Cable trunking and ducting systems for electrical installations – Part 2: Particular requirements – Section 4: Service poles

This standard specifies requirements for service poles intended for the accommodation, and where necessary for the segregation, of conductors, cables or cords and/or other electrical equipment in electrical installations. This standard does not apply to conduits, cable trays or cable ladders or to current-carrying parts within the system.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 410,000/=

2514. US IEC 61199:1999 Single-capped fluorescent lamps– Safety specifications

This standard specifies the safety requirements for single-capped fluorescent lamps for general lighting purposes of all groups having 2G7, 2GX7, GR8, G10q, GR10q, GX10q, GY10q, 2G11, G23, GX23, G24, GX32 and 2G13 caps. Also specifies the method a manufacturer should use to show compliance with the requirements of this standard.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 700,000/=

2515. US IEC 61215-1:2016, Terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules — Design qualification and type approval — Part 1: Test requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard lays down IEC requirements for the design qualification and type approval of terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules suitable for long term operation in general open air climates, as

defined in IEC 60721-2-1. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 61215:2005, Crystalline silicon terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules — Design qualification and type approval, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 210,000/=

2516. US IEC 61215-1-1:2016, Terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules — Design qualification and type approval — Part 1-1: Special requirements for testing of crystalline silicon photovoltaic (PV) modules

This Uganda Standard lays down IEC requirements for the design qualification and type approval of terrestrial photovoltaic modules suitable for long-term operation in general open air climates, as defined in IEC 60721-2-1. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 61215:2005, Crystalline silicon terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules — Design qualification and type approval, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000/=

2517. US IEC 61215-2:2016, Terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules — Design qualification and type approval — Part 2: Test procedures

This Uganda Standard lays down IEC requirements for the design qualification and type approval of terrestrial photovoltaic modules suitable for long - term operation in general open air climates, as defined in IEC 60721-2-1. This part of US IEC 61215 is intended to apply to all terrestrial flat plate module materials such as crystalline silicon module types as well as thin -film modules. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 61215:2005, Crystalline silicon terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules — Design qualification and type approval, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 490,000/=

2518. US IEC 61309:1995, Deep-fat fryers for household use — Methods for measuring the performance

This Uganda Standard applies to electric deep-fat fryers for household use with a capacity
of up to 4 I of oil or fat. The purpose of this standard is to state and define the principal performance characteristics of deep-fat fryers which are of interest to the user, to describe test methods for measuring these characteristics and to give some guidelines for the evaluation of the test results. Taking into account the low degree of accuracy and repeatability, due to variations in time and origin of test materials and ingredients and to the influence of the subjective judgement of test **operators**, the described test methods may be applied more reliably for comparative testing of a number of appliances at approximately the same time, in the same laboratory, by the same operator and with the same utensils, rather than for the testing of single appliances in different laboratories.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 820,000/=

2519. US IEC 61347-2-13:2014+AMD1:2016, Lamp controlgear — Part 2-13: Particular requirements for d.c. or a.c. supplied electronic controlgear for LED modules

This Uganda Standard specifies particular safety requirements for electronic controlgear for use on d.c. or a.c. supplies up to 1 000 V (a.c. at 50 Hz or 60 Hz) and at an output frequency which can deviate from the supply frequency, associated with LED modules. Controlgear for LED modules specified in this standard are designed to provide constant voltage or current at SELV or higher voltages. Deviations from the pure voltage and current types do not exclude the gear from this standard. The annexes of IEC 61347-1 which are applicable according to this Part 2-13 and using the word "lamp" are understood to also comprise LED modules. Particular requirements for SELV controlgear are given in Annex I. Performance requirements are covered by IEC 62384. Plug-in controlgear, being part of the luminaire, are covered as for built-in controlgear by the additional requirements of the luminaire standard.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 420,000/=

2520. US IEC 61386-1:1996 Conduit systems for electrical installations – Part 1: General requirements

This standard specifies requirements and tests for conduit systems, including conduits and conduit fittings, for the protection and management of insulated conductors and/or cables in electrical installations or in communication systems up to 1 000 V a.c. and/or 1 500 V d.c.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 600,000/=

2521. US IEC 61386-21:2002 Conduit systems for cable management – Part 21: Particular requirements – Rigid conduit systems

This standard specifies the requirements for rigid conduit systems.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 140,000/=

2522. US IEC 61386-22:2002 Conduit systems for cable management – Part 22: Particular requirements – Pliable conduit systems

This standard specifies the requirements for pliable conduit systems including self-recovering conduit systems.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 140,000/=

2523. US IEC 61386-23:2002 Conduit systems for cable management – Part 23: Particular requirements – Flexible conduit systems

This standard specifies the requirements for flexible conduit systems.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000/=

2524. US IEC 61386-24:2004 Conduit systems for cable management – Part 24: Particular requirements – Conduit systems buried underground

This standard specifies requirements and tests for conduit systems buried underground including conduits and conduit fittings for the protection and management of insulated conductors and/or cables in electrical installations or in communication systems. This standard applies to metallic, non-metallic and composite systems including threaded and non-threaded entries which terminate the system

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 140,000/=

2525. US IEC 61427-1:2013, Secondary cells and batteries for renewable energy storage - General requirements and methods of test — Part 1: Photovoltaic off-grid application

This Uganda Standard gives general information relating to the requirements for the secondary batteries used in photovoltaic energy systems and to the typical methods of test used for the verification of battery performances. This part deals with cells and batteries used in photovoltaic off-grid applications. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 149-1:2002, Secondary cells and batteries for solar photovoltaic energy systems — Part 1: General requirements and methods of test, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 210,000/=

2526. US IEC 61427-2:2015, Secondary cells and batteries for renewable energy storage — General requirements and methods of test — Part 2: On-grid applications

This Uganda Standard relates to secondary batteries used in on-grid Electrical Energy Storage (EES) applications and provides the associated methods of test for the verification of their endurance, properties and electrical performance in such applications. The test methods are essentially battery chemistry neutral, i.e. applicable to all secondary battery types. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 149-1:2002, Secondary cells and batteries for solar photovoltaic energy systems — Part 1: General requirements and methods of test, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 560,000/=

2527. US IEC 61439-1:2011, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies — Part 1: General rules

This Uganda Standard lays down the definitions and states the service conditions, construction requirements, technical characteristics and verification requirements for low voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 375-1:2005, Low-voltage switch gear and control gear assemblies — Part 1: Type-tested and particularly type-tested assemblies, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 910,000/=

2528. US IEC 61439-3:2012, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies — Part 3: Distribution boards intended to be operated by ordinary persons (DBO)

This Uganda Standard defines the specific requirements for distribution boards intended to be operated by ordinary persons (DBO). *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 375-3:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies — Part 3: Particular requirements for low–voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies intended to be installed in places where unskilled persons have access for their use — Distribution boards, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 210,000/=

2529. US IEC 61439-4:2012, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies — Part 4: Particular requirements for assemblies for construction sites (ACS)

This Uganda Standard defines the specific requirements of ACS. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 375-4:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies — Part 4: Particular requirements for assemblies for construction sites (ACS), which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 350,000/=

2530. US IEC 61439-6:2012, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies — Part 6: Busbar trunking systems (busways)

This Uganda Standard lays down the definitions and states the service conditions, construction requirements, technical characteristics and verification requirements for low voltage BTS. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 375-2:2005 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies — Part 2: Particular requirements for busbar trunking systems (busways), which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 490,000/=

2531. US IEC 61643-11:2011, Low-voltage surge protective devices — Part 11: Surge protective devices connected to low voltage power systems — Requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard is applicable to devices for surge protection against indirect and direct effects of lightning or other transient overvoltages. These devices are packaged to be connected to 50/60 Hz a.c. power circuits, and equipment rated up to 1 000 V r.m.s. Performance characteristics, standard methods for testing and ratings are established. These devices contain at least one nonlinear component and are intended to limit surge voltages and divert surge currents.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 720,000***

2532. US IEC 61646: 2008, Thin-film terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules — Design qualification and type approval

This Uganda Standard lays down requirements for the design qualification and type approval of terrestrial, thin-film photovoltaic modules suitable for long term operation in general open-air climates as defined in IEC 60721-2-1. This standard is intended to apply to all terrestrial flat plate module materials not covered by US IEC 61215. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 553:2005, Thin film terrestrial PV (PV) modules – design qualification and type approval, which has been republished on*).

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 490,000/=

2533. US IEC 61701: 2011, Salt mist corrosion testing of photovoltaic (PV) modules

This Uganda Standard describes test sequences useful to determine the resistance of different PV modules to corrosion from salt mist containing Cl^- (NaCl, $MgCl_2$, etc).

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 140,000/=

2534. US IEC 61702: 1995, Rating of direct coupled photovoltaic (PV) pumping systems

This Uganda Standard defines predicted short-term characteristics (instantaneous and for a typical daily period) of direct coupled photovoltaic (PV) water pumping systems. It also defines minimum actual performance values to be obtained on-site. It does not address PV pumping systems with batteries.

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000/=

2535. US IEC TS 61836:2007, Solar photovoltaic energy systems — Terms, definitions and symbols

This Uganda Standard includes the terms and symbols compiled from the published on IEC technical committee 82 standards, previously published on as technical report IEC 61836:1997. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 218: 2005, Solar photovoltaic power systems — Terms and symbols, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 858,000/=

2536. US IEC 61829:2015, Photovoltaic (PV) array — On-site measurement of current-voltage characteristics

This Uganda Standard specifies procedures for on-site measurement of flat –plate photovoltaic (PV) array characteristics, the accompanying meteorological conditions, and use of these for translating to standard test conditions (STC) or other selected conditions. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 461:2002, Crystalline silicone photovoltaic (PV) array -On site measurements of I-V characteristics, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 210,000/=

2537. US IEC 62031:2018, LED modules for general lighting — Safety specifications

This Uganda Standard specifies general and safety requirements for light-emitting diode (LED) modules:

- non-integrated LED modules (LEDni modules) and semi-integrated LED modules (LEDsi modules) for operation under constant voltage, constant current or constant power;
- Integrated LED modules (LEDi modules) for use on DC supplies up to 250 V or AC supplies up to 1 000 V at 50 Hz or 60 Hz.

LED modules within the scope of this document can be integral, built-in or independent. This document is not applicable for LED lamps.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 378,000/=

2538. US IEC 62040-1:2013, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 1: General and safety requirements for UPS

This Uganda Standard applies to uninterruptible power systems (UPS) with an electrical energy storage device in the d.c. link. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 62040-1-1:2004, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 1-1: General and safety requirements for UPS used in operator access areas; and US IEC 62040-1-2:2004, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 1-2: General and safety requirements for UPS used in restricted access locations; which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 1,452,000/=

2539. US IEC 62040-2:2005, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 2: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard applies to UPS units intended to be installed

As a unit or in UPS systems comprising a number of interconnected UPS and associated control/switchgear forming a single power system; and

in any operator accessible area or in separated electrical locations, connected to low-voltage supply networks for either industrial or residential, commercial and light industrial environments.

This part of US IEC 62040 is intended as a product standard allowing the EMC conformity assessment of products of categories C1, C2 and C3 as defined in this standard, before placing them on the market. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 62040-2:1999, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 2: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 638,000/=

2540. US IEC 62040-3:2011, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 3: Method of specifying the performance and test requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard applies to movable, stationary and fixed electronic uninterruptible power systems (UPS) that deliver single or three - phase fixed frequency a.c. output voltage not exceeding 1 000 V a.c. and that incorporate an energy storage system, generally connected through a d.c. link. This standard is intended to specify performance and test requirements of a complete UPS and not of individual UPS functional units. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 62040-3:1999 Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 3: Method of specifying the performance and test requirements, which has been technically revised)*

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 660,000/=

2541. US IEC 62040-4:2013, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 4: Environmental aspects — Requirements and reporting

This Uganda Standard specifies the process and requirements to declare the environmental aspects concerning uninterruptible power systems (UPS), with the goal of promoting reduction of any adverse environmental impact during a complete UPS life cycle. This standard is harmonized with the applicable generic and horizontal environmental standards and contains additional details relevant to UPS. This standard applies to movable, stationary and fixed UPS that deliver single or three - phase fixed frequency a.c. output voltage not exceeding 1 000 V a.c. and that present, generally through a d.c. link, an energy storage. The following applications are excluded from the scope:

conventional a.c. input and output distribution boards;

d.c. distribution boards and their associated switches (for example, switches for batteries, rectifier output or inverter input);

stand-alone static transfer systems (STS) specified in product standards for STS; and

systems wherein the output voltage is derived from a rotating machine.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 210,000/=

2542. US TR (IEC) 62051-1:2004, Electricity metering – Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control – Glossary of terms – Part 1: Terms related to data exchange with metering equipment using DLMS/COSEM

This Uganda Standard reflects the most important terms used in International Standards. The new terms are mainly related to data exchange with metering equipment for meter reading, tariff and load control using DLMS/COSEM. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC/TR 62051-1:2004).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 410,000/=

2543. US IEC 62052-11:2003, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – General requirements, tests and test conditions – Part 11: Metering equipment

This Uganda Standard covers type tests for electricity metering equipment for indoor and outdoor application and applies to newly manufactured equipment designed to measure the electrical energy on 50Hz or 60Hz networks, with a voltage up to 600V.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 660,000/=

2544. US IEC 62052-21:2004, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – General requirements, tests and test conditions – Part 21: Tariff and load control equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for the type of newly manufactured indoor tariff and load control equipment, like electronic ripple control receivers and time switches that are used to control electrical loads, multi-tariff registers and maximum demand indicator devices. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62052-21:2004).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 800,000/=

2545. US IEC 62053-11:2003, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – Particular requirements – Part 11: Electromechanical meters for active energy (classes 0.5, 1 and 2)

This Uganda Standard applies only to newly manufactured electromechanical watt-hour meters of accuracy classes 0.5, 1 and 2, for the measurement of alternating current electrical active energy of 50Hz or 60Hz networks and it applies to their type tests only. It applies only to electromechanical watt-hour meters for indoor and outdoor application consisting of a measuring element and register(s) enclosed together in a meter case. It also applies to operation indicator(s) and test output(s).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 210,000/=

2546. US IEC 62053-22:2003, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – Particular requirements – Part 22: Static meters for active energy (classes 0.2S and 0.5S)

This Uganda Standard applies only to newly manufactured static watt-hour meters of accuracy classes 0.2S and 0.5S, for the measurement of alternating current electrical active energy in 50Hz or 60Hz networks and it applies to their type tests only. It applies only to transformer operated static watt-hour meters for indoor application consisting of a measuring element and register(s) enclosed together in a meter case. It also applies to operation indicator(s) and test output(s). If the meter has a measuring element for more than one type of energy (multi-energy meters), or when other functional elements, like maximum demand indicators, electronic tariff registers, time switches, ripple control receivers, data communication interfaces, etc. are enclosed in the meter case, then the relevant standards for these elements also apply. It does not apply to: watt-hour meters where the voltage across the connection terminals exceeds 600V (line-to-line voltage for meters for polyphase systems); portable meters and meters for outdoor use; data interfaces to the register of the meter; and reference meters.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 210,000/=

2547. US IEC 62053-23:2003, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – Particular requirements – Part 23: Static meters for reactive energy (classes 2 and 3)

This Uganda Standard applies only to newly manufactured static var-hour meters of accuracy classes 2 and 3, for the measurement of alternating current electrical reactive energy in 50Hz or 60Hz networks and it applies to their type tests only. For practical reasons, this standard is based on a conventional definition of reactive energy for sinusoidal currents and voltages containing the fundamental frequency only. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62053-23:2003).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 210,000/=

2548. US IEC 62053-31:1998, Electricity metering equipment (AC) — Particular requirements — Part 31: Pulse output devices for electromechanical and electronic meters (two wires only)

This Uganda Standard is applicable to passive, two-wire, externally powered pulse output devices to be used in electricity meters as defined by the relevant standards as well as future standards for static VA-hour meters. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62053-31:1998)

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 210,000/=

2549. US IEC 62053-52:2005, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – Particular requirements – Part 52: Symbols

This Uganda Standard applies to letter and graphical symbols intended for marking on and identifying the function of electromechanical or static a.c electricity meters and their auxiliary devices.

The symbols specified in this standard shall be marked on the name-plate, dial-plate, external labels or accessories, or shown on the display of the meter as appropriate. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62053-52:2005).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 210,000/=

2550. US IEC (TR) 62055-21:2005 Electricity metering – Payment systems – Part 21: Framework for standardization

This Uganda Standard sets out a framework for the integration of standards into a system specification for electricity payment metering systems. It addresses the payment metering system application process, generic processes, generic functions, data elements, system entities and interfaces that exist in present payment metering systems. The approach taken in the framework is sufficiently generic to payment metering systems so that it should be equally applicable to future systems. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC/TR 62055-21:2005).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 660,000/=

2551. US IEC 62055-41:2014, Electricity metering — Payment systems — Part 41: Standard transfer specification (STS) — Application layer protocol for one-way token carrier systems

This Uganda Standard specifies the application layer protocol of the STS for transferring units of credit and other management information from a point of sale (POS) system to an STS-compliant payment meter in a one-way token carrier system. It is primarily intended for application with electricity payment meters without a tariff employing energy-based tokens, but may also have application with currency-based token systems and for services other than electricity. It specifies:

A POS to token carrier interface structured with an application layer protocol and a physical layer protocol using the OSI model as reference;

Tokens for the application layer protocol to transfer the various messages from the POS to the payment meter;

security functions and processes in the application layer protocol such as the Standard Transfer Algorithm and the Data Encryption Algorithm, including the generation and distribution of the associated cryptographic keys;

Security functions and processes in the application layer protocol at the payment meter such as decryption algorithms, token authentication, validation and cancellation;

Specific requirements for the meter application process in response to tokens received;

A scheme for dealing with payment meter functionality in the meter application process and associated companion specifications;

Generic requirements for an STS-compliant key management system;

Guidelines for a key management system;

Entities and identifiers used in an STS system;

Code of practice for the management of TID roll-over key changes in association with the revised set of base dates;

Code of practice and maintenance support services from the STS Association.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 884,000/=

2552. US IEC 62056-47:2006, Electricity metering — Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control — Part 47: COSEM transport layers for IPv4 networks

This Uganda Standard specifies the transport layers for COSEM communication profiles for use on IPv4 networks. These communication profiles contain a connection-less and a connection-oriented transport layer, providing OSI-style services to the service user COSEM application layer. The connection-less transport layer is based on the Internet standard User Datagram Protocol. The connection-oriented transport layer is based on the Internet standard Transmission Control Protocol. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62056-47:2006).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 410,000/=

2553. US IEC 62058-11:2008, Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) - Acceptance inspection – Part 11: General acceptance inspection methods

The general acceptance inspection methods specified in this standard apply to newly manufactured electricity meters produced and supplied in lots of 50 and above. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62058-11:2008).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 620,000/=

2554. US IEC 62058-31:2008, Electricity metering equipment (ac) – Acceptance inspection – Part 31: Particular requirements for static meters for active energy (classes 0.2S, 0.5S 1, and 2)

This Uganda Standard specifies particular requirements for acceptance inspection of newly manufactured direct connected or transformer operated static meters for active energy (classes 0.2S, 0.5S 1, and 2) delivered in lots of quantities above 50. The method of acceptance of smaller lots should be agreed upon by the manufacturer and the customer. The process described herein is primarily intended for acceptance inspection between the manufacturer and the purchaser. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62058-31:2008).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 140,000/=

2555. US IEC 62106:2000 Specification of the radio data system (RDS) for VHF/FM sound broadcasting in the frequency range from 87,5 to 108,0 MHz

This standard deals with Radio Data System, RDS, is intended for application to VHF/FM sound broadcasts in the range 87.5 MHz to 108.0 MHz which may carry either stereophonic (pilot-tone system) or monophonic programmes. The main objectives of RDS are to enable improved functionality for FM receivers and to make them more user-friendly by using features such as Programme Identification, Programme Service name display and where applicable, automatic tuning for portable and car radios, in particular. The relevant basic tuning and switching information therefore has to be implemented by the type 0 group (see 3.1.5.1), and it is not optional unlike many of the other possible features in RDS.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14.

STATUS: COMULSORY

PRICE: 700,000/=

2556. US IEC 62109-1:2010, Safety of power converters for use in photovoltaic power systems — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard applies to the power conversion equipment (PCE) for use in Photovoltaic (PV) systems where a uniform technical level with respect to safety is necessary. This standard defines the minimum requirements for the design and manufacture of PCE for protection against electric shock, energy, fire, mechanical and other hazards. This standard provides general requirements

applicable to all types of PV PCE. There are additional parts of this standard that provide specific requirements for the different types of power converters.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 680,000/=

2557. US IEC 62109-2:2011, Safety of power converters for use in photovoltaic power systems — Part 2: Particular requirements for inverters

This Uganda Standard covers the particular safety requirements relevant to d.c. to a.c. inverter products as well as products that have or perform inverter functions in addition to other functions, where the inverter is intended for use in photovoltaic power systems. Inverters covered by this standard may be grid-interactive, stand-alone, or multiple mode inverters, may be supplied by single or multiple photovoltaic modules grouped in various array configurations, and may be intended for use in conjunction with batteries or other forms of energy storage. Inverters with multiple functions or modes shall be judged against all applicable requirements for each of those functions and modes. This standard does not address grid interconnection requirements for grid-interactive inverters.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 41***0,000/=***

2558. US IEC 62116:2014, Utility-interconnected photovoltaic inverters — Test procedure of islanding prevention measures

This Uganda Standard is to provide a test procedure to evaluate the performance of islanding prevention measures used with utility-interconnected PV systems. This standard describes a guideline for testing the performance of automatic islanding prevention measures installed in or with single or multi-phase utility interactive PV inverters connected to the utility grid. The test procedure and criteria described are minimum requirements that will allow repeatability. Additional requirements or more stringent criteria may be specified if demonstrable risk can be shown. Inverters and other devices meeting the requirements of this standard are considered non-islanding as defined in IEC 61727. This standard may be applied to other types of utility-interconnected systems (e.g. inverter-based micro turbine and fuel cells, induction and synchronous machines).

This standard was Published on 2016-12-20.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

PRICE: 350,000/=

2559. US IEC 62253:2011, Photovoltaic pumping systems — Design qualification and performance measurements

This Uganda Standard defines the requirements for design, qualification and performance measurements of photovoltaic pumping systems in stand-alone operation. The outlined measurements are applicable for either indoor tests with PV generator simulator or outdoor tests using a real PV generator. This standard applies to systems with motor pump sets connected to the PV generator directly or via a converter (DC to DC or DC to AC). It does not apply to systems with electrical storage unless this storage is only used for the pump start up (< 100 Wh).The goal is to establish

a PV pumping system design verification procedure according to the specific environmental conditions. This standard addresses the following pumping system design features:

- Power vs. flow rate characteristics at constant pumping head
- Pumping head vs. flow rate characteristics at constant speed
- System design parameters and requirements
- System specification
- Documentation requirements
- System design verification procedure

The object of this standard is to establish requirements in order to be able to verify the system performance characteristics of the PV pumping system. For this purpose the test set-up is outlined, the measurements and deviations to be taken are defined and a checklist for the data mining is established

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 290,000/=

2560. US IEC TS 62257-9-5: 2018, Recommendations for renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification — Part 9-5: Integrated systems — Laboratory evaluation of stand-alone renewable energy products for rural electrification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard applies to stand-alone renewable energy products having the following characteristics:

- All components required to provide basic energy services are sold/installed as a kit or integrated into a single component, including at a minimum:

– A battery/batteries or other energy storage device(s)

– Power generating device, such as a solar panel, capable of charging the battery/batteries or other energy storage device(s)

– Cables, switches, wiring, connectors and protective devices sufficient to connect the power generating device, power control unit(s) and energy storage device(s)

– Loads (optional), such as lighting, load adapter cables (e.g., for mobile devices), and appliances (television, radio, fan, etc.).

- The PV module maximum power point voltage and the working voltage of any other components in the kit do not exceed 35 V. Exceptions are made for AC-to-DC converters that meet appropriate safety standards.
- The peak power rating of the PV module or other power generating device is less than or equal to 350 W.
- No design expertise is required to choose appropriate system components. This document was written primarily for off-grid renewable energy products with batteries and solar modules with DC system voltages not exceeding 35 V and peak power ratings not exceeding 350 W. The tests contained herein are capable in many cases of adequately assessing systems at higher voltages and/or power ratings. In situations where the specifying organization agrees to apply these tests to products with higher voltages and power ratings, the test

laboratory is responsible for ensuring that adequate safety measures are employed to protect technicians and test equipment. The specifying organization is also responsible for defining the consumer safety requirements of these products. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US IEC 62257-9-5:2016, Recommendations for renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification — Part 9-5: Integrated systems — Selection of stand-alone lighting kits for rural electrification, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 910,000/=

2561. US IEC TS 62257-9-8:2020, Renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification — Part 1: Integrated systems — Quality standards for stand-alone renewable energy products with power ratings less than or equal to 350 W

This Uganda Standard provides baseline requirements for quality, durability and truth in advertising to protect consumers of off-grid renewable energy products. Evaluation of these requirements is based on tests described in IEC TS 62257-9-5. This document can be used alone or in conjunction with other international standards that address the safety and durability of components of off-grid renewable energy products. This document applies to stand-alone renewable energy products having the following characteristics:

- The products are powered by photovoltaic (PV) modules or electromechanical power generating devices (such as dynamos), or are designed to use grid electricity to charge a battery or other energy-storage device for off-grid use. The requirements may also be appropriate as guidance for evaluating the quality of devices with other power sources, such as thermoelectric generators.
- The peak power rating of the PV module or other power generating device is less than or equal to 350 W.
- All components required to provide basic energy services are sold/installed as a kit, included as a part of family of products as defined in 4.2.5, or integrated into a single component, including at a minimum:

– a battery/batteries or other energy storage device(s);

– power generating device, such as a solar panel, capable of charging the battery/batteries or other energy storage device(s);

– cables, switches, wiring, connectors and protective devices sufficient to connect the power generating device, power control unit(s) and energy storage device(s).

- The system evaluated includes all the loads (lighting, television, radio, fan, etc.) and load adapter cables that are sold or included as part of the kit or integrated into kit components.
- The PV module maximum power point voltage and the working voltage of any other components in the kit do not exceed 35 V. Exceptions are made for AC-to -DC converters that meet appropriate safety

standards. Systems that include PV modules (or combinations of PV modules) with ratings that exceed 240 W at peak power, 35 V at open circuit or 8 A at short circuit are subject to additional safety requirements beyond those assessed in IEC TS 62257-9-5.

- These requirements cover only DC outputs and loads. Products that include inverters, AC outputs/outlets, or AC appliances are not within the scope of this document. Products can have AC inputs.
- No design expertise is required to choose appropriate system components.
- All electrical connections, except for permanent connections made at the time of installation, can be made using plug-and-socket connectors without the use of any tools. All connections made in the field are straightforward to make and do not require technical expertise, such as wrapping wire in a specific direction, soldering, or crimping.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.
STATUS: COMPULSORY
PRICE: 620,000/=

2562. US IEC 62304:2006 CSV, Medical device software — Software life cycle processes (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines the life cycle requirements for medical device software. The set of processes, activities, and tasks described in this standard establishes a common framework for medical device software life cycle processes. This standard applies to the development and maintenance of medical device software when software is itself a medical device or when software is an embedded or integral part of the final medical device. This standard does not cover validation and final release of the medical device, even when the medical device consists entirely of software.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 1,583,120

2563. US IEC 62305-1:2010, Protection against lightning – Part 1: General principles

This Uganda Standard provides general principles to be followed for protection of structures against lightning, including their installations and contents, as well as persons. The following cases are outside the scope of this standard: railway systems; vehicles, ships, aircraft, offshore installations; underground high pressure pipelines; and pipe, power and telecommunication lines placed outside the structure. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62305-1:2010).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.
STATUS: COMPULSORY
PRICE: 620,000/=

2564. US IEC 62305-2:2010, Protection against lightning – Part 2: Risk management

This Uganda Standard is applicable to risk assessment for a structure due to lightning flashes to earth. Its purpose is to provide a procedure for the evaluation of such a risk. Once an upper tolerable limit for the risk has been selected, this procedure allows the selection of appropriate protection measures to be Published on to reduce the risk to or below the tolerable limit. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62305-2:2010).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 620,000/=

2565. US IEC 62305-3:2010, Protection against lightning – Part 3: Physical damage to structures and life hazard

This Uganda Standard provides the requirements for protection of a structure against physical damage by means of a lightning protection system (LPS), and for protection against injury to living beings due to touch and step voltages in the vicinity of an LPS (see IEC 62305-1). This standard is applicable to: design, installation, inspection and maintenance of an LPS for structures without limitation of their height, and establishment of measures for protection against injury to living beings due to touch and step voltages.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 680,000/=

2566. US IEC 62305-4;2010 Protection against lightning – Part 4: Electrical and electronic systems within structures

This Uganda Standard provides information for the design, installation, inspection, maintenance and testing of electrical and electronic system protection (SPM) to reduce the risk of permanent failures due to lightning electromagnetic impulse (LEMP) within a structure. This standard does not cover protection against electromagnetic interference due to lightning, which may cause malfunctioning of internal systems. This standard provides guidelines for cooperation between the designer of the electrical and electronic system, and the designer of the protection measures, in an attempt to achieve optimum protection effectiveness. This standard does not deal with detailed design of the electrical and electronic systems themselves. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62305-4:2010).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 620,000/=

2567. US IEC 62509:2010, Battery charge controllers for photovoltaic systems — Performance and functioning

This Uganda Standard establishes minimum requirements for the functioning and performance of battery charge controllers (BCC) used with lead acid batteries in terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) systems. The main aims are to ensure BCC reliability and to maximize the life of the battery. This standard shall be used in conjunction with IEC 62093, which describes test and requirements for intended installation application. In addition to the battery charge control functions, this standard addresses the following battery charge control features:

photovoltaic generator charging of a battery,

load control,

protection functions, and

interface functions.

This standard does not cover MPPT performance, but it is applicable to BCC units that have this feature.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 350,000/=

2568. US IEC 62560:2015, Self-ballasted led-lamps for general

lighting services by voltage >50V — Safety specifications

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety and interchangeability requirements, together with the test methods and conditions required to show compliance of LED-lamps with integrated means for stable operation (self-ballasted LED-lamps), intended for domestic and similar general lighting purposes, having:

a rated wattage up to 60 W;

a rated voltage of >50 V upto 250 V;

caps according to Table 1.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 560,000/=

2569. US IEC 62612:2013+AMD1:2015+AMD2:2018 CSV, Self-ballasted LED lamps for general lighting services with supply voltages > 50 V — Performance requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance requirements, together with the test methods and conditions, required to show compliance of LED lamps with integral means for stable operation, intended for domestic and similar general lighting purposes, having: a rated power up to 60 W; a rated voltage of > 50 V a.c. up to 250 V a.c.; and a lamp cap as listed in IEC 62560. These performance requirements are additional to the safety requirements in IEC 62560. The only feature provided by this standard, when applied for replacement purposes, is information on maximum lamp outlines. The requirements of this standard relate to type testing. This standard covers LED lamps that intentionally produce white light, based on inorganic LEDs. (This standard will cancel and replace, upon publication of the Legal Notice,US IEC 62612:2013+AMD1:2015, Self-ballasted LED lamps for general lighting services with supply voltages >50V — Performance requirements)

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 740,000

2570. US IEC 62717:2014+AMD1:2015+AMD2:2019 CSV, LED modules for general lighting — Performance requirements

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the performance requirements for LED modules, together with the test methods and conditions, required to show compliance with this standard. The following types of LED modules are distinguished and schematically shown in Figure 1:

Type 1: integrated LED modules for use on d.c. supplies up to 250 V or on a.c. supplies up to 1 000 V at 50 Hz or 60 Hz.

Type 2: LED modules operating with part of separate controlgear connected to the mains voltage, and having further control means inside (“semi-integrated”) for operation under constant voltage, constant current or constant power.

Type 3: LED modules where the complete controlgear is separate from the module (non-integrated) for operation under constant voltage, constant current or constant power.

The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing. Recommendations for whole product testing or batch testing are under consideration. This standard covers LED modules, based on inorganic LED technology that produces white light.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 1,040,,000

2571. US IEC 62722-2-1:2014, Luminaire performance — Part 2-1: Particular requirements for LED luminaires

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance requirements for LED luminaires, together with the test methods and conditions, required to show compliance with this standard. It applies to LED luminaires for general lighting purposes. The following types of LED luminaires are distinguished.

Type A – Luminaires using LED modules where compliance with IEC 627171 has been proven.

Type B – Luminaires using LED modules where compliance with IEC 627171 has not been proven.

Type C – Luminaires using a LED lamp and covered in IEC 62722-1.

The requirements of this standard only relate to type testing. This standard does not cover Type C luminaires. This standard does not cover LED luminaires that intentionally produce coloured light, neither does it cover luminaires using OLEDs (organic LEDs). These performance requirements are additional to the requirements in IEC 62722-1.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 230,000

2572. US IEC 62863:2017, Methods of measuring performances of electric hair clippers or trimmers for household use

This Uganda Standard applies to reciprocating electric hair clippers or trimmers for household use. This document deals with the methods of measuring performances of electric hair clippers or trimmers for household use with a rated voltage not greater than 250 V. This document does not specify safety or performance requirements. This document does not apply to professional hair clippers or trimmers, animal shearers and animal clippers, or shavers. For shavers, refer to IEC 61254.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE: 140,000/=

2573. US IEC 63103:2020, Lighting equipment — Non-active mode power measurement

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of measurement of electrical power consumption in nonactive mode(s), as applicable for electrical lighting equipment. This includes electrical lighting equipment incorporating non-illumination components. This document specifies neither performance requirements nor limits on power consumption. This document applies to lighting equipment connected to a supply voltage up to 1 500 V DC or up to 1 000 V AC. This document is intended to be referenced by lighting equipment product standards for the measurement of non-active mode power consumption. Details for the non-active mode power consumption measurement and data presentation are specified in the product standards.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 440,000

2574. US ISO 80000-1:2009, Quantities and units — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard gives general information and definitions concerning quantities, systems of quantities, units, quantity and unit symbols, and

coherent unit systems, especially the International System of Quantities, ISQ, and the International System of Units, SI.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2575. US ISO 80000-2:2019, Quantities and units — Part 2: Mathematics (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard gives general information about mathematical signs and symbols, their meanings, verbal equivalents and applications. *(The standard* cancels *and replaces the first edition, US ISO 80000-2:2009, Quantities and units — Part 2: Mathematical signs and symbols to be used in the natural sciences and technology).*

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2576. US ISO 80000-3:2019, Quantities and units — Part 3: Space and time (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols and definitions for quantities and units of space and time. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given. *(*The *standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 80000-3:2006, Quantities and units — Part 3: Space and time).*

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2577. US ISO 80000-4:2019, Quantities and units — Part 4: Mechanics (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard gives the names, symbols and definitions for quantities and units of classical mechanics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given. *(The standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 80000-4:2006, Quantities and units — Part 4: Mechanics).*

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2578. US ISO 80000-5:2019, Quantities and units — Part 5: Thermodynamics (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols and definitions for quantities and units of thermodynamics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given. *(The standards cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 80000-5:2007, Quantities and units — Part 5: Thermodynamics).*

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2579. US ISO 80000-6:2007, Quantities and units — Part 6: Electromagnetism

This Uganda Standard givesnames, symbols, and definitions for quantities and units of electromagnetism. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2580. US ISO 80000-7:2019, Quantities and units — Part 7: Light and radiation (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols and definitions for quantities and units used for light and other electromagnetic radiation. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given. *(The standard*

cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 80000-7:2008 Quantities and units — Part 7: Light)

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2581. US ISO 80000-8:2007, Quantities and units — Part 8: Acoustics

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols and definitions for quantities and units of acoustics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2582. US ISO 80000-9:2019, Quantities and units — Part 9: Physical chemistry and molecular physics (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols, and definitions for quantities and units of physical chemistry and molecular physics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given. *(The standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 80000-9:2009, Quantities and units — Part 9: Physical chemistry and molecular physics)*.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2583. US ISO 80000-10:2019, Quantities and units — Part 10: Atomic and nuclear physics (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard gives the names, symbols, and definitions for quantities and units used in atomic and nuclear physics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given. *(The standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 80000-10:2009, Quantities and units — Part 10: Atomic and nuclear physics).*

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2584. US ISO 80000-11:2019, Quantities and units — Part 11: Characteristic numbers (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard gives the names, symbols and definitions for characteristic numbers used in the description of transport phenomena. *(The standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 80000-11:2008, Quantities and units — Part 11: Characteristic numbers*)**.**

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

2585. US ISO 80000-12:2019, Quantities and units — Part 12: Condensed matter physics (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols and definitions for quantities and units of solid state physics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given. *(The standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 80000-12:2009, Quantities and units — Part 12: Solid state physics).*

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2586. US ISO 80000-13:2007, Quantities and units — Part 13: Information science and technology

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols and definitions for quantities and units used in

information science and technology. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2587. US IEC 82304-1:2016 Health software — Part 1: General requirements for product safety

This Uganda Standard applies to the safety and security of health software products designed to operate on general computing platforms and intended to be placed on the market without dedicated hardware, and its primary focus is on the requirements for manufacturers. This document covers the entire lifecycle including design, development, validation, installation, maintenance, and disposal of health software products In each referenced standard, the term “medical device” or “medical device software” is to be substituted by the term “health software” or “health software products”, as appropriate. Where the term “patient” is used, either in this document or in a referenced standard, it refers to the person for whose health benefit the health software is used. US IEC 82304-1 does not apply to health software which is intended to become part of a specific hardware designed for health use. Specifically, IEC 82304-1 does not apply to:

medical electrical equipment or systems covered by the IEC 60601/IEC 80601 series;

in vitro diagnostic equipment covered by the IEC 61010 series; or

implantable devices covered by the ISO 14708 series.

NOTE This document also applies to health software products (e.g. medical apps, health apps) intended to be used in combination with mobile computing platforms.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 364,000

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CHEMICALS AND CONSUMER PRODUCTS STANDARDS

2588. US 1: 2011, National flag of Uganda – Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for the materials, design and make of two types (internal and external) of the national flag of the Republic of Uganda.

This standard was published on 2011-06-26

STATUS: COMPLULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2589. US EAS 24:2002,Timber industry — Glossary of terms

This Uganda Standard specifies terms and definitions used in the timber industry.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2590. US EAS 25:2022, School chalk — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for solid white and coloured school chalks intended to be used on chalkboards. (This standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 25:2000, School chalks — Specification,).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2591. US EAS 31:2021, Laundry soap — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for two grades of laundry soaps. This standard covers two grades of laundry soap pure and built laundry soap in the form of cakes, tablets or bars, produced from vegetable or animal oils or fats or a blend of all or part to these materials. It does not cover any soap in which synthetic detergents have been added to enhance its performance. (This standard cancels and replaces the second edition, US EAS 31:2013, Laundry soap – Specification, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2592. US ISO 32:1977, Gas cylinders for medical use — Marking for identification of content

This Uganda Standard establishes a system of marking and a series of colours for the identification of the content of gas cylinders intended for medical use only.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPLULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2593. US EAS 64: 2017, Groundnut (peanut) oil for cosmetic industry —

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for groundnut (peanut) oil for cosmetic industry.

This standard was Published on 2019-2-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2594. US EAS 65: 2017, Coconut oil for cosmetic industry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for coconut oil for cosmetic industry**.**

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2595. US 67:1999/ISO 684 Analysis of soaps- Determination of total free alkali

This standard specifies a method for the determination of the total free alkali content of commercial soaps, excluding compounded products. This method is not applicable if the soap contains additives which can be decomposed by sulphuric acid by the procedure specified. It is also not applicable to coloured soaps if the colour interferes with the phenolphthalein end point.

This standard was Published on 1999-12-03

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2596. US 76:1999/ISO 673 Analysis of soaps – Determination of content of ethanol insoluble matter

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the contents of ethanol-insoluble matter in commercial soaps, excluding compounded products.

This standard was Published on 1999-12-03

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2597. US EAS 86: 2017, Sesame (simsim) oil for cosmetic industry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for sesame oil for cosmetic industry.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2598. US ISO 91:2017, Petroleum and related products — Temperature and pressure volume correction factors (petroleum measurement tables) and standard reference conditions

This Uganda Standard refers to temperature volume correction factors, which allow users to convert volumes, measured at ambient conditions, to those at reference conditions for transactional purposes. This standard also refers to compressibility factors required to correct hydrocarbon volumes measured under pressure to the corresponding volumes at the equilibrium pressure for the measured temperature.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2599. US EAS 93-1:2020, Leather — Preservation of raw hides and skins — Code of practice — Part 1: Stack Salting (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for preservation of raw hides and skins by stack salting. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 93-1:2000, Raw hides and skins — Code of practice — Part 1: By stack salting, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2600. US EAS 93-2:2020, Preservation of raw hides and skins — Code of practice — Part 2: Air drying (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for preservation of raw hides and skins by air drying. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 93-2:2000, Raw hides and skins —Code of*

practice — Part 2: By air-drying, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2601. US EAS 93-3:2020, Preservation of raw hides and skins — Code of practice — Part 3: Pickling (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for preservation of raw hides and skins by pickling. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first* edition, *US EAS 93-3:2000, Raw hides and skins —Codes of practice — Part 3: By pickling, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2602. US EAS 96-1:2018, Sanitary towels — Specification — Part 1: Disposable (2nd Edition) / Amd.1:2020

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling, and test methods for disposable sanitary towels (also known as sanitary pads/sanitary napkins). This standard does not apply to reusable sanitary towels. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 96: 2009, Sanitary towels — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

2603. US ISO 105-B01:2014, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B01: Colour fastness to light: Daylight

This Uganda Standard specifies a method intended for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to the action of daylight.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2604. US ISO 105- B02:2014, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test

This Uganda Standard specifies a method intended for determining the effect on the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to the action of an artificial light source representative of natural daylight (D65). The method is also applicable to white (bleached or optically brightened) textiles

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2605. US ISO 105- C10:2006, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part C10: Colour fastness to washing with soap or soap and soda

This Uganda Standard specifies five methods intended for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to washing procedures, from mild to severe, used for normal household articles.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2606. US ISO 105-C12:2004, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part C12: Colour fastness to industrial laundering

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of

all kinds exposed to all forms of industrial laundering procedures.

One cycle approximates to the colour loss and cross staining resulting from chemical and/or mechanical action achieved after multiple (5 to 10) industrial launderings. (This standard cancels and replaces US 388:2001/EAS 247 Method for determination of colour fastness of textiles to peroxide washing (sodium perborate), which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2607. US ISO 105-D01:2010, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part D01: Colour fastness to drycleaning using perchloroethylene solvent

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to drycleaning using perchloroethylene solvent.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2608. US ISO 105-X11:1994, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part X11: Colour fastness to hot pressing

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to ironing and to processing on hot cylinders. Tests are given for hot pressing when the textile is dry, when it is damp and when it is wet. The end-use of the textile usually determines which test should be made. (This standard cancels and replaces US 386 – 2:2001/EAS 243 Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to hot pressing, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2609. US ISO 105-X12:2016, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds, including textile floor coverings and other pile fabrics, to rubbing off and staining other materials. The method is applicable to textiles made from all kinds of fibres in the form of yarn or fabric, including textile floor coverings, whether dyed or printed. Two tests may be made, one with a dry rubbing cloth and one with a wet rubbing cloth. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 105-X12:2001, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2610. US ISO 105- E04:2013, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part E04: Colour fastness to perspiration

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to the action of human perspiration. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 389:2001/EAS 238 Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to perspiration which has been republished on)*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2611. US ISO 105-Z01:1993, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z01: Colour fastness to metals in the dye-bath — Chromium salts

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the effect, on the colour of a dye, of dyeing in the presence of hexavalent chromium salts. It is applicable to wool. An alternative method is specified in 6.3 to provide a milder test suitable for assessing the effect of chromium salts in such concentrations as might be found when shading.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2612. US ISO 105-Z02:1993, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z02: Colour fastness to metals in the dye-bath — Iron and copper

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the effect, on the colour of a dye, of dyeing in the presence of metals (iron and copper or their salts) either used in the construction of dyeing machine or resulting from water and steam used in dyeing.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2613. US ISO 105-Z03:1996, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z03: Intercompatibility of basic dyes for acrylic fibres

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the behaviour of a basic dye in relation to its compatibility with other basic dyes when applied to acrylic fibres in the presence of those basic dyes.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2614. US ISO 105-Z04:1995, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z04: Dispersibility of disperse dyes

This Uganda Standard describes a method for determining the dispersibility, as evaluated by filtering time and filter residue, of disperse dyes.. This test method is used for determining the degree of dispersion under specified conditions in aqueous media only.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2615. US ISO 105-Z05:1996, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z05: Determination of the dusting behaviour of dyes

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of the dusting behaviour of dyes.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2616. US ISO 105-Z06:1998, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z06: Evaluation of dye and pigment migration

This Uganda Standard describes a method for assessing the migration propensity of a pad liquor system containing dyes or pigments, subsequently referred to as colorants, and which may also contain different types and amounts of migration inhibitors. The degree of migration is obtained by visual examination or by reflectance measurements.

The test method may be used to compare the migration propensity of dyes and the effect on migration of different types of migration inhibitors, thickeners and electrolyte. The method may also be used to evaluate a pad liquor with which migration has been found on a continuous dye range.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2617. US ISO 105-Z07:1995, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z07: Determination of application solubility and solution stability of water-soluble dyes

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of the application solubility of water-soluble dyes in the range 40 °C to 90 °C and of their solution stability. The method is not intended to measure absolute solubility.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2618. US ISO 105-Z08:1995, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z08: Determination of solubility and solution stability of reactive dyes in the presence of electrolytes

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of the solubility and the solution stability of reactive dyes for use in batch wise and continuous dyeing processes in the presence of electrolytes.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2619. US ISO 105-Z09:1995, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z09: Determination of cold water solubility of water-soluble dyes

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of solubility of water-soluble dyes at 25 °C in aqueous solution without previous heating. The method is not intended to measure absolute solubility.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2620. US ISO 105-Z10:1997, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z10: Determination of relative colour strength of dyes in solution

This Uganda Standard is intended for the determination of the colour strength of a dye in relation to that of a reference dye by means of spectrophotometric absorption measurements on solutions of dyes.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2621. US ISO 105-Z11:1998, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z11: Evaluation of spickiness of colorant dispersions

This Uganda Standard describes a test method to determine speckiness primarily of disperse dye, vat dye and pigment dispersions. Agglomerates in colorant dispersions may become apparent as specks on a continuously dyed (padded), or on a printed fabric, especially when pale and light shades are produced.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2622. US ISO 105-F01:2001, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F01: Specification for wool adjacent fabric

This Uganda Standard specifies an un-dyed wool adjacent fabric which may be used for the assessment of staining in colour fastness tests. The staining properties of the wool adjacent fabric under test are assessed against a wool reference adjacent fabric, using two wool dyed reference fabrics and one cotton dyed reference fabric, all of which are available from a specified source.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2623. US ISO 105-F03:2001, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F03: Specification for polyamide adjacent fabric

This Uganda Standard specifies an un-dyed polyamide adjacent fabric which may be used for the assessment of staining in colour fastness tests. The staining properties of the polyamide adjacent fabric under test are assessed against a polyamide reference adjacent fabric, using a polyamide dyed reference fabric, both of which are available from a specified source.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2624. US ISO 105-F04:2001, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F04: Specification for polyester adjacent fabric

This Uganda Standard specifies an un-dyed polyester adjacent fabric which may be used for the assessment of staining in colour fastness tests. The staining properties of the polyester adjacent fabric under test are assessed against a polyester reference adjacent fabric, using a polyester dyed reference fabric, both of which are available from a specified source.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2625. US ISO 105-F05:2001, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F05: Specification for acrylic adjacent fabric

This Uganda Standard specifies an un-dyed acrylic adjacent fabric which may be used for the assessment of staining in colour fastness tests. The staining properties of the acrylic adjacent fabric under test are assessed against an acrylic reference adjacent fabric, using an acrylic dyed reference fabric, both of which are available from a specified source.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2626. US ISO 105-F06:2000, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F06: Specification for silk adjacent fabric

This Uganda Standard specifies an un-dyed silk adjacent fabric which may be used for the assessment of staining in colour fastness tests. The staining properties of the silk adjacent fabric under test are assessed against a silk reference adjacent fabric, using a silk dyed reference fabric, both of which are available from a specified source.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2627. US ISO 105-F10:1989, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F10: Specification for adjacent fabric — Multifibre

This Uganda Standard establishes general requirements for un-dyed multifibre adjacent fabrics which may be used for the assessment of staining in colour fastness test procedures. The multifibre adjacent fabrics exhibit standardized staining properties.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2628. US EAS 121:2006 Water for lead acid batteries — Specification (2nd Edition)

This standard specifics requirements for sampling and testing water for lead acid batteries.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2629. US EAS 122:2022, Sulfuric acid — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for sulfuric acid. This standard covers four grades of sulfuric acid namely, technical, battery, pure and analytical reagents. (This standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 122:1999 Sulfuric acid — Specification).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2630. US EAS 123:2022, Distilled water — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for distilled water. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 123:2006 Distilled water — Specification).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2631. US EAS 125: 2011 Safety matches — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and methods of testing for safety matches that has been packed in any suitable material.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

2632. US 126: 2019, Toilet paper — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for toilet paper made from virgin, blended or recycled pulp. *(This standard cancels and replaces the second edition, US 126:2003, Toilet paper — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2633. US EAS 126: 2022, Petroleum jelly for cosmetic use — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for petroleum jelly for cosmetic use. This standard does not cover petroleum jelly for industrial use. (This standard will cancel and replace US 191:2021, Petroleum jelly — Specification, which has been withdrawn, Upon publication of a Legal Notice).

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2634. US 127:2000 National cheque – Specification

This Uganda standard prescribes the general requirements for the personal cheque and corporate cheque.

This standard was published on 2000-07-31.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2635. US EAS 127-1:2021, Synthetic detergent powders — Specification — Part 1: Household hand use (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for synthetic detergents for household use. This standard does not cover machine wash and industrial detergent powders. (This standard cancels and replaces the second edition, US EAS 127-1:2013, Synthetic detergent powders — Specification — Part 1: Household hand use, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

2636. US EAS 127-2:2023, Synthetic detergent powder — Specification — Part 2: Machine wash (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for synthetic detergent powder for machine wash. This standard does not cover hand wash powders and industrial detergent powders. *(This second edition will cancel and replace the first edition US EAS 127-2:2014, Synthetic detergent powders — Specification — Part 2: Machine wash, which has been technically revised, Upon publication of a Legal Notice*).

This standard was published on 2023-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2637. US ISO 137:2015, Wool — Determination of fibre diameter — Projection microscope method

This Uganda Standard specifies the procedure and the measurement conditions for the determination of the wool fibre diameter using a projection microscope. The method is suitable for wool fibres in any form and also for other fibres of reasonably circular cross-section. (In the case of dyed, bleached or finished fibres, the diameter might be different from that of fibres not subjected to such treatments.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2638. US ISO 139:2005, Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing

This Uganda Standard defines the characteristics and use of a standard atmosphere for conditioning, for determining the physical and mechanical properties of textiles and a standard alternative atmosphere that may be used if agreed upon between parties.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2639. US ISO 148-1:2009, Metallic materials — Charpy pendulum impact test — Part 1:Test method

This Uganda Standard specifies the Charpy pendulum impact (V-notch and U-notch) test method for determining the energy absorbed in an impact test of metallic materials.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2640. US EN 149:2001+A1, Respiratory protective devices — Filtering half masks to protect against particles — Requirements, testing, marking

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for filtering half masks as respiratory protective devices to protect against particles except for escape purposes. Laboratory and practical performance tests are included for the assessment of compliance with the requirements. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of EN 149:2001+ A1).

This standard was Published on 2020-05-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 302,000

2641. US EAS 154:2018, Baby napkins — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for baby napkins. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 244:2000/EAS 154, Standard specification for baby napkins, which has been technically revised.)*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2642. US EAS 156-1:2000, Woven bags from natural fibres — Specification — Part 1: Woven bags for cereals

This Uganda Standard specifies the constructional and performance requirements of woven bags made from natural fibres to contain 90 kg load of any type of cereal or pulses. It also prescribes the packing and marking requirements of a bale containing the bags, ready for dispatch. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 246:2000 Woven bags made from natural fibres for cereals and pulses).*

This standard was Published on 2001-06-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2643. US EAS 156-2:2000, Woven bags from natural fibres — Specification — Part 2: Woven bags for milled products

This Uganda Standard specifies the bag cloth and making-up requirements for woven bags made from natural fibres for packing and storage of milled products. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 250:2000/EAS 175 Specification for woven bags made from natural fibres for milled products).*

This standard was Published on 2001-06-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2644. US EAS 156-3:2000, Woven bags from natural fibres — Specification — Part 3: Woven bags for sugar

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements and other particulars of natural fibre bags made from sisal, jute or kenaf for the packaging of sugar. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 251/EAS 175 Specification for woven bags made from natural fibres for sugar).*

This standard was Published on 2001-06-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2645. US EAS 158:2019, Automotive gasoline (Premium motor spirit) — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements; and sampling and test methods for automotive gasoline,

Premium Motor Spirit (PMS), also commonly known as petrol, for use in spark ignition engines, including those equipped with devices to reduce emitted pollutants. The standard applies to PMS as manufactured, stored, transported and marketed. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 158:2012, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2646. US EAS 177:2019, Automotive gas oil (automotive diesel) — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements; and sampling and test methods for Automotive Gas Oil (AGO), automotive diesel as manufactured, stored, transported and marketed. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 177:2012, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2647. US EAS 186-1:2021, Bathing soap — Specification — Part 1: Solid

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for solid bathing soap. It does not apply to carbolic soap or speciality soaps such as, transparent soap, floating soap, liquid soap, beauty soap or sea-water soap. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 186:2013, Toilet soap — Specification (3rd Edition), US EAS 766-1:2013, Antibacterial toilet soap — Specification — Part 1: Solid (first edition), US EAS 877:2017 Bathing bar —Specification (first edition), and US EAS 878:2017, Antibacterial bathing bar — Specification (first edition) which are hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

2648. US EAS 186-2:2021, Bathing soap — Specification — Part 2: Liquid

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for liquid bathing soap. It does not apply to hand wash liquid detergents, shampoo and products for specific purposes such as those for industrial and surgical uses. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 766-2:2013, Antibacterial toilet soap — Specification — Part 2: Liquid (1st Edition) and US EAS 790: 2013, Liquid Soap — Specification (1st Edition), which are hereby withdrawn)

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2649. US ISO 186:2002, Paper and board — Sampling to determine average quality

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of obtaining a representative sample from a lot of paper or board, including solid and corrugated fibreboard, for testing to determine whether or not its average quality complies with set specifications.

It defines the conditions which apply when sampling is carried out to resolve disputes between buyer and seller relating to a defined lot of paper or board, which has been or is being delivered.

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2650. US EAS 187:2020, Toothpaste — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for toothpaste (fluoridated and non-fluoridated) for use with a toothbrush in the cleaning of teeth. *(This standard* cancels *and replaces US 189:2000/Amendment 1:2017, Standard specification for toothpaste/Amendment 1:2017, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2651. US ISO 187:1990, Paper, board and pulps — Standard atmosphere for conditioning and testing and procedure for monitoring the atmosphere and conditioning of samples

This Uganda Standard specifies the standard atmosphere for conditioning, and for testing pulp, paper and board, and also the procedures for measuring the temperature and relative humidity.

This standard was Published on 2008-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2652. US ISO 197-1:1983, Copper and copper alloys — Terms and definitions — Part 1: Materials

This Uganda Standard gives terms for and definitions of materials in the field of copper and copper alloys.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2653. US 202:2021, Textiles — Foam mattress — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for foam mattresses suitable for domestic and hotel use. This standard does not apply to mattresses used for medical purposes. (This standard cancels and replaces US 202-1:2015, Flexible polyurethane foams — Part 1: Polyether type — Specification, US 202-2:2015, Flexible polyurethane foams — Part 2: Mattresses — Specification, US 202-3:2015, Flexible polyurethane foams — Part 3: Reconstituted foams — Specification and US 202-4:2015, Flexible polyurethane foams — Part 4: Polyester type — Specification, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2654. US ISO/TS 210:2014, Essential oils — General rules for packaging, conditioning and storage

This Uganda Standard describes the specifications to be met by the containers intended for containing essential oils, as well as recommendations relating to their conditioning and storage. Essential oils are used for different purposes: food use, pharmaceutical use, perfumery and cosmetic use, reference samples or test samples, and industrial raw materials.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2655. US ISO/TS 211:2014, Essential oils — General rules for labelling and marking of container

This Uganda Standard specifies the general rules for labelling and marking of containers for essential oils to enable the identification of the contents.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2656. US ISO 212:2007, Essential oils — Sampling

This Uganda Standard gives the general .rules for the sampling of essential oils, in order to provide a laboratory with quantities that are suitable to be handled for expertise purposes. In the presence of a high content of water or other foreign bodies, this method may only be applicable to the "essential oil" fraction free from water and impurities.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2657. US ISO 216:2007, Writing paper and certain classes of printed matter — Trimmed sizes — A and B series, and indication of machine direction

This Uganda Standard specifies the trimmed sizes of writing paper and certain classes of printed matter. It applies to trimmed sizes of paper for administrative, commercial and technical use, and also to certain classes of printed matter, such as forms, catalogues, etc. It does not necessarily apply to newspapers, published on books, posters or other special items which may be the subject of separate International Standards.

This standard also specifies the method for the indication of the machine direction for trimmed sheets.

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2658. US EAS 220:2018, Knitted polyester fabric — Specification/ Amd.1:2020

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for knitted polyester fabric for apparel purposes.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2659. US EAS 222:2018, Knitted polyester-cellulosic blended fabric — Specification/ Amd.1:2020

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for knitted polyester-cellulosic blended fabric for apparel purposes. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 360:2002, Specification for knitted polyster/cellulosic blended fabric, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2660. US EAS 223: 2022, Zippers (zips) — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements, sampling and test methods for zippers (also known as zips) made from interlocking components mounted on textile tapes. This standard applies to all types of zippers except those designed for aeronautical purposes, those intended to be exposed to corrosive influences and zippers of complicated structure such as "Three-way" and "Double-pull" as used in tents. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 223: 2001, Zippers — Specification).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2661. US EAS 224:2018, Cotton Khanga — Specification/ Amd.1:2020

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cotton khanga. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 424:2002, Cotton khanga — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2662. US EAS 225-1:2018, Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 1: Cotton fabrics (2nd Edition)

This Uganda standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for woven umbrella fabrics composed of cotton fibres. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 225-1:2001, Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 1: Cotton fabrics which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2663. US EAS 225-2:2018, Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 2: Man-made fibre fabric (2nd Edition)

This Uganda standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for woven umbrella fabrics composed of man-made fibres. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 225-2:2001, Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 2: Man-made fibre fabric, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2664. US EAS 225-3:2018, Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 3: Silk fabrics (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for woven umbrella fabrics made of silk fibres. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 225-3:2001, Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 3: Silk fabrics, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2665. US EAS 226:2018, Kitenge — Specification (2nd Edition)/ Amd.1:2020

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for Kitenge. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 226:2001, Kitenge — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2666. US EAS 227:2018, Knitted cotton fabric — Specification (2nd Edition)/ Amd.1:2020

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for knitted cotton fabric suitable for apparel purposes. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 227:2001, Knitted cotton fabric — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2667. US EAS 228:2018, Cotton bed sheets — Specification (2nd Edition)/ Amd.1:2020

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for bed sheets made from cotton fabrics. This standard applies to finished bed sheets made from bleached fabrics, printed fabrics, dyed fabrics and dyed and printed fabrics. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 228:2001)*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2668. US ISO 228-1: 2000, Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are not made on the threads —Part 1: Dimensions, tolerances and designation

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for thread form, dimensions, tolerances and designation for fastening pipe threads, thread sizes 1/16 to 6 inclusive. Both internal and external threads are parallel threads, intended for the mechanical assembly of the component parts of fittings, cocks and valves, accessories, etc.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2669. US EAS 229: 2022, Crepe bandages — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for crepe bandages. (*This standard will cancel and replace the first edition, US EAS 229:2001, Crepe bandages — Specification, which has been technically revised*, Upon publication of a legal Notice).

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2670. US EAS 246: 2022, Determination of added oil content of sisal or jute yarn or fabric (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard prescribes the method for determination of added oil content of sisal or jute yarn or fabric or a combination of sisal and jute fabric. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 380:2001/EAS 246 Method for determination of added oil content of sisal of jute yarn or fabric, which has been withdrawn*).

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2671. US 249-1:2019, Engine oil — Performance classifications — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard covers classification for crankcase engine lubricating oils, for automotive type internal combustion and spark-ignition engines, two stroke and four-stroke cycle motorcycle engines that employ a crankcase scavenging system. *(This Uganda Standard, together with US 249-2:2019, US 249-3:2019, US 249-4:2019 and US 249-5:2019, cancels and replaces US 249:1999/EAS159, Engine oil— Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2672. US 249-2:2019, Engine oil — Performance classification — Part 2: API specification for spark ignition (petrol) engine lubricating oils /Amd 1:2021

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements, sampling and test methods for spark ignition engine lubricating oil of passenger cars, light duty trucks, vans and related equipment meeting or exceeding API service category SJ. It does not cover engine lubricating oil for compression ignition engines, aviation equipment, outboard motors, lawn mowers, railroad locomotives or ocean going vessels. *(This standard, together with US 249-1:2019, US 249-3:2019, US 249-4:2019 and US 249-5:2019, cancels and replaces US 249:1999/EAS159, Engine oil— Specification, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2673. US 249-3:2019, Engine oil — Performance classification — Part 3: API Specification for light and heavy duty compression ignition (diesel) engine lubricating oils /Amd 1:2021

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods of engine lubricating oil for light and heavy duty naturally aspirated, turbo-charged or super-charged compression-ignition engines, meeting or exceeding API Service Category CH-4. This standard does not cover engine lubricating oil for spark ignition engines, aviation equipment, outboard motors, lawn mowers, railroad, locomotives, industrial and marine application. *(This standard, together with US 249-1:2019, US 249-2:2019, US 249-4:2019 and US 249-5:2019, cancels and replaces US 249:1999/EAS159, Engine oil— Specification, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2674. US 249-4:2019, Engine oil — Performance classification — Part 4: Specification for internal combustion engine lubricating oils used in four- stroke cycle motorcycle gasoline engines and associated drive trains/ Amd. 1: 2023: General requirements and labelling

Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements, sampling and test methods for four-stroke cycle spark ignition engines employing a common sump containing the lubricating oil for both the engine and associated drive train (transmission, clutch, starter) of motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and related equipment. *(This standard, together with US 249-1:2019, US 249-2:2019, US 249-3:2019 and US 249-5:2019, cancels and replaces US 249:1999/EAS159, Engine oil— Specification, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2675. US 249-5:2019, Engine oil — Performance classification — Part 5: Specification for internal combustion engine lubricating oils used in two- stroke cycle motorcycle gasoline engines and associated drive trains

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for motorcycle engine lubricating oils for two-stroke cycle spark ignition gasoline engines that employ a crankcase scavenging system and are used in transportation and leisure applications. This standard specifies the performance classification of

two-stroke cycle gasoline engine oils based on the API classification, JASO and ISO classifications. *(This standard, together with US 249-1:2019, US 249-2:2019, US 249-3:2019 and US 249-4:2019, cancels and replaces US 249:1999/EAS159, Engine oil— Specification, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2676. US EAS 253-1:2018, Textiles — Requirements for grading of textile materials — Part 1: Fabrics (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for grading of textile fabrics. This standard applies to both woven and knitted fabrics. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 253-1:2001, Code of practice for grading of textile materials — Part 1. Fabrics, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2677. US EAS 256: 2022, Textiles — Determination of scouring loss in grey and finished cotton materials

This Uganda Standard prescribes two methods for determining the scouring loss (loss in mass on scouring) of grey and finished cotton textile materials. The methods apply to grey and finished cotton textile materials wherein only starch or tamarind kernel powder or both, and water-soluble or easily removable finishing agents, such as fats and china clay have been used and which would normally be removed during the scouring process.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2678. US EAS 257: 2022, Textiles — Determination of moisture, total size, ash, fatty and water-soluble matter (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard prescribes methods for determining moisture, total size, ash, fatty and water-soluble matter in cellulosic textile materials and their blends. The method for determination of water-soluble matter is applicable to other textile fibres. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 257: 2001, Methods for estimation of moisture total size for finish, ash, fatty matter and determination of water-soluble matter in textiles, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2679. US EAS 260: 2022, Zippers (zips) — Vocabulary (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard covers terms or meanings used in the zipper (also known as zip) industry. (*This standard cancels and replaces, , the first edition, US EAS 260: 2007, Zippers — Glossary of terms).*

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2680. US ISO 279:1998, Essential oils — Determination of relative density at 20 °C — Reference method

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the relative density of essential oils at 20 °C.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2681. US ISO 280:1998, Essential oils — Determination of refractive index

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the refractive index of essential oils.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

2682. US EAS 290-2:2002, Polishes — Specification — Part 2: Floor polish solvent type (liquid and paste)

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for solvent based floor polishes (liquid and paste). The standard applies to solvent based floor polishes liquid or paste, that are intended for use on all wooden and solvent-resistant floors. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 411-2:2001, Specification for polishes — Part 2: Floor polish solvent type).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2683. US EAS 290-3:2002, Polishes — Specification — Part 3: Floor polish water emulsion buffable type

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements and methods of test for water emulsion floor polish buffable type. This standard applies to a buffable water emulsion floor polish for general application vinyl, thermoplastic, linoleum, rubber vinyl asbestos, asphalt terrazo, marble, cured concentrate ceramic and quarry tiles. It shall not be used on wooded, cork or magnesite floors unless these are properly sealed. Floor polish in this specification is for polishes used on floor areas that are subjected to heavy abraise foot traffic and any areas where buffing is desired.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2684. US ISO 291:2008, Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing

This Uganda Standard sets out specifications relating to the conditioning and testing of all plastics and all types of test specimen at constant atmospheric conditions. Special atmospheres applicable to a particular test or material or simulating a particular climatic environment are not included in this standard.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2685. US EAS 294:2021, Scouring powder — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for household scouring powder. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 294:2002, Scouring powders — Specification, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2686. US EAS 295:2021, Sodium hypochlorite solutions for domestic and industrial use — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for sodium hypochlorite

solution intended for domestic and industrial use. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 295:2002, Sodium hypochlorite solutions for domestic use — Specification, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2687. US EAS 334: 2013, List by category of cosmetic products

This Uganda Standard lays down the list of products that are classified as cosmetics. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 442-1:2002, Illustrative list by category of cosmetic products, which has been technically revised and republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2688. US EAS 335:2023, Cologne, hydrosols and toilet waters — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cologne, hydrosols and toilet waters intended for human use. This standard does not apply to baby colognes and air fresheners. *(This second edition will cancel and replace the first edition US EAS 335:2013, Cologne, — Specification, which has been technically revised, Upon Pubication of a Legal Notice*).

This standard was published on 2023-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2689. US EAS 336: 2013, Chemical depilatories — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for chemical depilatories of alkaline-thioglycollic acid composition. This standard does not cover depilatories of epilatory type and those having metallic sulphides or stannite composition. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 506:2003, Chemical depilatories – Specification, which has been technically revised and republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2690. US EAS 337: 2013, Henna powder — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, and methods of sampling and test for pure henna powder. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 507:2003 Specification for henna powder, which has been technically revised and republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2691. US EAS 338:2022, Chemical hair relaxers and hair waving products — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for chemical hair relaxers and hair waving products. This standard applies to chemical hair relaxers based on alkalis or thioglycollates, as well as hair waving (curling) products based on thioglycollates. (This standard will cancel and replace the first edition, US EAS 338:2013, Chemical hair relaxers and hair waving products — Specification), which has been technically revised, Upon publication of a legal Notice).

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2692. US EAS 339:2023, Hair creams, lotions and gels — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for hair creams, lotions and gels. It also applies to hair conditioners and setting lotions. This standard does not cover hair sprays, hair sheens or hair oils. This standard does not cover hair creams, lotions and gels for which therapeutic claims are made. *(This second edition will cancel and replace the first edition US EAS 339:2013, Hair creams, lotions and gels — Specification, which has been technically revised, Upon Publication of a legal Notice*).

This standard was published on 2023-12-13.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2693. US EAS 340:2022, Nail polish — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for nail polish used for cosmetic purposes. This standard does not cover nail gel and nail dip powder. (This standard will cancel and replace the first edition US EAS 340:2013, Nail polish — Specification, which has been technically revised Upon publication of a legal Notice).

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2694. US EAS 342: 2022, Pomades and solid brilliantines — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for pomades and solid brilliantines.

It applies to pomades and solid brilliantines which are either vegetable oil or petroleum based but excludes oil emulsions.

This standard does not cover the following:

liquid brilliantines; and

pomades and solid brilliantines for which therapeutic claims are made.

(This standard will cancel and replace the first edition US EAS 342: 2013, Pomades and solid brilliantines — Specification with power-driven syringe pumps, which has been technically revised, Upon publication of a legal Notice).

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2695. US EAS 341: 2013, Nail polish removers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for nail polish removers used for cosmetic purposes. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 486:2003, Nail polish removers — Specification — Part 1: Organic solvent based, which has been technically revised and republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2696. US EAS 344:2022, Exercise books and related items — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for exercise books and related items. (This standard will cancel and replace, upon publication of the Legal Notice, US 820:2021, Paper scholastic stationery — Specification (2nd Edition)).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2697. US EAS 345:2022, Toluene — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for toluene. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 345:2004 Toluene — Specification).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2698. US EAS 346: 2022, Labelling of cosmetics — Requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the labelling of cosmetic products. This standard applies to all cosmetic products as defined in 3.1 and specified in EAS 334. (This standard will cancel and replace the first edition US EAS 346:2013, Labelling of cosmetics — Requirements, which has been technically revised, Upon publication of a legal Notice).

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2699. US EAS 355-2:2022, Toilet paper — Specification — Part 2: Jumbo toilet tissue paper

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for jumbo toilet tissue paper (also known as "Jumbo tissue roll", "Jumbo roll tissue") supplied in rolls, reels and sheets.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2700. US ISO 356:1996, Essential oils — Preparation of test samples

This Uganda Standard gives general guidance for the preparation of samples of essential oils submitted to a laboratory for analysis. It is applicable, in particular, to those essential oils that cannot be analysed directly; that is those which are solid or partially solid at room temperature or those which are cloudy due to the presence of water or suspended particles. This method cannot be used for samples for determination of water.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2701. US EAS 356:2019, Textiles — Requirements for inspection and acceptance of used textile products (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and sampling method for the inspection and acceptance of used textile products. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 356:2004, Textiles — Requirements for inspection and acceptance of used textile products which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2702. US 359:2021, Bed sheets and pillowcases — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for woven and knit flat and fitted bed sheets and pillowcases meant for institutional and household purposes. This standard is not applicable to 100% cotton bed sheets and similar products used in hospitals. (This standard cancels and replaces US 359:2002, Bed sheets and pillowcases — Specification, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2703. US EAS 361:2022, Carbaryl dusting powder — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for carbaryl dusting powder. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 361:2004 Carbaryl dusting powders — Specification).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2704. US 363:2006 Household insecticidal aerosols — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for non-returnable, hand-held, insecticide aerosol dispensers intended for use in domestic and similar situations. The insecticide solution may be that supplied to a standard formulation or that permitted as an approved alternative.

This standard was Published on 2006-10-15
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2705. US EAS 377-1: 2022, Cosmetics and cosmetic products — Part 1: List of prohibited substances (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the chemical name, state and formulation under which specific use as substance, is prohibited in cosmetic products. *(This standard will cancel and replace the first edition, US EAS 377-1: 2013, Cosmetics and cosmetic products — Part 1: List of prohibited substances, which has been technically revised,* Upon publication of a legal Notice*).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2706. US EAS 377-2: 2022, Cosmetic and cosmetic products — Part 2: List of substances which cosmetic products must not contain except subject to the restrictions laid down (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the list of substances which cosmetic products must not contain except subject to the restrictions laid down. This standard does not apply to medicinal products, medical devices or biocidal products. *(This standard will cancel and replace the first edition, US EAS 377-2: 2013 Cosmetic and cosmetic products — Part 2: List of substances which cosmetic products must not contain except subject to the restrictions laid down, which has been technically revised,* Upon publication of a legal Notice*).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2707. US EAS 377-3: 2022, Cosmetics and cosmetic products — Part 3: List of allowed colorants, preservatives and UV-filters (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the list of colorants, preservatives and UV-filters allowed in cosmetic products. *(This standard will cancel and replace US EAS 377-3: 2013, Cosmetics and cosmetic products — Part 3: List of colorants allowed in cosmetic products (1st Edition), US EAS 377-4: 2013, Cosmetics and cosmetics products — Part 4: List of*

preservatives allowed in cosmetic products (1st Edition) and US EAS 377-5: 2013, Cosmetics and cosmetic products — Part 5: List of UV filters allowed in cosmetic products (1st Edition), which have been technically revised, Upon publication of a legal Notice*).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2708. US ISO 383:1976, Laboratory glassware — Interchangeble conical ground joints

This Uganda Standard specifies the essential geometric requirements for interchangeability in relations to four series of conical ground glass joints for laboratory use.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2709. US EAS 383:2021, Liquid detergent for household use — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for liquid detergent for household use. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 383:2013, Synthetic organic liquid detergent for household use — Specification, (1st Edition) and US EAS 296:2011, Liquid household hand dishwashing detergent – Specification (1st Edition), which are hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2710. US EAS 384:2022, Disinfectants and antiseptics — Vocabulary (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard defines the terms used in the disinfectant and antiseptic industry. (This standard cancels and replaces, the first edition, US EAS 384:2005, Disinfectants — Glossary of terms).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2711. US EAS 385:2008, Footwear — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard gives the glossary of terms relating to footwear for use in the footwear industry. . (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 385:2008).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2712. US EAS 386:2020, Footwear — Inspection and acceptance criteria for used footwear — Requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling for the inspection and acceptance criteria for used footwear. This standard excludes used slippers and orthopaedic footwear. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 386:2005, Used footwear — Inspection and acceptance criteria — Code of practice, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2713. US 390-1:2002 Code of practice for grading of textile materials - Part 1: fabrics

This Uganda Standard specifies r7equirements for grading of textiles fabrics for both woven and knitted fabrics.

This standard was published on 2002-12-14

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2714. US EAS 425-1: 2017, Skin powders — Specification — Part 1: Body and face powder

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for body and face powders which cover talcum powders, toilet powders, deodorant powders and dusting powders, for adult use only. This standard does not apply to medicated powders for which medicinal claims are made.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2715. US EAS 425-2: 2023, Skin powders — Specification — Part 2: Baby powder (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for baby powders. This standard does not apply to medicated powders for which medicinal claims are made. *(This standard will cancel and replace US 488: 2003/Amd. 1:2018, Skin powders — Specification — Part 2: Baby powders, which is being withdrawn, Upon publication of a Legal Notice*).

This standard was published on 2023-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2716. US 426:2019, Labelling and marking of textiles and household textile articles (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for labelling and marking of textiles and household textiles. It also specifies alternative methods for designating the fibre content of textiles and textile products and for applying this information to made-up products, piece-goods and yarns. It also specifies the methods for determining the fibre content of textiles and textile products. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 426:2002, Code of practice for fibre content labelling of textiles and textile products, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2717. US 432:2002 Glossary of terms used in paper industry and trade

This standard defines the terms and expressions used in the paper industry and trade.

This standard was published on 2002 –06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2718. US 434:2022, Files and folders — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for files and folders. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 434:2002, Files and folders — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

2719. US 435:2021, Duplicating paper — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for duplicating paper. This standard applies to duplicating papers for stencil duplicators using emulsion or oil based inks. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US

435:2003, Duplicating paper — Specification, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2720. US EAS 455: 2022, Long lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for treated Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLIN). (*This standard will cancel and replace the first edition, US EAS 455:2019, Long Lasting Insecticide treated mosquito nets — Specification, which has been technically revised*, Upon publication of a legal Notice).

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2721. US ISO 456:1973, Surface active agents — Analysis of soaps — Determination of free caustic alkali

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods of determining free caustic alkali in commercial soaps, excluding compounded products:

Method A, ethanol method;

Method B, barium chloride method.

(This standard cancels and replaces US 78:1999/ISO 456, Surface active agents — Analysis of soaps — Determination of free caustic alkali which is being republished on).

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2722. US EAS 461-1: 2013, Hair dyes — Part 1: Aryl diamine based formulated powders — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for aryl diamine based formulated powder hair dyes. This standard only covers permanent powder hair dyes based on aryl diamines which act as primary intermediates in dyes. It does not apply to vegetable-based hair dyes, metallic-based hair dyes and liquid hair dye. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 489:2003, Formulated powder, hair dyes, aryl diamine based — Specification, which has been technically revised and republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2013-12-17

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

2723. US 466:2021, Manual toothbrush — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for manual toothbrushes manufactured for oral hygiene. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 466:2006, Toothbrushes — Specification, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2724. US ISO 472: 2013, Plastics — Vocabulary (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in the plastics industry. *(This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 472:1999, Plastics — Vocabulary, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2725. US 483:2003 Ballpoint pens for general use –Specification

This standard establishes minimum quality requirements for ball point pens (refillable or non-refillable) and refills for general use.

This standard was published on 2003-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2726. US EAS 490:2022, Metre rules and rulers — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for metre rules and rulers for general use. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 490:2008, Meter rules and rulers for school and office use — Specification).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2727. US ISO 534:2011, Paper and board - Determination of thickness, density and specific volume (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for measuring the thickness of paper and board:

a) the measurement of a single sheet of paper or board as a single sheet thickness;

b) the measurement of a pack of sheets of paper as a bulking thickness.

This standard also specifies calculation methods for the apparent sheet density and for the apparent bulk density, and for the apparent specific sheet volume and for the apparent specific bulk volume from the thickness determinations. This standard is not applicable to corrugated fibreboard. In addition, the measurement of bulking thickness, method b) above, is not suitable for board. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 534:1995, Paper and board — Determination of thickness, density and specific volume, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2728. US ISO 536:2019, Paper and board — Determination of grammage (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the grammage of paper and board. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 536:1995, Paper and board — Determination of grammage, which has been technically revised)

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2729. US 573:2017, Shoe polish — Specification (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for shoe polish in the form of paste, liquid and cream suitable for the general application to leather footwear. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 573:2006, Wax Shoe polish – Specification which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2730. US 574-1:2006 Wax polishes – Preparation of samples

This Part 1 of the standard specifies a method for the preparation of samples of wax polishes.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2731. US 574-3:2006 Wax polishes – Determination of Heat – cool stability

This Part 3 of the standard specifies a method for the determination of the heat –cool stability of wax polishes.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2732. US 574-4:2006 Wax polishes – Penetration of wax (paste) polishes

This Part 4 of the standard specifies a method for the penetration of wax polishes.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2733. US 575:2006 Polish paste for floor and wooden furniture – Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements and methods of sampling and test for wax-solvent and wax-emulsion type of polishes, paste for floor and wooden furniture.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2734. US 576:2006 Polishes and related materials -Glossary of terms

This Uganda Standard covers definitions of terms relating to footwear polishes and creams, polishes for application floor, automobile and aircraft, metals and glass, in addition to industrial polishing compounds.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2735. US 578:2006 Determination of tearing strength

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of tearing strength.

This standard was published on 2006-11-1

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2736. US 583:2021, Footwear materials — Determination of collapsing load of domed shapes (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard prescribes a test method for the preparation of dome-shaped test specimens formed from thermoplastic or solvent-activated toe-puff, stiffener or similar footwear materials (herein known as "Part A") and a test method for the measurement of the collapsing load of these dome-shaped test specimens.(herein known as "Part B"). (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 583:2007, Footwear materials — Determination of collapsing load of domed shapes, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2737. US 584:2007, Footwear — Toe-puff and stiffener materials — Determination of shape retention

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring area shape retention of toe-puff and stiffener materials.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2738. US 586:2007, Footwear — Measurement of distension and

strength of grain of leather by the ball burst test (Metric units)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the measurement of distension and strength of grain of leather by the ball burst test (Metric units).

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2739. US 587:2021, Footwear — Determination of spigot holding strength of ladies' plastics moulded heel top-pieces (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard prescribes a test method for the determination of the spigot holding strength of ladies' plastics moulded heel top-pieces. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 587:2007, Footwear — Determination of spigot holding strength of ladies' plastics moulded heel top-pieces, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2740. US 588:2007, Footwear — Determination of accumulated impact strength of ladies' shoeheels of height greater than 25 mm

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the accumulated impact strength of ladies' shoe heels of height greater than 25 mm.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2741. US 589:2007, Footwear — Determination of moisture stability of insoles and shank boards

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the moisture stability of insoles and shank boards for footwear.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2742. US ISO 592:1992, Essential oils — Determination of optical rotation

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the optical rotation of essential oils. When dealing with solid oils, partially solid oils, oils that are highly viscous at room temperature, or highly coloured oils, this determination is carried out on a solution of the oil.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2743. US 595:2021, Footwear — Determination of bending modulus of steel shanks (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard prescribes a test method for the determination of bending modulus of steel shanks for footwear. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 595:2007, Footwear — Determination of bending modulus of steel shanks, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2744. US 596:2021, Footwear — Determination of resilience of steel shanks (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard prescribes a test method for the determination of the resilience of steel shanks for footwear. (This standard cancels and replaces the first

edition, US 596:2007, Footwear — Determination of resilience of steel shanks, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

2745. US 623:2006 Abrasion resistance of textile shoelaces (without core) and similar articles

This standard specifies a method for the determination of the abrasion resistance of textile shoelaces (without core) and similar articles.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2746. US 624:2020, Chrome-tanned bend outer sole leather — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for chrome-tanned, wax-impregnated bend outer sole leather. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 624:2006 Chrome tanned bend outer sole leather, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2747. US 625:2006 Leather – Determination of sulphated total ash and sulphated water insoluble ash

This standard specifies a method for the determination of the sulphated total ash and the sulphated water-insoluble ash of leather. The method is applicable to all types of leather. The determination may be inaccurate by the extent to which the leather contains organo-metallic compounds, for example silicone.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2748. US 626:2006 Determination of ether insoluble matter content (PVC upper, outer sole and heel materials)

This standard specifies a method for the determination of ether-soluble matter content (PVC upper, outer sole and heel materials).

This standard was published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2749. US 627:2021, Footwear — Determination of pull off strength for ladies' shoe heels (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard prescribes a test method for the determination of the pull off strength for ladies' shoe heels. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 627:2006, Pull off strength for ladies shoe heels, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

2750. US 628:2006 Determination of total ash content (PVC upper, outer sole and heel materials)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of total ash content (PVC upper, outer sole and heel materials).

This standard was published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2751. US 629:2006 Leather and fibre board – Measurement of thickness

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of Thickness of leather and fibre board. It is applicable to all kinds of leather, of any type of tannage (except to firm leathers of thickness 3 mm or more), and to all types of fibre board.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2752. US 630:2020, Vegetable-tanned bend outer sole leather — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for vegetable-tanned bend outer sole leather. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 630:2006 Vegetable tanned bend outer sole leather, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2753. US 631:2021, Footwear – Determination of heat insulation of granulated cork bottom filler for footwear (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for the determination of heat insulation of granulated cork bottom filler for footwear. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 631:2006, Determination of heat insulation of granulated cork bottom filler for footwear, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2754. US 634:2006 Specification for plastic monobloc chairs

This Uganda Standard sets out requirements for the evaluation and selection of plastic monobloc chairs for adults but does not include chairs intended for bathroom use. It specifies minimum requirements for strength, durability and stability of the completed chair, but does not account for materials, design, construction or the process of manufacture.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

2755. US 638:2006 Household washing bars – Specification

This standard prescribes requirements and methods of sampling and testing for household washing bars.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2756. US 653:2006 Disinfectants – Quaternary ammonium based – Specification

This standard specification covers formulations based on quaternary ammonium compounds in liquid or powder form for disinfecting inanimate spaces. It is intended primarily for destruction of pathogens on floors, walls and other hard surfaces.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2757. US 655:2021, Sampling of leather for footwear (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard prescribes a method for the sampling of leather to be used in the construction of footwear. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 655:2006, Method for the sampling of leather and other footwear materials, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2758. US 656:2006 Preparation of samples (leather, elastomeric materials and other footwear materials)

This standard specifies a method for the preparation of samples (leather, elastomeric material and other footwear materials).

This standard was published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2759. US 657:2006 Determination of water content in leather

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the water content of leather as delivered as well as the water content of analytical samples of leather.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2760. US 658:2006 Determination of sulphated ash content of water soluble in water in leather (Metric units)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the sulphated ash content of water-soluble in water in leather.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2761. US 659:2021, Leather — Determination of matter extractable by petroleum ether (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard prescribes a test method for the determination of matter extractable from leather using petroleum ether. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 659:2006, Leather — Matter extractable by petroleum ether, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

2762. US 660:2006 Determination of water-soluble matter content in leather

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the water-soluble matter content in leather.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2763. US 696:2006 Abrasion resistance of footwear materials (Martindale)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the wet or dry abrasion resistance of footwear materials.

This standard was published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2764. US ISO 672:1978, Analysis of soaps — Determination of moisture content and volatile matter content — Oven method

This Uganda Standard specifies an oven method for the determination of the moisture and volatile matter content of commercial soaps, excluding compounded products. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 77:1999/ISO 672, Analysis of soaps — Determination of moisture content and volatile*

matter content — Oven method which is being re-issued).

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2765. US 673:2007, Footwear — Determination of welt stitch tear strength (leather, leather board, fibre board)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the tear strength for leather, leather board and fibre board).

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2766. US 674:2022, Footwear — Determination of wet compressibility of leather and fibreboards (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard prescribes a test method for the determination of wet compressibility of leather and fibreboards. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 674:2007, Footwear materials — Determination of wet compressibility of leather and fibre boards (Metric units), which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

2767. US 675:2007, Footwear — Determination of shrinkage temperature of leather

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the shrinkage temperature of leather.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2768. US 676:2022, Footwear — Determination of flex resistance for leather fibreboard and cellulose fibreboard inner soles (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard prescribes a method for the determination of flex resistance for leather fibreboard and cellulose fibreboard inner soles. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 676:2007, Footwear — Determination of flex resistance (leather fibreboard and cellulose fibreboard inner soles), which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

2769. US 677:2007, Footwear — Determination of wet and dry bursting strength of stiffeners (Metric units)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of wet and dry bursting strength of stiffeners (Metric units).

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2770. US 678:2007, Footwear — Determination of water absorption of inner soles and inner-sole material (Metric units)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of water absorption of inner soles and inner-sole material (metric units rence numbers, titles and scopes are listed below for consideration as national standards.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2771. US ISO 685:1975, Analysis of soaps — Determination of total alkali content and total free fatty matter content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the simultaneous determination of the total alkali content and the total fatty matter content of soaps, excluding compounded products. This method for the determination of total alkali is not applicable to coloured soaps if the colour interferes with the methyl orange end-point. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 73:1999/ISO 685, Analysis of soaps — Determination of total alkali content and total free fatty matter content which is being republished on*).

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2772. US 704: 2014; Absorbent cotton wool — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of test for absorbent cotton (surgical cotton or cotton wool) wool for medical use.

This standard was published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

2773. US 706: 2022, Non-woven surgical dressing — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for three types of non-woven surgical dressings; unpadded swabs, padded swabs and surgical pads. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 706:2011, Non-woven surgical dressings - Specification, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2774. US ISO 709:2001, Essential oils — Determination of ester value

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the ester value of an essential oil. This method is not applicable to essential oils containing lactones or an appreciable proportion of aldehydes.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2775. US 711:2007, General requirements for fitness for purpose of products

This Uganda Standard provides the general requirements for fitness for purpose and safety. It applies to consumer goods in which standards have not been elaborated or where the existing standard does not does not cover adequately the performance requirements as may be considered in the daily life, what is generally perceived as good a quality product.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2776. US 719:2007, Footwear — Soling material —Determination of hot contact resistance

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring the hot contact resistance of footwear soling materials.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2777. US 720:2007, Footwear — Determination of corrosion resistance of metallic components of rubber and safety footwear

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring the resistance to corrosion of metallic components in rubber and safety footwear.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2778. US 721:2007, Footwear materials — Determination of absorption and desorption of water

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring the absorption and desorption of water of footwear materials.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2779. US 722:2007, Footwear materials — Determination of water vapour absorption

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring the water vapour absorption of footwear materials.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2780. US 723:2021, Footwear materials — Determination of water vapour coefficient (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard prescribes a test method for determining the water vapour coefficient of footwear materials. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 723:2007, Footwear materials — Determination of water vapour coefficient, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2781. US 728:2007, Leather — Determination of adhesion of finish

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of adhesion of finish to leather.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2782. US 729:2007, Leather — Determination of water absorption [Kubelka apparatus (Metric units)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring the water absorption of leather using the Kubelka apparatus.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2783. US 762:2017, Illuminating candles — Specification

The Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test and sampling methods for candles suitable for illuminating purposes. This Uganda Standard does not cover decorative (ornamental) candles. (This Uganda standard cancels and replaces US 762:2007, Illuminating candles— Specification, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2784. US 767-1:2007, Safety razor blades and razors — Part 1: Blades — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for double-edged safety razor blades used for shaving and cutting.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2785. US 767-2:2007, Safety razor blades and razors— Part 2: Razors— Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for safety razors with two shaving sides and forms.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2786. US 768:2007, Insulated flasks — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for insulated flasks and vacuum ware for domestic use with food or drinks. It also specifies the requirements for materials in contact with food.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2787. US ISO 770:2002, Crude or rectified oils of *Eucalyptus globulus* (*Eucalyptus globulus* Labill.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the raw and rectified oils of Eucalyptus globulus (Eucalyptus globulus Labill.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2788. US 773:2007, Flat and carrier plastic bags — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for carrier bags and flat bags that are made from thermoplastic materials. This standard covers plastic carrier bags and flat bags, both domestically produced and imported for use in Uganda. This standard covers the thickness and printing requirements of these bags. This standard does not cover primary packaging such as barrier bags.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2789. US EAS 786: 2022, Skincare creams, lotions and gels — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for creams, lotions and gels for skincare. This standard does not apply to skincare products, for which therapeutic claims are made. This standard does not apply to anti-aging, anti-wrinkle, sun protection products, aromatherapy substances and Alpha Hydroxy Acids (AHA). This standard does not apply to hair creams, lotions and gels. *(This standard will cancel and replace the first edition, US EAS 786: 2013, Skincare creams, lotions and gels — Specification, which has been technically revised,* Upon publication of a legal Notice*).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2790. US 786: 2020, Plastics — Codes for resin identification on plastic containers (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies codes for identifying the resin content of plastic containers used by the public and for facilitating sorting as prerequisites for successful plastic recovery and recycling. The codes

are not intended to be a guarantee to consumers that a given item bearing the code will be readily accepted for recycling. Users of the codes are encouraged to adhere to the guidelines of this standard. *(This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition US 786:2008, Plastics — Codes for resin identification on plastic containers, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2791. US EAS 787:2021, Industrial detergent powder — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for industrial detergent powder. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 787:2013, Synthetic industrial detergent powder — Specification, which has been technically revised)

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2792. US EAS 788:2023, Synthetic laundry detergent paste — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for synthetic laundry detergent pastes based predominantly on alkylaryl sulphonates for hand and machine wash. *(This second edition will cancel and replace the first edition US EAS 788: 2013, Synthetic detergent paste — Specification, which has been technically revised, Upon Publication of a Legal Notice*).

This standard was published on 2023-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2793. US EAS 789:2022, Alcohol based instant hand sanitizer – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for alcohol-based instant hand sanitizers. The standard does not cover non-alcohol based hand sanitizers. (This standard will cancel and replace, upon publication of the Legal Notice,US EAS 789: 2013, Instant hand sanitizers — Specification).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2794. US 790:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of dynamic of viscosity liquids — Stormer viscometer method

This Uganda Standard specifies the determination of the dynamic viscosity of liquids at a fixed frequency of rotation, that is, constant stress. This method provides useful information for the quality control of surface coating materials and related materials.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2795. US 791:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to cold water

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of resistance of a single-coat film or multicoat system of paints or related products to the action of water by immersion.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2796. US EAS 791:2022, Kitchen equipment cleaner and grease remover – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for kitchen equipment cleaners and grease removers. The standard covers three types of kitchen equipment cleaners and grease removers that are suitable for the removal of carbon deposits, grease, baked-on fats and other surface contaminants from industrial and domestic cooking kitchen equipment, grills, fryers and other steel kitchen equipment, but not intended for use in self-cleaning kitchen equipment. (This standard will cancel and replace, upon publication of the Legal Notice,US EAS 791: 2013, Oven cleaner and grease remover — Specification,).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2797. US EAS 792:2022, Carpet and upholstery shampoo – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for liquid foaming shampoo used for both general cleaning and spot cleaning of colourfast carpets and upholstery that are not damaged by water. (This standard will cancel and replace, upon publication of the Legal Notice,US EAS 792: 2013, Carpet and upholstery shampoo — Specification).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2798. US EAS 793-1:2022, Toilet cleanser — Specification — Part 1: Acidic liquid (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for acidic liquid toilet cleanser. This standard applies to a liquid acid, heavy-duty compound suitable for cleaning toilet surfaces and urinals. (This standard will cancel and replace, upon publication of the Legal Notice,US EAS 793-1: 2013, Toilet cleansers — Specification — Part 1: Acidic liquid toilet cleansers).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2799. US EAS 794:2022, Determination of the microbial inhibition of cosmetic soap bars and liquid hand and body washes — Test method (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard prescribes a method for testing and comparing the microbial inhibition properties of cosmetic soap bars and liquid hand and body washes. (This standard will cancel and replace, upon publication of the Legal Notice,US EAS 794: 2013, Determination of the microbial inhibition of cosmetic soap bars and liquid hand and body washes — Test method).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2800. US 792:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of wet hiding power (brush-out method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the brush-out method for the determination of the wet hiding power of paints.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2801. US 793:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of traffic wear index

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the wear index of dry paint films of road and runway markings applied to traffic-bearing surfaces. The standard also serves as a comparative test of paints that have been applied at the same time and in close proximity to one another.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2802. US 798:2007, Paints and varnishes – Determination of brush and roller application properties

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of assessing the brush and roller application properties and the flow characteristics of paints when the paints are applied over relatively large areas. It can also be used to assess other properties such as recoating, lapping and retraction from sharp edges.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2803. US 799:2007, Paints and varnishes – Determination of skid resistance

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the skid resistance of road-marking and runway marking paints, both under laboratory conditions and on painted traffic-bearing surfaces.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2804. US 800:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of retro-reflected luminance by means of portable retro-reflectometer

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the retro-reflected luminance of road marking and runway-marking paints by means of a portable instrument. The results will give an indication of the night-time visibility of road markings from the driver position and as illuminated by the headlights of a motor vehicle.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2805. US 801:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of daylight 45°, 0° luminous directional reflectance of surface coatings and pigments

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of daylight 45°, 0° luminous directional reflectance of surface coatings (paint film), pigments and extenders.

This standard was published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2806. US 803:2021, Kerosene (BIK) — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for kerosene intended for use as an illuminant and as fuel. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition,US 803:2008, *Kerosene for domestic heating and illuminating (BIK)*, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2807. US ISO 811:2018, Textiles — Determination of resistance to water penetration — Hydrostatic pressure test

This Uganda Standard specifies a hydrostatic pressure method for determining the resistance of fabrics to penetration by water. The method is applicable to all types of fabrics which are intended to be water resistant whether or not they have been given a water-resistant or water-repellent finish. (This standard cancels and replaces US 383:2001/EAS 251 Textile fabrics - Determination of resistance of fabrics to penetration - Hydrostatic head test, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2808. US ISO 817:2005, Refrigerants — Designation system

This Uganda Standard provides an unambiguous system for numbering and assigning composition-designating prefixes to refrigerants. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 817:2005).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2809. US EAS 812:2023, Synthetic and combined (soap and synthetic) liquid hand wash — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for synthetic and combined (soap and synthetic) liquid hand wash. This standard does not apply to only soap-based hand wash. *(This standard will cancel and replace, US EAS 812-1:2015, Liquid hand wash — Specification — Part 1: Synthetic and combined (soap and synthetic) hand wash, which has been technically revised, Upon Publicationof a Legal Notice*).

This standard was published on 2023-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2810. US EAS 814:2015, Determination of biodegradability of surfactants — Test method

This Uganda Standard prescribes a method for the determination of biodegradability of surfactants and for assessment of results, for both anionic and non-ionic surfactants. The method is applicable to anionic and non-ionic surfactants separately, but directly applicable to surfactant mixtures. Reference standards of both biologically "hard" and "soft" surfactants are nominated for both anionics and non-ionics. The reference standards apply to detergents for household use only.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2811. US EAS 815:2023, Soap noodles/chips — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for soap noodles/chips used as an intermediate product for subsequent conversion into a marketable soap. *(This second edition will cancel and replace the first edition, US EAS 815: 2015, Soap noodles — Specification, which has been technically revised, Upon publication of a Legal Notice*).

This standard was published on 2023-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2812. US EAS 816:2023, Synthetic liquid laundry detergent — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for hand wash and machine wash synthetic liquid laundry detergents. *(This first edition will cancel and replace US EAS 816-1:2015, Synthetic liquid laundry detergents — Specification — Part 1: Hand wash; and US EAS 816-2:2015, Synthetic liquid laundry detergents — Specification — Part 2: Machine wash, which have been technically revised, Upon Publication of a Legal Notice).*

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2813. US EAS 817:2023, Stain remover for tableware — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for stain remover used in water to remove adsorbed food stains from plastic tableware, glass and China tableware and non-aluminium coffee urns. *(This second edition will cancel and replace the first edition, US EAS 817:2015, Stain remover for tableware — Specification, which has been technically revised, Upon Publication of a Legal Notice*).

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2814. US EAS 835-1:2022, Bath preparations — Specification — Part 1: Synthetic detergent–based foam baths and shower gels (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for synthetic foam baths and shower gels. This standard covers synthetic detergent-based foam baths (also referred to as cream baths), shower gels (also referred to as body wash, cream wash, cream shower, bath shower, and shower shampoo), and other such related products. This standard does not apply to bath salts, bath oils, bath powders, and soap-based bath and shower products. This standard does not apply to medicinal products for which therapeutic claims are made. *(This standard will cancel and replace the first edition, US EAS 835-1:2017, Bath preparations — Specification — Part 1: Synthetic detergent–based foam baths and shower gels, which has been technically revised,* Upon publication of a legal Notice*).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2815. US EAS 837: 2017, Avocado oil for cosmetic industry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for avocado oil for use as a raw material in the cosmetic industry. This standard does not apply to packaged avocado oil, ready for use.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2816. US EAS 840: 2017, Shaving cream — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for shaving creams. This standard covers two types of shaving cream: Type 1; and Type 2.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 20,000**

2817. US EAS 841: 2017, Hair oils — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for hair oils. The standard covers three types of hair oils as follows: Type 1; Type 2; and Type 3. Hair oils for which therapeutic claims are made are not covered by this standard.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 15,000**

2818. US 842:2009 General requirements for the production, distribution, publishing and filing of audio/audiovisual works of art

This Uganda Standard lays down the requirements for the production, publication, reproduction, distribution, making available and filing of audio/audiovisual works of art normally distributed in electronic formats for entertainment through mediums (carriers) such as Compact Discs (CDs), Digital Video Discs (DVDs), Video Compact Discs (VCDs), Audio or Video Cassette and any other storage medium.

This standard was published on 2009-09-04

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 20,000***

2819. US EAS 842-1: 2017, Hair shampoo — Part 1: Soap based — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for soap-based hair shampoo.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 20,000**

2820. US EAS 842-2: 2022, Hair shampoo — Specification — Part 2: Synthetic detergent-based (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for synthetic detergent-based hair shampoo. This standard does not cover animal shampoo, soap-based hair shampoo and shampoo with medicinal/therapeutic claims. *(This standard will cancel and replace US EAS 842-2: 2017, Hair shampoo — Specification — Part 2: Synthetic detergent-based, which has been technically revised,* Upon publication of a legal Notice*).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 25,000***

2821. US EAS 844: 2017, Aryl di-amine-based liquid oxidation hair dyes — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for permanent liquid oxidation hair dyes which are aryl di-amine based. This standard does not apply to powder hair dyes, plant-based hair dyes, and metallic-based hair dyes (temporary).

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 20,000**

2822. US ISO 844:2007, Rigid cellular plastics — Determination of compression properties

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the compressive strength and

corresponding relative deformation, the compressive stress at 10 % relative deformation and when desired, the compressive modulus of rigid cellular plastics.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2823. US EAS 845: 2017, Cosmetic pencils — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cosmetic pencils. The standard covers four types of cosmetic pencils: eye-brow pencil; eye-liner pencil; bindi pencil; and lip-liner pencil.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

***STATUS: COMPULSORY* PRICE: 20,000**

2824. US ISO 845:2006, Cellular plastics and rubbers — Determination of apparent density

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the apparent overall density and the apparent core density of cellular plastics and rubbers.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2825. US EAS 846: 2017, Glossary of terms relating to the cosmetic industry

This Uganda Standard defines the terms relating to the cosmetic industry.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

***STATUS*: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

2826. US EAS 847-1: 2017, Cosmetics— Analytical methods — Part 1: Glossary of terms

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in the test methods for oils for cosmetic industry. This standard does not deal with the specifications of the oils or fats.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2827. US EAS 847-2: 2017, Cosmetics— Analytical methods — Part 2: Determination of moisture content and volatile matter content

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test methods for the determination of moisture content and volatile matter content in oils for cosmetic industry.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2828. US EAS 847-3: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 3: Determination of insoluble impurities

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for the determination of insoluble impurities in oils for cosmetic industry.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2829. US EAS 847-4: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 4: Determination of acid value and free fatty acids

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for the determination of acid value and free fatty acids in oils for cosmetic industry.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2830. US EAS 847-5: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 5: Determination of unsaponifiable matter

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for the determination of unsaponifiable matter.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2831. US EAS 847-6: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 6: Determination of melting point

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test methods for the determination of melting point of oils in the cosmetic industry.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2832. US EAS 847-7: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 7: Determination of specific gravity

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test methods for the determination of specific gravity in oils for cosmetic industry.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2833. US EAS 847-8: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 8: Titre test

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for the determination of the solidification (titre) point of fatty acids for oils in the cosmetic industry.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2834. US EAS 847-9: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 9: Determination of colour

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for the determination of colour in oils for cosmetic industry.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2835. US EAS 847-10: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 10: Determination of acetyl value and hydroxyl value

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test methods for the determination of acetyl value and hydroxyl value in oils for cosmetic industry.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2836. US EAS 847-11: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 11: Determination of allyl isothiocyanate

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for the determination of allyl isothiocyanate in oils for cosmetic industry.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2837. US EAS 847-12: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 12:

Determination of flash point by Pensky-Martens closed cap tester

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for the determination of flash point by Pensky-Martens closed cap tester in oils for cosmetic industry.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2838. US EAS 847-13: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 13: Determination of rancidity

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for the determination of rancidity.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2839. US EAS 847-14: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 14: Determination of Polenske value

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for the determination of Polenske value.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2840. US EAS 847-15: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 15: Determination of ash content

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for the determination of ash content in cosmetics and oils for cosmetic industry.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2841. US EAS 847-16: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 16: Determination of lead, mercury and arsenic content

This Uganda Standard prescribes methods for the determination of lead, mercury and arsenic content in cosmetics and oils for cosmetic industry.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2842. US EAS 847-17: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 17: Determination of pH

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedures for the determination of pH in cosmetics and oils for cosmetics industry.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2843. US EAS 847-18: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 18: Determination of thermal stability

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the determination of thermal stability in cosmetics.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2844. US EAS 847-19: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 19: Determination of non-ionic, anionic and cationic surfactant content

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the determination of non-ionic, anionic and cationic surfactant content in cosmetics.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2845. US EAS 847-20: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 20: Determination of lather volume (foaming power)

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the determination of lather volume (foaming power) in cosmetics.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2846. US EAS 847-21: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 21: Determination of free acid in oils

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the determination of free acid in cosmetics and oils for cosmetic industry.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2847. US EAS 847-22: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 22: Determination of sulphur and sulphides in oils

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the determination of sulphur and sulphides in oils.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2848. US EAS 847-23: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 23: Test for absence of grit in powders

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the determination of absence of grit in powders.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2849. US EAS 847-24: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 24: Determination of matter insoluble in boiling water

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the determination of matter insoluble in boiling water in powders.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2850. US EAS 847-25: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 25: Determination of fineness

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the determination of fineness in powders.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2851. US EAS 847-26: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 26: Determination of boric acid

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the determination of boric acid in powders.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2852. US EAS 847-27: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 27: Determination of total fatty substance by gravimetric method

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the gravimetric determination of total fatty substance for cosmetics and oils in the cosmetic industry.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2853. US EAS 847-28: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 28: Determination of free caustic alkali

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the determination of free caustic alkali in cosmetics.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2854. US EAS 848:2016, Water-thinned priming paints for wood — Specification/ Amd 1:2019

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for water-thinned priming paints intended for application by brush, roller spray or any other suitable method to the exterior and interior of soft wood joinery.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2855. US EAS 849:2021, Silk (sheen) emulsion paint for interior use — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for silk (sheen) emulsion paint for interior use. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, the first edition, US EAS 849:2015, Silk (sheen) emulsion paint for interior use — Specification/ Amendment 1: 2019, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2856. US EAS 850:2016, Matt solvent-borne paint for interior and exterior use — Specification / Amd 1:2019

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for matt solvent-borne paint for interior and exterior use, intended for application by brush, spray or roller and any other suitable method.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2857. US EAS 851:2016, Matt emulsion paint for interior and exterior use — Specification / Amd 1:2019

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for matt emulsion paint for interior and exterior use.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2858. US EAS 852: 2016, Air-dried roofing paint — Specification / Amd 1:2019

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for solvent-borne air dried roofing paint for use on galvanized iron sheet, zinc and zinc alloy coated steel.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2859. US EAS 853-1:2016, Auto-refinishing paint — Specification — Part 1: Synthetic resin based / Amd 1:2019

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for auto-refinishing paint, synthetic resin based.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2860. US EAS 853-2:2016, Auto-refinishing paint — Specification — Part 2: Nitrocellulose resin based / Amd 1:2019

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for auto-refinishing paint, nitrocellulose resin based.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2861. US EAS 854:2016, Thinner for nitrocellulose resin-based paints and lacquers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for thinners for nitro-cellulose resin based paints and lacquers.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2862. US EAS 855:2016, Thinner for synthetic resin-based auto-refinishing paints — Specification/Amd 1:2019

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for thinners for synthetic resin-based auto-refinishing paints.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2863. US ISO 855:2003, Oil of lemon [*Citrus limon* (L.) Burm. f.], obtained by expression

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of lemon [Citrus limon (L.) Burm. f.], obtained by expression, in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2864. US EAS 856: 2016, 2-Pack acrylic resin based auto-refinishing paint — Specification / Amd 1:2019

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for thinners for 2-Pack acrylic resin based auto-refinishing paint.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2865. US ISO 856:2006, Oil of peppermint (Mentha x piperita L.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of peppermint (Mentha x piperita L.), with a view to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2866. US EAS 857:2016, Thinner for acrylic resin based auto-refinishing paints — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for thinner for acrylic resin based auto-refinishing paints.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2867. US ISO 857-1: 1998, Welding and allied processes — Vocabulary — Part 1: Metal welding processes

This Uganda Standard defines metal welding processes and relating terms

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2868. US EAS 858:2017, Base paper for carbon paper — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and methods of test for base paper for carbon paper with their respective grades.

This standard was Published on 2019-03-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2869. US EAS 859:2017, Paper bags — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for gusseted paper bags that have rectangular bottoms and are intended primarily for packaging and/or carrying items.

This standard was Published on 2019-03-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2870. US EAS 860 2015, Base paper for waxed bread wrap — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for base paper for waxed bread wrap.

This standard was Published on 2019-03-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2871. US EAS 861: 2022, Paper serviettes (napkins) — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for virgin, blended or recycled pulp paper serviettes (napkins) in sheet form used for hygienic purposes. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 861: 2017; Paper serviettes (napkins) — Specification).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2872. US EAS 862: 2022, Facial tissue paper — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for facial tissue paper in sheet form for facial hygiene. (This standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 862: 2017, Facial tissue paper — Specification).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2873. US EAS 863:2017, Paper and board — Cut-size for general purpose — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cut-size paper and board for general use.

This standard was Published on 2019-03-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2874. US EAS 864:2017, Photocopy paper — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and test for photocopy paper.

This standard was Published on 2019-03-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2875. US EAS 865:2017, Corrugated fibre board boxes for general packaging —Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for corrugated fibreboard boxes for general packaging. This standard does not include special treatment measures of the boxes in case of expected contamination of the contents.

This standard was Published on 2019-03-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2876. US EAS 866:2022, Paper sacks for packaging of cement — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for valve sewn-gusseted and valve-pasted ends, paper sacks for packaging of cement. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 866:2017, Paper sacks for packaging of cement — Specification).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2877. US EAS 867:2017, Waxed paper for bread wrap — Specification

This Uganda standard specifies requirements sampling and test methods for waxed paper for bread wrap.

This standard was Published on 2019-03-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2878. US EAS 868:2017, Natural and extensible sack Kraft paper — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for natural and extensible sack Kraft paper.

This standard was Published on 2019-03-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2879. US EAS 869:2017, Wrapping paper — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for wrapping paper.

This standard was Published on 2019-03-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2880. US 874:2009, Methods of test for safety evaluation of cosmetics

This Uganda standard covers methods of test for safety evaluation of cosmetics.

This standard was published on 2009-12-18

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2881. US ISO 875:1999, Essential oils — Evaluation of miscibility in ethanol

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the evaluation of the miscibility of essential oils with mixtures of ethanol and water of known ethanol content.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2882. US 883-1: 2021, Single-use medical examination gloves — Specification — Part 1: Gloves made from rubber latex or rubber solution (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for packaged sterile, or bulked non-sterile, rubber gloves intended for use in medical examinations and diagnostic or therapeutic procedures to protect the patient and the user from cross-contamination. It also covers rubber gloves intended for use in handling contaminated medical materials and gloves with smooth surfaces or with textured surfaces over all or part of the glove. This standard is intended as a reference for the performance and safety of rubber examination gloves. It does not cover the safe and proper usage of

examination gloves and sterilization procedures with subsequent handling, packaging and storage procedures.(This standard cancels and replaces US 883-1:2011, Single-use medical examination gloves - Part 1: Specification for gloves made from rubber latex or rubber solution (1st Edition) which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2883. US 883-2: 2021, Single-use medical examination gloves — Specification — Part 2: Gloves made from poly (vinyl chloride) (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for packaged sterile, or bulked non-sterile, poly (vinyl chloride) gloves intended for use in medical examinations, and diagnostic or therapeutic procedures, to protect the patient and the user from cross-contamination. It also covers poly (vinyl chloride) gloves intended for use in handling contaminated medical materials. This standard is intended as a reference for the performance and safety of poly (vinyl chloride) examination gloves. The safe and proper usage of examination gloves and sterilization procedures with subsequent handling, packaging and storage procedures are outside the scope of this standard. (This standard cancels and replaces US 883-2:2011, Single-use medical examination gloves - Part 2: Specification for gloves made from poly (vinyl chloride) (1st Edition) which have been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2884. US EAS 902:2018, Bulk Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) road tankers — Assembling — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for vehicle, equipment, accessories and assembling thereof used to form a bulk LPG road tanker for safe transportation, filling, and discharge operations.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

2885. US EAS 903:2018, Road tankers — Welded steel tanks for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) — Design and manufacture

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for materials, design, construction and workmanship procedures, and tests for welded LPG road tanker and their welded attachments manufactured from carbon, carbon/manganese and micro alloy steels. This standard does not cover tanks for ISO type containers.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

2886. US 914-1:2019, Bed blankets — Part 1: Blankets made from suitable flame resistant fabrics — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for flame resistant blankets composed of suitable flame resistant fabrics *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US 914-1:2011, Bed blankets — Part 1 — Specification for blankets made from suitable flame resistant fabrics, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2887. US 914-2:2019, Bed blankets — Part 2: Blankets made from wool and wool/polyamide — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for woven wool and woven wool/polyamide blankets intended for institutional and household use. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 914-2:2011, Bed blankets — Part 2 — Specification for blankets made from wool and wool/polyamide, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2888. US 916:2021, Denatured ethanol for blending with gasolines — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for nominally anhydrous denatured ethanol intended to be blended with unleaded gasolines at 1 % to 15 % by volume for use as automotive spark-ignition engine fuel. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition,US 916:2011, Specification for denatured fuel ethanol as used for blending with gasoline which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2889. US EAS 924-1:2018, Handling, storage, and distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations — Code of practice — Part 1: Storage and filling sites for refillable LPG containers of capacity not exceeding 150 L

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the location, installation and operation of storage and filing sites for refillable Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) containers of capacity not exceeding 150 L. It identifies safe methods of filling and storing refillable containers and makes recommendations towards safe working procedures that cover all aspects of the storage and filling of refillable containers.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2890. US EAS 924-2:2018, Handling, storage, and distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations — Code of practice — Part 2: LPG installations involving gas storage vessels of individual water capacity exceeding 150 L and combined water capacity not exceeding 9 000 L per installation

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the layout, design and installation of butane, propane and LPG equipment and of storage vessels of combined water capacity not exceeding 9 000 L. These guidelines cover storage vessels of individual water capacity exceeding 150 L and associated vapourizers, pipe work and fittings up to the outlet of the first pressure reduction stage in the line.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

2891. US EAS 924-3:2020, Handling, storage, and distribution o€f Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations — Code of practice — Part 3: Liquefied petroleum gas installations involving storage vessels of individual water capacity exceeding 9000 L

This Uganda Standard covers recommendations for the layout, design and installation of liquefied petroleum gas equipment and of above ground, buried and mounded storage vessels of individual water capacity exceeding 9 000 L. This standard does not cover refrigerated LPG storage.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 50,000***

2892. US EAS 924-4:2020, Handling, storage, and distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations — Code of practice — Part 4: Road, rail and maritime transportation of LPG in bulk

This Uganda Standard outlines guidelines to be followed during road, rail and maritime transportation of LPG in bulk. This standard does not cover transportation of LPG in cylinders.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

2893. US EAS 925:2018, Inspection and testing of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) road tankers

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the inspection and testing of the LPG road tanker which includes its tank, tank accessories and vehicle LPG equipment.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 65,000***

2894. US 925:2021, Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human use — Sodium hypochlorite — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for sodium hypochlorite solution used for disinfection of water intended for human use. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 925:2012, Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Sodium hypochlorite — Specification, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 25,000***

2895. US 926: 2021, Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human use — Polyamines — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for polyamines used for water treatment intended for human use. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 926:2012, Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Polyamides — Specification, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2896. US EAS 926:2019, Varnishes for interior surfaces — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and test for varnishes used on interior surfaces such as wood, concrete, stones, metals etc. This standard covers two types of varnishes namely type I and type II.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2897. US EAS 927:2019, Road marking paints — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and test for solvent-borne and water-borne paints for marking on bituminous or concrete surfaces. It makes provision for white, yellow, and black colours. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 745-1:2007, Road and runway marking paints — Specification — Part 1: Single pack solvent borne and water-borne paints and: US 745-2:2007, Road and runway marking paints — Specification — Part 2: Single pack water borne paints, which have been withdrawn).*

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2898. US EAS 928-1:2019, Hot applied thermoplastic road marking paint — Specification — Part 1: Constituent material and mixtures

The Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for hot applied thermoplastic road marking paint and constituents that are melted and applied by spray, screed or extruded.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

2899. US EAS 928-2:2019, Hot applied thermoplastic road marking paint — Specification — Part 2: Road performance

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance requirements for thermoplastic material which have been melted and applied on road surfaces by spray, screed or extruded.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2900. US EAS 929:2019, Solvent-based paint remover — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for solvent-based paint removers. The paint removers are intended for general use on painted, varnished or lacquered on metal and other appropriate surfaces.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2901. US 933:2011, Gasohol — Specification for E5 and E10

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for blends of gasoline with anhydrous ethyl alcohol (denatured fuel ethanol) for use as a fuel in the automobile spark ignition internal combustion engines of vehicles.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 55,000

2902. US EAS 936:2021, Gloss solvent borne paint for interior and exterior use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for three grades of gloss solvent borne paint for interior and exterior use. This standard does not apply to automotive, road marking and industrial applications. (This standard cancels and replaces US 743:2007, Decorative high gloss paints — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2903. US EAS 937:2021, Semi-gloss (egg-shell) solvent borne paint for interior and exterior use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for semi-gloss (egg-shell) solvent-borne paint for interior and exterior use.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2904. US EAS 938:2020, Transportable refillable steel and aluminium Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders — Procedures for gas freeing and disposal

This Uganda Standard specifies procedures for gas freeing and disposal of refillable steel or aluminium LPG cylinders, of water capacity 0.5 L up to and including 150 L.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2905. US EAS 939:2020, Grill for domestic Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for grills which are directly coupled on domestic liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2906. US EAS 940:2020, Mountable burner for use with Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and performance tests for mountable burner intended for domestic use with LPG. This standard does not cover auto-ignition (inbuilt) burners and burners connected to regulators by means of hose pipe connections.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2907. US EAS 942-1:2020, Footwear — Specification — Part 1: Men's closed shoes

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for men's closed shoes. This standard only applies to men's dress and casual closed footwear. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1654-1:2017, Footwear — Specification for men's shoes — Part 1: Closed shoes, which is hereby withdrawn).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2908. US EAS 942-2:2020, Footwear — Specification — Part 2: Men's open shoes

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for men's open shoes. (*This standard cancels and replaces US* 1654-*2:2017, Footwear — Specification for men's shoes — Part 2: Open shoes, which is hereby withdrawn).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2909. US EAS 943-1:2020, Footwear — Specification — Part 1: Ladies closed shoes

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for ladies' closed shoes. This standard only applies to women's **dress** and casual closed footwear. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1655-1:2017, Footwear — Specification for ladies' shoes — Part 1: Closed shoes, which is hereby withdrawn).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2910. US EAS 943-2:2020, Footwear — Specification— Part 2: Ladies' open shoes

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for ladies' open shoes. This standard applies to ladies' open shoes of all constructions and all types of materials and designs. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1655-2:2017, Footwear — Specification for ladies' shoes — Part 2: Open shoes, which is hereby withdrawn).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2911. US EAS 944-1:2020, Footwear — Specification — Part 1: Children's shoes (2 years and below)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for children's shoes of 2 years and below. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1656-1:2017, Footwear — Specification for children's shoes — Part 1: 2 years and below, which is hereby withdrawn).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2912. US EAS 944-2:2020, Footwear — Specification — Part 2: Children's shoes (2-6 years)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for children's shoes of 2-6 years. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1656-2:2017, Footwear — Specification for children's shoes — Part 2: Between 2 and 6 years, which is hereby withdrawn).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 55,000

2913. US 946:2011, Specification for biodiesel fuel as used for blending with automotive gas oil

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and testing for 100 % biodiesel as marketed and delivered to be used as a blend component for automotive fuel for diesel engines. This standard applies to the blend of biodiesel and automotive gas oil to be used for automotive diesel engines, as in heavy commercial vehicles, diesel engine vehicles and tractors. It does not cover diesel

fuel used in industrial burners or stationary diesel engine.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

2914. US 948-1:2019, Textiles — Sewing threads — Part 1: Sewing threads made wholly or partly from synthetic fibres — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for sewing threads made wholly or partly from synthetic fibres. This standard applies to sewing threads made from the following fibres and combinations thereof:

continuous filament polyester;

staple fibre polyester;

air-jet (loop) textured polyester;

false twist (crimp) textured polyester;

continuous filament nylon;

polyester and cotton core spun (continuous filament polyester core, cotton sheath);

polyester and polyester core spun (continuous filament polyester core, polyester sheath); and

polyester and cotton component plied.

(*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 948-1:2011, Textiles — Sewing thread made wholly or partly from synthetic fibres — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2915. US 949-1:2021, Textiles — Upholstery fabrics— Specification — Part 1: Plain, tufted, or flocked woven upholstery fabrics (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for plain, tufted, or flocked woven upholstery fabrics as used in the manufacture of indoor furniture. This standard does not apply to fabrics used in contract, porch, deck and lawn furniture, or for knitted fabrics, bounded or laminated fabrics, or surface coated fabrics (such as vinyls and urethanes). (This *standard cancels and replaces US 949-1: 2011, Textiles — Upholstery fabrics — Specification — Part 1: Plain, tufted, or flocked woven upholstery fabrics, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMUPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2916. US 949-2:2021, Textiles — Upholstery fabrics —Specification — Part 2: Knitted upholstery fabric — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for knitted upholstery fabrics as used in the manufacture of indoor furniture. This standard does not apply to fabrics used in contract, porch, deck and lawn furniture, nor for woven fabrics, bounded or laminated fabrics, or surface coated fabrics (such as vinyls and urethanes). (This *standard cancels and replaces US 949-2: 2011, Textiles — Upholstery fabrics — Specification — Part 2: Knitted upholstery fabric — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2917. US EAS 956:2020, Air freshener aerosols — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for air fresheners in aerosol form. This standard does not apply to products for which therapeutic claims are made.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2918. US EAS 957:2020, Aftershave — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for aftershave. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 1934:*2019*, Aftershave — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2919. US EAS 958:2020, Baby oils — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for baby oils intended for use on baby skin. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 1833:2019, Baby oils — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2920. US EAS 959:2020, Body oils — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for body oils based on refined vegetable oils or vegetable oils blends, mineral oils or mixture of the vegetable oils and mineral oils meant for application on the skin. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 1921:2019, Body oils — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2921. US EAS 960:2020, Deodorants and antiperspirants — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for deodorants and antiperspirants. *(This standard cancels and* replaces *US 1877:2019, Deodorants and antiperspirants — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2922. US EAS 961:2020, Glycerine for cosmetic industry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for glycerine for cosmetic industry. *(This standard cancels and* replaces *US 1832:2019, Glycerine for cosmetic Bakulina, bakuyitause — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2923. US EAS 962:2020, Hair spray — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for hair spray. This standard is applicable to both water based and oil based hair sprays delivered by the aerosol or non-aerosol system. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 1701:2017, Hairspray — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2924. US EAS 963:2020, Lip balm (Lip salve) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for lip balm (lip salve) which are petroleum or vegetable oil based. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 1932:2019, Lip balm (salve) — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2925. US EAS 964:2020, Lip shine (gloss) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for lip shine (lip gloss) based on refined vegetable or mineral oils. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1933:2019, Lip shine (gloss) — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2926. US EAS 965:2020, Lipstick — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for lipstick. *(This standard* cancels *and replaces US 875: 2019, Lipstick — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2927. US EAS 966:2020, Synthetic hair extensions — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for synthetic hair extensions for use on humans. *(This standard cancels* and *replaces US 1532:2013, Hair extensions — Specification/ Amendment 1, 2014-04-14, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2928. US 966-1:2021, Surgical clothing — Specification — Part 1: Surgical gowns and drapes (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for single-use and reusable surgical gowns, and surgical drapes used as medical devices for patients, clinical staff, and equipment intended to prevent the transmission of infective agents between patients and clinical staff during surgical and other invasive procedures. (This standard cancels and replaces US 966-1:2011, Medical devices — Surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits, — Part 1: General requirements and US 966-3:2011, Medical devices — Surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits - Part 3: Performance requirements and performance levels (first edition) which have been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2929. US 966-2: 2021, Surgical clothing — Specification — Part 2: Clean air suits

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for single-use and reusable surgical clean air suits used as medical devices for patients, clinical staff and equipment

intended to prevent the transmission of infective agents between patients and clinical staff during surgical and other invasive procedures. This standard does not apply to scrub suits. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 966-2:2011, Medical devices — surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits, — Part 2: Test methods, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2930. US EAS 967-1: 2022, Butter for cosmetic use — Specification — Part 1: Shea butter (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for shea butter for cosmetic use derived from the kernels of the sheanuts *Vitellaria paradoxa* and *Vitellaria nilotica*. This standard does not cover products for which therapeutic claims are made. *(This standard will cancel and replace the first edition, US EAS 967-1: 2020, Butter for cosmetic use — Specification Part 1: Shea butter, which has been technically revised,* Upon publication of a legal Notice*).*

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2931. US EAS 968:2020, Disposable adult diapers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for disposable adult diapers (*This standard cancels and replaces* US *1783:2017, Disposable adult absorbent (incontinence) products — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn*).

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2932. US EAS 969:2020, Disposable baby diapers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for disposable baby diapers. (*This standard cancels and replaces **US 950:*****2019**, *Disposable baby diapers — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn*).

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2933. US EAS 970: 2020, Fishing gill nets — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for fishing gill nets. (*This standard will cancel and replace the US 1583: 2019, Fishing gill nets — Specification, which has been withdrawn,* Upon publication of a legal Notice).

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2934. US 971:2019, Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for those products commonly referred to as liquefied petroleum gases, consisting of commercial propane, commercial butane, and commercial propane butane mixture. This standard is applicable to products intended for use as domestic, commercial and industrial heating *(This standard cancels and replaces US 971-4: 2014, Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) — Part 4: Specification which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2019-12-10
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2935. US EAS 971:2020, Textiles — Fabrics for household curtains and drapery — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements, sampling and test methods of fabrics for curtains and drapery. It covers all knit, lace, stitch-bonded, foam back and woven fabrics to be used in the manufacture of curtains and drapery. It is applicable to all fabrics except those made of glass. Except where otherwise indicated, these requirements also apply to fabrics for window blinds. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 918:2011, Textiles — Fabrics for household curtains and drapery — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn*).

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2936. US EAS 972:2020, Woven polyolefin sacks (bags) for cement — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for woven polyolefin sacks (bags) for packing cement.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2937. US EAS 976:2020, Petroleum industry — Storage and distribution of petroleum products in above-ground bulk installations

This Uganda Standard covers the layout and design of above-ground bulk petroleum depots, and the installation of equipment used for the handling, storage and distribution of petroleum products that are stable at atmospheric temperature and pressure. This standard does not cover the storage and distribution of LPG and equipment that is used for storage and dispensing at consumer premises including service stations. (This standard cancels and replaces US 947-2:2019, *Petroleum Industry — Above ground storage tanks of petroleum products — Part 2: Siting, design and construction of large consumer installations and handling of petroleum products and their derivatives*, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 90,000

2938. US EAS 977:2020, Petroleum industry — Installation of underground storage tanks, pumps/dispensers and pipe work at service stations and consumer installations — Code of practice

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the installation of underground storage tanks of individual capacity not exceeding 125 000 l. This standard covers guideline on installation for pumps/dispensers and pipe work at service stations and consumer sites. This standard also covers the installation of pressurized underground storage tanks for auto-gas. (This standard cancels and replaces US 947-1:2019, *Handling of petroleum products and their derivatives — Part 1: Siting, design and construction of service stations (2nd Edition)*, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 55,000

2939. US EAS 978:2020, Storage and handling of liquid fuel — Large consumer installations — Code of practice

This Uganda Standard gives recommendations for the storage and handling of petroleum products that are stable at atmospheric temperature and pressure at large consumer installations. This standard does not cover the handling and storage of LPG.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2940. US EAS 979:2020, Road tankers for petroleum-based flammable liquids — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for tank vehicles intended for use on public roads, for transportation of normally stable petroleum-based flammable liquids, at temperatures below their boiling point. This standard does not cover tankers for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) (see EAS 903), unstable products and all other flammable liquids other than hydrocarbons.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2941. US ISO 979: 1974, Sodium hydroxide for industrial use — Method of assay

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of assay of sodium hydroxide for industrial use.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

2942. US EAS 980:2020, Petroleum facilities — Retail and consumer outlets — Classification

This Uganda Standard specifies the classification requirements for petroleum fuel outlets both retail and consumer sites based on risk and functionality.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2943. US ISO 981: 1973, Sodium hydroxide for industrial use — Determination of chloride content — Mercurimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a mercurimetric method for the determination of the chloride content of sodium hydroxide for industrial use.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

2944. US EAS 983:2017, Carbon paper — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for carbon paper. It covers carbon papers for typewriting and carbon papers for handwriting with their respective grades.

This standard was Published on 2019-03-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2945. US EAS 998:2021, Textured paint — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for water based textured paint suitable for exterior and interior use on concrete surfaces, boards, primed wood, primed metal to give a protective and decorative coating.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2946. US EAS 999:2021, Drop-on materials for road marking paint — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for glass beads, antiskid aggregates, and the mixture of the two, which are applied as drop-on materials on road marking paints. This standard does not apply to glass beads and/or antiskid aggregates, or their mixture, applied during the process of manufacturing road marking paints.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

2947. US EAS 1014:2021, Textiles — Dera dress — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for Dera dress.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2948. US EAS 1015:2021, Textiles — Kikoi — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for Kikoi (also known as "Kikoy").

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 10,000

2949. US EAS 1016:2021, Textiles — Maasai Shuka — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for Maasai Shuka.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

2950. US EAS 1018:2021, Surgical suture needles — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for surgical suture needles. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1959:2019, Surgical suture needles — Specification, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2951. US EAS 1019-1:2021, Surgical sutures — Specification — Part 1: Absorbable

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for absorbable surgical sutures. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1958-1:2019, Surgical sutures — Specification — Part 1: Absorbable, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2952. US EAS 1019-2:2021, Surgical sutures — Specification — Part 2: Non-absorbable

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for non-absorbable surgical sutures. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1958-2:2019, Surgical sutures — Specification — Part 2: Non - absorbable, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2953. US ISO 1041:1973, Essential oils — Determination of freezing point

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the freezing points of essential oils. It is not applicable in the special case of essential oil of rose.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2954. US ISO 1043-1:2011, Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms — Part 1: Basic polymers and their special characteristics (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides abbreviated terms for the basic polymers used in plastics, symbols for components of these terms, and symbols for special characteristics of plastics. It includes only those abbreviated terms that have come into established use and its aim is both to prevent the occurrence of more than one abbreviated term for a given plastic and to prevent a given abbreviated term being interpreted in more than one way. *(This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 1043-1:2001, Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms — Part 1: Basic polymers and their special characteristics, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2955. US ISO 1043-2:2011, Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms — Part 2: Fillers and reinforcing materials (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides uniform symbols for terms referring to fillers and reinforcing materials. It includes only those symbols that have come into established use and its main aim is both to prevent the occurrence of more than one symbol for given filler or reinforcing material and to prevent a given symbol being interpreted in more than one way**.** *(This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 1043-2:2000, Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms —Part 2: Fillers and reinforcing materials which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2956. US ISO 1043-3:2016, Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms — Part 3: Plasticizers (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides uniform symbols for components of terms relating to plasticizers to form abbreviated terms. It includes, in general, only those abbreviated terms that have come into established use. The purpose of this part of US ISO 1043 is to prevent the occurrence of more than one abbreviated term for a given plasticizer. The Symbols are primarily intended to be convenient shorthand for forming abbreviated terms for chemical names in publications and other written matter. *(This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 1043-3:1996, Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms — Part 3: Plasticizers, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2957. US ISO 1043-4:1998, Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms — Part 4: Flame retardants

This part of US ISO 1043 provides uniform symbols for flame retardants added to plastics materials. The symbols are written with the abbreviated term "FR" and one or more succeeding code numbers as given in clause 5. They are used in addition to the symbols for the plastics materials, for plastics material designation and for identification and marking of plastics products.

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15.

THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2958. US EAS 1047:2022, Air quality — Vehicular exhaust emission limits

This Uganda Standard specifies permissible limits for common pollutants found in exhaust emissions of motor vehicles, namely carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM), oxides of nitrogen (NOX) and hydrocarbons. This standard covers emissions for new, imported used and in-use vehicles of all types of motor vehicles with internal combustion engines namely, passenger cars, light commercial vehicles, heavy-duty vehicles, motorcycles and motor tricycles as given in Annex A.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2959. US EAS 1048:2022, Medical tissue paper towel — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for medical tissue paper towels supplied in rolls used in medical establishments.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2960. 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.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2961. US EAS 1050:2022, Kitchen paper towel — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for kitchen paper towels supplied in rolls and sheets used for hygiene and cleaning purposes in the kitchen.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2962. US EAS 1051:2022, Two-pack epoxy primer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for a two-pack epoxy solvent based primer used for protection of iron, steel and galvanized iron and steel substrate against atmospheric corrosion in an industrial or marine environment.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2963. US EAS 1052:2022, Two-pack epoxy zinc phosphate weldable primer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for two-pack epoxy zinc phosphate weldable primer. This material is used as a base coat for the painting of steel structures/equipment where corrosion protection and chemical resistance in an industrial or marine environment is required.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2964. US EAS 1053:2022, Etch primers (single pack and two-pack) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods, for single-pack and two-pack etch primers intended for pre-treating metal surfaces to improve the adhesion of paint system applied to them.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2965. US EAS 1054:2022, Black bituminous paint for cold application — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for black bituminous paint, without pigments or fillers, for cold application, used for protection of substrates.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2966. US EAS 1055:2022, Water based undercoat — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for water based undercoat used on concrete and wooden substrates.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2967. US EAS 1056: 2022, Diaries — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for diaries.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2968. US EAS 1057: 2022, Newsprint — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for newsprint.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2969. US EAS 1058: 2022, Thermal-sensitive paper roll for printers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for thermal-sensitive paper, used in places where information has to be printed out, quickly and economically.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2970. US ISO 1067:1974, Analysis of soaps — Determination of unsaponifiable, unsaponified and unsaponified saponifiable matter

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the contents of unsaponifiable, unsaponified and unsaponified saponifiable matter in commercial soaps, excluding compound products. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 74:1999/ISO 1067, Analysis of soaps — Determination of unsaponifiable, unsaponified and unsaponified saponifiable matter which is being re-issued).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2971. US EAS 1069: 2022, Cotton ear bud — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for cotton ear buds.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2972. US EAS 1070: 2022, Medical cotton swab — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for medical cotton swabs. This standard does not apply to flocked swabs for clinical use. (This standard cancels and replaces, US 2276: 2020, Medical cotton swabs- Specification).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2973. US EAS 1071: 2022, Duvets — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for duvets.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2974. US EAS 1072: 2022, Tarpaulins for agricultural use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for tarpaulins used for agricultural purposes.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2975. US EAS 1073:2022, Tarpaulins for general use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for tarpaulins used for general purposes. This standard does not apply to tarpaulins used for handling food products. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 8095: 1990, PVC-coated fabrics for tarpaulins — Specification).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2976. US EAS 1075:2022, Disposable wet wipes — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for non-woven disposable wet wipes applicable for general personal hygiene and sanitizing purposes.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2977. US EAS 1080:2023, Plastic bucket — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for plastic buckets for general purpose use. This standard does not apply to plastic buckets intended for food handling. *(This standard will cancel and replace US 2297: 2021, Plastic bucket — Specification, which has been withdrawn, Upon Publication of a Legal Notice).*

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2978. US EAS 1081:2023, Plastic basin — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for plastic basins. This standard does not apply to plastic basins intended for food handling. (*This standard will cancel and replace US 766: 2020, Plastic basins —Specification, which has been withdrawn, Upon publication of a Legal Notice*).

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2979. US EAS 1082:2023, Toilet brush — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for a brush used for scrubbing and cleaning toilet bowls and urinal trenches. (This standard will cancel and replace US 2227: 2021, Toilet brush — Specification, which has been withdrawn, Upon publication of a Legal Notice).

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2980. US EAS 1083:2023, Sweeping broom (push brush) — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for sweeping brooms (push brush). *(This standard cancels and replaces US 2226: 2021, Sweeping brooms (push brush) — Specification, which has been withdrawn).*

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2981. US EAS 1084:2023, Cobweb duster — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cobweb duster used for removing cobwebs on ceilings and part of the walls that are not easily reached by human hands. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 2228: 2021, Cob web duster — Specification, which has been withdrawn).*

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2982. US EAS 1085:2023, Squeegee (rubber squeezer) — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for hand operated rubber squeezers for floors and windows. *(This standard will cancel and replace US 2236: 2022, Rubber squeezer (squeegee) — Specification, which has been withdrawn, Upon Publication of a Legal Notice).*

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2983. US EAS 1086:2023, Plastics — Codes for resin identification on plastic products (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies codes for identifying the resin content of plastic products used by the public and for facilitating sorting as prerequisites for successful plastic recovery and recycling. The codes are not intended to be a guarantee to consumers that a given item bearing the code will be readily accepted for recycling. Users of the codes are encouraged to adhere to the guidelines of this standard. (This standard will cancel and replace US 786: 2020, Plastics — Codes for resin identification on plastic containers, which has been withdrawn, Upon publication of a Legal Notice).

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2984. US EAS 1102: 2023, Engine coolant — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for engine coolant. This standard applies to glycol-type compounds which, when added at adequate concentrations to water in

engine cooling systems, provide protection against overheating, rust and corrosion. *(This standard will cancel and replace US 2378: 2022, Standard Specification for Engine Coolant Grade Glycol; US 2379: 2022, Standard Specification for Glycol Base Engine Coolant for Automobile and Light-Duty Service; and US 2396: 2022, Standard Specification for Fully-Formulated Glycol Base Engine Coolant for Heavy-Duty Engines, which have been withdrawn, Upon Publication of a Legal Notice).*

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2985. US EAS 1103: 2023, Base oils — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for base oils composed of hydrocarbons and intended for use in formulating products including automotive and industrial lubricants. This standard does not apply to base oils containing detectable levels of esters, animal fats, vegetable oils, or other materials used as, or blended into, lubricants.

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2986. US EAS 1104: 2023, Heavy fuel oils — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for heavy fuel oils intended for oil-fired furnaces and boilers for industrial use. *(This standard will cancel and replace US 2282: 2021, Fuel oils — Specification, which has been withdrawn, Upon publication of a Legal Notice).*

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2987. US ISO 1130:1975, Textile fibres — Some methods of sampling for testing (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies several methods for preparing laboratory samples of fibres, and presents a limited treatment of the problem of drawing specimens for testing.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2988. US ISO 1190-1:1982, Copper and copper alloys — Code of designation — Part 1: Designation of materials

This Uganda Standard relates to the designation of coppers and copper alloys in terms of their material composition.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2989. US ISO 1209-1:2007, Rigid cellular plastics — Determination of flexural properties — Part 1: Basic bending test

This Uganda Standard specifies a simple method for assessing the behaviour of a bar of rigid cellular plastic under the action of three-point bending. It may be used to determine either the load for a specified deformation or the load at break.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.
THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2990. US ISO 1209-2:2007, Rigid cellular plastics — Determination of flexural properties — Part 2: Determination of flexural strength and apparent flexural modulus of elasticity

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the flexural strength and the apparent flexural modulus of elasticity of rigid cellular plastics.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2991. US ISO 1242:1999, Essential oils — Determination of acid value

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the acid value of essential oils. This method is not applicable to essential oils containing appreciable quantities of lactones.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2992. US ISO 1271:1983, Essential oils — Determination of carbonyl value — Free hydroxylamine method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the carbonyl value of essential oils. It is applicable to essential oils which contain carbonyl compounds (especially ketones, excluding methylketones) which are difficult to convert to oximes by the method specified in ISO 1279. The method is not applicable to essential oils which contain substantial amounts of esters or other alkali-sensitive constituents.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2993. US ISO 1272:2000, Essential oils — Determination of content of phenols

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the percentage, by volume, of phenols in essential oils.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2994. US ISO 1342:2012, Essential oil of rosemary (Rosmarinus *officinalis* L.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the essential oil of rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis* L.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2995. US 1511:2014, Oxygen for medical use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test requirements for oxygen for medical use only.

This standard was published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2996. US 1512:2014, Adhesives — Ethyl & methyl cyanocrylate types 1,2 and 3 — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of test for two grades of one component Grade M - methyl 2-cyanoacrylate and Grade E - ethyl-2-cyanoacrylate (commonly sold under trade name such as "Super Glue").

This standard was published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2997. US ISO 1513:2010, Paints and varnishes — Examination and preparation of test samples

This Uganda Standard specifies both the procedure for preliminary examination of a single sample, as received for testing, and the procedure for preparing a test sample by blending and reduction of a series of samples representative of a consignment or bulk of paint, varnish or related product. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 84:1999/ ISO 1513 Paints and Varnishes –Examination and preparation of samples for testing, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2998. US ISO 1514:2016, Paints and varnishes — Standard panels for testing (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies several types of standard panels and describes procedures for their preparation prior to painting. These standard panels are for use in general methods of test for paints, varnishes and related products. (*This Uganda standard cancels and replaces US ISO 1514:2004, Paints and varnishes — Standard panels for testing, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2999. US ISO 1519:2011, Paints and varnishes — Bend test (cylindrical mandrel) (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard is one of six which specify empirical test procedures for assessing the resistance of coatings of paints, varnishes and related products to cracking and/or detachment from the substrate under different conditions of deformation. (*This Uganda standard cancels and replaces US ISO 1519:2002, Paints and varnishes — Bend test (cylindrical mandrel), which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3000. US ISO 1524:2013, Paints and varnishes — Determination of fineness of grind

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the fineness of grind of paints, inks and related products by use of a suitable gauge, graduated in micrometres. It is applicable to all types of liquid paints and related products, except products containing pigments in flake form (e.g. glass flakes, micaceous iron oxides, zinc flakes). *(This standard cancels and replaces US 82:1999/ISO 1524, Paints and varnishes — Determination of fineness of grind which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3001. US 1564:2021, Textiles — Woven handkerchief — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for woven handkerchiefs. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1564:2014,*

Standard performance specification for men's, women's, and children's woven handkerchief fabrics, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3002. US 1565:2014, Standard specification for water emulsion floor polish

This Uganda Standard covers floor polish intended for use on all non-wood floors and on sealed-wood floors.

This standard was published on 2014-07-31
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3003. US 1570:2014, Standard consumer safety specification for soft infant and toddler carriers

This Uganda Standard establishes performance requirements, test methods and marking requirements to promote safe use of soft infant and toddler carriers.

This standard was published on 2014-07-31
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3004. US 1571:2014, Standard test method of field testing topical applications of compounds as repellents for medically important and pest arthropods (including insects, ticks, and mites): I Mosquitoes

This Uganda Standard is used to evaluate the repellency of promising compounds that have undergone primary laboratory studies and have been approved for skin application for secondary testing. This test method is designed for the study of mosquito repellents, but with some modifications this test method can be used to determine the repellency of candidate compounds for other flying insects that attack humans.

This standard was published on 2014-07-31
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3005. US 1572:2014, Standard specification for epoxy (flexible) adhesive for bonding metallic and non- metallic materials

This Uganda Standard covers a two-part modified epoxy paste adhesive for bonding metallic and nonmetallic materials. The adhesive should be suitable for forming bonds that can withstand environmental exposure to temperatures from –184 to 82 °C (–300 to 180 °F) when exposed to an expected combination of stress, temperature, and relative humidity to be encountered in service.

This standard was published on 2014-07-31
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3006. US 1574:2014, Standard performance specification for towel products for institutional and household use

This Uganda Standard covers the evaluation of specific performance characteristics of importance in woven and knitted kitchen towel, dishcloth, crash towel, huck towel, washcloth, hand towel, bath towel, and bath sheet products for use in institutional and household environments.

This standard was published on 2014-07-31
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3007. US 1575:2014, Spring mattresses — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for spring mattresses intended for institutional and domestic use.

This standard was published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

3008. US 1578-1:2017, Pillows for domestic use — Specification — Part 1: Synthetic-fibre filled

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for synthetic-fibre filled pillows for domestic use.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3009. US 1578-2:2017, Pillows for domestic use — Specification — Part 2: Plumage filled

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods of plumage filled pillows for domestic use.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3010. US 1608:2021, Men's, women's and children's leather belts — Specification (2nd Edition).

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for lined, unlined and reversible waist leather belts for men, women and children. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 1608:2015, Men's, women's and children`s leather belts — Specification, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3011. US 1625:2015, Acid based instant hand sanitizers— Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for acid based instant sanitizers.

This standard was published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

3012. US 1650:2016, Standard Test Methods for Determination of Organic Chloride Content in Crude Oil

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of organic chloride (above 1 µg/g organically-bound chlorine) in crude oils, using either distillation and sodium biphenyl reduction or distillation and microcoulometry.

This standard was published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3013. US 1662:2017, Waste management — Requirements

This Uganda standard specifies requirements for the management of hazardous waste and non- hazardous waste. This standard covers amongst other things, collection, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of waste. It also includes provisions for monitoring and regulation of waste. The standard applies to a range of industry sectors whose activities generate, store, or handle any quantity of waste.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3014. US 1674:2017, Surface polish — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for wax-based polishes in the form of paste and liquid intended for use on surfaces like plastics, leather, rubber, finished furniture and car interiors.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3015. US 1685:2017, Standard Specification for Denatured Ethanol for use as Cooking and Appliance Fuel

This Uganda Standard covers denatured ethanol intended to be used as a cooking or appliance fuel, or both.

This Uganda Standard, US 1685: 2017, is based on ASTM E3050 - 16, Standard Specification for Denatured Ethanol for Use as Cooking and Appliance Fuel

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

3016. US 1686:2017, Standard Test Method for API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products (Hydrometer Method)

This Uganda Standard covers the determination by means of a glass hydrometer in conjunction with a series of calculations of the API gravity of crude petroleum and petroleum products normally handled as liquids and having a Reid vapor pressure (Test Method D323) of 101.325 kPa (14.696 psi) or less.

This Uganda Standard, US 1686: 2017, is based on ASTM D287 – 12b, Standard Test Method for API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products (Hydrometer Method)

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3017. US 1687-1:2019, School clothing — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the general requirements for the materials, workmanship, packing, sampling, care-labelling, marking and inspection of school clothing.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3018. US 1687-2:2019, School clothing — Part 2: Blazers

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the materials, the sizes and make of school blazers for boys and girls.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3019. US 1687-3:2019, School clothing — Part 3: Trousers and shorts

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the materials, cut, make and trim of trousers and shorts.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3020. US 1687-4:2019, School clothing — Part 4: Shirts

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the materials, cut, make and trim of shirts for boys and girls.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3021. US 1687-5:2019, School clothing — Part 5: Dresses, tunics and gyms

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the materials, cut, make and trim of girls' dresses, tunics and gyms.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3022. US 1687-6:2019, School clothing — Part 6: Girls' slacks and skirts

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the materials, cut, make and trim of girls' slacks and skirts.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3023. US 1687-7:2019, School clothing — Part 7: Knee high stockings and ankle socks

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for two types of knee-high stockings and two types of ankle socks for school wear.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3024. US 1687-8:2019, School clothing — Part 8: Jerseys and cardigans

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the materials, size, and make of school jerseys and cardigans.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3025. US 1687-9:2019, School clothing — Part 9: Briefs

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the materials and the sizes and make of school briefs for girls.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3026. US 1687-10:2019, School clothing — Part 10: Tracksuits

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the materials, size and make of tracksuits.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3027. US 1687-11:2019, School clothing — Part 11: Athletic wear

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the materials, size and make of athletic wear made from woven or knitted fabrics (or both).

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3028. US 1688:2017, Footwear — Sports shoes — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance, requirements, sampling and test methods of sports footwear.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 55,000

3029. US 1689:2017, Standard Test Method for the Distillation of Volatile Organic Liquids

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the distillation range of liquids boiling between 30 and 350°C that are chemically stable during the distillation process by manual or automatic distillation procedures.

This Uganda Standard, US 1689: 2017, is based on ASTM D1078 - 11, Standard Test Method for Distillation Range of Volatile Organic Liquids

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3030. US 1690:2017, Standard Test Method for Determination of the Ash Content of adhesives

This Uganda Standard covers procedures used in determining the ash content of adhesives. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 574-2:2006, Wax polishes – Determination of ash content of the non-volatile matter which has been technically revised).*

This Uganda Standard, US 1690: 2017, is based on ASTM D5040 – 90 (Reapproved 2016), Standard Test Methods for Ash Content of Adhesives

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3031. US 1692:2017, Determination of bactericidal efficacy of disinfectants/sanitizers

This Uganda Standard prescribes a method to determine the bactericidal efficacy of disinfectants/sanitizers using the Kelsey Sykes test (modified). This method is also applicable to detergent-disinfectants.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3032. US 1693:2017, Disinfectants/sanitizers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for disinfectants/sanitizers intended for general use on inanimate surfaces including food contact and non-food contact surfaces. This standard is applicable to disinfectants/sanitizers represented for use on non-critical medical devices, environmental surfaces and other inanimate objects. This standard does not apply to disinfectants/sanitizers containing iodophor(s) and aldehydes as active ingredients.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3033. US 1696:2017, Standard Test Method for Pour Point of Crude Oils

This Uganda Standard covers two procedures for the determination of the pour point temperatures of crude oils down to -36°C.

This Uganda Standard, US 1696: 2017, is based on ASTM D5853 - 17, Standard Test Method for Pour Point of Crude Oils

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3034. US 1697:2017, Standard Test Method for Distillation of Crude Petroleum (15-Theoretical Plate Column)

This Uganda Standard covers the procedure for the distillation of stabilized crude petroleum to a final cut temperature of 400 °C Atmospheric Equivalent Temperature (AET).

This Uganda Standard, US 1697: 2017, is based on ASTM D2892 - 17, Standard Test Method for Distillation of Crude Petroleum (15-Theoretical Plate Column),

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3035. US 1700-1:2019, School wear fabrics — Part 1: Basic requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the basic requirements for packing, labelling, marking, sampling, inspection and testing of fabrics that are suitable for use in the manufacture of school clothing.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 10,000

3036. US 1700-2:2019, School wear fabrics — Part 2: Blazer fabrics

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for six types of plain dyed fabric and one type of striped fabric suitable for use in the manufacture of school wear blazers.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3037. US 1700-3:2019, School wear fabrics — Part 3: Polyester and wool fabrics

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for polyester-and-wool fabrics suitable for use in the manufacture of school clothing.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3038. US 1700-4:2019, School wear fabrics — Part 4: Polyester and viscose fabrics

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for polyester-and-viscose fabrics, of three weave structures, suitable for use in the manufacture of school clothing.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3039. US 1700-5:2019, School wear fabrics — Part 5: Polyester and cotton fabrics

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for polyester-and-cotton fabrics, of two weave structures, suitable for use in the manufacture of school clothing.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3040. US 1700-6:2019, School wear fabrics — Part 6: Shirting and blouse fabrics

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for fabrics suitable for use in the manufacture of school wear shirts and blouses.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3041. US 1700-7:2019, School wear fabrics — Part 7: Fabrics containing textured yarns

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for fabrics, of two weave structures, containing textured yarns and suitable for use in the manufacture of school clothing.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3042. US 1700-8:2019, School wear fabrics —

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for one type of warp-knitted fabric suitable for use in the manufacture of school clothing.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3043. US 1709:2017, Disinfectants/sanitizers based on iodophors — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for disinfectants/sanitizers that contain iodophor(s) as active ingredient(s) and intended for use on inanimate surfaces.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3044. US 1710:2017, Disinfectants/sanitizers based on glutaraldehyde for general use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for two types of disinfectants/sanitizers based on glutaraldehyde and intended for general use on inanimate surfaces.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3045. US 1711:2017, Standard Test Method for Determination of Vapor Pressure of Crude Oil: VPCRx (Expansion Method)

This Uganda Standard covers the use of automated vapor pressure instruments to determine the vapor pressure exerted in vacuum of crude oils.

This Uganda Standard, US 1711: 2017, is based on ASTM D6377 - 16, Standard Test Method for Determination of Vapor Pressure of Crude Oil: VPCRx (Expansion Method)

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3046. US 1713:2017, Standard Test Method for Flexibility and Adhesion of finish on Leather

This Uganda Standard is intended for use on finished leather to evaluate resistance to cracking, delamination, and discoloration of the finish when subjected to repeated flexing. This test method does not apply to wet blue. The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

This Uganda Standard, US 1713: 2017, is based on ASTM D6182 – 00 (Reapproved 2015), Standard Test Method for Flexibility and Adhesion of Finish on Leather

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3047. US 1714:2017, Standard Test Method for Calculation of (Non mineral) Combined Tanning Agents and Degree of tannage

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the combined tannin and non-extractable organic resins and the degree of tannage of all types of vegetable-tanned leather and leather with organic retannages. This practice does not apply to wet blue.

This Uganda Standard, US 1714: 2017, is based on ASTM D6020 – 00 (Reapproved 2016), Standard Practice for Calculation of (Non-Mineral) Combined Tanning Agents and Degree of Tannage

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3048. US 1715:2017, Standard Test Method for Determination of Asphaltenes (Heptane Insolubles) in Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products

This Uganda Standard covers a procedure for the determination of the heptane insoluble asphaltene content of gas oil, diesel fuel, residual fuel oils, lubricating oil, bitumen, and crude petroleum that has been topped to an oil temperature of 260 °C.

This Uganda Standard, US 1715: 2017, is based on ASTM D6560– 12, Standard Test Method for Determination of Asphaltenes (Heptane Insolubles) in Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3049. US 1716:2017, Standard Test Method for Determination of Light Hydrocarbons in Stabilized Crude Oils by Gas Chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a method to determine the boiling range distribution of hydrocarbons in stabilized crude oil up to and including n-nonane.

This Uganda Standard, US 1716: 2017, is based on ASTM D7900 – 13, Standard Test Method for Determination of Light Hydrocarbons in Stabilized Crude Oils by Gas Chromatography

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3050. US 1724:2017, Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for the determination of vapor pressure of gasoline, volatile crude oil, and other volatile petroleum products.

This Uganda Standard, US 1724: 2017, is based on ASTM D323 – 15a, Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3051. US 1725:2017, Standard Guide for Use of the Petroleum Measurement Tables

This Uganda Standard provides the algorithm and implementation procedure for the correction of temperature and pressure effects on density and volume of liquid hydrocarbons. Natural gas liquids (NGLs) and liquefied petroleum gases (LPGs) are excluded from consideration.

This Uganda Standard, US 1725: 2017, is based on ASTM D1250 – 08(Reapproved 2013), Standard Guide for Use of the Petroleum Measurement Tables

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3052. US 1726:2017, Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density, or API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Liquid Petroleum Products by Hydrometer Method

This Uganda Standard covers the laboratory determination using a glass hydrometer in conjunction with a series of calculations, of the density, relative density, or API gravity of crude petroleum, petroleum products, or mixtures of

petroleum and nonpetroleum products normally handled as liquids, and having a Reid vapor pressure of 101.325 kPa (14.696 psi) or less.

This Uganda Standard, US 1726: 2017, is based on ASTM D1298 – 12b, Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density, or API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Liquid Petroleum Products by Hydrometer Method

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3053. US 1727:2017, Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density, and API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Liquid Petroleum Products by Thermohydrometer Method

This Uganda Standard covers the determination, using a glass thermohydrometer in conjunction with a series of calculations, of the density, relative density, or API gravity of crude petroleum, petroleum products, or mixtures of petroleum and nonpetroleum products normally handled as liquids and having a Reid vapor pressures of 101.325 kPa (14.696 psi) or less.

This Uganda Standard, US 1727: 2017, is based on ASTM D6822 – 12b, Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density, and API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Liquid Petroleum Products by Thermohydrometer Method,

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3054. US 1728:2017, Standard Specification for Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers

This Uganda Standard covers liquid-in-glass thermometers graduated in degrees Celsius or degrees Fahrenheit that are frequently identified and used in methods under the jurisdiction of the various technical committees within ASTM.

This Uganda Standard, US 1728: 2017, is based on ASTM E1 – 14, Standard Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers,

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3055. US 1729:2017, Standard Specification for Hydrometers

This Uganda Standard covers glass hydrometers of various scale graduation systems, as required by the ASTM Test Methods in which they are used.

This Uganda Standard, US 1729: 2017, is based on ASTM E100 – 15a, Standard Specification for ASTM Hydrometers

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3056. US 1730:2017, Standard Test Method for Pour Point of Petroleum Products

This test method covers and is intended for use on any petroleum product.

This Uganda Standard, US 1730: 2017, is based on ASTM D97 – 17a, Standard Test Method for Pour Point of Petroleum Products

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3057. US 1731:2017, Standard Test Method for Corrosiveness to Copper from Petroleum Products by Copper Strip Test

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the corrosiveness to copper of aviation gasoline, aviation turbine fuel, automotive gasoline, cleaners (Stoddard) solvent, kerosine, diesel fuel, distillate fuel oil, lubricating oil, and natural gasoline or other hydrocarbons having a vapor pressure no greater than 124 kPa (18 psi) at 37.8 °C.

This Uganda Standard, US 1731: 2017, is based on ASTM D130 – 12, Standard Test Method for Corrosiveness to Copper from Petroleum Products by Copper Strip Test

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3058. US 1732:2017, Standard Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

This Uganda Standard covers procedures and equipment for manually obtaining samples of liquid petroleum and petroleum products, crude oils, and intermediate products from the sample point into the primary container are described.

This Uganda Standard, US 1732: 2017, is based on ASTM D4057 – 12, Standard Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3059. US 1733:2017, Standard Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

This Uganda Standard describes general procedures and equipment for automatically obtaining samples of liquid petroleum and petroleum products, crude oils, and intermediate products from the sample point into the primary container.

This Uganda Standard, US 1733: 2017, is based on ASTM D4177 – 16, Standard Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3060. US 1734:2017, Standard Test Method for Inspection and Verification of Thermometers

This Uganda Standard covers visual and dimensional inspection and test for scale accuracy to be used in the verification of liquid-in-glass thermometers as specified in Specifications E1 and E2251.

This Uganda Standard, US 1734: 2017, is based on ASTM E77 – 14, Standard Test Method for Inspection and Verification of Thermometer

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3061. US 1736:2017, Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density (Specific Gravity) of Liquids by Bingham Pycnometer

This Uganda Standard covers the measurement of the density of pure hydrocarbons or petroleum distillates boiling between 90 °C and 110 °C that can be handled in a normal fashion as a liquid at the specified test temperatures of 20 °C and 25 °C.

This Uganda Standard, US 1736: 2017, is based on ASTM D1217 – 15, Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density (Specific Gravity) of Liquids by Bingham Pycnometer

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3062. US 1737:2017, Standard Test Method for Boiling Range

Distribution of Petroleum Fractions by Gas Chromatography

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the boiling range distribution of petroleum products.

This Uganda Standard, US 1737: 2017, is based on ASTM D2887 – 16a, Standard Test Method for Boiling Range Distribution of Petroleum Fractions by Gas Chromatography

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3063. US 1739:2017, Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density, and API Gravity of Liquids by Digital Density Meter

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the density, relative density, and API Gravity of petroleum distillates and viscous oils that can be handled in a normal fashion as liquids at the temperature of test, utilizing either manual or automated sample injection equipment.

This Uganda Standard, US 1739: 2017, is based on ASTM D4052 – 16, Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density, and API Gravity of Liquids by Digital Density Meter.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3064. US 1740:2017, Standard Test Method for Detailed Analysis of Petroleum Naphthas through n-Nonane by Capillary Gas Chromatography

This Uganda Standard [detailed hydrocarbon analysis (DHA) test method] covers the determination of hydrocarbon components paraffins, naphthenes, and monoaromatics (PNA) of petroleum naphthas as enumerated in Table 1.

This Uganda Standard, US 1740: 2017, is based on ASTM D5134 – 13, Standard Test Method for Detailed Analysis of Petroleum Naphthas through n-Nonane by Capillary Gas Chromatography

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3065. US 1741:2017, Standard Practice for Determination of Precision and Bias Data for Use in Test Methods for Petroleum Products and Lubricants

This Uganda Standard covers the necessary preparations and planning for the conduct of interlaboratory programs for the development of estimates of precision (determinability, repeatability, and reproducibility) and of bias (absolute and relative), and further presents the standard phraseology for incorporating such information into standard test methods.

This Uganda Standard, US 1741: 2017, is based on ASTM D6300 – 16a, Standard Practice for Determination of Precision and Bias Data for Use in Test Methods for Petroleum Products and Lubricants

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3066. US 1742:2017, Standard Test Method for Determination of Individual Components in Spark Ignition Engine Fuels by 100 Metre Capillary High Resolution Gas Chromatography

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of individual hydrocarbon components of spark-ignition engine fuels and their mixtures containing oxygenate blends (MTBE, ETBE, ethanol, and so forth) with boiling ranges up to 225 °C.

This Uganda Standard, US 1742: 2017, is based on ASTM D6729 – 14, Standard Test Method for Determination of Individual Components in Spark Ignition Engine Fuels by 100 Metre Capillary High Resolution Gas Chromatography.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3067. US 1743:2017, Standard Test Method for Determination of Individual Components in Spark Ignition Engine Fuels by 100–Metre Capillary (with Precolumn) High-Resolution Gas Chromatography

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of individual hydrocarbon components of spark-ignition engine fuels and their mixtures containing oxygenate blends (MTBE, ETBE, ethanol, and so forth) with boiling ranges up to 225 °C. Other light liquid hydrocarbon mixtures typically encountered in petroleum refining operations, such as blending stocks (naphthas, reformates, alkylates, and so forth) may also be analyzed; however, statistical data was obtained only with blended spark-ignition engine fuels.

This Uganda Standard, US 1743: 2017, is based on ASTM D6730 – 01 (Reapproved 2016), Standard Test Method for Determination of Individual Components in Spark Ignition Engine Fuels by 100–Metre Capillary (with Precolumn) High-Resolution Gas Chromatography

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3068. US 1744:2017, Standard Test Method for Determination of Individual Components in Spark Ignition Engine Fuels by 50-Metre Capillary High Resolution Gas Chromatography

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of individual hydrocarbon components of spark-ignition engine fuels with boiling ranges up to 225 °C.

This Uganda Standard, US 1744: 2017, is based on ASTM D6733 – 01 (Reapproved 2016), Standard Test Method for Determination of Individual Components in Spark Ignition Engine Fuels by 50-Metre Capillary High Resolution Gas Chromatography

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3069. US 1745:2017, Standard Practice for Obtaining LPG Samples Using a Floating Piston Cylinder

This Uganda Standard covers the equipment and procedures for obtaining a representative sample of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), such as specified in ASTM Specification D1835, GPA 2140, and comparable international standards.

This Uganda Standard, US 1745: 2017, is based on ASTM D3700 – 16, Standard Practice for Obtaining LPG Samples Using a Floating Piston Cylinder

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3070. US 1746:2017, Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Mini Method)

This Uganda Standard covers the use of automated vapor pressure instruments to determine the total vapor pressure exerted in vacuum by air-containing, volatile, liquid petroleum products, including automotive spark-ignition fuels with or without oxygenates.

This Uganda Standard, US 1746: 2017, is based on ASTM D5191 – 15, Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Mini Method),

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3071. US 1747:2017, Standard Practice for Statistical Assessment and Improvement of Expected Agreement between Two Test Methods that Purport to Measure the Same Property of a Material

This Uganda Standard covers statistical methodology for assessing the expected agreement between two standard test methods that purport to measure the same property of a material, and deciding if a simple linear bias correction can further improve the expected agreement.

This Uganda Standard, US 1747: 2017, is based on ASTM D6708 – 16b, Standard Practice for Statistical Assessment and Improvement of Expected Agreement Between Two Test Methods that Purport to Measure the Same Property of a Material,

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3072. US 1748:2021, Standard Test Method for Gum Content in Fuels by Jet Evaporation (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the ethanol content of hydrocarbon blends containing greater than 20 % ethanol. This method is applicable to denatured fuel ethanol, ethanol fuel blends, and mid-level ethanol blends. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1748:2017, *Standard Test Method for Gum Content in Fuels by Jet Evaporation*, which has been technically revised).

(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D381- 19 Standard Test Method for Gum Content in Fuels by Jet Evaporation)

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3073. US 1750:2017, Standard Test Method for Determination of MTBE, ETBE, TAME, DIPE, tertiary-Amyl Alcohol and C1 to C4 Alcohols in Gasoline by Gas Chromatography

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of ethers and alcohols in gasolines by gas chromatography. Specific compounds determined are methyl tert-butylether (MTBE), ethyl tert-butylether (ETBE), tert-amylmethylether (TAME), diisopropylether (DIPE), methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, n-propanol, isobutanol, tert-butanol, sec -butanol, n-butanol, and tert-pentanol (tert-amylalcohol).

This Uganda Standard, US 1750: 2017, is based on ASTM D4815-15b(2019) Standard Test Method for Determination of MTBE, ETBE, TAME, DIPE,

tertiary-Amyl Alcohol and C1 to C4 Alcohols in Gasoline by Gas Chromatography

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3074. US 1751:2021, Standard Test Method for Determination of Ethanol and Methanol Content in Fuels Containing Greater than 20% Ethanol by Gas Chromatography (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the ethanol content of hydrocarbon blends containing greater than 20 % ethanol. This method is applicable to denatured fuel ethanol, ethanol fuel blends, and mid-level ethanol blends. . (This standard cancels and replaces US 1751:2017, *Standard Test Method for Determination of Ethanol and Methanol Content in Fuels Containing Greater than 20 % Ethanol by Gas Chromatography*, which has been technically revised). **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D5501-20 Standard Test Method for Determination of Ethanol and Methanol Content in Fuels Containing Greater than 20 % Ethanol by Gas Chromatography).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3075. US 1752:2017, Standard Practice for Mixing and Handling of Liquid Samples of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

This Uganda Standard covers the handling, mixing, and conditioning procedures that are required to ensure that a representative sample of the liquid petroleum or petroleum product is delivered from the primary sample container/receiver into the analytical test apparatus or into intermediate containers.

This Uganda Standard, US 1752: 2017, is based on ASTM D5854-19a Standard Practice for Mixing and Handling of Liquid Samples of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3076. US 1753:2017, Standard Test Method for Acidity in Ethanol and Ethanol Blends by Titration

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of acidity as acetic acid (see Specification D4806) in commonly available grades of denatured ethanol, and ethanol blends with gasoline ranging from E95 to E30. This test method is used for determining low levels of acidity, below 200 mg⁄kg (ppm mass), with the exclusion of carbon dioxide.

This Uganda Standard, US 1753: 2017, is based on ASTM D7795-15 Standard Test Method for Acidity in Ethanol and Ethanol Blends by Titration

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3077. US 1754:2017, Standard Practice for Sampling Industrial Chemicals

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for sampling several classes of industrial chemicals. It also includes recommendations for determining the number and location of such samples, to ensure their being representative of the lot in accordance with accepted probability sampling principles.

This Uganda Standard, US 1754: 2017, is based on ASTM E300 - 03(2017) Standard Practice for Sampling Industrial Chemicals

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3078. US 1755:2017, Standard Test Method for Water in Organic Liquids by Coulometric Karl Fischer Titration

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of water from 0 to 2.0 % mass in most liquid organic chemicals, with Karl Fischer reagent, using an automated coulometric titration procedure. Use of this test method is not applicable for liquefied gas products such as Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG), Butane, Propane, Liquid Natural Gas (LNG), etc.

This Uganda Standard, US 1755: 2017, is based on ASTM E1064 – 16, Standard Test Method for Water in Organic Liquids by Coulometric Karl Fischer Titration

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3079. US 1756-1:2017, Commercial blasting explosives — Specification — Part 1: Emulsion explosive

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for emulsion explosives.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

3080. US 1756-2:2017, Commercial blasting explosives — Specification — Part 2: Ammonium nitrate fuel oil explosives

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for ammonium nitrate fuel oil explosives.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3081. US 1756-3:2017, Commercial blasting explosives — Specification — Part 3: Ammonium nitrate for explosives

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for ammonium nitrate intended primarily for use in explosives.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

3082. US 1757:2017, Commercial blasting explosives — Terms and definitions

The Uganda Standard defines the key technical terms used in the field of commercial explosives.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3083. US 1758:2017, Standard Test Method for Distillation of Heavy Hydrocarbon Mixtures (Vacuum Potstill Method)

This Uganda Standard covers the procedure for distillation of heavy hydrocarbon mixtures having initial boiling points greater than 150 °C (300 °F), such as heavy crude oils, petroleum distillates, residues, and synthetic mixtures. It employs a pot still with a low pressure drop entrainment separator operated under total takeoff conditions. Distillation conditions and equipment performance criteria are specified and typical apparatus is illustrated.

This Uganda Standard, US 1758: 2017, is based on ASTM D5236 − 13, Standard Test Method for

Distillation of Heavy Hydrocarbon Mixtures (Vacuum Potstill Method)

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3084. US 1776:2017, Light metal in hazardous locations at mines — Guidelines for use

The Uganda Standard provides guidelines regarding the use of light metals in hazardous locations at mines, and gives a short description of the hazards or risks associated with such metals.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3085. US 1779:2017, Standard test method for wale and course count of weft knitted fabrics

This Uganda Standard covers the measurement of wale and course counts of weft knitted fabrics. Weft knit fabrics are made on circular or flat-bed knitting machines and include single- as well as double-knit fabric categories. Typical examples of single-knits include jersey and single-pique fabrics; typical double-knits are rib, interlock, and swiss pique fabrics.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3086. US 1780:2017, Standard Test Method for Water in Crude Oils by Potentiometric Karl Fischer Titration

This test method covers the determination of water in the range from 0.02 to 2 % in crude oils.

This Uganda Standard, US 1780: 2017, is based on ASTM D4377 – 00 (Reapproved 2011), Standard Test Method for Water in Crude Oils by Potentiometric Karl Fischer Titration,

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3087. US 1781:2017, Wall fillers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fillers in form of powder and paste used on both interior and exterior surfaces for levelling of surface imperfections, filling dents, cracks and other uneven surfaces on any wall and partitions like plaster, concrete, ceilings and building boards. The standard does not apply to sand filling and structural cracks.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3088. US 1782:2017, Reusable sanitary towels — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for reusable sanitary towels (including reusable panty liners) for external use. This standard does not apply to disposable sanitary towels.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

3089. US 1784:2017, Code of practice for garment measurement

This Uganda Standard defines the various measuring points used to determine the dimensions of various categories of garments.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE:

3090. US 1785:2017, Standard Test Method for Water in Crude Oils by Coulometric Karl Fischer Titration

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of water in the range from 0.02 to 5.00 mass or volume % in crude oils.

This Uganda Standard, US 1785: 2017, is based on ASTM D4928 – 12, Standard Test Method for Water in Crude Oils by Coulometric Karl Fischer Titration.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3091. US 1787:2017, Standard test method for tear strength of conventional vulcanized rubber and thermoplastic elastomers

This Uganda Standard describes procedures for measuring a property of conventional vulcanized rubber and thermoplastic elastomers called tear strength.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3092. US 1788:2017, Standard test method for measuring rubber deterioration — Cut growth using Ross flexing apparatus

This Uganda Standard covers a test for measuring the cut growth in rubber vulcanizates subjected to repeated bend flexing.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3093. US 1789:2017, Standard test method for Quantitative analysis of textiles

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for the determination of the fiber blend composition of mixtures of the fibres. Procedures for quantitative estimation of the amount of moisture and certain non-fibrous materials in textiles are also described, for use in the analysis of mixtures, but these are not the primary methods for the determination of moisture content for commercial weights.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

3094. US 1797:2017, Test Method for Boiling Point Distribution of Samples with Residues Such as Crude Oils and Atmospheric and Vacuum Residues by High Temperature Gas Chromatography.

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the boiling point distribution and cut point intervals of crude oils and residues by using high temperature gas chromatography.

This Uganda Standard, US 1797: 2017, is based on ASTM D7169 – 16, Standard Test Method for Boiling Point Distribution of Samples with Residues Such as Crude Oils and Atmospheric and Vacuum Residues by High Temperature Gas Chromatography

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3095. US 1798:2017,Standard Practice for Gas Chromatography Terms and Relationships

This Uganda Standard covers primarily the terms and relationships used in gas elution chromatography.

This Uganda Standard, US 1798: 2017, is based on ASTM E355 – 96 (Reapproved 2014), Standard Practice for Gas Chromatography Terms and Relationships

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3096. US ISO 1798:2008, Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Determination of tensile strength and elongation at break

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the strength and deformation properties of flexible cellular materials when a test piece is extended at a constant rate until it breaks.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

3097. US 1799:2019, Methylated spirit — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for methylated spirit as a finished product suitable for general purpose disinfection and cleaning. This standard does not apply to industrial methylated spirits.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3098. US 1805:2017, Standard Test Method for Water Using Volumetric Karl Fischer Titration

This Uganda Standard is intended as a general guide for the application of the volumetric Karl Fischer (KF) titration for determining free water and water of hydration in most solid or liquid organic and inorganic compounds.

This US, US 1805: 2017, is based on ASTM E203 – 16, Standard Test Method for Water Using Volumetric Karl Fischer Titration

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3099. US ISO 1805:2006, Fishing nets — Determination of breaking force and knot breaking force of netting yarns

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of testing the breaking force and knot breaking force of netting yarns for fishing nets.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3100. US 1807:2017, Standard Test Method for Sediment in Crude Oil by Membrane Filtration

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of sediment in crude oils and fuel oils by extraction with toluene. The precision applies to a range of sediment levels from 0.01 % to 0.40 % mass, although higher levels may be determined.

This Uganda Standard, US 1807: 2017, is based on ASTM D4807 – 05 (Reapproved 2015), Standard Test Method for Sediment in Crude Oil by Membrane Filtration

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3101. US 1808:2017, Standard Test Method for Salts in Crude Oil (Electrometric Method)

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the approximate chloride (salts) concentration in crude oil. The range of concentration covered is 0 to 500 mg/kg or 0 to 150 lb/1000 bbl as chloride concentration/volume of crude oil.

This Uganda Standard, US 1808: 2017, is based on ASTM D6470 – 99 (Reapproved 2015), Standard Test Method for Salt in Crude Oils (Potentiometric Method),

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3102. US 1809:2022, Standard Test Method for Water and Sediment in Crude Oil by the Centrifuge Method (Laboratory Procedure)

This Uganda Standard describes the laboratory determination of water and sediment in crude oils by means of the centrifuge procedure. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D4007-11 (Reapproved 2016) ε1, Standard Test Method for Water and Sediment in Crude Oil by the Centrifuge Method (Laboratory Procedure)).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3103. US ISO 1817:2015, Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of the effect of liquids

This Uganda Standard describes methods of evaluating the resistance of vulcanized and thermoplastic rubbers to the action of liquids by measurement of properties of the rubbers before and after immersion in test liquids. The liquids concerned include current service liquids, such as petroleum derivatives, organic solvents and chemical reagents, as well as reference test liquids.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3104. US ISO 1833-1: 2006,Textiles — Binary fibre mixtures — Quantitative chemical analysis

This Uganda Standard contains methods for the quantitative Chemical analysis of various binary mixtures of fibres. The methods given are applicable in general to fibres in any textile form. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 440:2002/ISO 1833 Textile — Binary fibre mixtures -Quantitative chemical analysis).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3105. US ISO 1833-4:2017, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 4: Mixtures of certain protein fibres with certain other fibres (method using hypochlorite)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method, using hypochlorite, to determine the mass percentage of protein fibre, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of certain non-protein fibres and certain protein fibres, as follows:

- wool, other animal-hair (such as cashmere, mohair), silk, protein, With
- cotton, cupro, viscose, modal, acrylic, chlorofibres, polyamide, polyester, polypropylene, glass, elastane, elastomultiester, elastolefin, melamine and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3106. US ISO 1833-5:2006, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 5: Mixtures of viscose, cupro or modal and cotton fibres (method using sodium zincate)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method, using sodium zincate, to determine the percentage of viscose, cupro or modal fibre, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of:

- viscose or most of the current cupro or modal fibres and
- raw, scoured, kiered or bleached cotton.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3107. US ISO 1833-6:2018, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 6: Mixtures of viscose, certain types of cupro, modal or lyocell with certain other fibres (method using formic acid and zinc chloride)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method, using a mixture of formic acid and zinc chloride, to determine the mass percentage of viscose, **certain** types of cupro, modal or lyocell, after removal of nonfibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of

- viscose, certain types of cupro, modal or lyocell, with
- cotton.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3108. US ISO 1833-7:2017, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 7: Mixtures of polyamide with certain other fibres (method using formic acid)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method, using formic acid, to determine the mass percentage of polyamide fibre, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of

- polyamide with
- cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, lyocell, polyester, polypropylene, chlorofibre, acrylic, glass fibre, elastomultiester, elastolefin and melamine, or
- wool (if the wool content is less than or equal to 25 %), or animal hair fibres.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3109. US ISO 1833-8:2006, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 8: Mixtures of acetate and triacetate fibres (method using acetone)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method, using acetone, to determine the percentage of acetate, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of

- acetate and
- triacetate fibres.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3110. US ISO 1833-9:2019, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 9: Mixtures of acetate with certain other fibres (method using benzyl alcohol)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method, using benzyl alcohol, to determine the mass percentage of acetate, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of

- acetate with
- triacetate, polypropylene, elastolefin, melamine, polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent and polyacrylate fibres.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3111. US ISO 1833-10:2019, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 10: Mixtures of triacetate or polylactide with certain other fibres (method using dichloromethane)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method, using dichloromethane, to determine the mass percentage of triacetate or polylactide, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of

- triacetate or polylactide with
- wool or other animal hair, silk, protein, cotton, viscose, cupro, modal,lyocell, polyamide, polyester, acrylic, elastomultiester, polypropylene, elastolefin, melamine, polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent,polyacrylate and glass fibres.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3112. US ISO 1833-11:2017, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 11: Mixtures of certain cellulose fibres with certain other fibres (method using sulfuric acid)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method, using sulfuric acid, to determine the mass percentage of cellulose fibres, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of

- natural and man-made cellulose fibres, such as cotton, flax, hemp, ramie, viscose, cupro, modal, lyocell with
- polyester, polypropylene, elastomultiester, elastolefin and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3113. US ISO 1833-13:2019, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 13: Mixtures of certain chlorofibres with certain other fibres (method using carbon disulfide/acetone)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method, using carbon disulfide/acetone, to determine the mass percentage of chlorofibre, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of

- certain chlorofibres, with
- wool, animal hair, silk, cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, lyocell, polyamide, polyester, elastomultiester, acrylic, melamine, polypropylene, polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent, polyacrylate and glass fibres.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3114. US ISO 1833-14:2019, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 14: Mixtures of acetate with certain other fibres (method using glacial acetic acid)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method, using glacial acetic acid, to determine the mass percentage

of acetate, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of

- acetate with
- certain chlorofibres or after-chlorinated chlorofibres.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3115. US ISO 1833-15:2019, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 15: Mixtures of jute with certain animal fibres (method by determining nitrogen content)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method, by determining the nitrogen content, to calculate the proportion of each component, after the removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of

- jute with
- animal fibres.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3116. US ISO 1833-16:2019, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 16: Mixtures of polypropylene fibres with certain other fibres (method using xylene)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method, using xylene, to determine the mass percentage of polypropylene, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of

- polypropylene fibres with
- wool, animal hair, silk, cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, lyocell, acetate, triacetate, polyamide, polyester, acrylic, glass fibres, elastomultiester, melamine and polyacrylate.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3117. US ISO 1833-17:2019, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 17: Mixtures of cellulose fibres and certain fibres with chlorofibres and certain other fibres (method using concentrated sulfuric acid)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method, using concentrated sulfuric acid, to determine the mass percentage of chlorofibres and certain other fibres, after removal of non-fibrous material, in textiles made of mixtures of

- cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, lyocell, acetate, triacetate, polyamide, polyester, elastomultiester, certain acrylic and certain modacrylic fibres with
- chlorofibres (based on homopolymers of vinyl chloride), polypropylene, elastolefin, melamine and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3118. US ISO 1833-19:2006, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 19: Mixtures of cellulose fibres and asbestos (method by heating)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method, by heating, to determine the percentage of cellulosic fibre in textiles made of binary mixtures of

- cotton or regenerated cellulose and
- chrysotile and crocidolite asbestos.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3119. US ISO 1833-20:2018, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 20: Mixtures of elastane with certain other fibres (method using dimethylacetamide)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method using dimethylacetamide to determine the mass percentage of elastane, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of:

- certain elastane fibres with
- cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, lyocell, polyamide, polyester or wool fibres.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3120. US ISO 1833-21:2019, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 21: Mixtures of chlorofibres, certain modacrylics, certain elastanes, acetates, triacetates with certain other fibres (method using cyclohexanone)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method, using cyclohexanone, to determine the mass percentage of chlorofibre, modacrylic, elastane, acetate and triacetate, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of

- acetate, triacetate, chlorofibre, certain modacrylics, certain elastanes with
- wool, animal hair, silk, cotton, cupro, modal, viscose, lyocell, polyamide, acrylic, melamine, polyacrylate and glass fibres.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3121. US ISO 1833-24:2010, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 24: Mixtures of polyester and certain other fibres (method using phenol and tetrachloroethane)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method using phenol and tetrachloroethane to determine the percentage of polyester after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of certain polyester fibres with acrylic, polypropylene or aramid fibres.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3122. US ISO 1833-27:2018, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 27: Mixtures of cellulose fibres with certain other fibres (method using aluminium sulfate)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method, using aluminium sulfate, to determine the mass percentage of cellulose fibres, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of

- cellulose fibres (natural or regenerated) with
- polyester, polyamide, acrylic, wool and elastane fibres.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3123. US ISO 1833-28:2019, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 28: Mixtures of chitosan with certain other fibres (method using diluted acetic acid)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method, using diluted acetic acid, to determine the mass percentage of chitosan fibres, after elimination of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of:

— chitosan fibre with
— certain other fibres.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3124. US ISO 1856:2000, Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Determination of compression set

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for determining the compression set of flexible cellular materials.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3125. US 1863:2017, Guide for Generation and Dissipation of Static Electricity in Petroleum Fuel Systems

This Uganda Standard describes how static electricity may be generated in petroleum fuel systems, the types of equipment conducive to charge generation, and methods for the safe dissipation of such charges.

This Uganda Standard, US 1863: 2017, is based on ASTM D4865 – 09 (Reapproved 2014), Standard Guide for Generation and Dissipation of Static Electricity in Petroleum Fuel Systems

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3126. US 1864:2017, Test Method for Sediment in Crude Oils and Fuel Oils by the Extraction Method

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of sediment in crude oils and fuel oils by extraction with toluene.

This Uganda Standard, US 1864: 2017, is based on ASTM D473 – 07 (Reapproved 2017), Standard Test Method for Sediment in Crude Oils and Fuel Oils by the Extraction Method

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

***STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE:* 20,000**

3127. US 1871:2017, Standard Test Methods for Determination of Nickel, Vanadium, Iron, and Sodium in Crude Oils and Residual Fuels by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry.

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of nickel, vanadium, iron, and sodium in crude oils and residual fuels by flame atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS).

This Uganda Standard, US 1871:2017, is based on ASTM D5863 – 00a (Reapproved 2016), Standard Test Method for Determination of Nickel, Vanadium, Iron, and Sodium in Crude Oils and Residual Fuels by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3128. US 1872:2017, Standard Test Methods for Determination of Nickel, Vanadium, and Iron in Crude Oils and Residual Fuels by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Atomic Emission

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of nickel, vanadium, and iron in crude oils and residual fuels by inductively coupled plasma (ICP) atomic emission spectrometry.

This Uganda Standard, US 1872: 2017, is based on ASTM D5708– 15, Standard Test Methods for Determination of Nickel, Vanadium, and Iron in Crude Oils and Residual Fuels by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Atomic Emission Spectrometry

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3129. US 1873:2017, Gas cylinders — Seamless, welded and composite cylinders for compressed and liquefied gases (excluding acetylene) — Inspection at time of filling

This Uganda Standard specifies the inspection requirements at the time of filling, and applies to seamless or welded transportable gas cylinders made of steel or aluminium-alloy (Type 1), and for composite transportable gas cylinders (Types 2 to 5 inclusive) for liquefied or compressed gases of a water capacity up to 150 l. It may be applicable to cylinders and tubes with a water capacity between 150 l and 450 l, provided they are inspected and filled as individual cylinders and tubes.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3130. US 1898:2019, Industrial methylated spirit — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for industrial methylated spirit.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3131. US ISO 1923:1981, Cellular plastics and rubbers — Determination of linear dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics and the choice of the measuring equipment and procedure for determination of the linear dimensions of sheets, blocks or test specimens of cellular material (flexible and rigid).

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3132. US 1960:2019, Standard Specification for Wrought Stainless Steels for Surgical Instruments

This Uganda Standard covers the chemistry requirements for wrought stainless steels used for the manufacture of surgical instruments.

This Uganda Standard, US 1960:2019, is based on ASTM F899 - 20 , Standard Specification for Wrought Stainless Steels for Surgical Instruments

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3133. US 1961:2019, Standard Test Method for Bend Testing of Needles Used in Surgical Sutures

This Uganda Standard describes the procedure for bend testing needles used for the placement of surgical sutures.

This Uganda Standard, US 1961:2019, is based on ASTM F1874-98(2011, Standard Test Method for Bend Testing of Needles Used in Surgical Sutures

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3134. US 1962:2019, Standard Test Method for Penetration Testing of Needles Used in Surgical Sutures

This Uganda Standard describes the procedure for penetration testing sharp and blunt needles used for the placement of surgical sutures.

This Uganda Standard, US 1962:2019, is based on ASTM F3014 – 14, Standard Test Method for Penetration Testing of Needles Used in Surgical Sutures

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3135. US 1963:2019, Caustic soda — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for caustic soda, pure and technical grade. It covers the material in the solid and lye form. This standard does not apply to sodium hydroxide for medical or pharmaceutical use, or sodium hydroxide for photographic use.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3136. US 1964:2019, Standard Test Method for Chemical Analysis of Caustic Soda and Caustic Potash (Sodium Hydroxide and Potassium Hydroxide)

This Uganda Standard covers only the analyses usually required on the following commercial products: caustic soda (sodium hydroxide), 50 and 73 % liquors; anhydrous (solid, flake, ground, or powdered), and caustic potash (potassium hydroxide), 45 % liquor; anhydrous (solid, flake, ground, or powdered).

This Uganda Standard, US 1964:2019, is based on ASTM E291 – 18, Standard Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Caustic Soda and Caustic Potash (Sodium Hydroxide and Potassium Hydroxide)

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3137. US 1965:2019, Sodium hydroxide for industrial use — Test method — Determination of copper content

This Uganda Standard prescribes a test method for the determination of the copper content of sodium hydroxide for industrial use. The method is applicable to products having copper contents, expressed as Cu, in the ranges 0.5 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg and 0.25 mg/kg to 5 mg/kg for the solid and liquid products, respectively.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3138. US 1966:2019, Sodium hydroxide for industrial use — Test method — Determination of silica content

This Uganda Standard specifies a reduced silico-molybdic complex photometric method for the determination of the silica content of sodium hydroxide for industrial use. The method is applicable to products having silica (SiO_2) contents exceeding 10 mg/kg.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3139. US 1968:2019, Textiles — Cotton T-shirts — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the constructional, dimensional details, sampling and other particulars as a guideline to manufacturers of various types of T-shirts manufactured from 100% cotton yarn.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3140. US 1969:2019, Textiles — Hospital cotton bedsheets — Specification

This Uganda Standard describes the constructional details of hospital cotton bedsheets.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3141. US 1970-1:2021, Textiles — Garments — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements, sampling and test methods for garments, whether made of textile, plastic-coated fabric, fur or any combination of these materials. This standard does not apply to personal protective wear.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3142. US 1970-2:2021, Textiles — Garments — Part 2: Shirts

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for shirts.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3143. US 1970-3:2021, Textiles — Garments — Part 3: Trousers and shorts

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for trousers and shorts.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3144. US 1970-4:2021, Textiles — Garments — Part 4: Skirts and dresses

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for skirts and dresses.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3145. US 1970-5:2021, Textiles — Garments — Part 5: Jackets

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for jackets. This standard is not applicable to protective jackets such as those used in firefighting.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3146. US 1970-6:2022, Textiles — Garments — Part 6: Cardigans

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for cardigans.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3147. US 1970-7:2022, Textiles — Garments — Part 7: Sweaters

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for sweaters, also known as pullovers and slip overs (sleeveless).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3148. US 1970-8:2022, Textiles — Garments — Part 8: Regular socks and stockings

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for regular socks and stockings. This standard is not applicable to athletic, compression, diabetic and hiking/trekking socks and stockings.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3149. US 1970-9:2022, Textiles — Garments — Part 9: Athletic socks

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for athletic socks also known as sports socks.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3150. US 1971:2019, Green surgical fabric for gowns and drapery — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the performance, of green coloured surgical gowns and drapes materials used in the operating theatre.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3151. US ISO 1973:1995, Textile fibres — Determination of linear density — Gravimetric method and vibroscope method

This Uganda Standard specifies a gravimetric method and a vibroscope method for the determination of the linear density of textile fibres applicable respectively to bundles of fibres and individual fibres.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3152. US ISO 1974:2012, Paper — Determination of tearing resistance — Elmendorf method (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the (out-ofplane) tearing resistance of paper. It can also be used for boards having a low grammage if the tearing resistance is within the range of the instrument. This International Standard does not apply to corrugated fibreboard, but it may be applied to the components of such boards. It is not suitable for determining the cross-direction tearing resistance of highly directional paper (or board). (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 1974:1990, Paper — Determination of tearing resistance (Elmendorf method), which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3153. US 1992:2021, Standard Test Method for No-Pick-Up Time of Traffic Paint

This Uganda Standard covers a laboratory procedure for determining the no-pick-up time of a traffic paint. The method uses a wheel consisting of a metal cylinder with rubber O-rings. The wheel is rolled down a ramp over a freshly applied traffic paint film repeatedly until there is no transfer of paint to the

rubber rings. The elapsed time from paint film application to point of no paint transfer is the no-pick-up time. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D711 – 10 (Reapproved 2015),** ***Standard Test Method for No-Pick-Up Time of Traffic Paint*****).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3154. US 1993:2021, Standard Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the resistance of organic coatings to abrasion produced by the Taber Abraser on coatings applied to a plane, rigid surface, such as a metal panel. . **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D4060 – 14,** ***Standard Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser)*****.**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3155. US 1994:2021, Standard Practice for Calculation of Color Tolerances and Color Differences from Instrumentally Measured Color Coordinates

This Uganda Standard covers the calculation, from instrumentally measured color coordinates based on daylight illumination, of color tolerances and small color differences between opaque specimens such as painted panels, plastic plaques, or textile swatches. Where it is suspected that the specimens may be metameric, that is, possess different spectral curves though visually alike in color, Practice D4086 should be used to verify instrumental results. . **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D2244-16,** ***Standard Practice for Calculation of Color Tolerances and Color Differences from Instrumentally Measured Color Coordinates*****).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3156. US 1995:2021, Standard Test Method for Consistency of Paints Measuring Krebs Unit (KU) Viscosity Using a Stormer-Type Viscometer

This Uganda Standard covers the measurement of Krebs Unit (KU) viscosity to evaluate the consistency of paints and related coatings using the Stormer-type viscometer. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D562-10 (Reapproved 2014),** ***Standard Test Method for Consistency of Paints Measuring Krebs Unit (KU) Viscosity Using a Stormer-Type Viscometer*****).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3157. US 1996:2021, Standard Practice for Roads and Parking Lots Pavement Condition Index Surveys

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of roads and parking lots pavement condition through visual surveys using the pavement condition Index (PCI) method of quantifying pavement condition. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D6433-18,** ***Standard Practice for Roads and Parking Lots Pavement Condition Index Surveys)*****.**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 90,000

3158. US 1997:2021, Standard Guide for Application and Evaluation of Brush and Roller Applied Paint Films

This Uganda Standard describes procedures for the application of brush or roller, or both, applied paint films to sealed wallboard for evaluating application properties. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D7073 – 05*, Standard Guide for Application and Evaluation of Brush and Roller Applied Paint Films*).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3159. US 1998:2021, Standard Test Method for Measuring the Skid Resistance of Pavements and Other Trafficked Surfaces Using a Continuous Reading, Fixed-Slip Technique

This Uganda Standard covers the measurement of the skid resistance of a pavement or other trafficked surface using the continuous reading, fixed-slip technique. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM E2340/E2340M-11, *Standard Test Method for Measuring the Skid Resistance of Pavements and Other Trafficked Surfaces Using a Continuous Reading, Fixed-Slip Technique)*.**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3160. US ISO 1998-1:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 1: Raw materials and products

This Uganda Standard consists of a list of equivalent terms, in use in the petroleum industry to indicate raw materials or petroleum products, together with the corresponding definitions.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

3161. US ISO 1998-2:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 2: Properties and tests

This Uganda Standard consists of a list of terms, in use in the petroleum industry to indicate properties of petroleum products and test methods, together with the corresponding definitions.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3162. US ISO 1998-3:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 3: Exploration and production

This Uganda Standard consists of a list of terms, in use in the petroleum industry in the area of exploration and production, together with the corresponding definitions.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3163. US ISO 1998-4:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 4: Refining

This Uganda Standard consists of a list of terms, in use in the petroleum industry in the area of refining, together with the corresponding definitions.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3164. US ISO 1998-5:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 5: Transport, storage, distribution

This Uganda Standard consists of a list of terms, in use in the petroleum industry in the area of transport, storage and distribution, together with the corresponding definitions.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3165. US ISO 1998-6:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 6: Measurement

This Uganda Standard introduces a list of terms, in use in the petroleum industry to indicate the measurement of crude oils and petroleum products, together with the corresponding definitions.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

3166. US ISO 1998-7:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 7: Miscellaneous terms

This Uganda Standard consists of a list of terms, with the corresponding definitions, in use in the petroleum industry and that are not definitely relevant to one of the six categories of other parts of this standard.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3167. US ISO 1998-99:2000, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 99: General and index

This Uganda Standard gives a list of terms in use in the petroleum industry, accompanied by the corresponding definitions. It was compiled to serve an evident need for a ready form of reference document. It therefore does not include all the possible terms, those terms of which significance is unambiguous being excluded.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3168. US 1999:2021, Standard Test Method for Measurement of Retroreflective Pavement Marking Materials with CEN-Prescribed Geometry Using a Portable Retroreflectometer

This Uganda Standard covers measurement of the retroreflective properties of horizontal pavement marking materials containing retroreflecting beads, such as traffic stripes and surface symbols, using a portable retroreflectometer that can be placed on the road delineation to measure the retroreflection at a prescribed geometry. (This standard is an adoption of E1710-18, Standard Test Method for Measurement of Retroreflective Pavement Marking Materials with CEN-Prescribed Geometry Using a Portable Retroreflectometer).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3169. US 2000:2021, Standard Test Method for Hiding Power of Paints by Reflectometry

This Uganda Standard covers the determination, without reference to a material paint standard, of the hiding power of air dry coatings with Y tristimulus values greater than 15 %. With appropriate modification, it can also be used to test baking finishes. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D2805-11 (Reapproved 2018),** ***Standard Test Method for Hiding Power of Paints by Reflectometry*****).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3170. US 2001:2021, Standard Test Method for Density of Liquid Coatings, Inks, and Related Products

This Uganda Standard covers the measurement of density of paints, inks, varnishes, lacquers, and components thereof, other than pigments, when in fluid form. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1475-13, *Standard Test Method for Density of Liquid Coatings, Inks, and Related Products*).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3171. US 2002:2021, Standard Test Method for Volatile Content of Coatings

This Uganda Standard describes a procedure for the determination of the weight percent volatile content of solvent borne and water borne coatings. Test specimens are heated at 110 ± 5°C for 60 min. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D2369-10 (Reapproved 2015), *Standard Test Method for Volatile Content of Coatings)*.**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3172. US 2003:2021, Standard Test Method for Fineness of Dispersion of Pigment-Vehicle Systems by Hegman-Type Gage

This Uganda Standard covers measurement of the degree of dispersion (commonly referred to as "fineness of grind") of the pigment in a pigment-vehicle system such as liquid coatings and their intermediates. It may also be used to assess the inclusion of particulates by a cleanliness (or texture) rating. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1210-05 (Reapproved 2014), *Standard Test Method for Fineness of Dispersion of Pigment-Vehicle Systems by Hegman-Type Gage)*.**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3173. US 2004:2021, Standard Practice for Calculating Yellowness and Whiteness Indices from Instrumentally Measured Color Coordinates

This Uganda Standard provides numbers that correlate with visual ratings of yellowness or whiteness of white and near-white or colorless object-color specimens, viewed in daylight by an observer with normal color vision. White textiles, paints, and plastics are a few of the materials that can be described by the indices of yellowness or whiteness calculated by this practice. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM E313-15, *Standard Practice for Calculating Yellowness and Whiteness Indices from Instrumentally Measured Color Coordinates*).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3174. US 2005:2021, Standard Test Method for Low Concentrations of Lead, Cadmium, and Cobalt in Paint by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of lead contents between 0.01 and 5 %, cadmium

contents between 50 and 150 ppm (mg/kg), and cobalt contents between 50 and 2000 ppm (mg/kg) present in the nonvolatile portion of liquid coatings or contained in dried films. There is no reason to believe that higher levels of all three elements could not be determined by this test method, provided that appropriate dilutions and adjustments in specimen size and reagent quantities are made. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D3335-85a, *Standard Test Method for Low Concentrations of Lead, Cadmium, and Cobalt in Paint by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy)*.**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3175. US 2006:2021, Standard Test Method for Low Concentrations of Chromium in Paint by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the content of chromium (including chromium oxide) in the range between 0.005 and 1.0 % present in the solids of liquid coatings or in dried films obtained from previously coated substrates. There is no reason to believe that higher levels could not be determined by this test method, provided that appropriate dilutions and adjustments in specimen size and reagent quantities are made. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D3718-85a, *Standard Test Method for Low Concentrations of Chromium in Paint by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy)*.**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3176. US 2007:2021, Standard Practice for Determination of Degree of Bleeding of Traffic Paint

This Uganda Standard describes test procedures for determining the degree of bleeding of traffic or pavement marking paints. A specific formulation for a solvent borne traffic paint formulation is included as a potential bleeding reference control. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D868-10, *Standard Practice for Determination of Degree of Bleeding of Traffic Paint)*.**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3177. US 2008:2021, Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Glass Spheres

This Uganda Standard covers the sieve analysis of glass spheres used for retroreflective pavements markings and industrial uses. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1214-10, *Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Glass Spheres).***

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3178. US 2009:2021, Standard Test Method for Roundness of Glass Spheres

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the percent of true spheres in glass spheres used for retroreflective marking purposes and industrial uses. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1155-10, *Standard Test Method for Roundness of Glass Spheres).***

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3179. US 2011: 2019, Sterile surgical blades — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for sterile surgical blades.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

3180. US 2030-1:2019, Proving systems — Methods of Calibration for Displacement and Volumetric Tank Provers — Part 1: Introduction to the Determination of the Volume of Displacement and Tank Provers

This Uganda Standard covers procedures required to determine the field data necessary to calculate a Base Prover Volume (BPV) of either Displacement Provers or Volumetric Tank Provers.

This standard was published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

3181. US 2031:2019, Metering assemblies — Lease Automatic Custody Transfer (LACT) Systems

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the design, installation, calibration and operation of a lease automatic custody transfer (LACT) system.

This standard was published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

3182. US 2040:2019, Standard test method for flash and fire points by Cleveland open cup tester

This Uganda Standard describes the determination of the flash point and fire point of petroleum products by a manual Cleveland open cup apparatus or an automated Cleveland open cup apparatus.

This Uganda Standard, US 2040:2019, is based on ASTM D92 – 18, Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup Tester.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3183. US 2041:2019, Standard test method for foaming characteristics of lubricating oils

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the foaming characteristics of lubricating oils at 24 °C and 93.5 °C. Means of empirically rating the foaming tendency and the stability of the foam are described.

This Uganda Standard, US 2041:2019, is based on ASTM D892 – 18, Standard Test Method for Foaming Characteristics of Lubricating Oils.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3184. US 2042:2019, Standard practice for calculating viscosity index from kinematic viscosity at 40 °C and 100 °C

This Uganda Standard covers the procedures for calculating the viscosity index of petroleum products, such as lubricating oils, and related materials from their kinematic viscosities at 40 °C and 100 °C.

This Uganda Standard, US 2042:2019, is based on ASTM D2270 – 10 (Reapproved 2016), Standard Practice for Calculating Viscosity Index from Kinematic Viscosity at 40 °C and 100 °C.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3185. US 2043:2019, Standard Test Method for Measuring Viscosity of New and Used Engine Oils at High Shear Rate and High Temperature by Tapered Bearing Simulator Viscometer at 150 °C

This Uganda Standard covers the laboratory determination of the viscosity of engine oils at 150 °C and 1.0·106 s−1 using a viscometer having a slightly tapered rotor and stator called the Tapered Bearing Simulator (TBS) Viscometer.

This Uganda Standard, US 2043:2019, is based on ASTM D4683 – 17 (Reapproved 2016), Standard Test Method for Measuring Viscosity of New and Used Engine Oils at High Shear Rate and High Temperature by Tapered Bearing Simulator Viscometer at 150 °C

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3186. US 2044:2019, Standard test method for determination of yield stress and apparent viscosity of used engine oils at low temperature

This Uganda Standard covers the measurement of the yield stress and viscosity of engine oils after cooling at controlled rates over a 43 h or 45 h to a final test temperature of –20 °C or –25 °C. The precision is stated for test temperatures –20 °C and –25 °C. The viscosity measurements are made at a shear stress of 525 Pa over a shear rate of 0.4 s^{-1} to 15 s^{-1}. This test method is suitable for measurement of viscosities ranging from 4000 mPa·s to >400 000 mPa·s, and is suitable for yield stress measurements of 7 Pa to >350 Pa. This test method is applicable for used diesel oils. The applicability and precision to other used or unused engine oils or to petroleum products other than engine oils has not been determined.

This Uganda Standard, US 2044:2019, is based on ASTM D6896 –18, Standard Test Method for Determination of Yield Stress and Apparent Viscosity of Used Engine Oils at Low Temperature

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3187. US 2045:2019, Standard test method for determination of additive elements in lubricating oils by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry

This Uganda Standard covers the quantitative determination of barium, boron, calcium, copper, magnesium, molybdenum, phosphorus, sulfur, and zinc in unused lubricating oils and additive packages.

This Uganda Standard, US 2045:2019, is based on ASTM D4951 –14, Standard Test Method for Determination of Additive Elements in Lubricating Oils by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3188. US 2046:2019, Standard test method for evaporation loss of lubricating oils

The Uganda Standard covers four procedures for determining the evaporation loss of lubricating oils (particularly engine oils). Procedure A uses the Noack evaporative tester equipment; Procedure B uses the automated non-Woods metal Noack evaporative apparatus; Procedure C uses Selby-

Noack volatility test equipment, and Procedure D uses the Noack S2 test equipment. The test method relates to one set of operating conditions but may be readily adapted to other conditions when required.

This Uganda Standard, US 2046:2019, is based on ASTM D5800 –18a, Standard

Test Method for Evaporation Loss of Lubricating Oils by the Noack Method

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

3189. US 2047:2019, Standard test method for high temperature foaming characteristics of lubricating oils

This Uganda Standard describes the procedure for determining the foaming characteristics of lubricating oils (specifically transmission fluid and motor oil) at 150 °C.

This Uganda Standard, US 2047:2019, is based on ASTM D6082 –12 (Reapproved

2017), Standard Test Method for High Temperature Foaming Characteristics of

Lubricating Oils,

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3190. US 2048:2019, Standard test method for determination of high temperature deposits by thermo-oxidation engine oil simulation test

This Uganda Standard covers the procedure to determine the amount of deposits formed by automotive engine oils utilizing the thermo-oxidation engine oil simulation test (TEOST). An interlaboratory study has determined it to be applicable over the range from 10 mg to 65 mg total deposits.

This Uganda Standard, US 2048:2019, is based on ASTM D6335 –18, Standard Test

Method for Determination of High Temperature Deposits by Thermo-Oxidation

Engine Oil Simulation Test

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3191. US 2049:2019, Standard Test Method for Estimation of Engine Oil Volatility by Capillary Gas Chromatography

This Uganda Standard covers an estimation of the amount of engine oil volatilized at 371 °C (700 °F).

This Uganda Standard, US 2049:2019, is based on ASTM D6417 –15, Standard Test

Method for Estimation of Engine Oil Volatility by Capillary Gas Chromatograph

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3192. US ISO 2049:1996, Petroleum products - Determination of colour (ASTM scale)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the visual determination of the colour of a variety of petroleum products, such as lubricating oils, heating fuels, diesel fuels and petroleum waxes. It is limited to products that do not contain artificial dyes.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3193. US 2050:2019, Standard Test Method for Evaluation of Rust

Preventive Characteristics of Automotive Engine Oils

This Uganda Standard covers a Ball Rust Test (BRT) procedure for evaluating the anti-rust ability of fluid lubricants. The procedure is particularly suitable for the evaluation of automotive engine oils under low-temperature, acidic service conditions.

This Uganda Standard, US 2050:2019, is based on ASTM D6557 –13, Standard Test
Method for Evaluation of Rust Preventive Characteristics of Automotive Engine Oils

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3194. US 2051:2019, Standard Test Method for Evaluation of Automotive Engine Oils for Inhibition of Deposit Formation in a Spark-Ignition Internal Combustion Engine Fuelled with Gasoline and Operated Under Low-Temperature, Light-Duty Conditions

This Uganda Standard covers and is commonly referred to as the Sequence VG test, and it has been correlated with vehicles used in stop-and-go service prior to 1996, particularly with regard to sludge and varnish formation. It is one of the test methods required to evaluate oils intended to satisfy the API SL performance category.

This Uganda Standard, US 2051:2019, is based on ASTM D6593 –17, Standard Test
Method for Evaluation of Automotive Engine Oils for Inhibition of Deposit Formation in a
Spark-Ignition Internal Combustion Engine Fueled with Gasoline and Operated Under Low-Temperature, Light-Duty Conditions

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

3195. US 2052:2019, Standard Test Method for Measuring the Effect on Filterability of Engine Oils After Treatment with Water and Dry Ice and a Short (30 min) Heating Time

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the tendency of an oil to form a precipitate that can plug an oil filter. It simulates a problem that may be encountered in a new engine run for a short period of time, followed by a long period of storage with some water in the oil.

This Uganda Standard, US 2052:2019, is based on ASTM D6795 –13, Standard Test
Method for Measuring the Effect on Filterability of Engine Oils After Treatment with
Various Amounts of Water and and Dry Ice and a Short (30 min) Heating Time

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3196. US 2053:2019, Standard test method for the determination of homogeneity and miscibility in automotive engine oils

This Uganda Standard covers the determination if an automotive engine oil is homogeneous and will remain so, and if it is miscible with certain standard reference oils after being submitted to a prescribed cycle of temperature changes.

This Uganda Standard, US 2053:2019, is based on ASTM D6922 – 13, Standard
Test Method for Determination of Homogeneity and Miscibility in Automotive Engine Oils

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3197. US 2054:2019, Standard Test Method for Determination of Moderately High Temperature Piston Deposits by Thermo-Oxidation Engine Oil Simulation Test — TEOST MHT

This Uganda Standard covers the procedure to determine the mass of deposit formed on a specially constructed test rod exposed to repetitive passage of 8.5 g of engine oil over the rod in a thin film under oxidative and catalytic conditions at 285 °C. The range of applicability of the Moderately High Temperature Thermo-Oxidation Engine Test (TEOST MHT) test method as derived from an interlaboratory study is approximately 10 mg to 100 mg. However, experience indicates that deposit values from 1 mg to 150 mg or greater may be obtained.

This Uganda Standard, US 2054:2019, is based on ASTM D7097 – 16a, Standard

Test Method for Determination of Moderately High Temperature Piston Deposits by

Thermo-Oxidation Engine Oil Simulation Test— TEOST MHT

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3198. US 2055:2019, Standard Test Method for Evaluation of Automotive Engine Oils in the Sequence IIIG, Spark-Ignition Engine

This Uganda Standard covers an engine test procedure for evaluating automotive engine oils for certain high-temperature performance characteristics, including oil thickening, varnish deposition, oil consumption, as well as engine wear. Such oils include both single viscosity grade and multiviscosity grade oils that are used in both spark-ignition, gasoline-fuelled engines, as well as in diesel engines.

This Uganda Standard, US 2055:2019, is based on ASTM D7320 – 18, Standard Test Method for Evaluation of Automotive Engine Oils in the Sequence IIIG, Spark- Ignition Engine.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000

3199. US 2056:2019, Standard Test Method for Apparent Viscosity of Engine Oils and Base Stocks Between –10 °C and –35 °C Using Cold-Cranking Simulator

This Uganda Standard covers the laboratory determination of apparent viscosity of engine oils and base stocks by cold cranking simulator (CCS) at temperatures between –10 °C and –35 °C at shear stresses of approximately 50 000 Pa to 100 000 Pa and shear rates of approximately 10^5 to 10^4 s–1 for viscosities of approximately 900 mPa·s to 25 000 mPa·s. The range of an instrument is dependent on the instrument model and software version installed.

This Uganda Standard, US 2056:2019, is based on ASTM D5293 –17a, Standard

Test Method for Apparent Viscosity of Engine Oils and Base Stocks Between –10 °C and –35 °C Using Cold-Cranking Simulator

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3200. US 2057:2019, Standard Test Method for Low Temperature, Low Shear Rate, Viscosity/Temperature Dependence of Lubricating Oils Using a Temperature-Scanning Technique

This Uganda Standard covers the measurement of the apparent viscosity of engine oil at low temperatures.

This Uganda Standard, US 2057:2019, is based on ASTM D5133 –15, Standard Test

Method for Low Temperature, Low Shear Rate, Viscosity/Temperature Dependence

of Lubricating Oils Using a Temperature-Scanning Technique

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3201. US 2058:2019, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by Wavelength Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of total sulfur in petroleum and petroleum products that are single-phase and either liquid at ambient conditions, liquefiable with moderate heat, or soluble in hydrocarbon solvents. These materials can include diesel fuel, jet fuel, kerosene, other distillate oil, naphtha, residual oil, lubricating base oil, hydraulic oil, crude oil, unleaded gasoline, gasoline-ethanol blends, and biodiesel.

This Uganda Standard, US 2058:2019, is based on ASTM D2622 – 16, Standard

Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by Wavelength Dispersive X-ray

Fluorescence Spectrometry

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3202. US 2059:2019, Standard Test Methods for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers — Tension

This Uganda Standard cover procedures used to evaluate the tensile (tension) properties of vulcanized thermoset rubbers and thermoplastic elastomers. These methods are not applicable to ebonite and similar hard, low elongation materials. The methods appear as follows: Test Method A—Dumbbell and Straight Section Specimens and Test Method B—Cut Ring Specimens.

This Uganda Standard, US 2059:2019, is based on ASTM 412 – 16, Standard Test Methods for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers —Tension

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3203. US 2060:2019, Standard Test Method for Rubber Property — Effect of Liquids

This Uganda Standard covers the required procedures to evaluate the comparative ability of rubber and rubber-like compositions to withstand the effect of liquids. It is designed for testing: (1) specimens of vulcanized rubber cut from standard sheets, (2) specimens cut from fabric coated with vulcanized rubber, or (3) finished articles of commerce. This test method is not applicable to the testing of cellular rubbers, porous compositions, and compressed sheet packing.

This Uganda Standard, US 2060:2019, is based on ASTM 471 – 16a, Standard Test

***Method for Rubber Property — Effect of Liquids*,**

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3204. US ISO 2060:1994, Textiles — Yarn from packages — Determination of linear density (mass per unit length) by the skein method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the linear density of all types of yarn in package form, with the exception of any yarn that may be the subject of a separate standard.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3205. US 2061:2019, Standard Test Method for Rubber Property — Durometer Hardness

This Uganda Standard covers twelve types of rubber hardness measurement devices known as durometers: Types A, B, C, D, DO, E, M, O, OO, OOO, OOO-S, and R. The procedure for determining indentation hardness of substances classified as thermoplastic elastomers, vulcanized (thermoset) rubber, elastomeric materials, cellular materials, gel-like materials, and some plastics is also described.

This Uganda Standard, US 2061:2019, is based on ASTM D2240 – 15 ε1, Standard Test Method for Rubber Property — Durometer Hardness

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3206. US 2062:2019, Standard Test Method for Evaluation of the Ability of Engine Oil to Emulsify Water and Simulated Ed85 Fuel

This Uganda Standard describes a qualitative procedure to measure the ability of a specific volume of engine oil to emulsify a specific added volume of combined water and simulated Ed85 fuel upon agitation in a high-speed blender and to retain this emulsified state for at least 24 h at temperatures of both 20 °C to 25 °C and –5 °C to 0 °C.

This Uganda Standard, US 2062:2019, is based on ASTM D7563 – 10 (Reapproved

2016), Standard Test Method for Evaluation of the Ability of Engine Oil to Emulsify

Water and Simulated Ed85 Fuel

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3207. US 2063:2019, Standard Test Method for Measuring the Effect on Filterability Of Engine Oils after Treatment with Various Amounts of Water and a long (6-H) Heating Time

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the tendency of an oil to form a precipitate that can plug an oil filter. It simulates a problem that may be encountered in a new engine run for a short period of time, followed by a long period of storage with some water in the oil.

This Uganda Standard, US 2063:2019, is based on ASTM D6794 –14, Standard Test

Method for Measuring the Effect on Filterability of Engine Oils After Treatment with Various Amounts of Water and a Long (6 h) Heating Time.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3208. US 2064:2019, Standard Test Method for Multielement Determination of Used and Unused Lubricating Oils and Base Oils by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES)

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of additive elements, wear metals, and contaminants in used and unused lubricating oils and base oils by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES).

This Uganda Standard, US 2064:2019, is based on ASTM D5185 – 18, Standard Test Method for Multielement Determination of Used and Unused Lubricating Oils and Base Oils by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICPAES).

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3209. US 2065:2019, Standard Test Method for Bench Oxidation of Engine Oils by ROBO Apparatus

This Uganda Standard describes a bench procedure to simulate the oil aging encountered in US 2055, the Sequence IIIG engine test method. These aged oils are then tested for kinematic viscosity and for low-temperature pumpability properties as described in the Sequence IIIGA engine test, Appendix X1 of US 2055.

This Uganda Standard, US 2065:2019, is based on ASTM D7528 – 17a, Standard Test Method for Bench Oxidation of Engine Oils by ROBO Apparatus

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

3210. US 2066:2019, Standard Practice for Utilization of Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications

This Uganda Standard covers guidelines and statistical methodologies with which two parties, usually a supplier and a receiver, can compare and combine independently obtained test results to obtain an Assigned Test Value (ATV) for the purpose of resolving a product quality dispute.

This Uganda Standard, US 2066:2019, is based on ASTM D3244 – 16, Standard Practice for Utilization of Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3211. US 2067:2019, Standard Test Method for Sulfated Ash from Lubricating Oils and Additives

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the sulfated ash from unused lubricating oils containing additives and from additive concentrates used in compounding. These additives usually contain one or more of the following metals: barium, calcium, magnesium, zinc, potassium, sodium, and tin. The elements sulfur, phosphorus, and chlorine can also be present in combined form.

This Uganda Standard, US 2067:2019, is based on ASTM D874 – 13a (Reapproved 2019), Standard

Test Method for Sulfated Ash from Lubricating Oils and Additives.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3212. US 2068:2019, Standard Specification for Fuel System Icing Inhibitors

This Uganda Standard covers additives for aviation fuels (for example, Specifications D910, D7547, and D1655) used to inhibit ice formation in aircraft fuel systems.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3213. US 2069:2019, Standard Test Method for Shear Stability of Polymer Containing Fluids Using a European Diesel Injector Apparatus at 30 Cycles and 90 Cycles

This Uganda Standard covers the evaluation of the shear stability of polymer-containing fluids. The test method measures the viscosity loss, in mm^2/s and percent, at 100 °C of polymer-containing fluids when evaluated by a diesel injector apparatus procedure that uses European diesel injector test equipment. The viscosity loss reflects polymer degradation due to shear at the nozzle. Viscosity loss is evaluated after both 30 cycles and 90 cycles of shearing.

This Uganda Standard, US 2069:2019, is based on ASTM D7109 – 18, Standard Test Method for Shear Stability of Polymer-Containing Fluids Using a European

Diesel Injector Apparatus at 30 Cycles and 90 Cycles

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3214. US 2070:2019, Standard Test Method for Evaluation of Diesel Engine Oils in the T-11 Exhaust Gas Recirculation Diesel Engine

This Uganda Standard covers an engine test procedure for evaluating diesel engine oils for performance characteristics in a diesel engine equipped with exhaust gas recirculation, including viscosity increase and soot concentrations (loading). This test method is commonly referred to as the Mack T-11.

This Uganda Standard, US 2070:2019, is based on ASTM D7156 –17, Standard Test

Method for Evaluation of Diesel Engine Oils in the T-11 Exhaust Gas Recirculation

Diesel Engine

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

3215. US 2071:2019, Standard Test Method for Measuring Viscosity of New and Used Engine Oils at High Shear Rate and High Temperature by Tapered Bearing Simulator Viscometer at 150 ºC

This Uganda Standard covers the laboratory determination of the viscosity of engine oils at 150 °C and $1.0 \cdot 10^6\ s^{-1}$ using a viscometer having a slightly tapered rotor and stator called the Tapered Bearing Simulator (TBS) Viscometer.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3216. US 2072:2019, Standard Test Method for Determining Automotive Engine Oil Compatibility with Typical Seal Elastomers

This Uganda Standard covers quantitative procedures for the evaluation of the compatibility of automotive engine oils with several reference elastomers typical of those used in the sealing materials in contact with these oils. Compatibility is evaluated by determining the changes in volume, Durometer A hardness, and tensile properties when the elastomer specimens are immersed in the oil for a specified time and temperature.

This Uganda Standard, US 2072:2019, is based on ASTM D7216 –18, Standard Test Method for Determining Automotive Engine Oil Compatibility with Typical Seal

Elastomers,

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3217. US 2074:2019, Standard Test Method for Determination of Yield Stress and Apparent Viscosity of Engine Oils at

This Uganda Standard covers the measurement of the yield stress and viscosity of engine oils after cooling at controlled rates over a period exceeding 45 h to a final test temperature between –10 °C and –40 °C. The precision is stated for test temperatures from –40 °C to –15 °C. The viscosity measurements are made at a shear stress of 525 Pa over a shear rate of $0.4\ s^{-1}$ to $15\ s^{-1}$. The viscosity as measured at this shear stress was found to produce the best correlation between the temperature at which the viscosity reached a critical value and borderline pumping failure temperature in engines.

This Uganda Standard, US 2074:2019, is based on ASTM D4684 –18, Standard Test

Method for Determination of Yield Stress and Apparent Viscosity of Engine Oils at

Low Temperature

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3218. US 2075:2019, Standard Test Method for Shear Stability of Polymer Containing Fluids Using a European Diesel Injector Apparatus

This Uganda Standard covers the evaluation of the shear stability of polymer-containing fluids. The test method measures the percent viscosity loss at 100 °C of polymer-containing fluids when evaluated by a diesel injector apparatus procedure that uses European diesel injector test equipment. The viscosity loss reflects polymer degradation due to shear at the nozzle.

This Uganda Standard, US 2075:2019, is based on ASTM D6278 –17 ε1, Standard Test Method for Shear Stability of Polymer Containing Fluids Using a European Diesel Injector Apparatus.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3219. US 2079:2019, Standard Test Method for Measuring Viscosity at High Temperature and High Shear rate by Tapered-Plug Viscosimeter

This Uganda Standard covers the laboratory determination of the viscosity of oils at 150 °C and 1

$\times 10^6\,s^{-1}$ and at 100 °C and $1 \times 10^6\,s^{-1}$, using high shear rate tapered-plug viscometer models BE/C or BS/C.

This Uganda Standard, US 2079:2019, is based on ASTM D4741 –18, Standard Test Method for Measuring Viscosity at High Temperature and High Shear Rate by Tapered-Plug Viscometer.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3220. US 2082:2019, Standard Test Method for Measuring Apparent Viscosity at High-Temperature and High-Shear Rate

This Uganda Standard covers the laboratory determination of high-temperature high-shear (HTHS) viscosity of engine oils at a temperature of 150 °C using a multicell capillary viscometer containing pressure, temperature, and timing instrumentation. The shear rate for this test method corresponds to an apparent shear rate at the wall of 1.4 million reciprocal seconds ($1.4 \times 10^6\,s^{-1}$).

This Uganda Standard, US 2082:2019, is based on ASTM D5481 –13, Standard Test
Method for Measuring Apparent Viscosity at High-Temperature and High-Shear Rate
by Multicell Capillary Viscometer

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3221. US 2083:2019, Standard Test Method for Evaluation of Corrosiveness of Diesel Engine Oil at 135 °C

This Uganda Standard covers testing diesel engine lubricants to determine their tendency to corrode various metals, specifically alloys of lead and copper commonly used in cam followers and bearings.

This Uganda Standard, US 2083:2019, is based on ASTM D6594 –14, Standard Test
Method for Evaluation of Corrosiveness of Diesel Engine Oil at 135 °C.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3222. US 2101:2019, Standard Test Method for Determination of Intrinsic Stability of Asphaltene-Containing Residues, Heavy Fuel Oils, and Crude Oils (n-Heptane Phase Separation; Optical Detection)

This Uganda Standard covers a procedure for quantifying the intrinsic stability of the asphaltenes in an oil by an automatic instrument using an optical device. This test method is applicable to residual products from thermal and hydrocracking processes, to products typical of Specifications D396 Grades No. 5L, 5H, and 6, and D2880 Grades No. 3-GT and 4-GT, and to crude oils, providing these products contain 0.5 % by mass or greater concentration of asphaltenes.

This Uganda Standard, US 2101:2019, is based on ASTM D7157 – 12 (Reapproved 2019), Standard Test Method for Determination of Intrinsic Stability of Asphaltene-Containing Residues, Heavy Fuel Oils, and Crude Oils (n-Heptane Phase Separation; Optical Detection)

This standard was published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

3223. US 2104: 2019, Face pack (Cosmetic mask) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for face packs.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3224. US 2105: 2019, Standard Test Method for Cloud Point of Petroleum Products and Liquid Fuels (Linear Cooling Rate Method)

This Uganda Standard covers the description of the determination of the cloud point of petroleum products and biodiesel fuels that are transparent in layers 40 mm in thickness by an automatic instrument using a linear cooling rate. This test method covers the range of temperatures from -60 °C to 49 °C with temperature resolution of 0.1 °C, however, the range of temperatures included in the 1997 interlaboratory cooperative test program only covered the temperature range of –56 °C to +34 °C.

This Uganda Standard, US 2105:2019, is based on ASTM D5772 – 17, Standard Test Method for Cloud Point of Petroleum Products and Liquid Fuels (Linear Cooling Rate Method).

This standard was published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3225. US 2106:2019, Standard Test Method for Cloud Point of Petroleum Products and Liquid Fuels (Constant Cooling Rate Method)

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the cloud point of petroleum products and biodiesel fuels that are transparent in layers 40 mm in thickness by an automatic instrument using a constant cooling rate. This test method covers the range of temperatures from −60 °C to +49 °C with temperature resolution of 0.1 °C, however, the range of temperatures included in the 1997 interlaboratory cooperative test program only covered the temperature range of –56 °C to +34 °C.

This Uganda Standard, US 2106:2019, is based on ASTM D5773 – 17, Standard Test Method for Cloud Point of Petroleum Products and Liquid Fuels (Constant Cooling Rate Method).

This standard was published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3226. US 2111:2019, Umbilical cord clamps — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for umbilical cord clamps. It does not include specifications for devices for dividing the umbilical cord after clamping.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3227. US 2116:2019, Standard Terminology Relating to Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants

This Uganda Standard covers the compilation of terminology on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants, except that it does not include terms/definitions specific only to the standards in which they appear.

This Uganda Standard, US 2116:2019, is based on ASTM D4175 – 18, Standard Terminology Relating to Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

3228. US 2117:2019, Standard Test Method for Determination of Total Sediment in Residual Fuels

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of total sediment up to 0.40 % m/m for distillate fuel oils containing residual components and to 0.50 % m/m in residual fuel oils having a maximum viscosity of 55 cSt (mm^2/s) at 100 °C. Some fuels can exceed the maximum filtration time specified in this test method due to factors other than the presence of significant quantities of insoluble organic or inorganic material. This test method can be used for the assessment of total sediment after regimes of fuel pretreatment designed to accelerate the aging process.

This Uganda Standard, US 2117:2019, is based on ASTM D4870 – 18, Standard Test Method for Determination of Total Sediment in Residual Fuels.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3229. US 2118:2019, Standard Practice for Quality Management Systems in Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants Testing Laboratories

This Uganda Standard covers the establishment and maintenance of the essentials of a quality management system in laboratories engaged in the analysis of petroleum products, liquid fuels, and lubricants.

This Uganda Standard, US 2118:2019, is based on ASTM D6792 – 17, Standard Test Method for Determination of Total Sediment in Residual Fuels

This standard was published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3230. US 2119:2019, Standard Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications

This Uganda Standard is intended to assist in the use of uniform methods of indicating the number of digits which are to be considered significant in specification limits, for example, specified maximum values and specified minimum values. Its aim is to outline methods which should aid in clarifying the intended meaning of specification limits with which observed values or calculated test results are compared in determining conformance with specifications.

This Uganda Standard, US 2119:2019, is based on ASTM E29 – 13, Standard Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine conformance with Specifications.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3231. US 2120:2019, Standard Practice for Dealing with Outlying Observations

This Uganda Standard covers outlying observations in samples and how to test the statistical significance of outliers.

This Uganda Standard, US 2120:2019, is based on ASTM E178 – 16, Standard Practice for Dealing With Outlying Observations.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3232. US 2129:2019, Medical ultrasound gel— Specification

The Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for medical ultrasound gel.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3233. US 2130:2020, School bags — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies materials, making up, marking and labelling requirements for school bags of back pack type**.**

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3234. US 2134:2019, Knitted vests — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods of knitted vests with or without sleeves.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3235. US ISO 2137:2007, Petroleum products and lubricants — Determination of cone penetration of lubricating greases and petrolatum

This Uganda Standard specifies several methods for the empirical estimation of the consistency of lubricating greases and petrolatum by measuring the penetration of a standardized cone.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

3236. US 2139-1:2021, Textiles — Specification for underwear — Part 1: Boxer shorts

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for men's and boys' boxer shorts.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3237. US 2139-2:2021, Textiles — Specification for underwear — Part 2: Briefs

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for briefs for men and women.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3238. US 2139-3:2021, Textiles — Specification for underwear — Part 3: Panties

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for girls' and women's panties also known as knickers.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3239. US 2140:2019, Requirements for the application of US ISO 7886 and US ISO 7864 standards for

hypodermic syringes and hypodermic needles

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements on the application, sampling and acceptance criteria of US ISO 7886 and US ISO 7864 standards for hypodermic syringes and hypodermic needles respectively.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3240. US 2141-1: 2019, Detonators — Specification — Part 1: Shock-tube detonator

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for permitted shock-tube detonators for commercial use. This standard applies to shock-tube detonator No. 6 (surface) and No.8 (In-hole) for commercial use.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3241. US 2150:2021, Textiles — Acrylic yarn — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods of acrylic yarn to be used for machine weaving, hand weaving, hand knitting and machine knitting.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3242. US 2151: 2020, Beeswax for cosmetic industry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for beeswax for cosmetic industry**.w**

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3243. US 2159-1:2019, Hydraulic fluid — Performance classification — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard covers classification of hydraulic fluids used in hydraulic systems.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3244. US 2159-2:2019, Hydraulic fluid — Performance classification — Part 2: Specifications for categories HH, HL, HM, HV and HG

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements, sampling and test methods for new mineral oil hydraulic fluids of categories classified as HH, HL, HM, HV and HG, and intended for hydraulic systems, particularly for hydrostatic hydraulic fluid power application.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3245. US 2159-3:2019, Hydraulic fluid — Performance classification — Part 3: Specifications for hydraulic fluids in categories HFAE, HFAS, HFB, HFC, HFDR and HFDU

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements, sampling and test methods for unused fire-resistant and less-flammable hydraulic fluids of the categories HFAE, HFAS, HFB, HFC, HFDR and HFDU, and is intended for hydrostatic and hydrodynamic systems in general industrial applications.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3246. US 2159-4:2019, Hydraulic fluid — Performance classification — Part 4: Specifications for hydraulic fluids in categories HETG, HEPG, HEES and HEPR

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements, sampling and test methods for environmentally acceptable hydraulic fluids and is intended for hydraulic systems, particularly hydraulic fluid power systems. This standard stipulates the requirements for environmentally acceptable hydraulic fluids at the time of delivery.

This standard was published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3247. US ISO 2160:1998, Petroleum products — Corrosiveness to copper — Copper strip test

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the corrosiveness to copper of liquid petroleum products and certain solvents. Volatile products, having a maximum vapour pressure of 124 kPa at 37.8^0C are included.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3248. US 2160:2019, Measurement of fluid flow — Methods of specifying flowmeter performance

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of describing the performance of any flowmeter, for use in either closed conduits or open channels. It indicates how flowmeters may be classified according to their traceability group, and specifies how manufacturer's statements on traceability, quality assurance and conditions of use should be expressed, although further statements may be required for other conditions of use.

This standard was published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

3249. US ISO 2176:1995, Petroleum products — Lubricating grease — Determination of dropping point

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dropping point of lubricating grease.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3250. US 2220:2020, Zinc oxide surgical adhesive plaster (tape) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for zinc oxide surgical adhesive plaster (tape).

This standard was published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

3251. US 2229-1: 2020 Surgical gauze — Specification — Part 1: Absorbent

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods of absorbent gauze.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

3252. US 2229-2: 2020, Surgical gauze — Specification — Part 2: Petrolatum

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for petrolatum gauze (also known as paraffin gauze or vaseline gauze).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3253. US 2235:2020, Plaster of Paris bandage — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods of Plaster of Paris (POP) bandage.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3254. US 2242:2021, Envelope — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the designations, requirements, sampling and test methods for envelopes made of paper. lt does not contain any specification as to the ways of closing them. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 269:1985, Corresponding envelopes — Designation and sizes, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3255. US 2250:2020, Standard test method for compressibility of leather

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the compressibility of sole leather. This test method does not apply to wet blue.

This standard was published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3256. US 2257: 2021, Refined gold — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for refined gold in cast bar form.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3257. US 2258: 2021, Test Method for Chemical Analysis of Refined Gold by Direct Current Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry

This test method covers the analysis of refined gold for the following elements having the following chemical composition limits:

Element	Content Range, µg/g
Copper	17 to 300
Iron	6 to 150
Lead	17 to 100
Palladium	7 to 350
Silver	17 to 500

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3258. US 2260-1:2021, Textiles — Cotton yarn — Part 1: Weaving

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods of spun (single and doubled) grey cotton yarn for use in weaving. This standard does not cover yarn produced from blends of cotton with man-made fibres or any other fibre. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10290: 1993, Textiles — Cotton yarns — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

3259. US 2260-2:2021, Textiles — Cotton yarn — Part 2: Hosiery

This standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods of spun (single and doubled) grey cotton yarn for use in knitting (hosiery). This standard does not cover yarn produced from blends of cotton with man-made fibres or any other fibre. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10290: 1993, Textiles — Cotton yarns — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).*

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3260. US 2261:2021, Textiles — Polyester blended yarn — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods of grey yarn (single and doubled) spun from a blend of polyester with cotton or viscose fibre.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3261. US 2275:2021, Castor oil for cosmetic industry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for castor oil for cosmetic industry

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3262. US 2280:2021, Incense sticks — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for incense sticks. This standard does not cover other incense products like cones, logs, coils and powders.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3263. US 2284:2021, Biodiesel fuel blend stock (B100) – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for biodiesel (B100) for use as a blend component with middle distillate fuels.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3264. US 2286:2021, Mascara — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for mascara.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3265. US 2287:2021, Alcohol swabs — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for alcohol swabs (also known as alcohol prep pads or alcohol pads or alcohol disinfection wipes).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3266. US 2288:2021, Adhesive plaster for medical use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for adhesive plaster (also known as adhesive tape) for medical use.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3267. US 2289:2021, Medical safety goggles — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for medical safety goggles, of non-vented or indirect vented models, to be used for protection against infectious agents and irritating fluids that may affect the eyes during medical procedures. This standard does not apply to safety goggles for other applications.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3268. US 2296-1:2022, Skin applied mosquito repellents — Specification — Part 1: Lotions, creams, gels and ointments

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for skin applied mosquito repellents in form of lotions, creams, gels and ointments.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3269. US 2296-2:2022, Skin applied mosquito repellents — Specification — Part 2: Sprays and roll-ons

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for skin applied mosquito repellents in form of sprays and roll-ons meant to be applied directly to the skin.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3270. US 2296-3:2022, Skin applied mosquito repellents — Specification — Part 3: Wipes

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for skin applied mosquito repellents prepared as wipes.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS*: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000*

3271. US 2296-4:2022, Skin applied mosquito repellents — Specification — Part 4: Bathing soaps

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for skin applied mosquito repellents in form of bathing soaps.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS*: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000*

3272. US 2296-5:2022, Skin applied mosquito repellents — Specification — Part 5: Bracelets, wristbands and patches

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for skin applied mosquito repellents prepared as bracelets, wristbands and patches.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3273. US 2296-6:2022, Skin applied mosquito repellents — Specification — Part 6: Petroleum jelly/ Amd. 1: 2023, Skin applied mosquito repellents —

Specification — Part 6: Petroleum jelly — Amendment 1

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for skin applied mosquito repellents in form of petroleum jelly.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3274. US 2302-1:2021, Mats — Specification — Part 1: Handwoven mats

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for handwoven mats. The standard applies to handwoven tablemats, floor mats, doormats, wall mats, beach mats and bathroom mats.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3275. US 2303:2021, Standard Test Method for Flash Point by Tag Closed Cup Tester

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the flash point, by tag manual and automated closed testers, of liquids with a viscosity below 5.5 mm2/s (cSt) at 40 °C (104 °F), or below 9.5 mm2/s (cSt) at 25 °C (77 °F), and a flash point below 93 °C (200 °F). **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D56 – 16a, Standard Test Method for Flash Point by Tag Closed Cup Tester).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3276. US 2304:2021, Standard Test Method for Determination of Fatty Acid Methyl Esters (FAME) in Diesel Fuel by Linear Variable Filter (LVF) Array Based Mid-Infrared Spectroscopy

This Uganda Standard determines fatty acid methyl esters (FAME or biodiesel) in diesel fuel oils. FAME can be quantitatively determined from 1.0 % to 30.0 % by volume. This test method uses linear variable filter (LVF) array based mid-infrared spectroscopy for monitoring FAME concentration. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D7861 – 14 (Reapproved 2019),** ***Standard Test Method for Determination of Fatty Acid Methyl Esters (FAME) in Diesel Fuel by Linear Variable Filter (LVF) Array Based Mid-Infrared Spectroscopy).***

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3277. US 2305:2021, Standard Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products and Liquid Fuels at Atmospheric Pressure

This Uganda Standard covers the atmospheric distillation of petroleum products and liquid fuels using a laboratory batch distillation unit to determine quantitatively the boiling range characteristics of such products as light and middle distillates, automotive spark-ignition engine fuels with or without oxygenates (see Note 1), aviation gasolines, aviation turbine fuels, diesel fuels, biodiesel blends up to 30 % volume, marine fuels, special petroleum spirits, naphthas, white spirits, kerosines, and Grades 1 and 2 burner fuels. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D86 – 20b,** ***Standard Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products and Liquid Fuels at Atmospheric Pressure).***

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

3278. US 2306:2021, Standard Test Method for Saybolt Color of Petroleum Products (Saybolt Chromometer Method)

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the color of refined oils such as undyed motor and aviation gasoline, jet propulsion fuels, naphthas and kerosine, and, in addition, petroleum waxes and pharmaceutical white oils. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D156 – 15,** ***Standard Test Method for Saybolt Color of Petroleum Products (Saybolt Chromometer Method))*****.**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3279. US 2307:2021, Standard Test Method for Burning Quality of Kerosene

This Uganda Standard covers the qualitative determination of the burning properties of kerosene to be used for illuminating purposes**. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D187 – 18,** ***Standard Test Method for Burning Quality of Kerosene*****).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3280. US 2308:2021, Standard Test Method for Freezing Point of Aviation Fuels

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the temperature below which solid hydrocarbon crystals may form in aviation turbine fuels and aviation gasoline. If no crystallization point or freezing point can be measured, this test can be used to report the lowest measurable temperature reached before the crystallization point. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D2386 – 19,** ***Standard Test Method for Freezing Point of Aviation Fuels*****).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3281. US 2309:2021, Standard Test Method for Determination of Total Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Total Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Aviation Turbine Fuels and other Kerosene Range Fuels by Supercritical Fluid Chromatography

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the concentration of total aromatics, and total polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons in aviation turbine fuels and other kerosenes by supercritical fluid chromatography. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D8305 – 19,** ***Standard Test Method for The Determination of Total Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Total Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Aviation Turbine Fuels and other Kerosene Range Fuels by Supercritical Fluid Chromatography)*****.**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3282. US 2310:2021, Standard Test Method for Water and Sediment in Middle Distillate Fuels by Centrifuge

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the volume of free water and sediment (as a percentage of the sample) that is suspended in the bulk fuel in middle distillate fuels with viscosities in the range of 1.0 mm2/s to 4.1 mm2/s at 40 °C (1.0 cSt to 4.1 cSt at 104 °F) and densities in the range of

770 kg/m3 to 900 kg/m3 at 15 °C. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D2709-16, *Standard Test Method for Water and Sediment in Middle Distillate Fuels by Centrifuge)*.**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3283. US 2311:2021, Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the flash point of petroleum products in the temperature range from 40 °C to 370 °C by a manual Pensky-Martens closed-cup apparatus or an automated Pensky-Martens closed-cup apparatus, and the determination of the flash point of biodiesel in the temperature range of 60 °C to 190 °C by an automated Pensky-Martens closed cup apparatus. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D93 – 20, *Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester*).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

3284. US 2312:2021, Standard Test Method for Water in Petroleum Products and Bituminous Materials by Distillation

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of water in the range from 0 % to 25 % by volume in petroleum products, tars, and other bituminous materials by the distillation method**. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D95 – 13 (Reapproved 2018), *Standard Test Method for Water in Petroleum Products and Bituminous Materials by Distillation*).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3285. US 2313:2021, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (General High Pressure Decomposition Device Method)

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of sulfur in petroleum products, including lubricating oils containing additives, additive concentrates, and lubricating greases that cannot be burned completely in a wick lamp. The test method is applicable to any petroleum product sufficiently low in volatility that it can be weighed accurately in an open sample boat and containing at least 0.1 % sulfur. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D129 – 18, *Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (General High Pressure Decomposition Device Method*)).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3286. US 2314:2021, Standard Test Method for Ash from Petroleum Products

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of ash in the range 0.010 % to 0.180 % by mass, from distillate and residual fuels, gas turbine fuels, crude oils, lubricating oils, waxes, and other petroleum products, in which any ash-forming materials present are normally considered to be undesirable impurities or contaminants. The test method is limited to petroleum products which are free from added ash-forming additives, including certain phosphorus compounds. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D482 – 19, *Standard Test Method for Ash from Petroleum Products*).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 15,000***

3287. US 2315:2021, Standard Test Method for Ramsbottom Carbon Residue of Petroleum Products

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the amount of carbon residue (Note 1) left after evaporation and pyrolysis of an oil, and it is intended to provide some indication of relative coke-forming propensity. This test method is generally applicable to relatively non-volatile petroleum products which partially decompose on distillation at atmospheric pressure. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D524–15 (Reapproved 2019),** ***Standard Test Method for Ramsbottom Carbon Residue of Petroleum Products*****).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

3288. US 2316:2021, Standard Test Method for Acid Number of Petroleum Products by Potentiometric Titration

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for the determination of acidic constituents in petroleum products, lubricants, biodiesel, and blends of biodiesel. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D664 – 18ε2,** ***Standard Test Method for Acid Number of Petroleum Products by Potentiometric Titration)*****.**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 25,000***

3289. US 2317:2021, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (Lamp Method)

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of total sulfur in liquid petroleum products in concentrations from 0.01 % to 0.4 % by mass (Note 1). A special sulfate analysis procedure is described in Annex A1 that permits the determination of sulfur in concentrations as low as 5 mg/kg. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1266 – 18,** ***Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (Lamp Method)*****).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

3290. US 2318:2021, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by High Temperature Combustion and Infrared (IR) Detection or Thermal Conductivity Detection (TCD)

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for the determination of total sulfur in petroleum products including lubricating oils containing additives, and in additive concentrates. This test method is applicable to samples boiling above 177 °C (350 °F) and containing a mass fraction of sulfur between 0.22 % and 24.2 %. Other sulfur concentrations may be analyzed, but the precision stated may or may not apply. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1552-16ε1,** ***Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by High Temperature Combustion and Infrared (IR) Detection or Thermal Conductivity Detection (TCD)*****).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

3291. US 2319:2021, Standard Test Methods for Electrical

Conductivity of Aviation and Distillate Fuels

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the electrical conductivity of aviation and distillate fuels with and without a static dissipator additive. The test methods normally give a measurement of the conductivity when the fuel is uncharged, that is, electrically at rest (known as the rest conductivity). **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D2624 – 15, *Standard Test Method for Electrical Conductivity of Aviation and Distillate Fuels*)).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3292. US 2320:2021, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum and Petroleum Products by Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of total sulfur in petroleum and petroleum products that are single-phase and either liquid at ambient conditions, liquefiable with moderate heat, or soluble in hydrocarbon solvents. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D4294 – 16ε1, *Standard Test Method Sulfur in Petroleum and Petroleum Products by Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry)*.**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3293. US 2321:2022, Standard Practice for Aviation Fuel Sample Containers for Tests affected by Trace Contamination

This Uganda Standard covers the types of and preparation of containers found most suitable for the handling of aviation fuel samples for the determination of critical properties affected by trace contamination. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D4306 – 20, Standard Practice for Aviation Fuel Sample Containers for Tests Affected by Trace Contamination).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3294. US 2322:2021, Standard Test Method for Electrical Conductivity of Liquid Hydrocarbons by Precision Meter

This Uganda Standard covers and applies to the determination of the "rest" electrical conductivity of aviation fuels and other similar low-conductivity hydrocarbon liquids in the range from 0.1 to 2000 pS/m (see 3.1.2). This test method can be used in the laboratory or in the field. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D4308 – 13, *Standard Test Method for Electrical Conductivity of Liquid Hydrocarbons by Precision Meter*).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3295. US 2323:2021, Standard Test Method for Determination of Total Sulfur in Light Hydrocarbons, Spark Ignition Engine Fuel, Diesel Engine Fuel, and Engine Oil by Ultraviolet Fluorescence

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of total sulfur in liquid hydrocarbons, boiling in the range from approximately 25 °C to 400 °C, with viscosities between approximately 0.2 cSt and 20 cSt (mm2/s) at room temperature. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D5453 – 19a, *Standard Test***

***Method for Determination of Total Sulfur in Light Hydrocarbons, Spark Ignition Engine Fuel, Diesel Engine Fuel, and Engine Oil by Ultraviolet Fluorescence)*.**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3296. US 2324:2021, Standard Practice for Sampling and Handling of Fuels for Volatility Measurement

This Uganda Standard covers procedures and equipment for obtaining, mixing, and handling representative samples of volatile fuels for the purpose of testing for compliance with the standards set forth for volatility related measurements applicable to light fuels. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D5842 – 19*, Standard Practice for Sampling and Handling of Fuels for Volatility Measurement*).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3297. US 2325:2021, Standard Test Method for Evaluating Lubricity of Diesel Fuels by the High-Frequency Reciprocating Rig (HFRR)

This Uganda Standard covers the evaluation of the lubricity of diesel fuels using a high-frequency reciprocating rig (HFRR**). (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D6079 – 18, *Standard Test Method for Evaluating Lubricity of Diesel Fuels by the High-Frequency Reciprocating Rig (HFRR)*).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3298. US 2326:2021, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Gasoline Diesel Fuel Jet Fuel Kerosine Biodiesel, Biodiesel Blends and Gasoline-Ethanol Blends by Monochromatic Wavelength Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of total sulfur by monochromatic wavelength-dispersive X-ray fluorescence (MWDXRF) spectrometry in single-phase gasoline, diesel fuel, refinery process streams used to blend gasoline and diesel, jet fuel, kerosine, biodiesel, biodiesel blends, and gasoline-ethanol blends. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D7039 – 15a, *Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Gasoline Diesel Fuel Jet Fuel Kerosine Biodiesel, Biodiesel Blends and Gasoline-Ethanol Blends by Monochromatic Wavelength Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry)*.**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3299. US 2327:2021, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Automotive, Heating, and Jet Fuels by Monochromatic Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry

This Uganda Standard provides measurement of total sulfur in automotive, No. 2 heating, and jet fuels with a minimum of sample preparation. A typical analysis time is 180 s to 360 s per sample. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D7220 – 12 (Reapproved 2017), *Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Automotive, Heating, and Jet Fuels by Monochromatic Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry)*.**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3300. US 2329:2021, Standard Test Method for Evaluating Lubricity of Diesel Fuels by the High-Frequency Reciprocating Rig (HFRR) by Visual Observation

This Uganda Standard covers the evaluation of the lubricity of diesel fuels using a high-frequency reciprocating rig (HFRR). **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D7688 – 14, *Standard Test Method for Evaluating Lubricity of Diesel Fuels by the High-Frequency Reciprocating Rig (HFRR) by Visual Observation)*.**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3301. US 2330:2022, Mineral insulating oil used in electrical apparatus – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for mineral insulating oil. This standard covers unused mineral insulating oil of petroleum origin for use as an insulating and cooling medium in new and existing power and distribution electrical apparatus, such as transformers, regulators, reactors, circuit breakers, switchgear, and attendant equipment. This specification applies only to new insulating oil as received prior to any processing.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3302. US 2331:2022, Test Method for Pour Point of Petroleum Products (Automatic Tilt Method)

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of pour point of petroleum products by an automatic instrument that tilts the test jar during cooling and detects movement of the surface of the test specimen with an optical device. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D5950 – 14 (Reapproved 2020), Standard Test Method for Pour Point of Petroleum Products (Automatic Tilt Method)).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3303. US 2336:2021, Standard Test Method for Cloud Point of Petroleum Products and Liquid Fuels

This Uganda Standard covers only petroleum products and biodiesel fuels that are transparent in layers 40 mm in thickness, and with a cloud point below 49 °C**. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D2500 – 17a, *Standard Test Method for Cloud Point of Petroleum Products and Liquid Fuels*).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3304. US 2337:2021, Standard Test Method for Determination of Total Monoglycerides, Total Diglycerides, Total Triglycerides, and Free and Total Glycerin in B-100 Biodiesel Methyl Esters by Gas Chromatography

This Uganda Standard covers the quantitative determination of total monoglyceride, total diglyceride, total triglyceride, and free and total glycerin in B-100 methyl esters by gas chromatography. **(This standard is an adoption of**

ASTM D6584 – 17, *Standard Test Method for Determination of Total Monoglycerides, Total Diglycerides, Total Triglycerides, and Free and Total Glycerin in B-100 Biodiesel Methyl Esters by Gas Chromatography)*.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3305. US 2338:2021, Standard Test Method for Determination of Fuel Filter Blocking Potential of Biodiesel (B100) Blend Stock by Cold Soak Filtration Test (CSFT)

This Uganda Standard covers the determination by filtration time after cold soak of the suitability for a biodiesel (B100) blend stock that meets all other requirements of Specification D6751 and has a cloud point below 20 °C (68 °F) to provide adequate low temperature operability performance to at least the cloud point of the finished blend. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D7501 – 18a, *Standard Test Method for Determination of Fuel Filter Blocking Potential of Biodiesel (B100) Blend Stock by Cold Soak Filtration Test (CSFT)*).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3306. US 2341:2021, Standard Test Method for Determination of Existent and Potential Sulfate and Inorganic Chloride in Fuel Ethanol and Butanol by Direct Injection Suppressed Ion Chromatography

This Uganda Standard covers a direct injection ion chromatographic procedure for determining existent and potential inorganic sulfate and total inorganic chloride content in hydrous and anhydrous denatured ethanol and butanol to be used in motor fuel applications. It is intended for the analysis of ethanol and butanol samples containing between 1.0 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg of existent or potential inorganic sulfate and 1.0 mg/kg to 50 mg/kg of inorganic chloride. **(This standard is an adoption ASTM D7319 – 17, *Standard Test Method for Determination of Existent and Potential Sulfate and Inorganic Chloride in Fuel Ethanol and Butanol by Direct Injection Suppressed Ion Chromatography)*.**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3307. US 2342:2021, Standard Test Methods for Copper in Water

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of copper in water by atomic absorption spectrophotometry**. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1688 – 17, *Standard Test Methods for Copper in Water)*.**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3308. US 2345:2021, Standard Test Method for Determination of pHe of Denatured Fuel Ethanol and Ethanol Fuel Blends

This Uganda Standard covers a procedure to determine a measure of the hydrogen ion activity of high ethanol content fuels. These include denatured fuel ethanol and ethanol fuel blends. The test method is applicable to denatured fuel ethanol and ethanol fuel blends containing ethanol at 51 % by volume, or more. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D6423 – 20a, *Standard Test Method for Determination of pHe of Denatured Fuel Ethanol and Ethanol Fuel Blends)*.**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3309. US 2346:2021, Standard Test Method for Existent Inorganic Sulfate in Ethanol by Potentiometric Titration

This Uganda Standard covers a potentiometric titration procedure for determining the existent inorganic sulfate content of hydrous, anhydrous ethanol, and anhydrous denatured ethanol, which is added as a blending agent with spark ignition fuels. It is intended for the analysis of denatured ethanol samples containing between 1.0 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg existent inorganic sulfate. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D7318 – 19ε1, *Standard Test Method for Existent Inorganic Sulfate in Ethanol by Potentiometric Titration)*.**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3310. US 2347:2022, Standard Guide for Sampling, Test Methods, and Specifications for Electrical Insulating Liquids

This Uganda Standard describes methods of testing and specifications for electrical insulating liquids intended for use in electrical cables, transformers, liquid circuit breakers, and other electrical apparatus where the liquids are used as insulating, or heat transfer media, or both. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D117 – 18, Standard Guide for Sampling, Test Methods, and Specifications for Electrical Insulating Liquids).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3311. US 2348:2022, Standard test Methods for Aniline Point and Mixed Aniline Point of Petroleum Products and Hydrocarbon Solvents

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the aniline point of petroleum products and hydrocarbon solvents. Method A is suitable for transparent samples with an initial boiling point above room temperature and where the aniline point is below the bubble point and above the solidification point of the aniline-sample mixture. Method B, a thin-film method, is suitable for samples too dark for testing by Method A. Methods C and D are for samples that may vaporize appreciably at the aniline point. Method D is particularly suitable where only small quantities of sample are available. Method E describes a procedure using an automatic apparatus suitable for the range covered by Methods A and B. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D611 – 12 (Reapproved 2016), Standard Test Methods for Aniline Point and Mixed Aniline Point of Petroleum Products and Hydrocarbon Solvents).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3312. US 2349:2022, Standard Practices for Sampling Electrical Insulating Liquids

This Uganda Standard covers sampling of new electrical insulating liquids including oils, askarels, silicones, synthetic liquids, and natural ester insulating liquids as well as those insulating liquids in service or subsequent to service in cables, transformers, circuit breakers, and other electrical apparatus. These practices apply to liquids having a viscosity of less than 6.476 × 10-4 m2/s (540 cSt) at

40°C (104°F). (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D923 – 15, Standard Practices for Sampling Electrical Insulating Liquids).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3313. US 2350:2022, Standard Test Method for Dissipation Factor (or Power Factor) and Relative Permittivity (Dielectric Constant) of Electrical Insulating Liquids

This Uganda Standard describes testing of new electrical insulating liquids as well as liquids in service or subsequent to service in cables, transformers, oil circuit breakers, and other electrical apparatus. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D924 – 15, Standard Test Method for Dissipation Factor (or Power Factor) and Relative Permittivity (Dielectric Constant) of Electrical Insulating Liquids).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3314. US 2351:2022, Standard Test Method for Interfacial Tension of Insulating Liquids Against Water by the Ring Method

This Uganda Standard covers the measurement of the interfacial tension between mineral oil and water, under non-equilibrium conditions. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D971 – 20, Standard Test Method for Interfacial Tension of Insulating Liquids Against Water by the Ring Method).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3315. US 2352:2022, Standard Test Method for Acid and Base Number by Color-Indicator Titration

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of acidic or basic constituents (Note 1) in petroleum products and lubricants soluble or nearly soluble in mixtures of toluene and isopropyl alcohol. It is applicable for the determination of acids or bases whose dissociation constants in water are larger than 10-9; extremely weak acids or bases whose dissociation constants are smaller than 10-9 do not interfere. Salts react if their hydrolysis constants are larger than 10-9. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D974 – 14ε2, Standard Test Method for Acid and Base Number by Color-Indicator Titration).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3316. US 2353:2022, Standard Test Method for Corrosive Sulfur in Electrical Insulating Liquids

This Uganda Standard covers the detection of corrosive sulfur compounds in electrical insulating oils of petroleum origin. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1275-15, Standard Test Method for Corrosive Sulfur in Electrical Insulating Liquids).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3317. US 2354:2022, Standard Test Method for Visual Examination of Used Electrical Insulating Liquids in the Field

This Uganda Standard covers test method for visual examination is applicable to electrical insulating liquids that have been used in transformers, oil circuit breakers, or other electrical apparatus as insulating or

cooling media, or both. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1524-15 Standard Test Method for Visual Examination of Used Electrical Insulating Liquids in the Field).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3318. US 2355:2022, Standard Test Method for Water in Insulating Liquids by Coulometric Karl Fischer Titration

This Uganda Standard covers test method for the measurement of water present in insulating liquids by coulometric Karl Fischer titration. This test method is used commonly for test specimens below 100 % relative saturation of water in oil. The coulometric test method is known for its high degree of sensitivity (typically 10 µg H2O). This test method requires the use of equipment specifically designed for coulometric titration. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1533-20 Standard Test Method for Water in Insulating Liquids by Coulometric Karl Fischer Titration).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3319. US 2356:2022, Standard Test Method for Dielectric Breakdown Voltage of Insulating Liquids Using VDE Electrodes

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the dielectric breakdown voltage of insulating liquids (oils of petroleum origin, silicone fluids, high fire-point mineral electrical insulating oils, synthetic ester fluids and natural ester fluids). This test method is applicable to insulating liquids commonly used in cables, transformers, oil circuit breakers, and similar apparatus as an insulating and cooling mediumThis test method is applicable to insulating liquids commonly used in cables, transformers, oil circuit breakers, and similar apparatus as an insulating and cooling medium. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1816-12 (Reapproved 2019) Standard Test Method for Dielectric Breakdown Voltage of Insulating Liquids Using VDE Electrodes).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3320. US 2358:2022, Standard Test Method for Oxidation Stability of Inhibited Mineral Insulating Oil by Pressure Vessel

This Uganda Standard covers test method intended as a rapid method for the evaluation of the oxidation stability of new mineral insulating oils containing a synthetic oxidation inhibitor. This test is considered of value in checking the oxidation stability of new mineral insulating oils containing 2,6-ditertiary-butyl para-cresol or 2,6-ditertiary-butyl phenol, or both. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D2112-15, Standard Test Method for Oxidation Stability of Inhibited Mineral Insulating Oil by Pressure Vessel,).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3321. US 2359:2022, Standard Test Method for Gassing of Electrical Insulating Liquids Under Electrical Stress and Ionization (Modified Pirelli Method)

This Uganda Standard measures the rate at which gas is evolved or absorbed by insulating liquids when subjected to electrical stress of sufficient intensity to cause ionization in cells having specific geometries.

(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D2300-08 (Reapproved 2017) Standard Test Method for Gassing of Electrical Insulating Liquids Under Electrical Stress and Ionization (Modified Pirelli Method)).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3322. US 2360:2022, Standard Test Method for Oxidation Stability of Mineral Insulating Oil

This Uganda Standard covers a test method for determining the resistance of mineral transformer oils to oxidation under prescribed accelerated aging conditions. Oxidation stability is measured by the propensity of oils to form sludge and acid products during oxidation. This test method is applicable to new oils, both uninhibited and inhibited, but is not well defined for used or reclaimed oils. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D2440-13 Standard Test Method for Oxidation Stability of Mineral Insulating Oil).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3323. US 2361:2022, Standard Test Method for 2,6-di-tert-Butyl- p-Cresol and 2,6- di-tert-Butyl Phenol in Electrical Insulating Oil by Infrared Absorption

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the weight percent of 2,6-ditertiary-butyl paracresol and 2,6-ditertiary-butyl phenol in new or used electrical insulating oil in concentrations up to 0.5% by recording the infrared spectrum of the oil at certain specific bands. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM E177 – 20, Standard Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3324. US 2362:2022, Standard Test Method for Dielectric Breakdown Voltage of Insulating Liquids under Impulse Conditions

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the dielectric breakdown voltage of insulating liquids in a highly divergent field under impulse conditionsand has been found applicable to liquids of petroleum origin, natural and synthetic esters. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D3300-20, Standard Test Method for Dielectric Breakdown Voltage of Insulating Liquids Under Impulse Conditions).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3325. US 2363:2022, Standard Test Method for Analysis of Polychlorinated Biphenyls in Insulating Liquids by Gas Chromatography

This Uganda Standard describes a quantitative determination of the concentration of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in electrical insulating liquids by gas chromatography. It also applies to the determination of PCB present in mixtures known as askarels, used as electrical insulating liquids. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D4059-00 (Reapproved 2018) Standard Test Method for Analysis of Polychlorinated Biphenyls in Insulating Liquids by Gas Chromatography).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3326. US 2364:2022, Standard Test Method for Analysis of 2,6-Ditertiary-Butyl Para-Cresol and 2,6-Ditertiary-Butyl Phenol in Insulating Liquids by Gas Chromatography

This Uganda Standard covers the determination by gas chromatography of 2,6-ditertiary-butyl para-cresol and 2,6-ditertiary-butyl phenol in new and used insulating liquids at concentrations up to 0.5 %. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D4768-11 (Reapproved 2019) Standard Test Method for Analysis of 2,6-Ditertiary-Butyl Para-Cresol and 2,6-Ditertiary-Butyl Phenol in Insulating Liquids by Gas Chromatography).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3327. US 2365:2022, Standard Test Method for Furanic Compounds in Electrical Insulating Liquids by High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)

This Uganda Standard covers the determination in electrical insulating liquids of products of the degradation of cellulosic materials such as paper, pressboard, and cotton materials typically found as insulating materials in electrical equipment. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D5837 – 15, Standard Test Method for Furanic Compounds in Electrical Insulating Liquids by High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3328. US 2368:2021, Handwoven baskets — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for handwoven baskets. The standard applies to handwoven baskets used for shopping, decoration and storage.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3329. US 2371:2021, Standard Test Method for Smoke Point of Kerosene and Aviation Turbine Fuel

This Uganda Standard covers two procedures for determination of the smoke point of kerosene and aviation turbine fuel, a manual procedure and an automated procedure, which give results with different precision. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1322 – 19, *Standard Test Method for Smoke Point of Kerosene and Aviation Turbine Fuel*).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3330. US 2372:2021, Standard Test Method for (Thiol Mercaptan) Sulfur in Gasoline, Kerosine, Aviation Turbine, and Distillate Fuels (Potentiometric Method)

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of mercaptan sulfur in gasolines, kerosines, aviation turbine fuels, and distillate fuels containing from 0.0003 % to 0.01 % by mass of mercaptan sulfur. Organic sulfur compounds such as sulfides, disulfides, and thiophene, do not interfere. Elemental sulfur in amounts less than 0.0005 % by mass does not interfere. Hydrogen sulfide will interfere if not

removed, as described in 9.2. **(This standard is an adoption of ASTM D3227 – 16, *Standard Test Method for (Thiol Mercaptan) Sulfur in Gasoline, Kerosine, Aviation Turbine, and Distillate Fuels (Potentiometric Method)*).**

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3331. US 2373-1:2022, Mosquito repellents — Performance tests guidelines — Part 1: Skin applied repellents

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the design and execution of studies to evaluate the performance of mosquito repellents formulated and prepared for application directly to human skin.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3332. US 2373-2:2022, Mosquito repellents — Performance test guidelines — Part 2: Spatial repellents

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the design and execution of studies to evaluate the performance of mosquito repellents formulated and prepared for space application.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3333. US 2375:2021, Standard specification for isolation gowns intended for use in healthcare facilities

This Uganda Standard establishes minimum requirements for the performance and labelling of isolation gowns intended for use by healthcare workers to provide protection for standard and transmission-based precautions. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D 3352-19, Standard Specification for Isolation Gowns Intended for Use in Healthcare Facilities).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3334. US 2376: 2021, Handcrafted jewellery — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for handcrafted jewellery.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3335. US 2377:2022, Standard Guide for Characterizing Hydrocarbon Lubricant Base Oils

This Uganda Standard provides a guide for physical, chemical, and toxicological test methods for characterizing hydrocarbon lubricant base oils derived from various refining processes including re-refining used oils and refining crude oil. (This standard is based on ASTM D6074 – 15, Standard Guide for Characterizing Hydrocarbon Lubricant Base Oils).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3336. US 2380:2022, Label material — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for labels. This standard applies to adhesive labels (also known as self-

adhesive or pressure-sensitive), stickers, tickets and non-adhesive labels.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3337. US 2381: 2023, Reusable menstrual cup — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for reusable menstrual cups.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3338. US 2383:2022, Ladies' handbags — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for ladies' handbags with a leather or coated outer fabric.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3339. US 2384:2021, Leather wallets — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for leather wallets.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3340. US 2390:2021, Talc for cosmetic industry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for talc used in cosmetic industry.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3341. US 2391:2021, Cocoa butter for cosmetic industry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cocoa butter for cosmetic industry.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3342. US 2392:2021, Bath oil — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for bath oil based on refined vegetable oils or vegetable oils blends, mineral oils or mixture of the vegetable oils and mineral oils meant for application on the skin.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3343. US 2393: 2022, Ceramic/pottery handicrafts — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for ceramic/pottery handicrafts such as: tableware, domestic containers, cooking/firing ceramics, toys and games, ceramic furniture, lighting ceramics, garden ceramics, ceramics sculpture and gallery ceramics/interior decoration.This standard is not applicable to other ceramic products which have standards specific to them including but not limited to jewellery, bricks, tiles and cooking stoves

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3344. US 2394:2022, Rubber teat (nipple) for baby feeding bottle — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for rubber teat (nipple) for baby feeding bottle.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3345. US 2397:2022, Plastic baby feeding bottle — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for plastic feeding bottles used for nursing babies. This standard does not apply to teats (nipples) and glass feeding bottles.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

3346. US 2399:2022, Standard Test Methods for Water in Engine Coolant Concentrate by the Karl Fischer Reagent Method

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the water present in new or unused glycol-based coolant concentrates using a manual (Test Method A) or an automatic (Test Method B) coulometric titrator procedure. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1123-99 (Reapproved 2015) Standard Test Methods for Water in Engine Coolant Concentrate by the Karl Fischer Reagent Method).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3347. US 2400:2022, Standard Test Method for pH of Engine Coolants and Antirusts

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the pH of unused engine coolants and antirusts, and used or unused aqueous dilutions of the concentrated products. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1287-11 (Reapproved 2020) Standard Test Method for pH of Engine Coolants and Antirusts).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3348. US 2401:2022, Standard Test Method for Trace Chloride Ion in Engine Coolants

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of chloride ion in engine coolants in the range from 5 to 200 ppm in the presence of up to 0.6 weight % mercaptobenzothiazole. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D3634-99 (Reapproved 2015) Standard Test Method for Trace Chloride Ion in Engine Coolants).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3349. US 2402:2022, Standard Terminology for Engine Coolants and Related Fluids

This Uganda Standard covers terminology relating to engine coolants. It is intended to provide a reference for anyone seeking information on engine coolants, and also to provide a uniform set of definitions for use in preparing ASTM specifications, test methods and other standard documents. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D4725-15 Standard Terminology for Engine Coolants and Related Fluids).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3350. US 2403:2022, Standard Test Method for Analysis of Engine

Coolant for Chloride and Other Anions by Ion Chromatography

This Uganda Standard covers the chemical analysis of engine coolant for chloride ion by high-performance ion chromatography (HPIC). Several other common anions found in engine coolant can be determined in one chromatographic analysis by this test method. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D5827-09 (Reapproved 2015) Standard Test Method for Analysis of Engine Coolant for Chloride and Other Anions by Ion Chromatography).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3351. US 2404:2022, Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density of Engine Coolant Concentrates and Aqueous Engine Coolants by Digital Density Meter

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the density or relative density of glycols, glycerin, heat transfer fluids, engine coolant concentrates, and aqueous engine coolants. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D5931-20 Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density of Engine Coolant Concentrates and Aqueous Engine Coolants by Digital Density Meter).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3352. US 2405:2022, Standard Test Method for Determination of Silicon and Other Elements in Engine Coolant by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of silicon in engine coolant by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES). Silicon can be determined as low as the range of 5 ppm by this test method. Other elements also found in engine coolant can be determined by this method. This test method is applicable to the determination of dissolved or dispersed elements. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D6130-11 (Reapproved 2018), Standard Test Method for Determination of Silicon and Other Elements in Engine Coolant by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3353. US 2406:2022, Standard Test Method for Determination of Acids and Glycol Esters in Glycols

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of free acids and glycol esters in ethylene glycol by titration. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D7736-19a, Standard Test Method for Determination of Acids and Glycol Esters in Glycols).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3354. US 2407:2022, Standard Test Methods for Analysis of Ethylene Glycols and Propylene Glycols

This Uganda Standard covers the chemical and physical analysis of the commonly available grades of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, propylene glycol, and dipropylene glycol. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM E202-18, Standard Test Methods for Analysis of Ethylene Glycols and Propylene Glycols).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3355. US 2408:2022, Standard Test Method for Color of Clear Liquids (Platinum-Cobalt Scale)

This Uganda Standard describes a procedure for the visual measurement of the color of essentially light colored liquids (Note 1). It is applicable only to materials in which the color-producing bodies present have light absorption characteristics nearly identical with those of the platinum-cobalt color standards used.. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1209-05 (Reapproved 2019), Standard Test Method for Color of Clear Liquids (Platinum-Cobalt Scale)).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3356. US 2409:2022, Standard Test Method for Iron in Trace Quantities Using the 1,10-Phenanthroline Method

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of iron in the range from 1 to 100 µg. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM E394-15, Standard Test Method for Iron in Trace Quantities Using the 1,10-Phenanthroline Method).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3357. US 2410:2022, Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of total acidity as acetic acid, in concentrations below 0.05 %, in organic compounds and hydrocarbon mixtures used in paint, varnish, and lacquer solvents and diluents. (This standard is an adoption of D1613-17, Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3358. US 2412:2022, Standard Test Method for Sulfate Ion in Water

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of sulfate in water in the range from 5 to 40 mg/L of sulfate ion ($SO4^{--}$). (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D516-16, Standard Test Method for Sulfate Ion in Water).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3359. US 2413:2022, Standard Test Method for Percent Ash Content of Engine Coolants

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of ash content after ignition of commercial engine coolants and antirusts, as packaged or after use. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1119-05 (Reapproved 2015), Standard Test Method for Percent Ash Content of Engine Coolants).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3360. US 2414:2022, Standard Test Method for Boiling Point of Engine Coolants

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the equilibrium boiling point of engine coolants. The equilibrium boiling point indicates the temperature at which the sample will start to boil in a cooling system under equilibrium conditions at atmospheric pressure. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1120-17, Standard Test Method for Boiling Point of Engine Coolants).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3361. US 2415:2022, Standard Test Method for Reserve Alkalinity of Engine Coolants and Antirusts

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the reserve alkalinity of new, unused engine coolants, and liquid antirusts as received, of used or unused aqueous dilutions of the concentrated materials, and of aqueous dilutions of solid antirusts. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1121-11 (Reapproved 2020), Standard Test Method for Reserve Alkalinity of Engine Coolants and Antirusts).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3362. US 2416:2022, Standard Test Method for Hardness in Water

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of hardness in water by titration. This test method is applicable to waters that are clear in appearance and free of chemicals that will complex calcium or magnesium. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1126-17, Standard Test Method for Hardness in Water).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3363. US 2417:2022, Standard Test Method for Freezing Point of Aqueous Engine Coolants

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the freezing point of an aqueous engine coolant solution in the laboratory. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1177-17, Standard Test Method for Freezing Point of Aqueous Engine Coolants).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3364. US 2418:2022, Standard Test Methods for pH of Water

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of pH by electrometric measurement using the glass electrode as the sensor. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1293-18, Standard Test Methods for pH of Water).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3365. US 2419:2022, Standard Test Method for Corrosion Test for Engine Coolants in Glassware

This Uganda Standard covers a simple beaker-type procedure for evaluating the effects of engine coolants on metal specimens under controlled laboratory conditions. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1384-05 (Reapproved 2019), Standard Test Method for Corrosion Test for Engine Coolants in Glassware)

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3366. US ISO 2419:2012, Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Sample preparation and conditioning

This Uganda Standard specifies the preparation of leather for physical and mechanical testing together with standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing. It is applicable to all types of dry leather.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3367. US 2420:2022, Standard Test Method for Foaming Tendencies of Engine Coolants in Glassware

This Uganda Standard covers a simple glassware test for evaluating the tendency of engine coolants to foam under laboratory-controlled-conditions of aeration and temperature. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1881-17 Standard Test Method for Foaming Tendencies of Engine Coolants in Glassware).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3368. US 2421:2022, Standard Test Method for Effect of Cooling System Chemical Solutions on Organic Finishes for Automotive Vehicles

This Uganda Standard determines the effect of cooling system chemical solutions on organic finishes used on motor vehicles. Cooling system chemicals include: coolants or corrosion inhibitors, or both, cooling system cleaners or flushes, or both, and stop leak additives. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1882-17 Standard Test Method for Effect of Cooling System Chemical Solutions on Organic Finishes for Automotive Vehicles).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3369. US 2422:2022, Standard Test Method for Cavitation Corrosion and Erosion-Corrosion Characteristics of Aluminum Pumps With Engine Coolants

This Uganda Standard covers the evaluation of the cavitation corrosion and erosion-corrosion characteristics of aluminum automotive water pumps with coolants. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D2809-09 (Reapproved 2017) Standard Test Method for Cavitation Corrosion and Erosion-Corrosion Characteristics of Aluminum Pumps With Engine Coolants).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3370. US 2423:2022, Standard Test Method for Use of the Refractometer for Field Test Determination of the Freezing Point of Aqueous Engine Coolants

This Uganda Standard covers the use of a portable refractometer for determining the approximate freezing protection provided by ethylene and propylene glycol-based coolant solutions as used in engine cooling systems and special applications. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D3321-19

Standard Test Method for Use of the Refractometer for Field Test Determination of the Freezing Point of Aqueous Engine Coolants).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3371. US 2424:2022, Standard Test Method for Anions in Water by Suppressed Ion Chromatography

This Uganda Standard covers the sequential determination of fluoride, chloride, nitrite, ortho - phosphate, bromide, nitrate, and sulfate ions in water by chemically suppressed ion chromatography. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D4327-17 Standard Test Method for Anions in Water by Suppressed Ion Chromatography).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3372. US 2425:2022, Standard Test Method for Corrosion of Cast Aluminum Alloys in Engine Coolants Under Heat-Rejecting Conditions

This Uganda Standard covers a laboratory screening procedure for evaluating the effectiveness of engine coolants in combating corrosion of aluminum casting alloys under heat-transfer conditions that may be present in aluminum cylinder head engines. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D4340-19 Standard Test Method for Corrosion of Cast Aluminum Alloys in Engine Coolants Under Heat-Rejecting Conditions).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3373. US 2426:2022, Standard Specification for Low Silicate Ethylene Glycol Base Engine Coolant for Heavy Duty Engines Requiring a Pre-Charge of Supplemental Coolant Additive (SCA)

This Uganda Standard covers the requirements for low silicate ethylene glycol base engine coolants for cooling systems of heavy-duty engines. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D4985-10 (Reapproved 2015) Standard Specification for Low Silicate Ethylene Glycol Base Engine Coolant for Heavy Duty Engines Requiring a Pre-Charge of Supplemental Coolant Additive (SCA)).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3374. US 2427:2022, Standard Test Method for Freezing Point of Aqueous Ethylene Glycol Base Engine Coolants by Automatic Phase Transition Method

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the freezing point of an aqueous engine coolant solution. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D6660-01 (Reapproved 2019) Standard Test Method for Freezing Point of Aqueous Ethylene Glycol Base Engine Coolants by Automatic Phase Transition Method).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3375. US 2429:2022, Standard Test Method for Compatibility of Supplemental Coolant Additives

(SCAs) and Engine Coolant Concentrates

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the compatibility of commercial SCA and commercial ethylene and propylene glycol engine coolant concentrates. This test method focuses on the solubility of specific chemical species formed in the engine coolant. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D5828-97 (Reapproved 2019) Standard Test Method for Compatibility of Supplemental Coolant Additives (SCAs) and Engine Coolant Concentrates).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3376. US 2430:2022, Standard Test Method for John Deere Coolant Cavitation Test

This Uganda Standard defines a heavy-duty diesel engine to evaluate coolant protection as related to cylinder liner pitting caused by cavitation. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D7583-16 Standard Test Method for John Deere Coolant Cavitation Test).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3377. US 2432:2022, Standard Test Method for Density or Relative Density of Engine Coolant Concentrates and Engine Coolants By The Hydrometer

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the density or relative density of glycols, glycerin, heat transfer fluids engine coolant concentrates and engine coolants. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1122-20, Standard Test Method for Density or Relative Density of Engine Coolant Concentrates and Engine Coolants by the Hydrometer).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3378. US ISO 2439:2008, Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Determination of hardness (indentation technique)

This Uganda Standard specifies four methods (A to D) for the determination of indentation hardness and one method (E) for determination of compressive deflection coefficient and hysteresis loss rate of flexible cellular materials. Annex A provides a summary of test parameters and typical force-indentation graphs obtained with these methods.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3379. US ISO 2440:1997, Flexible and rigid cellular polymeric materials — Accelerated ageing tests

This Uganda Standard specifies, for flexible and rigid cellular polymeric materials, laboratory procedures which are intended to imitate the effects of naturally occurring reactions such as oxidation or hydrolysis by humidity. The physical properties of interest are measured before and after the application of the specified treatments.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3380. US 2441:2022, Bathroom slippers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for bathroom slippers

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3381. US 2449:2022, Cosmetic nail glue — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cosmetic nail glue.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3382. US 2464:2021, Woodcarvings (sculptures) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for woodcarvings (sculptures) made from crafting wood.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3383. US ISO 2470-1:2016, Paper, board and pulps — Measurement of diffuse blue reflectance factor — Part 1: Indoor daylight conditions (ISO brightness) (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard is limited in its scope to white and near-white pulps, papers and boards. The measurement can only be made in an instrument in which the ultraviolet energy level of the illumination has been adjusted to correspond to the CIE illuminant C using a fluorescent reference standard. The CIE illuminant C is taken to be representative of indoor daylight conditions because it contains a suitable proportion of UV radiation. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 2470:1990, Paper, board and pulps — Measurement of diffuse blue reflectance factor (ISO brightness), which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3384. US ISO 2470-2:2008, Paper, board and pulps — Measurement of diffuse blue reflectance factor — Part 2: Outdoor daylight conditions (D65 brightness) (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for measuring the D65 brightness of pulps, papers and boards. This part of US ISO 2470 is limited in its scope to white and near-white pulps, papers and boards, particularly those exhibiting fluorescence which promotes the appearance of whiteness. The measurement can only be made in an instrument in which the ultraviolet energy level of the illumination has been adjusted to correspond to the CIE standard illuminant D65 using a fluorescent reference standard. The source employed in this part of ISO 2470 excites almost twice as much fluorescence as the illuminant in ISO 2470-1. Consequently, this part of ISO 2470 is better suited for measuring the fluorescent contribution to the brightness. However, D65 brightness should not be confused with ISO brightness which closely approximates the brightness of papers viewed under indoor conditions. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 2470:1990, Paper, board and pulps — Measurement of diffuse blue reflectance factor (ISO brightness), which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3385. US ISO 2471:2008, Paper and board — Determination of opacity (paper backing) — Diffuse reflectance method (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the opacity (paper backing) of paper by diffuse reflectance. It can be used to determine the opacity of papers or boards which contain fluorescent whitening agents, provided the UV content of the radiation incident on the test piece has been adjusted to conform to that in the CIE illuminant C using a fluorescent reference standard provided by an ISO/TC 6 authorized laboratory as described in ISO 2470-1. This standard is not applicable to coloured papers or boards which incorporate fluorescent dyes or pigments. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 2471:1998, Paper and board — Determination of opacity (paper backing) — Diffuse reflectance method, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3386. US 2480:2022, Textiles — Canvas — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for canvas fabrics.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3387. US 2481: 2023, Cotton lint — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for cotton lint. This standard is applicable to different players, including those involved in cultivation, harvesting, storage, transportation and ginning of cotton.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3388. US 2482: 2023, Textiles — Loofah bathing sponge — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for loofah bathing sponge also known as “luffa” or “loofa”.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3389. US 2483:2022, Standard Specification for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Used as a Motor Vehicle Fuel

This Uganda Standard defines the minimum fuel quality requirements for gaseous fuels consisting primarily of methane when used as an internal combustion engine fuel.

This specification defines the criteria for compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), or biogas when used as a fuel for internal combustion engines in motor vehicles. (This standard is based on ASTM D8080-21, Standard Specification for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Used as a Motor Vehicle Fuel).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3390. US 2485:2022, Standard Practice for Preservation of Waterborne Oil Samples

This Uganda Standard covers the preservation of waterborne oil samples from the time of collection to the time of analysis. Information is provided to ensure sample integrity and to avoid contamination and to minimize microbial degradation. (This standard is based on ASTM D3325-90 (Reapproved 2020), Standard Practice for Preservation of Waterborne Oil Samples).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 10,000***

3391. US 2521:2022, Standard Test Method for Measurement of Volatile Silicon-Containing Compounds in a Gaseous Fuel Sample Using Gas Chromatography with Spectroscopic Detection

This Uganda Standard covers test method primarily for gas-phase siloxane compounds present in biogas and other gaseous fuel samples at ppmv and high ppbv concentrations. It may also be applicable to low ppbv concentrations under certain circumstances. (This standard iis based on ASTM D8230-19, Standard Test Method for Measurement of Volatile Silicon-Containing Compounds in a Gaseous Fuel Sample Using Gas Chromatography with Spectroscopic Detection).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

3392. US 2522:2022, Standard Practice for Determining the Calculated Methane Number (MNC) of Gaseous Fuels Used in Internal Combustion Engines

This Uganda Standard covers the method to determine the calculated methane number (MNC) of a gaseous fuel used in internal combustion engines. The basis for the method is a dynamic link library (DLL) suitable for running on computers with Microsoft Windows operating systems. (This standard is based on ASTM D8221-18aε1, Standard Practice for Determining the Calculated Methane Number (MNC) of Gaseous Fuels Used in Internal Combustion Engines).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 25,000***

3393. US 2523:2022, Standard Test Method for Determination of Water Vapor (Moisture Concentration) in Natural Gas by Tunable Diode Laser Spectroscopy (TDLAS)

This Uganda Standard covers test method for online determination of vapor phase moisture concentration in natural gas using a tunable diode laser absorption spectroscopy (TDLAS) analyzer also known as a "TDL analyzer." The particular wavelength for moisture measurement varies by manufacturer; typically between 1000 and 10 000 nm with an individual laser having a tunable range of less than 10 nm. (This standard is based on ASTM D7904-21, Standard Test Method for Determination of Water Vapor (Moisture Concentration) in Natural Gas by Tunable Diode Laser Spectroscopy (TDLAS)).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

3394. US 2524:2022, Standard Test Method for Determination of Hydrocarbons and Non-Hydrocarbon Gases in Gaseous Mixtures by Gas Chromatography

This Uganda Standard covers a test method to quantitatively determine the non-condensed hydrocarbon gases with carbon numbers from C1 to C5+ and non-hydrocarbon gases, such as H2, CO2, O2, N2, and CO, in gaseous samples. (This standard is based on ASTM D7833-20, Standard Test Method for Determination of Hydrocarbons and Non-Hydrocarbon Gases in Gaseous Mixtures by Gas Chromatography).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3395. US 2525:2022, Standard Test Method for Gravimetric Measurement of Particulate Concentration of Hydrogen Fuel

This Uganda Standard covers test method primarily intended for gravimetric determination of particulate concentration in hydrogen intended as a fuel for fuel cell or internal combustion engine powered vehicles. (This standard is based on ASTM D7651-17, Standard Test Method for Gravimetric Measurement of Particulate Concentration of Hydrogen Fuel).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3396. US 2526:2022, Standard Test Method for Analysis of Oxygen in Gaseous Fuels (Electrochemical Sensor Method)

This Uganda Standard covers a test method for the determination of oxygen (O2) in gaseous fuels and fuel type gases. It is applicable to the measurement of oxygen in natural gas and other gaseous fuels. (This standard is based on ASTM D7607/D7607M-19, Standard Test Method for Analysis of Oxygen in Gaseous Fuels (Electrochemical Sensor Method).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3397. US 2527:2022, Standard Test Method for Determination of Total Volatile Sulfur in Gaseous Hydrocarbons and Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Natural Gas by Ultraviolet Fluorescence

This Uganda Standard covers a test method for the determination of total volatile sulfur in gaseous hydrocarbons, Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG). (This standard is based on ASTM D7551-10 (Reapproved 2015), Standard Test Method for Determination of Total Volatile Sulfur in Gaseous Hydrocarbons and Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Natural Gas by Ultraviolet Fluorescence).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3398. US 2528:2022, Standard Practice for Gas Chromatograph Based On-line/At-line Analysis for Sulfur Content of Gaseous Fuels (First Edition)

This Uganda Standard covers test method for on-line measurement of volatile sulfur-containing compounds in high methane content gaseous fuels such as natural gas using on-line/at-line instrumentation, and continuous fuel monitors (CFMS). It has been successfully applied to other types of gaseous samples including air, digester, landfill, and refinery fuel gas. (This standard is based on ASTM D7165-10 (Reapproved 2015), Standard Practice for Gas Chromatograph Based On-line/At-line Analysis for Sulfur Content of Gaseous Fuels).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3399. US 2529:2022, Standard Test Method for Simultaneous Measurement of Sulfur Compounds and Minor Hydrocarbons in Natural Gas and Gaseous Fuels by Gas

Chromatography and Atomic Emission Detection

This Uganda Standard covers a test method for the determination of volatile sulfur-containing compounds and minor hydrocarbons in gaseous fuels including components with higher molar mass than that of propane in a high methane gas, by gas chromatography (GC) and atomic emission detection (AED). Hydrocarbons include individual aliphatic components from C4 to C6, aromatic components and groups of hydrocarbons classified according to carbon numbers up to C12 at least, such as C6-C7, C7-C8, C8-C9 and C9-C10, etc. The detection range for sulfur and carbon containing compounds is approximately 20 to 100 000 picograms (pg). (This standard, is based on ASTM D6968 – 03 (Reapproved 2015), Standard Test Method for Simultaneous Measurement of Sulfur Compounds and Minor Hydrocarbons in Natural Gas and Gaseous Fuels by Gas Chromatography and Atomic Emission Detection).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3400. US 2530:2022, Standard Test Method for Determination of Sulfur Compounds in Natural Gas and Gaseous Fuels by Gas Chromatography and Flame Photometric Detection

This Uganda Standard covers a test method for the determination of individual volatile sulfur-containing compounds in gaseous fuels by gas chromatography (GC) with a flame photometric detector (FPD) or a pulsed flame photometric detector (PFPD). (This standard is based on ASTM D6228-19, Standard Test Method for Determination of Sulfur Compounds in Natural Gas and Gaseous Fuels by Gas Chromatography and Flame Photometric Detection).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3401. US 2531:2022, Standard Test Method for Determination of Sulfur Compounds in Natural Gas and Gaseous Fuels by Gas Chromatography and Chemiluminescence

This Uganda Standard covers a test method primarily for the determination of speciated volatile sulfur-containing compounds in high methane content gaseous fuels such as natural gas. It has been successfully applied to other types of gaseous samples, including air, digester, landfill, and refinery fuel gas. (This standard is based on ASTM D5504-20, Standard Test Method for Determination of Sulfur Compounds in Natural Gas and Gaseous Fuels by Gas Chromatography and Chemiluminescence).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3402. US 2532:2022, Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Content of Gaseous Fuels Using Electronic Moisture Analyzers

This Uganda Standard covers a test method the determination of the water vapor content of gaseous fuels by the use of electronic moisture analyzers. Such analyzers commonly use sensing cells based on phosphorus pentoxide, P2O5, aluminum oxide, Al2O3, or silicon sensors piezoelectric-type cells and laser based technologies. (This standard is based on ASTM D5454, Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Content of Gaseous Fuels Using Electronic Moisture Analyzers).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3403. US 2533:2022, Standard Test Method for Total Sulfur in Gaseous Fuels by Hydrogenolysis and Rateometric Colorimetry

This Uganda Standard covers test method for the determination of sulfur gaseous fuels in the range from 0.001 to 20 parts per million by volume (ppm/v). (This standard is based on ASTM D4468–85 (Reapproved 2015), Standard Test Method for Total Sulfur in Gaseous Fuels by Hydrogenolysis and Rateometric Colorimetry).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3404. US 2534: 2022, Standard Terminology Relating to Gaseous Fuels

This Uganda Standard defines the terms used in standards that are the responsibility of Committee D-3 on Gaseous Fuels. These terms are used in: the sampling of gaseous fuels, the analysis of gaseous fuels for composition and various other physical properties, and Other practices related to the processing, transmission, and distribution of gaseous fuels. (This standard is based on ASTM D4150-21b, Standard Terminology Relating to Gaseous Fuels).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3405. US 2535:2022, Standard Practice for Calculating Heat Value, Compressibility Factor, and Relative Density of Gaseous Fuels

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for calculating heating value, relative density, and compressibility factor at base conditions (14.696 psia and 60°F (15.6°C)) for natural gas mixtures from compositional analysis. It applies to all common types of utility gaseous fuels, for example, dry natural gas, reformed gas, oil gas (both high and low Btu), propane-air, carbureted water gas, coke oven gas, and retort coal gas, for which suitable methods of analysis as described in Section 6 are available. (This standard is based on ASTM D3588–98 (Reapproved 2017), Standard Practice for Calculating Heat Value, Compressibility Factor, and Relative Density of Gaseous Fuels).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3406. US 2536:2022, Standard Test Method for Analysis of Natural Gas by Gas Chromatography

This Uganda Standard covers a test method for the determination of the chemical composition of natural gases and similar gaseous mixtures within the range of composition shown in Table 1. This test method may be abbreviated for the analysis of lean natural gases containing negligible amounts of hexanes and higher hydrocarbons, or for the determination of one or more components, as required. (This standard is based on ASTM D1945–14 (Reapproved 2019), Standard Test Method for Analysis of Natural Gas by Gas Chromatography).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3407. US 2537:2022, Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Content of Gaseous Fuels by Measurement of Dew-Point Temperature

This Uganda Standard covers a test method for the determination of the water vapor content of gaseous fuels by measurement of the dew-point temperature

and the calculation therefrom of the water vapor content. (This standard is based on ASTM D1142-95 (Reapproved 2021), Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Content of Gaseous Fuels by Measurement of Dew-Point Temperature).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3408. US 2551: 2022, Barkcloth — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for barkcloth produced from the wild fig (Ficus natalensis), locally known as Mutuba tree.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3409. US 2552:2020, Non-medical masks— Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, and methods of sampling and test for the non-medical face masks intended to reduce the risk of general transmission of the infectious agent. It covers non-medical face masks and other face covers made of textiles intended for single use (disposable) or for multiple use that may be washed, disinfected and reused. It does not cover respiratory protective devices such as medical face masks, filtering face masks and breathing apparatus.

This standard was published on 2020-05-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3410. US 2564: 2023, Standard test method for grading spun yarns for appearance (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard covers the grading of singles spun yarns for appearance. This test method does not apply to plied yarns. (*This standard cancels and replaces the US 245:2000/EAS 155:2000 Code of practice for grading of spun yarns, which has been withdrawn). [This standard is based on ASTM D2255/ D2255M-09 (Reapproved 2020), Standard Test Method for Grading Spun Yarns for Appearance*].

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3411. US 2566:2022, Standard Test Method for Online Measurement of Sulfur Compounds in Natural Gas and Gaseous Fuels by Gas Chromatograph and Electrochemical Detection

This Uganda Standard covers a test method for on-line measurement of volatile sulfur-containing compounds in gaseous fuels by gas chromatography (GC) and electrochemical (EC) detection. This test method is applicable to hydrogen sulfide, C1 to C4 mercaptans, sulfides and tetrahydrothiophene (THT). (This standard is based on ASTM D7493-14 (Reapproved 2018), Standard Test Method for Online Measurement of Sulfur Compounds in Natural Gas and Gaseous Fuels by Gas Chromatograph and Electrochemical Detection).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3412. US 2567: 2022, Copper — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for various types of copper in the form of refinery shapes.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3413. US ISO 2588:2014, Leather — Sampling — Number of items for a gross sample

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the drawing, from a lot, of whole pieces of leather to form a gross sample.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3414. US ISO 2589:2016, Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of thickness

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the thickness of leather. The method is applicable to all types of leather of any tannage. The measurement is valid for both the whole leather and a test sample.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3415. US 2596: 2023, Travel bags — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for travel bags including suitcases.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3416. US 2600:2022, Standard Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Copper Alloys

This Uganda Standard covers test methods for the chemical analysis of copper alloys having chemical ranges within the following limits:

Element	Composition, %
Aluminum	12.0 max
Antimony	1.0 max
Arsenic	1.0 max
Cadmium	1.5 max
Cobalt	1.0 max
Copper	40.0 min
Iron	6.0 max
Lead	27.0 max
Manganese	6.0 max
Nickel	50.0 max
Phosphorus	1.0 max
Silicon	5.0 max
Sulfur	0.1 max
Tin	20.0 max
Zinc	50.0 max

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3417. US 2662: 2023, Ceramic water filter — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for ceramic water filter used to filter water for human consumption.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3418. US 2665: 2022, Standard Test Method for pH of Aqueous Solutions with the Glass Electrode (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the apparatus and procedures for the electrometric measurement of pH values of aqueous solutions with the glass electrode. It does not deal with the manner in which the solutions are prepared. (*This standard is based on*

ASTM D8080-21, Standard Test Method for pH of Aqueous Solutions with the Glass Electrode).

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3419. US 2670:2023, Printing ink for food wrappers, packages and receptacles — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for printing inks for food wrappers, packages and receptacles. This standard does not apply to non-pigment based printing inks such as dye-based and UV printing inks.

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3420. US ISO 2714:1980, Liquid hydrocarbons — Volumetric measurement by displacement meter systems other than dispensing pumps

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of displacement meters and gives rules for systematically applying appropriate consideration to the nature of the liquids to be measured, to the installation of a metering system, and to the selection, performance, operation and maintenance of the same.**This standard was Published on 2017-12-12**
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3421. US ISO 2715:1981, Liquid hydrocarbons — Volumetric measurement by turbine meter system

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of turbine meters and gives rules for systematically applying consideration to the nature of the liquids to be measured, to the installation of a metering system, and to the selection, performance, operation and maintenance of the same.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3422. US ISO 2719:2002, Determination of flash point — Pensky-Martens closed cup method

This Uganda Standard describes two procedures, A and B, using the Pensky-Martens closed cup tester, for determining the flash point of combustible liquids, liquids with suspended solids, liquids that tend to form a surface film under the test conditions and other liquids. It is applicable for liquids with a flash point above 40 °C.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3423. US ISO 2758:2014, Paper — Determination of bursting strength (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for measuring the bursting strength of paper submitted to increasing hydraulic pressure. It is applicable to paper having bursting strengths within the range 70 kPa to 1 400 kPa. It is not intended to be used for the components (such as fluting medium or linerboard) of a combined board, for which the method given in ISO 2759[1] is more suitable. In the absence of any commercial agreement as to which method should be used for testing the material, materials with bursting strengths below 600 kPa should be tested according to this standard. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 2758:2001, Paper — Determination of

bursting strength, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3424. US ISO 2808:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of film thickness

This standard describes a number of methods that are applicable to the measurement of the thickness of coatings applied to a substrate.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3425. US ISO 2811-1:2016, Paints and varnishes — Determination of density — Part 1: Pycnometer method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the density of paints, varnishes and related products using a metal or Gay-Lussac pycnometer. (*The Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 83:1999/ ISO 2811-1, Paints and varnishes — Determination of density — Part 1: Pycnometer method, which is being reissued*).

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3426. US ISO 2813:2014, Paints and varnishes — Determination of gloss value at 20 degrees, 60 degrees and 85 degrees

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the gloss of coatings using the three geometries of 20°, 60° or 85°. The method is suitable for the gloss measurement of non-textured coatings on plane, opaque substrates. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 85:1999/ISO 2813, Paints and Varnishes — Determination of specular gloss of non-metallic paint films at 20°, 60°, and 85°which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3427. US ISO 2820:1974, Leather — Raw hides of cattle and horses — Method of trim

This Uganda Standard specifies the method of trimming the raw hides of cattle and horses, intended for the tanning industry.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3428. US ISO 2821:1974, Leather — Raw hides of cattle and horses — Preservation by stack salting

This Uganda Standard analyses the various preserving process defects Iikely to affect the raw hides of cattle and horses, and defines the rules for the preservation of these hides by stack salting.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3429. US ISO 2822-1:1998, Raw cattle hides and calf skins — Part 1: Descriptions of defects

This Uganda Standard describes the defects which may occur on raw cattle hides and calf skins intended for tanning. It is applicable to fresh and cured raw cattle hides and calf skins, but not to casualty hides and skins.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3430. US ISO 2859-1:1999, Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 1: Sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection

This Uganda Standard specifies an acceptance sampling system for inspection by attributes. It is indexed in terms of the acceptance quality limit (AQL).

This standard was Published on 2020-05-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

3431. US ISO 2859-2:2020, Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 2: Sampling plans indexed by limiting quality (LQ) for isolated lot inspection

This Uganda Standard specifies an acceptance sampling system for inspection by attributes indexed by limiting quality (LQ). The sampling system is used for lots in isolation (isolated sequences of lots, an isolated lot, a unique lot or a short series of lots), where switching rules, such as those of ISO 2859-1, are not applicable. Inspection levels, as provided by ISO 2859-1 to control the relative amount of inspection, are not provided in this document. In many industrial situations, in which switching rules might be used, they are not applied for a number of reasons, not all of which might be valid:

production is intermittent (not continuous);

production is from several different sources in varying quantities, i.e. "job lots";

lots are isolated;

lots are resubmitted after inspection.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

3432. US ISO 2859-3:2005, Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 3: Skip-lot sampling procedures

This Uganda Standard specifies generic skip-lot sampling procedures for acceptance inspection by attributes. The purpose of these procedures is to provide a way of reducing the inspection effort on products of high quality submitted by a supplier who has a satisfactory quality assurance system and effective quality controls. The reduction in inspection effort is achieved by determining at random, with a specified probability, whether a lot presented for inspection will be accepted without inspection. This procedure extends the principle of the random selection of sample items already applied in ISO 2859-1 to the random selection of lots. The skip-lot sampling procedures specified in this part of ISO 2859 are applicable to, but not limited to, inspection of

end items, such as complete products or sub-assemblies,

components and raw materials, and

materials in process.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3433. US 2863: 2023, Tampon — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for tampons.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3434. US ISO 2928: 2003, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in the liquid or gaseous phase and natural gas up to 25 bar (2.5 MPa) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for rubber hoses and rubber hose assemblies used for the transfer of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in the liquid or gaseous phase and natural gas and designed for use at working pressures ranging from vacuum to a maximum of 25 bar (2.5 MPa) within the temperature range 30 °C to +70 °C or, for low-temperature hoses (designated -LT), within the temperature range −50 °C to +70 °C.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3435. US ISO 3033-1:2005, Oil of spearmint — Part 1: Native type (*Mentha spicata* L.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of spearmint native type (Mentha spicata L.) in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3436. US ISO 3033-2:2005, Oil of spearmint — Part 2: Chinese type (80 % and 60 %) (*Mentha viridis* L. var. crispa Benth.), redistilled oil

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of spearmint, Chinese type (80 % and 60 %) (Mentha viridis L. var. crispa Benth.), redistilled oil, in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3437. US ISO 3033-3:2005, Oil of spearmint — Part 3: Indian type (*Mentha spicata* L.), redistilled oil

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of spearmint, Indian type (Mentha spicata L.), redistilled oil, in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3438. US ISO 3033-4:2005, Oil of spearmint — Part 4: Scotch variety (*Mentha x gracilis* Sole)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of spearmint, Scotch variety (Mentha x gracilis Sole), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3439. US ISO 3044:2020, Essential oil of Corymbia citriodora (Hook.) K.D. Hill and L.A.S. Johnson (syn. Eucalyptus citriodora Hook.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the essential oil of Corymbia citriodora (Hook.) K.D. Hill and L.A.S. Johnson (syn. Eucalyptus citriodora Hook.) with a view to facilitating the assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3440. US ISO 3045:2004 Oil of bay [*Pimenta racemosa* (Mill.) J.W. Moore]

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of bay [Pimenta racemosa (Mill.) J.W. Moore], in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3441. US ISO 3053:2004, Oil of grapefruit (Citrus x paradisi Macfad.), obtained by expression.

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of grapefruit (Citrus × paradisi Macfad.), obtained by expression, in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3442. US ISO 3061:2008, Oil of black pepper (Piper nigrum L.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of oil of black pepper (Piper nigrum L.), with a view to facilitating the assessment of its quality.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3443. US ISO 3063:2004, Oil of ylang-ylang (Cananga odorata (Lam.) Hook. f. et Thomson forma genuina)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of ylang-ylang [Cananga odorata (Lam.) Hook. f. et Thomson forma genuina] from Madagascar, Mayotte and Comores, in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

3444. US ISO 3071:2020, Textiles — Determination of pH of aqueous extract (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the pH of the aqueous extract of textiles. The method is applicable to textiles in any form (e.g. fibres, yarns, fabrics). *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 3071:2005, Textiles — Determination of pH of aqueous extract, which is has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3445. US ISO 3104:1994, Petroleum products - Transparent and opaque liquids - Determination of kinematic viscosity and calculation of dynamic viscosity

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the determination of the kinematic viscosity, v, of liquid petroleum products, both transparent and opaque, by measuring the time for a volume of liquid to flow under gravity through a calibrated glass capillary viscometer. The dynamic viscosity, η, can be obtained by multiplying the measured kinematic viscosity by the density, ρ, of the liquid.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3446. US ISO 3105:1994, Glass capillary kinematic viscometers — Specifications and operating instructions

This Uganda Standard gives specifications and operating instructions for glass capillary viscometers widely used for the determination of kinematic

viscosity of petroleum products by the procedure described in ISO 3104. The calibration of these viscometers is also described.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3447. US ISO 3140:2019, Essential oil of sweet orange expressed [Citrus sinensis (L.)]

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the essential oil of sweet orange expressed [Citrus sinensis (L.)] with a view to facilitating the assessment of its quality.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3448. US ISO 3141:1997, Oil of clove leaves [*Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. et Perry, syn. *Eugenia caryophyllus* (Sprengel) Bullock et S. Harrison]

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of clove leaves [Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merr. et Perry, syn. Eugenia caryophyllus (Sprengel) Bullock et S. Harrison], in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3449. US ISO 3142:1997, Oil of clove buds [*Syzygium* aromaticum (L.) Merr. et Perry, syn. *Eugenia caryophyllus* (Sprengel) Bullock et S. Harrison]

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of clove buds [Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merr et Perry, syn. Eugenia caryophyllus (Sprengel) Bullock and S Harrison], in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3450. US ISO 3143:1997, Oil of clove stems [Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merr. et Perry, syn. Eugenia caryophyllus (Sprengel) Bullock et S. Harrison]

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of clove stems [Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merr. et Perry, syn. Eugenia caryophyllus (Sprengel) Bullock et S. Harrison], in order to facilitate assessment of its quality

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3451. US 1SO 3171:1988, Petroleum liquids — Automatic pipeline sampling

This Uganda Standard recommends procedures to be used for obtaining, by automatic means, representative samples of crude oil and liquid petroleum products being conveyed by pipeline.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3452. US ISO 3175-1:2017, Textiles — Professional care, drycleaning and wetcleaning of fabrics and garments — Part 1: Assessment of performance after cleaning and finishing

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for assessing textile articles which have been tested according to US ISO 3175-2 to US ISO 3175-4. Fabric and garment properties, which can change on drycleaning or wetcleaning and finishing, are identified and methods for assessing change using existing standards are given as appropriate. Other properties which are also important, but for which there are no standards providing methods of assessment, are indicated in Annex A (normative), together with advice on how to proceed on their assessment.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3453. US ISO 3175-2:2017, Textiles — Professional care, drycleaning and wetcleaning of fabrics and garments — Part 2: Procedure for testing performance when cleaning and finishing using tetrachloroethene (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies drycleaning procedures for tetrachloroethene (perchloroethylene), using commercial drycleaning machines, for fabrics and garments. It comprises procedures for normal and sensitive materials. Localized staining and stain removal fall outside the scope of this document. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 3175-2:2010, Textiles — Professional care, dry-cleaning and wet-cleaning of fabrics and garments — Part 2: Procedure for testing performance when cleaning and finishing using tetrachloroethene, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3454. US ISO 3175-3:2017, Textiles — Professional care, drycleaning and wetcleaning of fabrics and garments — Part 3: Procedure for testing performance when cleaning and finishing using hydrocarbon solvents

This Uganda Standard specifies drycleaning procedures for hydrocarbon solvents, using commercial drycleaning machines, for fabrics and garments. It comprises procedures for normal and sensitive materials (see 3.3 and 3.4). Localized staining and stain removal fall outside the scope of this document.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3455. US ISO 3175-4:2018, Textiles — Professional care, drycleaning and wetcleaning of fabrics and garments — Part 4: Procedure for testing performance when cleaning and finishing using simulated wetcleaning

This Uganda Standard specifies simulated professional wetcleaning procedures, using a reference machine for fabrics and garments. It is intended for fabrics and garments that cannot be washed and need professional finishing. It comprises a normal process for normal materials, a mild process for sensitive materials and a very mild process for very sensitive materials. Localized staining and stain removal fall outside the scope of this document.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3456. US ISO 3175-5:2019, Textiles — Professional care, drycleaning and wetcleaning of fabrics and garments — Part 5: Procedure for testing performance when cleaning and finishing using dibutoxymethane

This Uganda Standard specifies drycleaning procedures for dibutoxymethane [1-(butoxymethoxy) butane], using commercial drycleaning machines, for fabrics and garments. It comprises procedures for normal and sensitive materials.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3457. US ISO 3175-6:2019, Textiles — Professional care, drycleaning and wetcleaning of fabrics and garments — Part 6: Procedure for testing performance when cleaning and finishing using decamethylpentacyclosiloxane

This Uganda Standard specifies drycleaning procedures for decamethylpentacyclosiloxane (D5), using commercial drycleaning machines, for fabrics and garments. It comprises procedures for normal and sensitive materials.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3458. US ISO 3183: 2012, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Steel pipe for pipeline transportation systems

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the manufacture of two product specification levels (PSL 1 and PSL 2) of seamless and welded steel pipes for use in pipeline transportation systems in the petroleum and natural gas industries. This standard is not applicable to cast pipe.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3459. US ISO 3195: 1975, Sodium hydroxide for industrial use — Sampling — Test sample — Preparation of the main solution for carrying out certain determinations

This Uganda Standard gives instructions relating to the sampling of consignments of sodium hydroxide, indicates the conditions under which the test sample shall be prepared, and specifies a method for the preparation of the main solution which will be used for carrying out certain determinations.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3460. US ISO 3196: 1975, Sodium hydroxide for industrial use — Determination of carbonates content — Titrimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method for the determination of the carbonates content of sodium hydroxide for industrial use.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3461. US ISO 3215:1998, Oil of nutmeg, Indonesian type (Myristica fragrans Houtt.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of nutmeg, Indonesian type (Myristica fragrans Houtt.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3462. US ISO 3216:1997, Oil of cassia, Chinese type (*Cinnamomum aromaticum* Nees, syn. *Cinnamomum cassia* Nees ex Blume)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of cassia, Chinese type (Cinnamomum aromaticum Nees, syn. Cinnamomum cassia Nees ex Blume), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3463. US ISO 3217:1974, Oil of lemongrass (*Cymbopogon citratus*)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of oil of lemongrass (*Cymbopogon* citratus), with a view to facilitating the assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 10,000

3464. US ISO 3218:2014, Essential oils — Principles of nomenclature

This Uganda Standard lays down the principles to be adopted for designating essential oils in English and French, e.g. for the labelling and/or the marking.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3465. US ISO 3233-1:2013, Paints and varnishes — Determination of the percentage volume of nonvolatile matter — Part 1: Method using a coated test panel to determine non-volatile matter and to determine dry film density by the Archimedes principle

This Uganda Standard describes a procedure for determining the non-volatile matter by volume, NVV, of coating materials and related products by measuring the density of a dried coating for any specified temperature range and period of drying or curing. This method determines the non-volatile matter immediately after application. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 3233:1998, Paints and varnishes — Determination of volume of dry coating (non-volatile matter) obtained from a given volume of liquid coating, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3466. US ISO 3251:2008, Paints and varnishes — Determination of non-volatile matter of paints, varnishes and binders for paints and varnishes

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the non-volatile-matter content by mass of paints, varnishes, binders for paints and varnishes, polymer dispersions and condensation resins such as phenolic resins (resols, novolak solutions, etc.). The method is also applicable to formulated dispersions containing fillers, pigments and other auxiliaries (e.g. thickeners and film-forming agents). *(This standard*

cancels and replaces US 79:1999/ISO 3251, Paints and varnishes — Determination of non-volatile matter of paints, varnishes and binders for paints and varnishes which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3467. US ISO 3270:1984, Paints and varnishes and their raw materials — Temperature and humidities for conditioning and testing

This Uganda Standard specifies conditions of temperature and relative humidity for general use in the conditioning and testing of paints and varnishes and their raw materials. It is applicable to paints and varnishes in liquid or powder form, to wet or dry films, and their raw materials. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 86:1999/ISO 3270, Paints and varnishes and their raw materials — Temperature and humidities for conditioning and testing which is being re-issued).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3468. US ISO 3376:2011, Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of tensile strength and percentage extension

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the tensile strength, elongation at a specified load and elongation at break of leather. It is applicable to all types of leather.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3469. US ISO 3377-1:2011, Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of tear load — Part 1: Single edge tear

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the tear strength of leather using a single-edge tear. The method is sometimes described as a trouser tear. It is applicable to all types of leather.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3470. US ISO 3377-2:2016, Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of tear load — Part 2: Double edge tear

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the tear strength of leather using a double edged tear. The method is sometimes described as the Baumann tear. It is applicable to all types of leather.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3471. US ISO 3378:2002, Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of resistance to grain cracking and grain crack index

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance of leather to grain cracking and for determining the grain crack index. It is applicable to all heavy leathers.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3472. US ISO 3379:2015, Leather — Determination of distention and

strength of surface (Ball burst method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for the determination of distension and strength of the leather grain or finished surface. This method is applicable to all flexible leathers and it is particularly suitable to determine the lastability of leathers for footwear uppers.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3473. US ISO 3380:2002, Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of shrinkage temperature up to 100 °C

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of the shrinkage temperature of leather up to 100 °C. It is applicable to all leathers.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3474. US ISO 3385:2014, Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Determination of fatigue by constant-load pounding

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of loss in thickness and loss in hardness of flexible cellular materials intended for use in load-bearing applications such as upholstery. It provides a means of assessing the service performance of flexible cellular materials based on rubber latex or polyurethane used in load-bearing upholstery.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3475. US ISO 3405:2019, Petroleum and related products from natural or synthetic sources — Determination of distillation characteristics at atmospheric pressure (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a laboratory method for the determination of the distillation characteristics of light and middle distillates derived from petroleum and related products of synthetic or biological origin with initial boiling points above 0 °C and end-points below approximately 400 °C, utilizing either manual or automated equipment. Light distillates are typically automotive engine petrol, automotive engine ethanol fuel blends with up to 85 % (V/V) ethanol, and aviation petrol. Middle distillates are typically aviation turbine fuel, kerosene, diesel, diesel with up to 30 % (V/V) FAME, burner fuel, and marine fuels that have no appreciable quantities of residua. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 3405:2000, Petroleum products — Determination of distillation characteristics at atmospheric pressure, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

3476. US ISO 3448:1992, Industrial liquid lubricants — ISO viscosity classification

This Uganda Standard establishes a system of viscosity classification for industrial liquid lubricants and related fluids**.**

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3477. US ISO 3475:2020, Oil of aniseed (*Pimpinella anisum* L.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the essential oil of aniseed (Pimpinella anisum L.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3478. US ISO 3515:2002, Oil of lavender (Lavandula angustifolia Mill.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oils of spontaneous lavender (population lavender, France) and of clonal lavender (Lavandula angustifolia Mill.), from various origins, with a view to facilitate assessment of their quality.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3479. US ISO 3516:1997, Oil of coriander fruits (Coriandrum sativum L.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of coriander fruits (Coriander sativum L.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3480. US ISO 3518:2002, Oil of sandalwood (Santalum album L.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of sandalwood (Santalum album L.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3481. US ISO 3524:2003, Oil of cinnamon leaf, Sri Lanka type (Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume).

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of cinnamon leaf, Sri Lanka type (Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3482. US ISO 3527:2016, Essential oil of parsley fruits (*Petroselinum sativum* Hoffm.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the essential oil of parsley fruits (Petroselinum sativum Hoffm.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3483. US ISO 3679:2015, Determination of flash no flash and flash point — Rapid equilibrium closed-cup method

This Uganda Standard specifies procedures for flash point tests, within the temperature range of -30 °C to 300 °C, for paints, including water-borne paints, varnishes, binders for paints and varnishes, adhesives, solvents, petroleum, and related products.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3484. US ISO 3733:1999, Petroleum products and bituminous materials — Determination of water — Distillation method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of water up to 25 % in petroleum products, bitumens, tars and products derived from these materials, excluding emulsions, by the distillation method.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3485. US ISO 3735:1999, Crude petroleum and fuel oils — Determination of sediment — Extraction method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of sediment in crude petroleum and fuel oils by extraction with toluene. The precision applies to a range of sediment levels from 0,01 % (m/m) to 0,40 % (m/m), although higher levels may be determined.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3486. US ISO 3758: 2012, Textiles — Care labelling code using symbols

This Uganda Standard establishes a system of graphic symbols, intended for use in the marking of textile articles, and for providing information the most severe treatment that does not cause irreversible damage to the article during the textile care process, and specifies the use of these symbols in care labelling. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 372: 2001, Specification for care labeling of textiles).*

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3487. US ISO 3760:2002, Oil of celery seed (*Apium graveolens* L.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of celery seed (Apium graveolens L.), in order to facilitate the assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3488. US ISO 3794:1976, Essential oils (containing tertiary alcohols) — Estimation of free alcohols content by determination of ester value after acetylation

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for estimating the free alcohols content of essential oils, by determination of ester value after acetylation. This method is applicable to essential oils containing an appreciable proportion of tertiary alcohols, namely of linalol and terpineol, ISO/R 1241 not being applicable to those oils. This method is not applicable to essential oils containing appreciable proportions of phenols, anthranilates, lactones and aldehydes, as stated in ISO/R 1241.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3489. US ISO 3801:1977, Textiles — Woven fabrics — Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of the mass per unit length and the mass per unit area of woven fabrics that have been conditioned in the Standard atmosphere for testing. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 428:2002/ISO 3801 Method for determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area of woven fabrics which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

3490. US ISO 3834-1:2005, Quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials — Part 1: Criteria for the selection of the appropriate level of quality requirements

This Uganda Standard provides a general outline of US ISO 3834 and criteria to be taken into account for the selection of the appropriate level of quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials, among the three levels specified in US ISO 3834-2 [3], US ISO 3834-3 [4] and US ISO 3834-4 [5]. It applies to manufacturing, both in workshops and at field installation sites.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 35,000***

3491. US ISO 3834-2: 2005, Quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials — Part 2: Comprehensive quality requirements

This Uganda Standard defines comprehensive quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials both in workshops and at field installation sites.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 25,000***

3492. US ISO 3834-3:2005, Quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials — Part 3: Standard quality requirements

This Uganda Standard defines standard quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials both in workshops and at field installation sites.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 25,000***

3493. US ISO 3837:1993, Liquid petroleum products — Determination of hydrocarbon types - Fluorescent indicator adsorption method

This Uganda Standard specifies a fluorescent indicator adsorption method for the determination of hydrocarbon types over the concentration ranges from 5 % (VW) to 99 % (WV) aromatic hydrocarbons, 0.3 % (VW) to 55 % (V/V) olefins, and 1 % (VIV) to 95 % (V/v) saturated hydrocarbons in petroleum fractions that distill below 315 “C.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

3494. US ISO 3848:2016, Essential oil of citronella, Java type

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the essential oil of citronella, Java type, in order to facilitate assessment of its quality

This standard was published on 2023-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

3495. US ISO 3856-1:1984, Paints and varnishes — Determination of "soluble" metal content — Part 1: Determination of lead content — Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method and dithizone spectrophotometric method

This Uganda Standard describes two methods for the determination of the lead content of the test solutions.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3496. US ISO 3871:2000, Road vehicles — Labelling of containers for petroleum-based or non-petroleum-based brake fluid

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum labelling required for commercial containers of petroleum- and non-petroleum-based fluids used in the braking and hydraulic systems of road vehicles, including mopeds and motorcycles.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3497. US ISO 3951-1:2013, Sampling procedures for inspection by variables — Part 1: Specification for single sampling plans indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection for a single quality characteristic and a single AQL

This Uganda Standard specifies an acceptance sampling system of single sampling plans for inspection by variables. It is indexed in terms of the acceptance quality limit (AQL) and is designed for users who have simple requirements.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

3498. US ISO 3951-2:2013, Sampling procedures for inspection by variables — Part 2 — General specification for single sampling plans indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot by lot inspection of independent quality characteristics

This Uganda Standard specifies an acceptance sampling system of single sampling plans for inspection by variables. It is indexed in terms of the acceptance quality limit (AQL) and is of a technical nature, aimed at users who are already familiar with sampling by variables or who have complicated requirements.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

3499. US ISO 3951-3:2007, Sampling procedures for inspection by variables — Part 3 —Double sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot by lot inspection

This Uganda Standard specifies an acceptance sampling system of double sampling schemes for inspection by variables for percent nonconforming. It is indexed in terms of the acceptance quality limit (AQL).

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

3500. US ISO 3951-4:2011, Sampling procedures for inspection by variables — Part 4 — Procedures for assessment of declared quality levels

This Uganda Standard establishes sampling plans and procedures by variables that can be used to assess

whether the quality level of an entity (lot, process, etc.) conforms to a declared value.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

3501. US ISO 3951-5:2006, Sampling procedures for inspection by variables — Part 5 — Sequential sampling plans indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for inspection by variables (known standard deviation)

This Uganda Standard specifies a system of sequential sampling plans (schemes) for lot-by-lot inspection by variables. The schemes are indexed in terms of a preferred series of acceptance quality limit (AQL) values, ranging from 0.01 to 10, which are defined in terms of percent nonconforming items. The schemes are designed to be applied to a continuing series of lots.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

3502. US ISO 3987:2010, Petroleum products — Determination of sulfated ash in lubricating oils and additives

This Uganda Standard describes a procedure for the determination of the mass percentage of sulfated ash from unused lubricating oils containing additives and from additive concentrates used in compounding. These additives usually contain one or more of the following metals: barium, calcium, magnesium, zinc, potassium, sodium and tin. The elements sulfur, phosphorus and chlorine can also be present in combined form.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3503. US ISO 3993: 1984, Liquefied petroleum gas and light hydrocarbons — Determination of density or relative density — Pressure hydrometer method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of density or relative density of liquefied petroleum gases and other light hydrocarbons. The prescribed apparatus shall not be used for materials having gauge vapour pressures higher than 1.4 MPa (14 bar) (absolute vapour pressure 1.5 MPa) at the test temperature. Alternative calibration procedures are described, but only the one using a certified hydrometer is suitable for the determination of density to be used in calculations of quantities for custody transfer or fiscal purposes.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3504. US ISO 3998:1977, Textiles — Determination of resistance to certain insect pests

This Uganda Standard is applicable to all textiles containing animal fibres in any proportion. Conditioned voracity control specimens and test specimens of known mass are placed in contact with selected larvae for 14 days. The loss in mass of all specimens and the condition of the test larvae are ascertained to assess the resistance of each test specimen.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

3505. US ISO 4045:2008, Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of pH

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the pH value and the difference figure of an aqueous leather extract. It is applicable to all types of leather.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

3506. US ISO 4047:1977, Leather — Determination of sulphated total ash and sulphated water insoluble ash

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the sulphated total ash and the sulphated water-insoluble ash of all types of leather.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

3507. US ISO 4048:2008, Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of matter soluble in dichloromethane and free fatty acid content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the substances in leather which are soluble in dichloromethane. This method is applicable to all types of leather. This standard includes two techniques for extraction of the fatty substances: extraction using the Soxhlet apparatus; and extraction using a pressurized extraction system.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

3508. US ISO 4074:2015, Natural rubber latex male condoms — Requirements and test methods (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for male condoms made from natural rubber latex. *(The Uganda Standard cancels and replaces* US ISO 4074:2002*, Natural latex rubber condoms — Requirements and test methods, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 65,000***

3509. US ISO 4098:2006, Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of water-soluble matter, water-soluble inorganic matter and water-soluble organic matter

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determination of water-soluble matter, water-soluble inorganic matter and water-soluble organic matter.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

3510. US ISO 4124:1994, Liquid hydrocarbons — Dynamic measurement — Statistical control of volumetric metering systems

This Uganda Standard has been prepared as a guide for establishing and monitoring the performance of such meters, using appropriate statistical control procedures for both central and on-line proving. These procedures may be applied to measurements made by any type of volumetric or mass metering system.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 100,000***

3511. US ISO 4136: 2012, Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials — Transverse tensile test

This Uganda Standard specifies the sizes of test specimen and the procedure for carrying out transverse tensile tests in order to determine the tensile strength and the location of fracture of a welded butt joint. This standard applies to metallic materials in all forms of product with joints made by any fusion welding process.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

3512. US ISO 4256:1996, Liquefied petroleum gases — Determination of gauge vapour pressure — LPG method

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of gauge vapour pressures of liquefied petroleum gas products (see clause 3) at temperatures within the approximate range of 35 ºC to 70 ºC.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

3513. US ISO 4257: 2001, Liquefied petroleum gases — Method of sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies the procedure to be used for obtaining samples of unrefrigerated liquefied petroleum gases (LPG). It is suitable for sampling from bulk containers, to provide samples for laboratory testing of products.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

3514. US ISO 4259-1:2017, Petroleum and related products — Precision of measurement methods and results — Part 1: Determination of precision data in relation to methods of test

This Uganda Standard specifies the methodology for the design of an Interlaboratory Study (ILS) and calculation of precision estimates of a test method specified by the study. In particular, it defines the relevant statistical terms (Clause 3), the procedures to be Published on in the planning of ILS to determine the precision of a test method (Clause 4), and the method of calculating the precision from the results of such a study.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 50,000***

3515. US ISO 4261:2013, Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Specifications of gas turbine fuels for industrial and marine applications

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for petroleum fuels for gas turbines (see ISO 3977) used in public utility, industrial, and marine applications. It does not cover requirements for gas turbine fuels for aviation use. This standard is intended for the guidance of users such as turbine manufacturers, suppliers, and purchasers of gas turbine fuels. This standard sets out the properties of fuels at the time and place of transfer of custody to the user.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 65,000***

3516. US ISO 4263-1:2003, Petroleum and related products —

Determination of the ageing behaviour of inhibited oils and fluids — TOST test — Part 1: Procedure for mineral oils

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the ageing behaviour of rust and oxidation inhibited mineral oils having a density less than that of water, used as turbine oils (categories TSA, TGA, TSE, TGE of ISO 6743-5), hydraulic oils (categories HL, HM, HR, HV, HG of ISO 6743-4), and circulating oils (category CKB of ISO 6743-6)

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE:50,000

3517. US ISO 4263-3:2010, Petroleum and related products — Determination of the ageing behaviour of inhibited oils and fluids using the TOST test — Part 3: Anhydrous procedure for synthetic hydraulic fluids

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the ageing behaviour of synthetic hydraulic fluids of categories HFDU, HEES, HEPG and HETG as defined in ISO 6743-4.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3518. US ISO 4263-4:2006, Petroleum and related products — Determination of the ageing behaviour of inhibited oils and fluids — TOST test — Part 4: Procedure for industrial gear oils

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the ageing behaviour of gear oils of categories CKC, CKD, CKS and CKT as defined in ISO 6743-6.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3519. US ISO 4266-1:2002, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Measurement of level and temperature in storage tanks by automatic methods — Part 1: Measurement of level in atmospheric tanks

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the accuracy, installation, commissioning, calibration and verification of automatic level gauges (ALGs), of both intrusive and non-intrusive types, for measuring the level of petroleum and petroleum products having a Reid vapour pressure less than 100 kPa, stored in atmospheric storage tanks. This part of ISO 4266 is not applicable to the measurement of level in refrigerated storage tanks with ALG equipment.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3520. US ISO 4266-2:2002, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Measurement of level and temperature in storage tanks by automatic methods — Part 2: Measurement of level in marine vessels

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the accuracy, installation, calibration and verification of automatic level gauges (ALGs), both intrusive and non-intrusive, for measuring the level of petroleum and liquid petroleum products having a Reid vapour pressure less than 100 kPa, transported aboard marine

vessels (i.e. tankers and barges). This part of ISO 4266 gives guidance for buyers and sellers who mutually agree to use marine ALGs for either fiscal and/or custody transfer applications. This part of ISO 4266 is not applicable to the measurement of level in refrigerated cargo tanks.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

3521. US ISO 4266-3:2002, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Measurement of level and temperature in storage tanks by automatic methods — Part 3: Measurement of level in pressurized storage tanks (non-refrigerated)

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the accuracy, installation, commissioning, calibration and verification of automatic level gauges (ALGs) both intrusive and non-intrusive, for measuring the level of petroleum and petroleum products having a vapour pressure less than 4 MPa, stored in pressurized storage tanks. This part of ISO 4266 gives guidance on the use of ALGs in custody transfer application. This part of ISO 4266 is not applicable to the measurement of level in caverns and refrigerated storage tanks with ALG equipment.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

3522. 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.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

3523. US ISO 4266-5:2002, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Measurement of level and temperature in storage tanks by automatic methods — Part 5: Measurement of temperature in marine vessels

This part of ISO 4266 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.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

3524. US ISO 4266-6:2002, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Measurement of level and temperature in storage tanks by automatic methods — Part 6: Measurement of temperature in pressurized storage tanks (non-refrigerated)

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the selection, accuracy, installation, commissioning, calibration and verification of automatic tank thermometers (ATTs) in fiscal/custody transfer applications in which the ATT is used for measuring the temperature of petroleum and liquid petroleum products, stored in pressurized storage tanks. This part of ISO 4266 is not applicable to the measurement of temperature in caverns or in refrigerated storage tanks.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

3525. US ISO 4267-2:1988, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calculation of oil quantities — Part 2: Dynamic measurement

This Uganda Standard defines the various terms (be they words or Symbols) employed in the calculation of metered Petroleum quantities.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3526. US ISO 4404-1:2012, Petroleum and related products — Determination of the corrosion resistance of fire resistant hydraulic fluids — Part 1: Water-containing fluids

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method to determine the influence on metals of fire-resistant fluids in categories HFA, HFB and HFC, as classified in ISO 6743-4.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

3527. US ISO 4404-2:2010, Petroleum and related products — Determination of the corrosion resistance of fire resistant hydraulic fluids — Part 2: Non-aqueous fluids

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the determination of the corrosion-inhibiting properties of non-aqueous hydraulic fluids within the category HFD, as classified.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3528. US ISO 4406:2017, Hydraulic fluid power — Fluids — Method for coding the level of contamination by solid particles

This Uganda Standard specifies the code to be used in defining the quantity of solid particles in the fluid used in a given hydraulic fluid power system.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3529. US ISO 4512:2007, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Equipment for measurement of

liquid levels in storage tanks — Manual methods

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the equipment required to measure manually the liquid level or the corresponding volume of petroleum and petroleum products stored in tanks and containers.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

3530. US ISO 4590:2016, Rigid cellular plastics — Determination of the volume percentage of open cells and of closed cells (2nd Edition)

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. *(This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 4590:2002, Rigid cellular plastics — Determination of the volume percentage of open cells and of closed cells, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

3531. US ISO 4593:1993, Plastics — Film and sheeting — Determination of thickness by mechanical scanning

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the thickness of a sample of plastics film or sheeting by mechanical scanning. The method is not suitable for use with embossed film or sheeting.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3532. US ISO 4625-1:2004, Binders for paints and varnishes — Determination of softening point — Part 1: Ring-and-ball method

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of determining the softening point of resins (including rosin) and similar materials by means of the ring-and-ball apparatus. Both manual and automatic methods are specified (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 574-5:2006, Wax polishes – Determination of the softening point of the non-volatile matter of wax polishes which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

3533. US ISO 4628-4:2016, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 4: Assessment of degree of cracking (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for assessing the degree of cracking of coatings by comparison with pictorial standards. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 4628- 4:2003, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of*

defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 4: Assessment of degree of cracking which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3534. US ISO 4628-5:2016, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 5: Assessment of degree of flaking (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for assessing the degree of flaking of coatings by comparison with pictorial standard. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 4628-5:2003, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of paint coatings — Designation of intensity, quantity and size of common types of defect — Part 5: Designation of degree of flaking, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3535. US ISO 4628-6:2011, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 6: Assessment of degree of chalking by tape method (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard provides pictorial reference standards for designating the degree of chalking of paint coatings. It also describes a method by which the degree of chalking is rated. In using this method, it is essential that care be taken to distinguish between true degradation products and adhering dirt, particularly when chalking is slight. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 4628- 6:2007, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of paint coatings - Designation of intensity, quantity and size of common types of defect — Part 6: Rating of degree of chalking by the method, which has been technically revised)*

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3536. US ISO 4643:1992, Moulded plastics footwear — Lined or unlined poly(vinyl chloride) boots for general industrial use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for boots, moulded from poly(vinyl chloride) compounds, for general industrial use. The boots may be either fabric-lined or unlined and of any style from ankle boots to full thigh height inclusive.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3537. US ISO 4683-1:1998, Raw sheep skins — Part 1: Descriptions of defects

This Uganda Standard describes the defects which may occur on raw sheep skins. It is applicable to fresh and cured (air dried, wet salted or dry salted) sheep skins.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3538. US ISO 4683-2:1999, Raw sheep skins — Part 2: Designation and presentation

This Uganda Standard specifies a system for the designation and presentation of fine- and coarse-wooled sheep skins still bearing their wool which are intended for the leather or fur industry. It applies to fresh, raw-dried, wet-salted, dry-salted or pickled sheep skins.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3539. US ISO 4684:2005, Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of volatile matter

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determination of volatile matter which is applicable to all leather types. It is not possible to determine the exact moisture content of leather by this method. This is because at elevated temperatures other volatile substances escape and tannins and fats can be oxidized. Some absorbed water may be left in the leather after drying.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3540. US ISO 4706:2008, Gas cylinders — Refillable welded steel cylinders — Test pressure 60 bar and below

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements concerning material selection, design, construction and workmanship, procedure and test at manufacture of refillable welded-steel gas cylinders of a test pressure not greater than 60 bar, and of water capacities from 0.5 l up to and including 500 l exposed to extreme worldwide temperatures (-50 °C to +65 °C) used for compressed, liquefied or dissolved gases. Transportable large cylinders of water capacity above 150 l and up to 500 l may be manufactured and certified to this standard provided handling facilities are provided. This standard is primarily intended to be used for industrial gases other than Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), but may also be applied for LPG. For specific LPG applications see ISO 22991.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

3541. US ISO 4715:1978, Essential oils — Quantitative evaluation of residue on evaporation

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for quantitative evaluation of the residue on evaporation of essential oils.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3542. US ISO 4718:2004, Oil of lemongrass [*Cymbopogon* flexuosus (Nees ex Steudel) J.F. Watson]

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of lemongrass [Cymbopogon flexuosus (Nees ex Steudel) J.F. Watson], in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3543. US ISO 4730:2017 Essential oil of *Melaleuca*, terpinen-4-ol type (Tea Tree oil)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the essential oil of Melaleuca, terpinen-4-ol type (Tea Tree oil), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3544. US ISO 4733:2004, Oil of cardamom [Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton].

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of cardamom [Elletaria cardamomum (L.) Maton.], in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3545. US ISO 4735:2002, Oils of citrus — Determination of CD value by ultraviolet spectrometric analysis

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the CD value of the essential oils of Citrus by ultraviolet spectrometric analysis.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3546. US ISO 4915:1991, Textiles — Stitch types — Classification and terminology

This Uganda Standard classifies, designates, describes and illustrates the various kinds of stitch types used in hand and machine-sewn seams.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

3547. US ISO 4916:1991, Textiles — Seam types — Classification and terminology

This Uganda Standard classifies, illustrates and designates, the various kinds of stitched seams. It is not intended to be fully comprehensive but to illustrate a number of the most used seam types. It is applicable to seams used most particularly in the clothing industry. All illustrations show the crosssection of the material configurationly.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

3548. US ISO 4925:2020, Road vehicles — Specification of non-petroleum-based brake fluids for hydraulic systems (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides the specifications, requirements and test methods, for non-petroleum-based fluids used in road-vehicle hydraulic brake and clutch systems that are designed for use with such fluids and equipped with seals, cups or double-lipped type gland seals made of styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR) and ethylene-propylene elastomer (EPDM). (This standard will cancel and replace, upon publication of the Legal Notice, US ISO 4925:2005, Road vehicles — Specification of non-petroleum-base brake Fluids for hydraulic systems (First Edition)).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3549. US ISO 5077: 2007, Textiles — Determination of dimensional change in washing and drying

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dimensional change of fabrics, garments or other textile articles when subjected to an appropriate combination of specified washing and drying procedures.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3550. US ISO 5079:1995, Textile fibres — Determination of breaking force and elongation at break of individual fibres

This Uganda Standard specifies the method and conditions of test for the determination of the breaking force and elongation at break of individual fibres in the conditioned or wet state.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3551. US ISO 5086: 1977, Hand-knotted carpets — Sampling and selection of areas of test

This Uganda Standard specifies the method of sampling and defines the areas of test for the physical testing and chemical analysis of hand-knotted carpets. It is applicable to most carpets in which the knots are tied by finger or by hook.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3552. US ISO 5089:1977,Textiles — Preparation of laboratory test samples and test specimens for chemical testing

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of obtaining laboratory test samples of textile materials from laboratory bulk samples taken from a bulk source, and gives general directions for the preparation of test specimens of convenient size for chemical tests. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 439:2002/ISO 5089 Textiles — Preparation of laboratory test samples and test a specimen for chemical testing, which has been renumbered).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3553. US ISO 5145: 2014, Cylinder valve outlets for gases and gas mixtures — Selection and dimensioning

This Uganda Standard establishes practical criteria for determining valve outlet connections for gas cylinders. It applies to the selection of gas cylinder valve outlet connections and specifies the dimensions for a number of them. This standard does not apply to connections used for cryogenic gas withdrawal or gases for breathing equipment, which are the subjects of other International Standards.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3554. US ISO 5165:1998, Petroleum products — Determination of the ignition quality of diesel fuels — Cetane engine method

This Uganda Standard establishes the rating of diesel fuel oil in terms of an arbitrary scale of cetane numbers using a standard single cylinder, four-stroke cycle, variable compression ratio, indirect injected diesel engine. The cetane number provides a measure of the ignition characteristics of diesel fuel oil in compression ignition engines. The cetane number is

determined at constant speed in a pre-combustion chamber-type compression ignition test engine.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3555. US ISO 5167-1:2003, Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full — Part 1: General General principles and requirements

This Uganda Standard defines terms and symbols and establishes the general principles for methods of measurement and computation of the flowrate of fluid flowing in a conduit by means of pressure differential devices (orifice plates, nozzles and Venturi tubes) when they are inserted into a circular cross-section conduit running full. This part of US ISO 5167 also specifies the general requirements for methods of measurement, installation and determination of the uncertainty of the measurement of flowrate. It also defines the general specified limits of pipe size and Reynolds number for which these pressure differential devices are to be used.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

3556. US ISO 5167-2:2003, Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full — Part 2: Orifice plates

This Uganda Standard specifies the geometry and method of use (installation and operating conditions) of orifice plates when they are inserted in a conduit running full to determine the flowrate of the fluid flowing in the conduit.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

3557. US ISO 5167-5:2016, Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full — Part 5: Cone meters

This Uganda Standard specifies the geometry and method of use (installation and operating conditions) of cone meters when they are inserted in a conduit running full to determine the flow rate of the fluid flowing in the conduit.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3558. US ISO 5167-6:2019, Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full — Part 6: Wedge meters

This Uganda Standard specifies the geometry and method of use (installation and operating conditions) of wedge meters when they are inserted in a conduit running full to determine the flow rate of the fluid flowing in the conduit.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3559. US ISO 5168:2005 Measurement of fluid flow — Procedures for the evaluation of uncertainties

This Uganda Standard establishes general principles and describes procedures for evaluating the uncertainty of a fluid flow-rate or quantity.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

3560. US ISO 5173: 2009, Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials — Bend tests

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for making transverse root, face and side bend tests on test specimens taken from butt welds, butt welds with cladding (subdivided into welds in clad plates and clad welds) and cladding without butt welds, in order to assess ductility and/or absence of imperfections on or near the surface of the test specimen. It also gives the dimensions of the test specimen.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3561. US ISO 5178: 2001, Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials — Longitudinal tensile test on weld metal in fusion welded joints

This Uganda Standard specifies the sizes of test specimens and the test procedure for carrying out longitudinal tensile tests on cylindrical test specimens in order to determine the mechanical properties of weld metal in a fusion welded joint.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3562. US ISO 5208:2015, Industrial valves — Pressure testing of metallic valves

This Uganda Standard specifies examinations and tests that a valve manufacturer needs to act upon in order to establish the integrity of the pressure boundary of an industrial metallic valve and to verify the degree of valve closure tightness and the structural adequacy of its closure mechanism.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

3563. US ISO 5272:1979 Toluene for industrial use — Specifications

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for two grades of toluene suitable for industrial purposes. Grade 1 (synthesis grade) is a high quality grade normally required for use only as a chemical feedstock. Grade 2 (ordinary grade) relates to commercially pure toluene and is suitable for most normal commercial uses. This standard is applicable to material which consists essentially of toluene (C6H5.CH3).

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3564. US ISO 5280:1979, Xylene for industrial use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for xylene suitable for industrial purposes.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3565. US ISO 5388:1981, Stationary air compressors — Safety rules and code of practice

This Uganda Standard establishes standards for the safe design, construction, installation and operation of stationary and skid-mounted air compressors for

general use. It specifies requirements to help minimize compressor accidents and defines general safety practices for the field.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3566. US ISO 5398-1:2007, Leather — Chemical determination of chromic oxide content — Part 1: Quantification by titration

This Uganda describes a method for the determination of chromium in aqueous solution obtained from leather. This is an analysis for total chromium in leather; it is not compound specific or specific to its oxidation state.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3567. US ISO 5402-1:2011, Leather — Determination of flex resistance — Part 1: Flexometer method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the wet or dry flex resistance of leather and finishes applied to leather. It is applicable to all types of flexible leather which are less than 3.0 mm thick.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3568. US ISO 5402-2:2015, Leather — Determination of flex resistance — Part 2: Vamp flex method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the wet or dry flex resistance of leather and finishes applied to leather. It is applicable to all types of leather below 3.0 mm in thickness.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3569. US ISO 5404:2011, Leather — Physical test methods — Determination of water resistance of heavy leathers

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the water resistance of heavy leathers. The method allows determination of the penetration time, water absorption, area of penetration and water penetration rate as required. It is applicable to all types of heavy leathers.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3570. US ISO 5423:1992 Moulded plastics footwear - Lined or unlined polyurethane boots for general industrial use – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for boots, moulded from polyurethane compound, for general industrial use. The boots may be either fabric-lined or unlined and of any style from ankle boots to full thigh height inclusive.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3571. US ISO 5431:2013, Leather — Wet blue goat skins — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and methods of test for wet blue leather produced from goat skins tanned without hair and with the use of basic chromium sulfate as the primary tanning agent.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3572. US ISO 5432:2013, Leather — Wet blue sheep skins — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and methods of test for wet blue leather produced from sheep skins tanned without wool and with the use of basic chromium sulfate as the primary tanning agent.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3573. US ISO 5433:2013, Leather — Bovine wet blue — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and methods of test for wet blue leather produced from bovine hides and parts of bovine hides tanned without hair and with the use of basic chromium sulfate as the primary tanning agent.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3574. US ISO 5598:2008, Fluid power systems and components — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard establishes the vocabulary, in English, French and German, for all fluid power systems and components, excluding aerospace applications and compressed air supply installations.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

3575. US ISO 5832-1:2016, Implants for surgery — Metallic materials — Part 1: Wrought stainless steel

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of, and corresponding test methods for, wrought stainless steel for use in the manufacture of surgical implants**.**

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3576. US ISO 5912:2020, Camping tents

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements on safety, performance and fitness for use of camping tents.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3577. US ISO 5923:1989, Fire protection — Fire extinguishing media — Carbon dioxide

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for carbon dioxide as a fire extinguishing medium.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-20

STATUS:* COMPULSORY *PRICE: 20,000

3578. US ISO 6009:2016, Hypodermic needles for single use — Colour coding for identification

This Uganda Standard establishes a colour code for the identification of single-use hypodermic needles of designated metric size in the range of 0.18 mm (34 Gauge) to 3.4 mm (10 Gauge). It applies to regular-walled, thin-walled, extra-thin-walled and ultra-thin walled needles and to opaque and translucent colours. This standard is not applicable to pen-needles.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3579. US ISO 6072:2002, Hydraulic fluid power — Compatibility between fluids and standard elastomeric materials

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for evaluating the effect of hydraulic fluids on standard elastomeric materials that have been manufactured in accordance with specified processes. It allows baseline comparisons of fluids with standard elastomers.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3580. US ISO 6246:1995, Petroleum products - Gum content of light and middle distillate fuels - Jet evaporation method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the existent gum content of aviation fuels, and the gum content of motor gasolines or other volatile distillates in their finished form, and at the time of test.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3581. US ISO 6247:1998, Petroleum products — Determination of foaming characteristics of lubricating oils

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the foaming characteristics of lubricating oils at specified moderate temperatures. It is applicable to lubricants which may or may not contain additives to modify or suppress the tendency to form stable foams. The ratings used to describe the foaming tendency and/or stability are empirical.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3582. US ISO 6251: 1996, Liquefied petroleum gases — Corrosiveness to copper — Copper strip test

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of the corrosiveness to copper of liquefied petroleum gases.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3583. US ISO 6299:1998, Petroleum products — Determination of dropping point of lubricating greases (wide

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dropping point of lubricating grease over a wide temperature range.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3584. US ISO 6330:2012, Textiles — Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing

This Uganda Standard specifies domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing. The procedures are applicable to textile fabrics, garments or other textile articles which are subjected to appropriate combinations of domestic washing and drying procedures. This standard also specifies the reference detergents and ballasts for the procedures.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3585. US ISO 6341:2012, Water quality — Determination of the inhibition of the mobility of *Daphnia magna* Straus *(Cladocera, Crustacea)* — Acute toxicity test

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the acute toxicity to *Daphnia magna* Straus *(Cladocera, Crustacea)*. This method is applicable to:chemical substances which are soluble under the conditions of the test, or can be maintained as a stable suspension or dispersion under the conditions of the test; industrial or sewage effluents;
treated or untreated waste water;
aqueous extracts and leachates;
fresh water (surface and ground water);
eluates of fresh water sediment;
pore water of fresh water sediment.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3586. US ISO 6347:2017, Textile floor coverings — Consumer information (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical subjects that form the basis for the provision of information, at the point of sale, for consumer guidance prior to and after the purchase of a textile floor covering. It is applicable to textile floor coverings of all types. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 6347: 2004, Textile floor coverings — Consumer information, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3587. US ISO 6406:2005, Gas cylinders — Seamless steel gas cylinders— Periodic inspection and testing

This Uganda Standard deals with seamless steel transportable gas cylinders (single or those that comprise a bundle) intended for compressed and liquefied gases under pressure, of water capacity from 0.5 l up to 150 l; it also applies, as far as practical, to cylinders of less than 0.5 l water capacity. This standard specifies the requirements for periodic inspection and testing to verify the integrity of such gas cylinders to be re-introduced into service for a further period of time. This standard does not apply to periodic inspection and testing of acetylene cylinders or composite cylinders with steel liners.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3588. US ISO 6507-1: 2005, Metallic materials — Vickers hardness test — Part 1: Test method

This Uganda Standard specifies the Vickers hardness test method, for the three different ranges of test force for metallic materials.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3589. US ISO 6520-1:2007, Welding and allied processes — Classification of geometric imperfections in metallic materials — Part 1: Fusion welding

This Uganda Standard serves as the basis for a precise classification and description of weld imperfections. In order to avoid any confusion, the types of imperfection are defined with explanations and illustrations where necessary. Metallurgical imperfections are not included.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3590. US ISO 6551:1982, Petroleum liquids and gases — Fidelity and security of dynamic measurement — Cabled transmission of electric and/or electronic pulsed data

This Uganda Standard establishes guidelines for ensuring the fidelity and security of pulsed data cabled transmission Systems utilized for the metering of fluids (see the note), a main objective being to ensure the integrity of the primary indication.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3591. US ISO 6614:1994, Petroleum products — Determination of water separability of petroleum oils and synthetic fluids

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for measuring the ability of petroleum oils or synthetic fluids to separate from water at a specified temperature.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3592. US ISO 6618:1997, Petroleum products and lubricants — Determination of acid or base number — Colour-indicator titration method

This Uganda Standard specifies a colour-indicator titration method for the determination of acidic or basic constituents in petroleum products and lubricants soluble in mixtures of toluene and propan-2-ol.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3593. US ISO 6619:1988, Petroleum products and lubricants — Neutralization number — Potentiometric titration method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of acidic constituents in petroleum products and lubricants soluble or nearly soluble in mixtures of toluene and propan-2-ol.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3594. US ISO 6708:1995, Pipe components — Definition and selection of DN (nominal size)

This Uganda Standard gives the definition of DN (nominal size) when applied to components of a

pipework system, as specified in those standards which use the DN designation system.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3595. US ISO 6710:2017, Single-use containers for human venous blood specimen collection

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for evacuated and non-evacuated single-use venous blood specimen containers. It does not specify requirements for blood collection needles, needle holders, blood culture receptacles or "arterial" blood gas collection devices that can be used for venous blood.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-23

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3596. US ISO 6743-1:2002, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Classification — Part 1: Family A (Total loss systems)

This Uganda Standard establishes the detailed classification of family A (Total loss systems) which belongs to class L (Lubricants, industrial oils and related products).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3597. US ISO 6743-2:1981, Lubricants, industrial oils, and related products (class L) -- Classification -- Part 2: Family F (Spindle bearings, bearings, and associated clutches)

This Uganda Standard establishes the detailed classification of family F (Spindle bearings, bearings and associated clutches) which belongs to the class L (Lubricants, industrial oils and related products.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3598. US ISO 6743-3:2003, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Classification — Part 3: Family D (Compressors)

This Uganda Standard establishes the detailed classification of lubricants for use in family D, air compressors, gas compressors and refrigeration compressors.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3599. US ISO 6743-5:2006, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Classification — Part 5: Family T (Turbines)

This Uganda Standard establishes the detailed classification of fluids of family T (Turbines) that belong to class L (Lubricants, industrials oils and related products). This classification excludes the products intended for aircraft turbines and the lubrication of wind turbines.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3600. US ISO 6743-6:2018, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Classification — Part 6: Family C (gear systems)

This Uganda Standard establishes the detailed classification of fluids of Family C (gear systems) which belongs to class L (lubricants, industrial oils

and related products). It can be read in conjunction with ISO 6743-99.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3601. US ISO 6743-8:1987, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Classification — Part 8: Family R (Temporary protection against corrosion)

This Uganda Standard establishes the detailed classification of family R (Temporary protection against corrosion), which belongs to class L (Lubricants, industrial oils and related products). This classification applies to categories of products which are assigned to ensure temporary protection against corrosion. It includes only those products the main function of which is to ensure temporary protection, the word "temporary" being relevant not to time-limit product efficiency but to the capacity for removal of the product after a certain time.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3602. US ISO 6743-9:2003, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) Classification — Part 9: Family X (Greases)

This Uganda Standard establishes a detailed classification of family X (Greases) which belongs to class L (Lubricants, industrial oils and related products). It should be read in conjunction with ISO 6743-99[1]. This classification applies to categories of greases used for lubrication of equipment, components of machines, vehicles, etc.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3603. US ISO 6743-12:1989, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Classification — Part 12: Family Q (Heat transfer fluids)

This Uganda Standard establishes the detailed classification of family Q (heat transfer fluids). All products listed belong to class L (Lubricants, industrial oils and related products).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3604. US ISO 6743-13:2002, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Classification — Part 13: Family G (Slideways)

This Uganda Standard establishes the detailed classification of family G (lubricants for slideways). All the lubricants listed in this classification belong to class L (Lubricants, industrial oils and related products).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3605. US ISO 6743-14:1994, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Classification — Part 14: Family U (Heat treatment)

This Uganda Standard establishes the detailed classification of hardening fluids of family U for use in the field of heat treatment. All the fluids listed belong to class L (lubricants, industrial oils and related products)

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3606. US ISO 6938:2012, Textiles — Natural fibres — Generic names and definitions (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives the generic names and the definitions of the most important natural fibres according to their specific constitution or origin. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 6938: 1984, Textiles — Natural fibres — Generic names and definitions, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3607. US ISO 6940:2004, Textile fabrics — Burning behaviour — Determination of ease of ignition of vertically oriented specimens

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the measurement of ease of ignition of vertically oriented textile fabrics and industrial products in the form of single or multi-component fabrics (coated, quilted, multilayered, sandwich constructions, and similar combinations), when subjected to a small, defined flame.

This standard was Published on 2020-05-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,00

3608. US ISO 6941:2003, Textile fabrics — Burning behaviour — Measurement of flame spread properties of vertically oriented specimens

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the measurement of flame spread times of vertically oriented textile fabrics and industrial products in the form of single or multi-component fabrics (coated, quilted, multilayered, sandwich combinations, and similar combinations) when subjected to a small, defined flame.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3609. US ISO 6942:2002, Protective clothing — Protection against heat and fire — Method of test: Evaluation of materials and material assemblies when exposed to a source of radiant heat

This Uganda Standard specifies two complementary methods (method A and method B) for determining the behaviour of materials for heat protective clothing subjected to heat radiation.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3610. US ISO 6947:2011, Welding and allied processes — Welding positions

This Uganda Standard defines welding positions for testing and production, for butt and fillet welds, in all product forms.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3611. US ISO 6976:2016, Natural gas — Calculation of calorific values, density, relative density and Wobbe index from composition

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the calculation of gross calorific value, net calorific

value, density, relative density, gross Wobbe index and net Wobbe index of natural gases, natural gas substitutes and other combustible gaseous fuels, when the composition of the gas by mole fraction is known. The methods specified provide the means of calculating the properties of the gas mixture at commonly used reference conditions.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

3612. US ISO 7120:1987, Petroleum products and lubricants — Petroleum oils and other fluids — Determination of rust- preventing characteristics in the presence of water

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for evaluating petroleum oils and other fluids to indicate their effectiveness in preventing the rusting of ferrous parts should water become mixed with the oil/fluid.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

3613. US ISO 7203-1:1995, Fire extinguishing media — Foam concentrates — Part 1: Specification for low expansion foam concentrates for top application to water-immiscible liquids

This Uganda Standard specifies the essential properties and performance of liquid foam concentrates used to make low expansion foams for the control, extinction and inhibition of re-ignition of fires of water-immiscible liquids. Minimum performance on certain test fires is specified.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

3614. US ISO 7203-2:1995, Fire extinguishing media — Foam concentrates — Part 2: Specification for medium and high expansion foam concentrates for top application to water-immiscible liquids

This Uganda Standard specifies the essential properties and performance of liquid foam concentrates used to make medium and/or high expansion foams for the control, extinction and inhibition of re-ignition of fires of water-immiscible liquids. Minimum performance on certain test fires is specified.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3615. US ISO 7203-3:1999, Fire extinguishing media — Foam concentrates — Part 3: Specification for low expansion foam concentrates for top application to water-miscible liquids

This Uganda Standard is applicable to low expansion foam concentrates which conform to Part 1. It specifies additional requirements to assess their suitability for use on water-miscible fuels.

This standard was Published on 2012-12-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

3616. US ISO 7211-1:1984, Textiles — Woven fabrics — Construction — Methods of analysis — Part 1: Methods for the presentation of a

weave diagram and plans for drafting, denting and lifting

This Uganda Standard deals with recording of fabric weaves and makes provision for showing in relation to the weave repeat the sequence in which yarns of different character are used. A method is also provided for the presentation of the warp and weft yarn arrangement. This part of US ISO 7211 applies to all woven fabrics, including compound fabrics in which interlacing of the warp and weft threads is accompanied by crossing of warp threads.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3617. US ISO 7211-2:1984, Textiles — Woven fabrics — Construction — Methods of analysis — Part 2: Determination of number of threads per unit length

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for the determination of the number of threads per centimetre in woven fabrics. Any of the three methods may be used, the choice depending on the character of the fabric. However, in case of dispute method A is recommended. Method A: Dissection of fabric, suitable for all fabrics. This is the most laborious method but has fewer limitations than the others; in particular, it is the only one that is really suitable for the examination of certain folded structures and other complicated weaves. Method B: Counting glass, suitable for woven fabrics with more than 50 threads per centimetre. Method C: Traversing thread counter, suitable for all fabrics. Where the number of threads per centimetre is low, it may be convenient to express the results as the number of threads per decimetre. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 441-2:2002/ISO 7211-2, Textiles -Woven fabrics - construction - Methods of analysis - Part 2: Determination of number of threads per unit length and US 385:2001/EAS 248, Methods for determination of threads per centimeter in woven fabrics).*

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3618. US ISO 7211-3:1984, Textiles — Woven fabrics — Construction — Methods of analysis — Part 3: Determination of crimp of yarn in fabric

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of crimp of yarn in fabric. The method is applicable to most woven fabrics but is unsuitable for fabrics manufactured in such a way as to render removal of the crimp from the yarns impossible or impractical under the specified straightening tension. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 441-3:2002/ISO 7211, Textiles - Woven fabrics - Construction - Method of analysis - Part 3: Determination of crimp of yarn in fabric).*

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3619. US ISO 7211-4:1984, Textiles — Woven fabrics — Construction — Methods of analysis — Part 4: Determination of twist in yarn removed from fabric

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of twist in yarns removed from woven fabrics. The method is only applicable to yarns spun on conventional systems, and is not applicable to OE (open-end spun) or interlaced yarns, for example.

(This standard cancels and replaces US 441-4:2002/ISO 7211-4, Textiles - Woven fabrics - Construction - Method of analysis - Part 4: Determination of twist in yarn removal from fabric).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

3620. US ISO 7211-5:2020, Textiles — Methods for analysis of woven fabrics construction — Part 5: Determination of linear density of yarn removed from fabric

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of linear density of yarn removed from fabric. It relates to yarns of nominally uniform linear density. It describes the method of removing threads from fabric, and specifies the number of threads whose straightened length is to be determined and the methods of determining the mass of all the threads. (This standard cancels and replaces US 441-5:2002/ISO 7211-5, Textiles -Woven fabrics - Construction - Method of analysis Part 5: Determination of linear density of yarn removed from fabric, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3621. US ISO 7211-6:2020, Textiles — Methods for analysis of woven fabrics construction — Part 6: Determination of the mass of warp and weft per unit area of fabric

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for determining the mass of the warp and weft threads per unit area of fabric after the removal of any non-fibrous matter. (This standard cancels and replaces US 441-6:2002/ISO 7211, Textiles - Woven fabrics - Method of analysis Part: 6 Determination of the mass of warp and weft per unit area of fabric, which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3622. US ISO 7225:2005, Gas cylinders — Precautionary labels

This Uganda Standard specifies the design, content (that is, hazard symbols and text) and application of precautionary labels intended for use on individual gas cylinders containing single gases or gas mixtures. Labels for cylinders of bundles and labels for bundles are not covered by this standard.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3623. US ISO 7278-1:1987, Liquid hydrocarbons — Dynamic measurement — Proving systems for volumetric meters — Part 1: General principles

This Uganda Standard provides general principles for proving systems for meters used in dynamic measurement of liquid hydrocarbons.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3624. US ISO 7278-2:1988, Liquid hydrocarbons — Dynamic measurement — Proving systems for volumetric meters — Part 2: Pipe provers

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for the design, installation and calibration of pipe provers.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

3625. US ISO 7278-3:1998, Liquid hydrocarbons — Dynamic measurement — Proving systems for volumetric meters — Part 3: Pulse interpolation techniques

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the procedures and conditions of use to be observed if pulse interpolation is used in conjunction with a pipe or small volume prover and a turbine or displacement meter to improve the discrimination of proving.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 25,000***

3626. US ISO 7278-4:1999, Liquid hydrocarbons — Dynamic measurement — Proving systems for volumetric meters — Part 4: Guide for operators of pipe provers

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on operating pipe provers to prove turbine meters and displacement meters. It applies both to the types of pipe prover specified in US ISO 7278-2, which are referred to here as "conventional pipe provers", and to other types referred to here as "compact pipe provers" or "small volume provers".

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

3627. US ISO 7346-1:1996, Water quality — Determination of the acute lethal toxicity of substances to a freshwater fish [*Brachydanio rerio* Hamilton-Buchanan (Teleostei, Cyprinidae)] — Part 1: Static method

This Uganda Standard specifies a static method for the determination of the acute lethal toxicity of stable, non-volatile, single substances, soluble in water under specified conditions, to a freshwater fish [*Brachydanio rerio* Hamilton-Buchanan (Teleostei, Cyprinidae) — common name, zebra fish] in water of a specified quality.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

3628. US ISO 7439:2015, Copper-bearing contraceptive intrauterine devices — Requirements and tests

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and tests for single-use, copper-bearing contraceptive intrauterine devices (IUDs) and their insertion instruments. It is not applicable to IUDs consisting only of a plastics body or whose primary purpose is to release progestogens.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 60,000***

3629. US ISO 7482-1:1998, Raw goat skins — Part 1: Descriptions of defects

This Uganda Standard describes the defects which may occur on raw goat skins It is applicable to fresh and cured (air dried, wet salted or dry salted) goat skins.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

3630. US ISO 7482-2:1999, Raw goat skins — Part 2: Guidelines for grading on the basis of mass and size

This Uganda Standard prescribes guidelines for grading raw goat skins in the fresh and the cured (including sundried) condition the basis of their mass and size.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3631. US ISO 7482-3:2005, Raw goat skins — Part 3: Guidelines for grading on the basis of defects

This Uganda Standard prescribes guidelines for the classification of raw or cured, trimmed goat skins on the basis of visually apparent defects.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3632. US ISO 7507-1:2003, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 1: Strapping method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the calibration of substantially vertical cylindrical tanks by measuring the tank using a strapping tape.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

3633. US ISO 7507-2:2005, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 2: Optical-reference line method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the calibration of tanks above eight metres in diameter with cylindrical courses that are substantially vertical. It provides a method for determining the volumetric quantity contained within a tank at gauged liquid levels.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

3634. US ISO 7507-3:2006, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 3: Optical-triangulation method

This Uganda Standard specifies a calibration procedure for application to tanks above 8 m in diameter with cylindrical courses that are substantially vertical. It provides a method for determining the volumetric quantity contained within a tank at gauged liquid levels. The measurements required to determine the radius are made either internally or externally. The external method is applicable only to tanks that are free of insulation.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

3635. US ISO 7507-4:1995, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks - Part 4: Internal electro-optical distance-ranging method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks having diameters greater than 5 m by means of internal measurements using an electro-optical distance ranging instrument, and for the subsequent compilation of tank capacity tables. This method is known as the internal electro-optical distance-ranging (EODR) method.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3636. US ISO 7507-5:2000, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 5: External electro-optical distance-ranging method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the calibration of non-insulated vertical cylindrical tanks having diameters greater than 5 m, by means of external measurement using an electro-optical distance-ranging method (EODR), and for the subsequent compilation of tank capacity tables. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7507-5:2000).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3637. US ISO/TR 7507-6:1997, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 6: Recommendations for monitoring, checking and verification of tank calibration and capacity table

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on monitoring the accuracy of the calibration and the tank capacity table of a vertical cylindrical tank.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3638. US ISO 7619-2:2010, Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of indentation hardness — Part 2: IRHD pocket meter method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the indentation hardness of vulcanized or thermoplastic rubber by means of a pocket hardness meter calibrated in IRHD. The use of such meters is primarily intended for control, not specification purposes. It is possible to increase precision by fixing the pocket hardness meter on a support.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3639. US ISO 7724-1:1984, Paints and varnishes — Colorimetry — Part 1: Principles

This standard describes the calorimetric terms and fundamental requirements necessary for determining the colour co-ordinates of paint films and related materials.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3640. US ISO 7724-2:1984, Paints and varnishes — Colorimetry — Part 2: Colour measurement

This standard describes the method for determining the colour co-ordinates of paint films. The method is only applicable to paint films that appear to be uniformly of one colour, i.e. monochromatic, when examined with normal vision.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3641. US ISO 7724-3:1984, Paints and varnishes — Colorimetry — Part 3: Calculation of colour differences

This standard describes a method for the quantitative calorimetric evaluation of small colour differences between paint films.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3642. US ISO 7740:1985, Instruments for surgery — Scalpels with detachable blades — Fitting dimensions

This Uganda Standard has been prepared to meet the need for good fitting and interchangeability of detachable blades for scalpels.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3643. US ISO 7741:1986, Instruments for surgery — Scissors and shears — General requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements and corresponding routine test methods for scissors and shears which are used in surgery.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3644. US ISO 7745:2010, Hydraulic fluid power — Fire-resistant (FR) fluids — Requirements and guidelines for use

This Uganda Standard specifies the operational characteristics for the various categories of fire-resistant fluids defined by ISO 6743-4.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3645. US ISO 7771:1985, Textiles — Determination of dimensional changes of 3 fabrics induced by cold-water immersion

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of the dimensional changes that occur when a fabric is subjected to immersion in cold water without agitation, and dried. It is applicable to fabrics which, in use, are subjected to cold water without agitation. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 381:2001/EAS 242 Dimensional changes of fabric by cold water immersion which has been republished on).*

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3646. US ISO 7308:1987, Road vehicles — Petroleum-based brake-fluid for stored-energy hydraulic brakes

This Uganda Standard lays down the characteristics and test methods for petroleum-based brake fluids used in the hydraulic brake systems of road vehicles.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

3647. US ISO 7864:2016, Sterile hypodermic needles for single use — Requirements and test methods (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for sterile hypodermic needles for single use of designated metric sizes 0.18 mm to 1.2 mm. It does not apply to those devices that are covered by their own standard such as dental needles and pen needles. *(The Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 7864:1993, Sterile hypodermic needles for single use which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3648. US ISO 7866:2012, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless aluminium alloy gas cylinders — Design, construction and testing

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes and tests at time of manufacture of refillable seamless aluminium alloy gas cylinders of water capacities up to and including 150 litres for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases for worldwide use (normally up to +65 °C).

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

3649. US ISO 7885:2010, Dentistry — Sterile injection needles for single use

This Uganda Standard gives dimensional and performance requirements for sterile injection needles for single use which are used in dental cartridge syringes complying with ISO 9997 for injection of dental local anaesthetics. It further specifies requirements with respect to their packaging, labelling and colour coding. It does not cover needles for special applications or techniques**.**

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3650. US ISO 7886-1:2017, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 1: Syringe for manual use (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for verifying the design of empty sterile single-use hypodermic syringes, with or without needle, made of plastic or other materials and intended for the aspiration and injection of fluids after filling by the end-users. This standard does not provide requirements for lot release. The syringes are primarily for use in humans. *(This Uganda standard cancels and replaces US ISO 7886-1:1993, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 1: Syringes for manual use, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 40,000**

3651. US ISO 7886-2:2020, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 2: Syringes for use with power-driven syringe pumps (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for sterile single-use hypodermic syringes of nominal capacity 1 ml and above, made of plastic materials and intended for use with power-driven syringe pumps. This document does not apply to syringes with auto-disable syringe features (ISO 7886-3), syringes for use with insulin (ISO 8537), single-use syringes made of glass, syringes prefilled with the injection by the manufacturer and syringes supplied with the injection as a kit for filling by a pharmacist. It does not address compatibility with injection fluids. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 7886-2: 1996, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 2: Syringes for use with power-driven syringe pumps).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3652. US ISO 7886-3:2020, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 3: Auto-disabled syringes

for fixed-dose immunization (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the properties and performance of sterile single-use hypodermic syringes with an auto-disable syringe feature intended to deliver a fixed dose of vaccine immediately after filling. The syringes can be made of plastic, rubber or other materials and can be with or without needle and needle protection feature. This document does not specify the design of the auto-disable syringe feature. This document is not applicable to syringes for use with insulin (covered by ISO 8537), syringes for use with power-driven syringe pumps (covered by ISO 7886-2), reuse prevention syringes (covered by ISO 7886-4) or syringes designed to be prefilled (covered by the ISO 11040 series). It does not address compatibility with injection fluids/vaccines. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 7886-3: 2005, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 3: Autodisable syringes for fixed-dose immunization).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3653. US ISO 7886-4:2018, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 4: Syringes with re-use prevention feature (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for sterile single-use hypodermic syringes made of plastic and rubber materials with or without needle, and intended for the aspiration of fluids or for the injection of fluids immediately after filling and of design such that the syringe can be rendered unusable after use. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 7886-4: 2006 which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

3654. US ISO 7941: 1988, Commercial propane and butane — Analysis by gas chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a gas chromatographic method for the quantitative determination of hydrocarbons in liquefied Petroleum gas (LPG), excluding components whose concentrations are below 0.1 % (m/m). lt is applicable to the analysis of propane, butane and their commercial mixtures, which may include saturated and unsaturated C_2, C_3, C_4 and C_5 hydrocarbons. lt does not apply to "on-line" chromatography.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3655. US ISO 8009:2014, Mechanical contraceptives — Reusable natural and silicone rubber contraceptive diaphragms — Requirements and tests

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements and test methods to be used for reusable diaphragms made from natural rubber and silicone rubber. These diaphragms are intended for contraceptive use. This Uganda Standard is not applicable to other vaginal contraceptive barriers, such as those known as cervical caps, vaginal sponges, and vaginal sheaths.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

3656. US ISO 8067:2008, Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Determination of tear strength

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the tear strength of flexible cellular polymeric materials; method A, using a trouser test piece; method B, using an angle test piece without a nick.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3657. US ISO 8068:2006, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Family T (Turbines) — Specification for lubricating oils for turbines

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for turbine lubricants, as delivered. It specifies the requirements for a wide variety of turbines for power generation, including steam turbines, gas turbines, combined-cycle turbines with a common lubrication system and hydraulic (water driven) turbines.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3658. US ISO 8124-1:2018, Safety of toys — Part 1: Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties (4th Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for toys intended for use by children in various age groups from birth to 14 years. The requirements vary according to the age group for which a particular toy is intended. The requirements for a particular age group reflect the nature of the hazards and the expected mental and/or physical abilities of a child to cope with them. (*This standard cancels and replaces, the third edition, US ISO 8124-1: 2014, Safety of toys — Part 1: Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties).*

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

3659. US ISO 8124-2: 2018, Safety of toys — Part 2: Flammability (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the categories of flammable materials that are prohibited in all toys, and requirements concerning flammability of certain toys when they are subjected to a minor source of ignition. (*This standard cancels and replaces, the 2nd edition US ISO 8124-2: 2007, Safety of toys — Part 2: Flammability).*

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3660. US ISO 8124-3: 2020, Safety of toys — Part 3: Migration of certain elements (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies maximum acceptable levels and methods of sampling, extraction and determination for the migration of the elements antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury and selenium from toy materials and from parts of toys. (*This standard cancels and replaces, the second edition, US ISO 8124-3: 2010, Safety of toys — Part 3 Migration of certain elements (Second Edition)).*

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3661. US ISO 8124-4: 2014, Safety of toys — Part 4: Swings, slides and similar activity toys for indoor and

outdoor family domestic use (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for activity toys for domestic family use intended for children under 14 years to play on or in. (*This standard cancels and replaces,US ISO 8124-4: 2010, Safety of toys — Part 4: Swings, slides and similar activity toys for indoor and outdoor family domestic use).*

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 90,000

3662. US ISO 8192:2007, Water quality — Test for inhibition of oxygen consumption by activated sludge for carbonaceous and ammonium oxidation

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for assessing the inhibitory effect of a test material on the oxygen consumption of activated sludge microorganisms.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3663. US ISO 8216-1:2005, Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) classification — Part 1: Categories of marine fuels

This Uganda Standard establishes the detailed classification of marine fuels within class F (petroleum fuels). It is intended to be read in conjunction with US ISO 8216-99.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

3664. US ISO 8216-2:1986, Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Classification — Part 2: Categories of gas turbine fuel marine applications

This Uganda Standard establishes the detailed classification of gas turbine fuels for industrial and marine applications, but excluding aircraft fuels. It should be read in conjunction with IS0 8216/0. The fuels in this classification are for use in industrial gas turbines and gas turbines derived from aviation turbines that are used in static and marine applications. The classification includes only fuels that are liquid under atmospheric pressure and at their normal storage temperatures. Petroleum fuels, being the result of the processing of crude oils of diverse origin, cannot be chemically defined, but may be categorized generally within the scope of this part of US ISO 8216.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

3665. US ISO 8216-99:2002, Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Classification — Part 99: General

This Uganda Standard establishes a general system of classification which applies to petroleum fuels designated by the prefix letter "F". Within class F, five families (designated as categories) of products are defined according to the type of fuel and listed in decreasing order of volatility. One category, D, is defined further by subgroups on the basis of volatility and flash point, because of the safety implications of different customary titles for such fuels in different parts of the world.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

3666. US ISO 8217:2012, Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Specifications of marine fuels

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for petroleum fuels for use in marine diesel engines and boilers, prior to appropriate treatment before use. The specifications for fuels in this standard can also be applicable to fuels for stationary diesel engines of the same or similar make and type as those used for marine purposes. This standard specifies four categories of distillate fuel, one of which is for diesel engines for emergency purposes. It also specifies six categories of residual fuel.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

3667. US ISO 8222:2002, Petroleum measurement systems — Calibration — Temperature corrections for use when calibrating volumetric proving tanks

This Uganda Standard specifies multiplication factors for the correction of the volume of water transferred from a primary measure to a tank for changes arising from temperature differences during the determination of the capacity of the tank at reference temperature.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3668. US ISO 8307:2007, Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Determination of resilience by ball rebound

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resilience by ball rebound of flexible cellular polymeric materials.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3669. US ISO 8498:1990, Woven fabrics — Description of defects — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines woven-fabric defects, i.e. those characteristics that have been unintentionally introduced into the fabric. The presence of one or other of these characteristics in a fabric does not automatically imply that the fabric is sub-standard. Divided in general defects, yarn defects in a woven fabric, defects in the weft direction, defects in the warp direction, defects due to, or apparent after, dyeing, printing or finishing, defects of, or associated with, the selvedges.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3670. US ISO 8499: 2003, Knitted fabrics — Description of defects — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard describes defects which commonly appear during the inspection of knitted fabrics. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 418:2003 Knitted fabrics -Description of defects – Vocabulary).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

3671. US ISO 8501-3:2006, Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Visual assessment of

surface cleanliness — Part 3: Preparation grades of welds, edges and other areas with surface imperfections

This Uganda Standard describes preparation grades of welds, edges and other areas, on steel surfaces with imperfections. Such imperfections can become visible before and/or after an abrasive blast-cleaning process. The preparation grades given in this part of ISO 8501 are to make steel surfaces with imperfections, including welded and fabricated surfaces, suitable for the application of paints and related products.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3672. US ISO 8504-3:2018, Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface preparation methods — Part 3: Hand- and power-tool cleaning

This Uganda Standard describes methods for hand-tool and power-tool cleaning of steel substrates before application of paints and related products. It is applicable both to new steelwork and to steel surfaces that have been coated previously and that show areas of breakdown requiring maintenance painting. It describes the equipment to be used and the procedures to be followed.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3673. US ISO 8536-1:2011, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 1: Infusion glass bottles

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions, performance and requirements of infusion glass bottles necessary to ensure functional interchangeability.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3674. US ISO 8536-2:2010, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 2: Closures for infusion bottles

This Uganda Standard specifies the shape, dimensions, material, performance requirements and labelling of closures for infusion bottles as specified in US ISO 8536-1.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3675. US ISO 8536-3:2009, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 3: Aluminium caps for infusion bottles

This Uganda Standard specifies aluminium caps for infusion glass bottles which are in accordance with US ISO 8536-1.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3676. US ISO 8536-4:2019, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 4: Infusion sets for single use, gravity feed

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for single use, gravity feed infusion sets for medical use in order to ensure their compatibility with containers for infusion solutions and intravenous equipment.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3677. US ISO 8536-5:2004, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 5: Burette infusion sets for single use, gravity feed

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for types of single use, gravity feed burette infusion sets of 50 ml, 100 ml and 150 ml nominal capacity for medical use in order to ensure compatibility of use with containers for infusion solutions and intravenous equipment.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3678. US ISO 8536-6:2016, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 6: Freeze drying closures for infusion bottles

This Uganda Standard specifies the shape, dimensions, material, performance requirements and labelling for the type of closure for infusion bottles, as described in US ISO 8536-1, that is used in connection with the freeze-drying (or lyophilization) of drugs and biological materials.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3679. US ISO 8536-7:2009, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 7: Caps made of aluminium-plastics combinations for infusion bottles

This Uganda Standard specifies caps made of aluminium-plastics combinations intended for use on infusion glass bottles, which are in accordance with US ISO 8536-1.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3680. US ISO 8536-8:2015, Infusion equipment for medical use —Part 8: Infusion sets for use with pressure infusion apparatus

This Uganda Standard gives users information on sterilized infusion sets for single use with pressure infusion apparatus up to a maximum of 200 kPa (2 bar).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

3681. US ISO 8536-9:2015, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 9: Fluid lines for single use with pressure infusion equipment

This Uganda Standard applies to sterilized fluid lines for single use for use with pressure infusion equipment up to a maximum of 200 kPa (2 bar).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

3682. US ISO 8536-10:2015, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 10: Accessories for fluid lines for single use with pressure infusion equipment

This Uganda Standard applies to sterilized accessories for single use in fluid lines and pressure infusion equipment as specified in US ISO 8536-8.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3683. US ISO 8536-11:2015, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 11: Infusion filters for single use with pressure infusion equipment

This Uganda Standard applies to sterilized infusion filters for single use used up to 200 kPa (2 bar) on fluid lines of pressure infusion equipment and infusion set as specified in US ISO 8536-8. It does not include the effectiveness of filters for separation of particles or germs.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3684. US ISO 8536-12:2021, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 12: Check valves for single use

This Uganda Standard applies to requirements for check valves intended for single use and used with infusion equipment both with gravity-feed infusion and with pressure infusion apparatus. The functional requirements in this document also apply to inline check valves.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3685. US ISO 8536-13:2016, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 13: Graduated flow regulators for single use with fluid contact

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for non-sterile, single-use graduated flow regulators used as subcomponents in sterilized infusion sets for single use to control the flow of intravenous infusion solutions with fluid contact under gravity feed conditions.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3686. US ISO 8536-14:2016, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 14: Clamps and flow regulators for transfusion and infusion equipment without fluid contact

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for non-sterile clamps and flow regulators used as a subcomponent to control the flow of intravenous solutions and/or blood components through sterilized infusion and blood transfusion sets and blood bag assemblies without fluid contact.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3687. US ISO 8537:2016, Sterile single-use syringes, with or without needle, for insulin (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for empty, sterile, single-use syringes, with or without needles, made of plastic materials and intended solely for the injection of insulin, with which the syringes are filled by the end user. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 8537:2007, Sterile single-use syringes, with or without needle, for insulin, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3688. US ISO 8559-1:2017, Size designation of clothes — Part 1: Anthropometric definitions for body measurement

This Uganda Standard provides a description of anthropometric measurements that can be used as a

basis for the creation of physical and digital anthropometric databases. The list of measurements specified in this document is intended to serve as a guide for practitioners in the field of clothing who are required to apply their knowledge to select population market segments and to create size and shape profiles for the development of all garment types and their equivalent fit mannequins. The list provides a guide for how to take anthropometric measurements, as well as give information to clothing product development teams and fit mannequin manufacturers on the principles of measurement and their underlying anatomical and anthropometrical bases. *(This standard, together with US ISO 8559-2:2017, cancels and replaces US 356:2002, Size designation of clothes — Men's and boy outerwear garments, US 357:2002, Size designation of clothes — Women's and girl's outerwear garments and US 358:2002, Size designation of clothes — Infants garments, which have been withdrawn).*

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

3689. US ISO 8559-2:2017, Size designation of clothes — Part 2: Primary and secondary dimension indicators

This Uganda Standard specifies primary and secondary dimensions for specified types of garments to be used in combination with US ISO 8559-1 (anthropometric definitions for body measurement). The primary aim of this document is to establish a size designation system that can be used by manufacturers and retailers to indicate to consumers (in a simple, direct and meaningful manner) the body dimensions of the person that the garment is intended to fit. *(This standard, together with US ISO 8559-1:2017, cancels and replaces US 356:2002, Size designation of clothes — Men's and boy outerwear garments, US 357:2002, Size designation of clothes — Women's and girl's outerwear garments and US 358:2002, Size designation of clothes — Infants garments, which have been withdrawn).*

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3690. US ISO 8669-1: 1988, Urine collection bags — Part 1: Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in dealing with urine collection bags; related medical terms are not defined. The terms do not individually or collectively define or recommend a product of a specific design, style or size.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3691. US ISO 8669-2: 1996, Urine collection bags — Part 2: Requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements and test methods for open-ended and closed-ended urine collection bags of the following types:

urine collection bags intended to be worn on the body (body-worn bags);

urine collection bags intended to be used with a hanger or a floor stand (non-body-worn bags).

It does not apply to urostomy bags, urimeters and urine bags intended specifically for paediatric use.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

3692. US 1SO 8681:1986, Petroleum products and lubricants — Method of classification — Definition of classes

This Uganda Standard establishes the general classification system which applies to petroleum products, lubricants and related products; defines the classes of petroleum products, lubricants and related products together with their designation. The rules of this classification system to apply to each class of product concerned will be specified in the relevant standard.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3693. US ISO 8692:2012, Water quality — Fresh water algal growth inhibition test with unicellular green algae

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the growth inhibition of unicellular green algae by substances and mixtures contained in water or by waste water. This method is applicable for substances that are easily soluble in water.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3694. US ISO 8819: 1993 Liquefied petroleum gases — Detection of hydrogen sulfide — Lead acetate method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection of hydrogen sulfide in liquefied petroleum gases.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3695. US ISO 8899:2003 Oil of lemon petitgrain [*Citrus limon* (L.) Burm. f.]

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of lemon petitgrain [Citrus limon (L.) Burm. f.], in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3696. US ISO 8901:2016, Oil of bitter orange petitgrain, cultivated (Citrus aurantium L.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of cultivated bitter orange petitgrain (*Citrus aurantium* L.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2023-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3697. US ISO 8973: 1997, Liquefied petroleum gases — Calculation method for density and vapour pressure

This Uganda Standard describes a simplified method for the calculation of density and vapour pressure of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) based on compositional data and density and vapour pressure factors for individual LPG components. A list of factors is provided in this standard. This method is intended for application in specifications of product quality and is not intended for application to quantity measurement in custody transfer (see ISO 6578).

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3698. US ISO 9015-1: 2001, Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials — Hardness testing — Part 1: Hardness test on arc welded joints

This Uganda Standard specifies hardness tests on transverse sections of arc welded joints of metallic materials. It covers Vickers hardness tests in accordance with ISO 6507-1, normally with test loads of 49,03 N or 98,07 N (HV 5 or HV 10).

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3699. US ISO 9029:1990, Crude petroleum — Determination of water — Distillation method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining water in crude oil by distillation. The precision data have only been determined for water contents up to 1 % (v/v).

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3700. US ISO 9073-1:1989, Textiles — Test methods for nonwovens — Part 1: Determination of mass per unit area

This Uganda Standard prescribes the measurement of the area and mass of a test piece and calculation of its mass per unit area in grams per square metre.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3701. US ISO 9073-2:1995, Textiles — Test methods for non wovens — Part 2: Determination of thickness

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of the thickness, when under a specific pressure, of normal and bulky non woven textiles.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3702. US ISO 9117-1:2009, Paints and varnishes — Drying tests —Part 1:Determination of through-dry state and through-dry time

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining under standard conditions whether a single coat or a multi-coat system of paint, varnish or related material has reached the through-dry state after a specified drying period. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 9117:1990, Paints and varnishes — Determination of through-dry state and through-dry time which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3703. US ISO 9117-3:2010, Paints and varnishes — Drying tests — Part 3:Surface-drying test using Ballotini

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the surface-drying characteristics of a coating of a paint or varnish which dries by the action of air or by chemical reaction of its component. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 1517:1973, Paints and varnishes — Surface-drying test — Ballotini method, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3704. US ISO 9120:1997, Petroleum and related products — Determination of air-release properties of steam turbine and other oils — Impinger method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the estimation of the ability of a petroleum-type steam turbine oil to be separated from entrained air.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3705. US ISO 9128:2006, Road vehicles — Graphical symbols to designate brake fluid types

This Uganda Standard specifies the graphical symbols and colours used to identify, on road vehicles, the correct type of fluid to be used for:

a) petroleum-based brake fluid systems;

b) non-petroleum-based brake fluid systems.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3706. US ISO 9200:1993, Crude petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Volumetric metering of viscous hydrocarbons

This Uganda Standard defines viscous hydrocarbons and describes the difficulties that arise when viscous hydrocarbons are raised to high temperatures. The effects of such temperatures upon meters, auxiliary equipment and fittings are discussed, and advice and warnings to overcome or mitigate difficulties are included.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3707. US ISO 9301:2003, Oil of cumin seed (*Cuminum cyminum* L.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of cumin seed (Cuminum cyminum L.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3708. US ISO 9407:2019, Footwear sizing — Mondopoint system of sizing and marking (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of designation and marking of footwear size called Mondopoint, based on defined measurements of the foot that the footwear is intended to fit. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 9407:1991, Shoes sizes — Mondopoint System of sizing and marking, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3709. US ISO 9408:1999, Water quality — Evaluation of ultimate aerobic biodegradability of organic compounds in aqueous medium by determination of oxygen demand in a closed respirometer

This Uganda Standard specifies a method, by determination of the oxygen demand in a closed respirometer, for the evaluation in aqueous medium of the ultimate biodegradability of organic compounds and waste waters at a given concentration by aerobic microorganisms.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3710. US ISO 9439:1999, Water quality — Evaluation of ultimate aerobic biodegradability of organic compounds in aqueous medium — Carbon dioxide evolution test

This Uganda Standard specifies a method, by determination of carbon dioxide (CO_2), for the evaluation in an aqueous medium of the ultimate biodegradability of organic compounds at a given concentration by aerobic microorganisms.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

3711. US ISO 9606-1:2012, Qualification testing of welders — Fusion welding — Part 1: Steels (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for qualification testing of welders for fusion welding of steels. It provides a set of technical rules for a systematic qualification test of the welder, and enables such qualifications to be uniformly accepted independently of the type of product, location and examiner or examining body. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 9606-1:1994, Approval testing of welders — Fusion welding — Part 1: Steels, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3712. US ISO 9606-3:1999, Approval testing of welders — Fusion welding — Part 3: Copper and copper alloys

This Uganda Standard specifies essential requirements, ranges of approval, test conditions, acceptance requirements and certification for the approval testing of welder performance for the welding of copper. This standard applies to the approval testing of welders for the fusion welding of copper.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3713. US ISO 9606-4:1999, Approval testing of welders — Fusion welding — Part 4: Nickel and nickel alloys

This Uganda Standard specifies essential requirements, ranges of approval, test conditions, acceptance requirements and certification for the approval testing of welder performance for the welding of nickel. This standard applies to the approval testing of welders for the fusion welding of nickel.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

3714. US ISO 9606-5:2000, Approval testing of welders — Fusion welding — Part 5: Titanium and titanium alloys, zirconium and zirconium alloys

This Uganda Standard specifies essential requirements, ranges of approval, test conditions, acceptance requirements and certification for the approval testing of welder performance for the welding of titanium and zirconium. This standard applies to the approval testing of welders for the fusion welding of titanium.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

3715. US ISO 9712: 2012, Non-destructive testing — Qualification and certification of NDT personnel

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for principles for the qualification and certification of personnel who perform industrial non-destructive testing (NDT).

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3716. US ISO 9809-1: 2010, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless steel gas cylinders — Design, construction and testing — Part 1: Quenched and tempered steel cylinders with tensile strength less than 1 100 MPa

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examination and testing at manufacture of refillable quenched and tempered seamless steel gas cylinders of water capacities from 0.5 l up to and including 150 l for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases. This standard is applicable to cylinders with a maximum actual tensile strength R_{ma} of less than 1 100 MPa.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

3717. US ISO 9809-2:2010, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless steel gas cylinders —Design, construction and testing — Part 2: Quenched and tempered steel cylinders with tensile strength greater than or equal to 1 100 MPa

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examination and testing at manufacture of refillable quenched and tempered seamless steel gas cylinders of water capacities from 0.5 l up to and including 150 l for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases. This part of US ISO 9809 is applicable to cylinders with a maximum tensile strength $R_{ma} \geq 1\ 100$ MPa. It is not applicable to cylinders with $R_{ma,\ max}$ >1 300 MPa for diameters >140 mm and guaranteed wall thicknesses $a' \geq 12$ mm and Rma, max >1 400 MPa for diameters ≤ 140 mm and guaranteed wall thicknesses $a' \geq 6$ mm, because beyond these limits, additional requirements can apply.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

3718. US ISO 9809-3:2010, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless steel gas cylinders — Design, construction and testing — Part 3: Normalized steel cylinders

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examination and testing at manufacture of refillable normalized or normalized and tempered seamless steel gas cylinders of water capacities from 0.5 l up to and including 150 l for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

3719. US ISO 9809-4:2014, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless steel gas cylinders — Design, construction and testing — Part 4: Stainless steel cylinders with an Rm value of less than 1 100 MPa

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examinations, and tests at manufacture of refillable seamless stainless steel gas cylinders of water capacities from 0.5 l up to and including 150 l for compressed, liquefied, and dissolved gases. This part of US ISO 9809 is applicable to cylinders with a maximum actual tensile strength, *R*ma, of less than 1 100 MPa.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

3720. US ISO 9844: 2006, Oil of bitter orange (Citrus aurantium L.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of bitter orange (Citrus aurantium L.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3721. US ISO 9866-2:1991, Textiles — Effect of dry heat on fabrics under low pressure — Part 2: Determination of dimensional change in fabrics exposed to dry heat

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method in order to predict the behaviour of fabrics. It describes the principle, the apparatus, the atmospheres for conditioning and testing, the test specimens, the test procedure, and the contents of the test report

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3722. US ISO 9910:1991, Oil of sweet orange — Determination of the total carotenoids content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total carotenoids content of oil of sweet orange.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3723. US ISO 9951:1993, Measurement of gas flow in closed conduits — Turbine meters

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions, ranges, construction, performance, calibration and output characteristics of turbine meters for gas flow measurement.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

3724. US ISO 9994: 2005/Amd.1: 2008, Lighters — Safety specification

This Uganda Standard establishes requirements for lighters to ensure a reasonable degree of safety for normal use or reasonably foreseeable misuse of such lighters by users. The safety specification given in this standard applies to all flame-producing products commonly known as cigarette lighters, cigar lighters and pipe lighters. It does not apply to matches, nor does it apply to other flame-producing products intended solely for igniting materials other than cigarettes, cigars, and pipes. (*This standard cancels*

and replaces US ISO 9994: 2005 Lighters — Safety specification).

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

3725. US ISO 10156: 2010, Gases and gas mixtures — Determination of fire potential and oxidizing ability for the selection of cylinder valve outlets

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for determining whether or not a gas or gas mixture is flammable in air and whether a gas or gas mixture is more or less oxidizing than air under atmospheric conditions. This standard is intended to be used for the classification of gases and gas mixtures including the selection of gas cylinder valve outlets. This standard does not cover the safe preparation of these mixtures under pressure and at temperatures other than ambient.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3726. US ISO 10253:2016, Water quality — Marine algal growth inhibition test with *Skeletonema* sp. and *Phaeodactylum tricornutum*

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the inhibition of growth of the unicellular marine algae *Skeletonema* sp. and *Phaeodactylum tricornutum* by substances and mixtures contained in sea water or by environmental water samples (effluents, elutriates, etc.).

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3727. US ISO 10282:2014, Single-use sterile rubber surgical gloves — Specification (2nd

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for packaged sterile rubber gloves intended for use in surgical procedures to protect the patient and the user from cross-contamination. *(This Uganda standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10282:2002, Single-use sterile rubber surgical gloves — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3728. US ISO 10286: 2015, Gas cylinders — Terminology

This Uganda Standard gives the terminology for standards intended to be used under regulations for the transport of dangerous goods that are based on the UN Model Regulations. Variations from the terminology are permissible to comply with other regulations such as for stationary and automotive applications.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

3729. US ISO 10298:2010, Determination of toxicity of a gas or gas mixture

This Uganda Standard lists the best available acute-toxicity data of gases from the literature to allow the classification of gases and gas mixtures

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3730. US ISO 10405:2000, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Care and use of casing and tubing

This Uganda Standard establishes practices for care and use of casing and tubing. It specifies practices for running and pulling casing and tubing, including drifting, stabbing, making up and lowering, field makeup, drifting and landing procedures. Also included are causes of trouble, as well as transportation, handling and storage, inspection and field welding of attachments.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

3731. US ISO 10407:1993, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Drill stem design and operating limits

This Uganda Standard lays down the properties of drill pipe and tool joints, drill collars, kellys, and establishes principles for the design and use of drill stem and their components.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

3732. US ISO 10407-2:2008, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Rotary drilling equipment — Part 2: Inspection and classification of used drillstem elements

This Uganda Standard specifies the required inspection for each level of inspection and procedures for the inspection and testing of used drill stem elements. For the purpose of this part of US ISO 10407, drill stem elements include drill pipe body, tool joints, rotary-shouldered connections, drill collar, HWDP and the ends of drill stem elements that make up with them. This part of US ISO 10407 has been prepared to address the practices and technology commonly used in inspection.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

3733. US ISO 10414-1:2008, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Field testing of drilling fluids — Part 1: Water-based fluids

This Uganda Standard provides standard procedures for determining the following characteristics of water-based drilling fluids; drilling fluid density (mud weight), viscosity and gel strength, filtration, water, oil and solids contents, sand content, methylene blue capacity, pH, alkalinity and lime content, chloride content and total hardness as calcium.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

3734. US ISO 10414-2:2011, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Field testing of drilling fluids — Part 2: Oil-based fluids

This Uganda Standard provides standard procedures for determining the following characteristics of oil-based drilling fluids; drilling fluid density (mud weight), viscosity and gel strength, filtration, oil, water and solids concentrations, alkalinity, chloride concentration and calcium concentration, electrical stability, lime and calcium concentrations, calcium chloride and sodium chloride concentrations, low-gravity solids and weighting material concentrations.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

3735. US ISO 10416:2008, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling fluids — Laboratory testing

This Uganda Standard provides procedures for the laboratory testing of both drilling fluid materials and drilling fluid physical, chemical and performance properties. It is applicable to both water-based and oil-based drilling fluids, as well as the base or "make-up" fluid.

This standard was published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

3736. US ISO 10417:2004, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Subsurface safety valve systems — Design, installation, operation and redress

This Uganda Standard establishes requirements and provides guidelines for configuration, installation, test, operation and documentation of subsurface safety valve (SSSV) systems. In addition, this standard establishes requirements and provides guidelines for selection, handling, redress and documentation of SSSV downhole production equipment.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

3737. US ISO 10423:2009, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Wellhead and christmas tree equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the performance, dimensional and functional interchangeability, design, materials, testing, inspection, welding, marking, handling, storing, shipment, purchasing, repair and remanufacture of wellhead and christmas tree equipment for use in the petroleum and natural gas industries.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

3738. US ISO 10424-1:2004, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Rotary drilling equipment — Part 1: Rotary drill stem elements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the following drill stem elements: upper and lower Kelly valves; square and hexagonal kellys; drill stem subs; standard steel and non-magnetic drill collars; drilling and coring bits.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

3739. US ISO 10424-2:2007, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Rotary drilling equipment — Part 2: Threading and gauging of rotary shouldered thread connections

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements on rotary shouldered connections for use in petroleum and natural gas industries, including dimensional requirements on threads and thread gauges, stipulations on gauging practice, gauge specifications, as well as instruments and methods for inspection of thread connections. These connections are intended primarily for use in drill-string components.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

3740. US ISO 10425:2003, Steel wire ropes for the petroleum and natural gas industries — Minimum requirements and terms of acceptance

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements and terms of acceptance for the manufacture and testing of steel wire ropes not exceeding rope grade 2160 for the petroleum and natural gas industries.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

3741. US ISO 10426-1:2009, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Cements and materials for well cementing — Part 1: Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for six classes of well cements, including their chemical and physical requirements and procedures for physical testing.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 55,000

3742. US ISO 10426-2:2003, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Cements and materials for well cementing — Part 2: Testing of well cements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the testing of cement slurries and related materials under simulated well conditions.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

3743. US ISO 10426-4:2004, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Cements and materials for well cementing — Part 4: Preparation and testing of foamed cement slurries at atmospheric pressure

This Uganda Standard defines the methods for the generation and testing of foamed cement slurries and their corresponding unfoamed base cement slurries at atmospheric pressure.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3744. US ISO 10426-5:2004, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Cements and materials for well cementing — Part 5: Determination of shrinkage and expansion of well cement formulations at atmospheric pressure

This Uganda Standard provides the methods for the testing of well cement formulations to determine the dimension changes during the curing process (cement hydration) at atmospheric pressure only. This is a base document, because under real well cementing conditions shrinkage and expansion take place under pressure and different boundary conditions.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3745. US ISO 10427-1:2001, Petroleum and natural gas industries —

Equipment for well cementing — Part 1: Casing bow-spring centralizers

This Uganda Standard provides minimum performance requirements, test procedures and marking requirements for casing bow-spring centralizers for the petroleum and natural gas industries. The procedures provide verification testing for the manufacturer's design, materials and process specifications, and periodic testing to confirm the consistency of product performance.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3746. US ISO 10427-2:2004, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Equipment for well cementing — Part 2: Centralizer placement and stop-collar testing

This Uganda Standard provides calculations for determining centralizer spacing, based on centralizer performance and desired standoff, in deviated and dogleg holes in wells for the petroleum and natural gas industries. It also provides a procedure for testing stop collars and reporting test results.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3747. US ISO 10427-3:2003, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Equipment for well cementing — Part 3: Performance testing of cementing float equipment

This Uganda Standard describes testing practices to evaluate the performance of cementing float equipment for the petroleum and natural gas industries. This part of US ISO 10427 is applicable to float equipment that will be in contact with water-based fluids used for drilling and cementing wells. It is not applicable to float equipment performance in non-water-based fluids.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3748. US ISO 10431:1993, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pumping units — Specification

This Uganda Standard lays down specification covering the design and rating of pumping units.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

3749. US ISO 10432:2004, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Downhole equipment — Subsurface safety valve equipment

This Uganda Standard provides the minimum acceptable requirements for subsurface safety valves (SSSVs). It covers subsurface safety valves including all components that establish tolerances and/or clearances which may affect performance or interchangeability of the SSSVs. It includes repair operations and the interface connections to the flow control or other equipment, but does not cover the connections to the well conduit.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

3750. US ISO 10437:2003, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Steam turbines — Special-purpose applications

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the design, materials, fabrication, inspection, testing and preparation for shipment of steam turbines for special-purpose applications. It also covers the related lube-oil systems, instrumentation, control systems and auxiliary equipment. It is not applicable to general-purpose steam turbines, which are covered in ISO 10436.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

3751. US ISO 10438-1:2007, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Lubrication, shaft-sealing and control-oil systems and auxiliaries — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for lubrication systems, oil-type shaft-sealing systems, dry-gas face-type shaft-sealing systems and control-oil systems for general- or special-purpose applications. General-purpose applications are limited to lubrication systems. These systems can serve equipment such as compressors, gears, pumps and drivers. This part of US ISO 10438 is intended to be used in conjunction with US ISO 10438-2, US ISO 10438-3 or US ISO 10438-4, as appropriate.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

3752. US ISO 10438-2:2007, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Lubrication, shaft-sealing and control-oil systems and auxiliaries — Part 2: Special-purpose oil systems

This Uganda Standard, in conjunction with of US ISO 10438-1, specifies requirements for oil systems for special purpose applications. These oil systems can provide lubrication oil, seal oil or both. These systems can serve equipment such as compressors, gears, pumps and drivers.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

3753. US ISO 10438-3:2007, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Lubrication, shaft-sealing and control-oil systems and auxiliaries — Part 3: General-purpose oil systems

This Uganda Standard, in conjunction with US ISO 10438-1, specifies requirements for oil systems for general purpose applications. These oil systems can provide lubrication oil, but not seal oil and can serve equipment such as compressors, gears, pumps.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

3754. US ISO 10438-4:2007, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Lubrication, shaft-sealing and control-oil systems and auxiliaries — Part 4:Self-acting gas seal support systems

This Uganda Standard in conjunction with US ISO 10438-1 specifies requirements for support systems for self-acting gas seals (dry gas seals), for example as described in ISO 10439 and ISO 10440-1. These systems can serve equipment such as compressors, gears, pumps and drivers.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

3755. US ISO 10439-1:2015, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Axial and centrifugal compressors and expander compressors – Part 1: General requirement

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements and gives recommendations for axial compressors, single-shaft, and integrally geared process centrifugal compressors, and expander compressors for special purpose applications that handle gas or process air in the petroleum, petrochemical, and natural gas industries.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

3756. US ISO 10439-2:2015, Petroleum, chemical and gas service industries – Axial and centrifugal compressors and expander compressors – Part 2: Non-integrally geared centrifugal and axial compressors

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements and gives recommendations for axial compressors, single-shaft, and integrally geared process centrifugal compressors and expander-compressors for special purpose applications that handle gas or process air in the petroleum, petrochemical, and natural gas industries.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 90,000

3757. US ISO 10439-3:2015, Petroleum, chemical and natural gas service industries — Axial and centrifugal compressors and expander compressors — Part 3: Integrally geared centrifugal compressors

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements and gives recommendations for axial compressors, single-shaft and integrally geared process centrifugal compressors, and expander compressors for special purpose applications that handle gas or process air in the petroleum, petrochemical, and natural gas industries. This part of US ISO 10439 specifies integrally geared centrifugal compressors in conjunction with US ISO 10439-1.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

3758. US ISO 10441:2007, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Flexible couplings for mechanical power transmission — Special-purpose applications

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for couplings for the transmission of power between the rotating shafts of two machines in special-purpose applications in the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. Such applications are typically in large and/or high speed machines, in services that can be required to operate continuously for extended periods, are often unspared and are critical to the continued operation of the installation.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 80,000

3759. US ISO 10460: 2005, Gas cylinders — Welded carbon-steel gas cylinders — Periodic inspection and testing

This Uganda Standard deals with welded, carbon-steel, transportable gas cylinders intended for compressed and liquefied gases under pressure, of water capacity from 0.5 l to 150 l; it also applies, as far as practical, to cylinders of less than 0.5 l water capacity and greater than 150 l up to 450 l. This standard specifies the requirements for periodic inspection and testing to verify the integrity of such gas cylinders for further service. This standard does not apply to the periodic inspection and testing of acetylene cylinders or composite (fully wrapped or hoop-wrapped) cylinders. This standard is primarily for industrial gases other than liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), but may also be applied for LPG. For specific LPG applications, see ISO 10464.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3760. US ISO 10461:2005, Gas cylinders — Seamless aluminium-alloy gas cylinders — Periodic inspection and testing

This Uganda Standard deals with seamless aluminium-alloy transportable gas cylinders intended for compressed and liquefied gases under pressure, of water capacity from 0.5 l to 150 l; it also applies, as far as practical, to cylinders of less than 0.5 l water capacity. This standard specifies the requirements for periodic inspection and testing to verify the integrity of such gas cylinders for further service. This standard does not apply to periodic inspection and testing of acetylene cylinders or composite cylinders with aluminium-alloy liners.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 55,000

3761. US ISO 10464: 2004, Gas cylinders — Refillable welded steel cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) — Periodic inspection and testing

This Uganda Standard applies to cylinders protected by a system to prevent external corrosion and designed and manufactured in accordance with ISO 4706, ISO 22991 or an equivalent design and construction standard. This standard may also apply to other refillable welded steel cylinder designs for LPG with the approval of the national authority. Cylinders for the on-board storage of LPG as a fuel for vehicles are excluded from this standard, except cylinders used for fork-lift truck applications.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3762. US ISO 10474: 2013, Steel and steel products — Inspection documents

This Uganda Standard defines the different types of inspection documents supplied to the purchaser, in accordance with the requirements of the order, for the delivery of steel products.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3763. US ISO 10555-1:2013, Intravascular catheters — Sterile and single-use catheters — Part 1: General requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for intravascular catheters, supplied in the sterile condition and intended for single use, for any application. *(This Uganda standard cancels and*

replaces US ISO 10555-1: 1995, Sterile, Single-use intravascular catheters - Part 1: General requirements and US ISO 10555-2:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 2: Angiographic catheters, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3764. US ISO 10555-3:2013, Intravascular catheters — Sterile and single-use catheters — Part 3: Central venous catheters (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for central venous catheters supplied in the sterile condition, and intended for single use. *(This Uganda standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10555-3:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 3: Central venous catheters, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3765. US ISO 10555-4:2013, Intravascular catheters — Sterile and single-use catheters — Part 4: Balloon dilatation catheters (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for balloon dilatation catheters supplied in the sterile condition, and intended for single use. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10555-4:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 4: Balloon dilation catheters, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

3766. US ISO 10555-5:2013, Intravascular catheters — Sterile and single-use catheters — Part 5: Over-needle peripheral catheters (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for over-needle peripheral intravascular catheters, intended for accessing the peripheral vascular system, supplied in the sterile condition and intended for single use. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10555-5:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 5: Over-needle peripheral catheters, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3767. US ISO 10634:2018, Water quality — Guidance for the preparation and treatment of poorly water-soluble organic compounds for the subsequent evaluation of their biodegradability in an aqueous medium

This Uganda Standard specifies techniques for preparing poorly water-soluble organic compounds (i.e. liquid and solid compounds) with a solubility in water of less than approximately 100 mg/l and introducing them into test vessels for a subsequent biodegradability test in an aqueous medium using standard methods.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3768. US ISO 10691:2004, Gas cylinders — Refillable welded steel cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) — Procedures for checking before, during and after filling

This Uganda Standard specifies the procedures to be Published on when checking transportable refillable welded steel LPG cylinders before, during and after filling. It applies to transportable refillable welded steel LPG cylinders of water capacity from 0,5 I up to and including 150 l. It does not apply to cylinders permanently installed in vehicles, or to plant and filling equipment.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3769. US ISO 10715:1997, Natural gas —Sampling guidelines

This Uganda Standard provides concise guidelines for the collection, conditioning and handling of representative samples of processed natural gas streams. It also contains guidelines for sampling strategy, probe location and the handling and design of sampling equipment.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3770. US ISO 10993-1:2018, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 1: Evaluation and testing within a risk management process (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the general principles governing the biological evaluation of medical devices within a risk management process; the general categorization of medical devices based on the nature and duration of their contact with the body; the evaluation of existing relevant data from all sources; the identification of gaps in the available data set on the basis of a risk analysis; the identification of additional data sets necessary to analyse the biological safety of the medical device; and the assessment of the biological safety of the medical devices. (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10993-1:2003 which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

3771. US ISO 10993-2:2006, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 2: Animal welfare requirements

This Uganda Standard is aimed at those who commission, design and perform tests or evaluate data from animal tests undertaken to assess the biocompatibility of materials intended for use in medical devices, or that of the medical devices themselves. It specifies the minimum requirements to be satisfied to ensure and demonstrate that proper provision has been made for the welfare of animals used in animal tests to assess the biocompatibility of materials used in medical devices.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3772. US ISO 10993-3:2014, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 3: Tests for genotoxicity, carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies strategies for risk estimation, selection of hazard identification tests and risk management, with respect to the possibility of the following potentially irreversible biological effects arising as a result of exposure to medical devices: genotoxicity; carcinogenicity; reproductive and developmental toxicity. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10993-3:2003 which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3773. US ISO 10993-4:2017, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 4: Selection of tests for interactions with blood (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for evaluating the interactions of medical devices with blood. (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10993-4:2002 which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

3774. US ISO 10993-5:2009, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 5: Tests for in vitro cytotoxicity

This Uganda Standard describes test methods to assess the in vitro cytotoxicity of medical devices. These methods specify the incubation of cultured cells in contact with a device and/or extracts of a device either directly or through diffusion.

These methods are designed to determine the biological response of mammalian cells in vitro using appropriate biological parameters.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3775. US ISO 10993-6:2016, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 6: Tests for local effects after implantation (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the assessment of the local effects after implantation of biomaterials intended for use in medical devices. It applies to materials that are solid and non-absorbable, non-solid, such as porous materials, liquids, gels, pastes, and particulates, and degradable and/or absorbable, which may be solid or non-solid. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10993-6:2007 which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

3776. US ISO 10993-7:2008, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 7: Ethylene oxide sterilization residuals

This Uganda Standard specifies allowable limits for residual ethylene oxide (EO) and ethylene chlorohydrins (ECH) in individual EO-sterilized medical devices, procedures for the measurement of EO and ECH, and methods for determining compliance so that devices may be released. Additional background, including guidance and a flowchart showing how this document is applied, are also included in the informative annexes.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

3777. US ISO 10993-9:2019, Biological evaluation of medical devices —

Part 9: Framework for identification and quantification of potential degradation products (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides general principles for the systematic evaluation of the potential and observed degradation of medical devices through the design and performance of in vitro degradation studies. (This standard cancels and replaces the second edition, US ISO 10993-9:2009, Biological evaluation of medical devices - Part 9: Framework for identification and quantification of potential degradation products, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3778. US ISO 10993-10: 2010, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 10: Tests for irritation and skin sensitization (2nd Edition)

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 skin sensitization. This includes:

pretest considerations for irritation, including *in silico* and *in vitro* methods for dermal exposure;

details of *in vivo* (irritation and sensitization) test procedures;

key factors for the interpretation of the results. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10993-10:2002 which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

3779. US ISO 10993-11: 2017, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 11: Tests for systemic toxicity

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives guidance on procedures to be followed in the evaluation of the potential for medical device materials to cause adverse systemic reactions. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10993-11:2006 which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

3780. US ISO 10993-12:2021, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 12: Sample preparation and reference materials (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives guidance on the procedures in the preparation of samples and the selection of reference materials for medical device testing primarily in biological test systems primarily in accordance with one or more parts of the ISO 10993 series. Specifically, this document addresses the following:

- test sample selection;
- selection of representative portions from a medical device;
- test sample preparation;
- experimental controls;
- selection of, and requirements for, reference materials;
- preparation of extracts.

This document is not applicable to live cells but can be relevant to the material or medical device components of combination products containing live cells. (This standard cancels and replaces the second edition, US ISO 10993-12:2012, Biological evaluation of medical devices - Part 12: Sample

preparation and reference materials, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

3781. US ISO 10993-13:2017, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 13: Identification and quantification of degradation products from polymeric medical devices (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides general requirements for the design of tests in a simulated environment for identifying and quantifying degradation products from finished polymeric medical devices ready for clinical use. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 10993-13:1998, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 12: Identification and quantification of degradation products from polymeric medical devices, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3782. US ISO 10993-14:2001, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 14: Identification and quantification of degradation products from ceramics

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods of obtaining solutions of degradation products from ceramics (including glasses) for the purposes of quantification. It also gives guidance on the analysis of these solutions in order to identify the degradation products. Because of the generalized nature of this standard, product specific standards, when available, that address degradation product formation under more relevant conditions of use, should be considered first.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3783. US ISO 10993-15:2019, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 15: Identification and quantification of degradation products from metals and alloys (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for the design of tests for identifying and quantifying degradation products from final metallic medical devices or corresponding material samples finished as ready for clinical use. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 10993-15:2000, Biological evaluation of medical devices - Part 15: Identification and quantification of degradation products from metals and alloys (First Edition), which has been withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3784. US ISO 10993-16:2017, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 16: Toxicokinetic study design for degradation products and leachables (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides principles on designing and performing toxicokinetic studies relevant to medical devices. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 10993-16:1997, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 16: Toxic kinetic study design for degradation products and leachable, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

3785. US ISO 10993-17:2002, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 17: Establishment of allowable limits for leachable substances

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of allowable limits for substances leachable from medical devices. It is intended for use in deriving standards and estimating appropriate limits where standards do not exist. It describes a systematic process through which identified risks arising from toxicologically hazardous substances present in medical devices can be quantified. This standard is not applicable to devices that have no patient contact (e.g. in vitro diagnostic devices).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 45,000***

3786. US ISO 10993-18:2020, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 18: Chemical characterization of medical device materials within a risk management process

This Uganda Standard specifies a framework for the identification, and if necessary, quantification of constituents of a medical device, allowing the identification of biological hazards and the estimation and control of biological risks from material constituents, using a generally stepwise approach to the chemical characterization.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 80,000***

3787. US ISO 10993-19:2006, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 19: Physico-chemical, morphological and topographical characterization of materials

This Uganda Standard provides a compilation of parameters and test methods that can be useful for the identification and evaluation of the physico-chemical, morphological and topographical (PMT) properties of materials in finished medical devices. Such an assessment is limited to those properties that are relevant to biological evaluation and the medical device's intended use (clinical application and duration of use) even if such properties overlap with clinical effectiveness.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

3788. US ISO 10993-20:2006, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 20: Principles and methods for immunotoxicology testing of medical devices

This Uganda Standard presents an overview of immunotoxicology with particular reference to the potential immunotoxicity of medical devices. It gives guidance on methods for testing for immunotoxicity of various types of medical devices.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 35,000***

3789. US ISO 10993-23:2021, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 23: Tests for irritation

This Uganda Standard specifies the procedure for the assessment of medical devices and their constituent materials with regard to their potential to produce irritation.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

3790. US ISO 11007:1997, Petroleum products and lubricants — Determination of rust-prevention characteristics of lubricating greases

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the rust-prevention characteristics of lubricating grease in the presence of an aqueous test fluid.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3791. US ISO 11009:2000, Petroleum products and lubricants — Determination of water washout characteristics of lubricating greases

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for evaluating the resistance of lubricating grease to washout by water from a bearing, when tested at 38 °C and 79 °C under specified laboratory conditions. It is not to be considered the equivalent of service evaluation tests characteristics of lubricating greases.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3792. US ISO 11021:1999, Essential oils — Determination of water content — Karl Fischer method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the water content of essential oils by the Karl Fischer method.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3793. US ISO 11024-1:1998, Essential oils — General guidance on chromatographic profiles — Part 1: Preparation of chromatographic profiles for presentation in standards

This Uganda Standard describes general guidelines on the determination of the chromatographic profile of an essential oil by gas chromatography on a capillary column. The chromatographic profile is one of the specifications, which enables assessment of the quality of an essential oil in the same way as the physico-chemical characteristics. It is determined at the time of finalizing the standard on the essential oil. It is not a determination of the true concentration of the components, it is only an evaluation of its relative proportions.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3794. US ISO 11024-2:1998, Essential oils — General guidance on chromatographic profiles — Part 2: Utilization of chromatographic profiles of samples of essential oils

This Uganda Standard describes general guidelines on the determination of the compliance of a chromatographic profile of a sample of essential oil under examination with the reference chromatographic profile given in the standard for that oil.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3795. US ISO 11040-2:2011, Prefilled syringes — Part 2: Plunger stoppers for dental local anaesthetic cartridges

This part of ISO 11040 specifies the shape, dimensions, material, performance requirements and labelling of plunger stoppers for dental local anaesthetic cartridges intended for single use only.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3796. US ISO 11043:1998, Oil of basil, methyl chavicol type (Ocimum basilicum L.) (First Edition)

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.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3797. US ISO 11114-1:2012, Gas cylinders — Compatibility of cylinders and valve materials with gas contents — Part 1: Metallic materials

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for the selection of safe combinations of metallic cylinder and valve materials and cylinder gas content. The compatibility data given is related to single gases and to gas mixtures. Seamless metallic, welded metallic and composite gas cylinders and their valves, used to contain compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases, are considered.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

3798. US ISO 11114-2 :2012, Gas cylinders — Compatibility of cylinders and valve materials with gas contents — Part 2: Non-metallic materials

This Uganda Standard gives guidance in the selection and evaluation of compatibility between non-metallic materials for gas cylinders and valves and the gas contents. It also covers bundles, tubes and pressure drums. This standard can be helpful for composite and laminated materials used for gas cylinders. It does not cover the subject completely and is intended to give guidance only in evaluating the compatibility of gas/material combinations. Only the influence of the gas in changing the material and mechanical properties is considered (for example chemical reaction or change in physical state). The basic properties of the materials, such as mechanical properties, required for design purposes are normally available from the materials supplier and are not considered in this part of the standard. The compatibility data given are related to single component gases but can be used to some extent for gas mixtures. Ceramics, glasses, and adhesives are not covered by this part of the standard. Other aspects such as quality of delivered gas are not considered. This part of US ISO 11114 is not intended to be used for cryogenic fluids.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3799. US ISO 11118:1999, Gas cylinders — Non-refillable metallic gas cylinders — Specification and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes and tests at manufacture of non-refillable metallic gas cylinders of welded, brazed or seamless construction for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases exposed to extreme worldwide ambient temperatures.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

3800. US ISO 11119-1: 2012, Gas cylinders — Refillable composite gas cylinders and tubes — Design, construction and testing — Part 1: Hoop wrapped fibre reinforced composite gas cylinders and tubes up to 450

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for composite gas cylinders and tubes between 0.5 l and 450 l water capacity, for the storage and conveyance of compressed or liquefied gases. This standard applies to type 2 hoop wrapped cylinder or tube with a load-sharing metal liner and composite reinforcement on the cylindrical portiony. This standard is limited to cylinders and tubes with composite reinforcement of carbon fibre, aramid fibre or glass fibre (or a mixture thereof) within a matrix or steel wire to provide circumferential reinforcement.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

3801. US ISO 11119-2: 2012, Gas cylinders — Refillable composite gas cylinders and tubes — Design, construction and testing — Part 2: Fully wrapped fibre reinforced composite gas cylinders and tubes up to 450 l with load-sharing metal liners

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for composite gas cylinders and tubes between 0.5 l and 450 l water capacity, for the storage and conveyance of compressed or liquefied gases. This standard applies to type 3 fully wrapped cylinders or tubes with a load-sharing metal liner and composite reinforcement on both the cylindrical portion and the dome ends. This standard is limited to cylinders and tubes with composite reinforcement of carbon fibre, aramid fibre or glass fibre (or a mixture thereof) within a matrix.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

3802. US ISO 11119-3: 2013 Gas cylinders— Refillable composite gas cylinders and tubes Part 3: Fully wrapped fibre reinforced composite gas cylinders and tubes up to 450 l with non-load –sharing metallic or non-metallic liners

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for composite gas cylinders up to 150 l water capacity and composite tubes above 150 l water capacity and up to 450 l water capacity, for the storage and conveyance of compressed or liquefied gases. This standard does not address the design, fitting and performance of removable protective sleeves.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

3803. US ISO 11120:1999, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless steel tubes of water

capacity between 150 l and 3 000 l — Design, construction and testing

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes and tests at manufacture of refillable quenched and tempered seamless steel tubes of water capacities from 150 l up to and including 3 000 l for compressed and liquefied gases exposed to extreme world-wide ambient temperatures (normally between -50 °C and +65 °C). This standard is applicable to tubes with a maximum tensile strength *R*m of less than 1 100 MPa. These tubes can be used alone or in batteries to equip trailers or skids (ISO modules) for the transportation and distribution of compressed gases. This standard does not include consideration of any additional stresses that may occur during service or transport, e.g. bending stresses, etc.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

3804. US ISO 11223:2004, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Direct static measurements — Measurement of content of vertical storage tanks by hydrostatic tank gauging

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the selection, installation, commissioning, maintenance, validation and calibration of hydrostatic tank-gauging (HTG) systems for the direct measurement of static mass in petroleum storage tanks. It is intended to cover custody transfer applications, although details of other, less accurate, measurements are included for information. It also gives guidance on calculations of standard volume from measured mass and independently measured reference density. Information is also included on measurements of observed and standard volume using density measured by the HTG system itself.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000

3805. US ISO 11469:2016, Plastics — Generic identification and marking of plastics products (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a system of uniform marking of products that have been fabricated from plastics materials. Provision for the process or processes to be used for marking is outside the scope of this standard. *(This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 11469:2001, Plastics — Generic identification and marking of plastics products, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3806. US ISO 11500:2008, Hydraulic fluid power — Determination of the particulate contamination level of a liquid sample by automatic particle counting using the light-extinction principle

This Uganda Standard specifies an automatic particle counting procedure for determining the number and sizes of particles present in hydraulic-fluid bottle samples of clear, homogeneous, single phase liquids using an automatic particle counter (APC) that works on the light-extinction principle.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3807. US, ISO 11507:2007, Paints and varnishes — Exposure of coatings to artificial weathering — Exposure to fluorescent UV and water

This standard specifies exposure conditions for paint coatings exposed to artificial weathering in apparatus including fluorescent UV lamps and condensation or water spray. The effects of weathering are evaluated separately by comparative testing of chosen parameters.

This standard was Published on 2007-12-19

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3808. US ISO 11621:1997, Gas cylinders — Procedures for change of gas service

This Uganda Standard applies to seamless steel, aluminium alloy and welded steel refillable cylinders of all sizes, including large cylinders (water capacity greater than 150 I). It provides general requirements and procedures to be considered whenever a cylinder is being transferred from one gas service to another for permanent and liquefied gases. It does not apply to cylinders for dissolved acetylene, radioactive gases or gases listed in group G of Table 1.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3809. US ISO 11625:2007, Gas cylinders — Safe handling

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for safe handling, use and storage of gas cylinders for compressed, liquefied or dissolved gases. This standard applies only to single gas cylinders of sizes from 0,5 I to 150 I water capacity.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3810. US ISO 11640:2012, Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to cycles of to-and-fro rubbing

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the behaviour of the surface of a leather on rubbing with a wool felt. It is applicable to leathers of all kinds.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3811. US ISO 11642:2012, Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to water

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the colour fastness to water of leather of all kinds at all stages of processing.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3812. US ISO 11644:2009, Leather — Test for adhesion of finish

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for measuring the adhesion of the finish to leather or the adhesion between two adjacent layers of the finish. The method is valid for all finished leathers with a smooth surface that can be bonded to an adherent-plate without the adhesive penetrating into the finish.

Preliminary experiments might be necessary to determine whether these conditions are met. This test method is valid for finished leathers with a finish-coat thickness of at least 15 μm.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3813. US ISO 11737-1:2018, Sterilization of health care products — Microbiological methods — Part 1: Determination of a population of microorganisms on products

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the development, validation and routine control of a dry heat sterilization process for medical devices.

NOTE Although the scope of this International Standard is limited to medical devices, it specifies requirements and provides guidance that might be applicable to other health care products.

This standard was Published on 2020-05-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

3814. US ISO 11859: 1999, Textile floor coverings — Pure wool, hand-knotted pile carpets — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for hand-knotted carpets produced from pure wool, of dimensions agreed between the purchaser and the supplier.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3815. US ISO 11860: 1999, Textile floor coverings — Jute carpet backing fabric — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for primary and secondary jute carpet backing fabrics.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3816. US ISO 11861: 1999, Textile floor coverings — Coir mats — Types and specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for mats produced from coir fibre, with or without pile.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3817. US ISO 11948-1:1996, Urine-absorbing aids — Part 1: Whole-product testing

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the absorption capacity of the absorbent core of body worn urine-absorbing aids.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3818. US ISO 11960:2014, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Steel pipes for use as casing or tubing for wells

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions for steel pipes (casing, tubing and pup joints), coupling stock, coupling material and accessory material and establishes requirements for three Product Specification Levels (PSL-1, PSL-2, PSL-3).

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

3819. US ISO 11961:2008, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Steel drill pipe

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions for steel drill-pipes with upset pipe-body ends and weld-on tool joints for use in drilling and production operations in petroleum and natural gas industries for three product specification levels (PSL-1, PSL-2 and PSL-3).

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

3820. US ISO 12152:2012, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products — Determination of the foaming and air release properties of industrial gear oils using a spur gear test rig — Flender foam test procedure

This Uganda Standard describes a test method based on a single-stage spur gear rig to determine the foaming properties of oils used for the lubrication of gears.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3821. US ISO 12185:1996, Crude petroleum and petroleum products — Determination of density — Oscillating U-tube method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination, using an oscillating U-tube density meter, of the density of crude petroleum and related products within the range 600 kg/m^3 to 1 100 kg/m^3, which can be handled as single-phase liquids at the test temperature and pressure.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3822. US ISO 12213-1:2006, Natural gas — Calculation of compression factor — Part 1: Introduction and guidelines

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the calculation of compression factors of natural gases, natural gases containing a synthetic admixture and similar mixtures at conditions under which the mixture can exist only as a gas.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3823. US ISO 12213-2:2006, Natural gas — Calculation of compression factor — Part 2: Calculation using molar-composition analysis

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the calculation of compression factors of natural gases, natural gases containing a synthetic admixture and similar mixtures at conditions under which the mixture can exist only as a gas. This standard specifies a method for the calculation of compression factors when the detailed composition of the gas by mole fractions is known, together with the relevant pressures and temperatures.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

3824. US ISO 12213-3:2006, Natural gas — Calculation of compression factor — Part 3: Calculation using physical properties

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the calculation of compression factors when the superior calorific value, relative density and carbon dioxide content are known, together with the relevant pressures and temperatures. If hydrogen is present, as is often the case for gases with a synthetic admixture, the hydrogen content also needs to be known.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3825. US ISO 12465:2007, Plywood — Specifications

This Uganda Standard establishes requirements for the specification of plywood for general and structural use, in dry, tropical dry/humid and high-humidity/exterior conditions. It includes requirements for the quality of veneer, glue bond, lay-up (construction), dimensions and tolerances, conformance verification and marking.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

3826. US ISO 12466-1:1999, Plywood — Bonding quality — Part 1: Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for determining the bonding quality of veneer plywood by shear testing. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 12466-1:1999)

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3827. US ISO 12466-2:1999, Plywood — Bonding quality — Part 2: Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for determination of bonding classes of veneer plywood according to their intended end uses. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 12466-2:1999)

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3828. US ISO 12917-1:2002, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of horizontal cylindrical tanks — Part 1: Manual methods

This Uganda Standard specifies manual methods for the calibration of nominally horizontal cylindrical tanks, installed at a fixed location. It is applicable to horizontal tanks up to 4 m in diameter and 30 m in length. The methods are applicable to insulated and non-insulated tanks, either when they are above-ground or underground. The methods are applicable to pressurized tanks, and to both knuckle-dish-end and flat-end cylindrical tanks as well as elliptical and spherical head tanks. This part of US ISO 12917 is applicable to tanks inclined by up to 10 % from the horizontal provided a correction is applied for the measured tilt.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

3829. US ISO 12917-2:2002, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of horizontal cylindrical tanks — Part 2: Internal electro-optical distance-ranging method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the calibration of horizontal cylindrical tanks having

diameters greater than 2 m by means of internal measurements using an electro-optical distance-ranging instrument, and for the subsequent compilation of tank-capacity tables. This method is known as the internal electro-optical distance-ranging (EODR) method. This part of US ISO 12917 is applicable to tanks inclined by up to 10 % from the horizontal, provided a correction is applied for the measured tilt.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

3830. US 1SO 12924:2010, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (Class L) — Family X (Greases) — Specification

This Uganda standard specifies the requirements of greases used for the lubrication of equipment, components of machines, vehicles, etc.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

3831. US ISO 12925-1:2018, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Family C (gears) — Part 1: Specifications for lubricants for enclosed gear systems

This Uganda Standard establishes the specifications relative to family C (gears) for lubricants, industrial oils and related products of Class L. This document deals only with lubricants for enclosed gear systems. Lubricants for open gears and greases for gears (enclosed or open) are not covered.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

3832. US ISO 12937:2000, Petroleum products — Determination of water — Coulometric Karl Fischer titration method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the direct determination of water in petroleum products boiling below 390 °C. It covers the mass fraction range 0,003 % (m/m) to 0,100% (m/m). It is not applicable to products containing ketones or to residual fuel oils. This standard may be applicable to lubricating base oils. However, the precision has not been established for these materials.

THIS STANDARD WAS PUBLISHED ON 2011-06-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3833. US ISO 12945-1:2000, Textiles — Determination of fabric propensity to surface fuzzing and to pilling — Part 1: Pilling box method

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of the resistance to pilling and surface change of textile fabrics.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3834. US ISO 12945-3:2014, Textiles — Determination of the fabric propensity to surface pilling, fuzzing or matting — Part 3: Random tumble pilling method

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of the resistance to pilling, fuzzing, and matting of textile fabrics using the random tumble pilling tester. This method is applicable to

most of woven and knitted fabrics, including napped fabrics (fleeces, inlay fabrics).

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3835. US ISO 12947-1:1998, Textiles — Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method — Part 1: Martindale abrasion testing apparatus

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the Martindale testing apparatus and auxiliary materials for use in the test methods specified in parts 2 to 4 of US ISO 12947 for determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics. This part of US ISO 12947 is applicable to apparatus for the testing of:

a) woven and knitted fabrics;

b) pile textiles having a pile height of up to 2 mm;

c) nonwovens.

(This standard cancels and replaces US 591:2007, Textile fabrics — Abrasion resistance of textile fabrics (Martindale test), which is hereby withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3836. US ISO 12947-2:2016, Textiles — Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method — Part 2: Determination of specimen breakdown

This Uganda Standard specifies the procedure for the determination of specimen breakdown (end-point of test) by inspection at fixed intervals and is applicable to all textile fabrics including nonwovens apart from fabrics where the specifier indicates the end performance as having a low abrasion wear life. This document is not applicable to coated fabrics (including laminated fabrics). If the abrasion behaviour of the coated surface of a coated fabric is to be determined, use the methods described in the various parts of ISO 5470.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3837. US ISO 12947-3:1998, Textiles — Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method — Part 3: Determination of mass loss

This Uganda Standard is applicable to the determination of the mass loss of specimens covering all textile fabrics including nonwovens apart from fabrics where the specifier indicates the end performance as having a low abrasion wear life.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3838. US ISO 12947-4:1998, Textiles — Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method — Part 4: Assessment of appearance change

This Uganda Standard is applicable to the assessment of the appearance change of specimens covering all textile fabrics including nonwovens and fabrics where the specifier indicates the end performance as having a low abrasion wear life.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 25,000***

3839. US ISO 13015:2013, Woven fabrics — Distortion — Determination of skew and bow

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the distortion of a woven fabric in which the weft yarns are, in principle, perpendicular to the warp yarns.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

3840. US ISO 13085:2014, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Aluminium alloy pipe for use as tubing for wells

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery condition, manufacturing process, material requirements, configuration and dimensions, and verification and inspection procedures for aluminium alloy pipes for use as tubing for wells in petroleum and natural gas industries.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 50,000***

3841. US ISO 13287:2012, Personal protective equipment — Footwear — Test method for slip resistance

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of test for the slip resistance of PPE footwear. It is not applicable to special purpose footwear containing spikes, metal studs or similar.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 35,000***

3842. US ISO 13226:2018, Rubber — Standard reference elastomers (SREs) for characterizing the effect of liquids on vulcanized rubbers

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for vulcanized rubbers in sheet form for use as standards in characterizing the effect of test liquids and service fluids.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

3843. US ISO 13341:2010, Gas cylinders — Fitting of valves to gas cylinders

This Uganda Standard specifies the procedures to be followed when connecting cylinder valves to gas cylinders. It specifically applies to all valve and cylinder combinations connected with ISO screw threads as specified in ISO 10920 and ISO 11363-1. It defines routines for inspection and preparation prior to valving for both taper and parallel screw threads.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 35,000***

3844. US ISO 13357-1:2002, Petroleum products — Determination of the filterability of lubricating oils — Part 1: Procedure for oils in the presence of water

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the evaluation of the filterability of lubricating oils, particularly those designed for hydraulic applications, in the presence of water.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

3845. US ISO 13357-2:2005, Petroleum products — Determination of the filterability of lubricating oils — Part 2: Procedure for dry oils

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the evaluation of the filterability of dry lubricating oils, particularly those designed for hydraulic applications.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3846. US ISO 13402:1995, Surgical and dental hand instruments — Determination of resistance against autoclaving, corrosion and thermal exposure

This Uganda Standard describes test methods to determine the resistance of stainless steel surgical and dental hand instruments against autoclaving, corrosion and thermal exposure.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3847. US ISO 13485:2016, Medical devices — Quality management systems — Requirements for regulatory purposes (2nd Edition)

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 and applicable regulatory requirements. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 13485:2003, *Medical devices – Quality management systems – Requirements for regulatory purposes*, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3848. US ISO 13500:2008, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling fluid materials — Specifications and tests

This Uganda Standard covers physical properties and test procedures for materials manufactured for use in oil- and gas-well drilling fluids. The materials covered are barite, haematite, bentonite, nontreated bentonite, OCMA-grade bentonite, attapulgite, sepiolite, technical-grade low-viscosity carboxymethylcellulose (CMC-LVT), technical-grade high-viscosity carboxymethylcellulose (CMC-HVT), starch, low-viscosity polyanionic cellulose (PAC-LV), high-viscosity polyanionic cellulose (PAC-HV) and drilling-grade *Xanthomonas campestris* (Xanthan gum).

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

3849. US ISO 13501:2011, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling fluids — Processing equipment evaluation

This Uganda Standard specifies a standard procedure for assessing and modifying the performance of solids control equipment systems commonly used in the field in petroleum and natural gas drilling fluids processing.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

3850. US ISO 13503-1:2011, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Completion fluids and

materials — Part 1: Measurement of viscous properties of completion fluids

This Uganda Standard provides consistent methodology for determining the viscosity of completion fluids used in the petroleum and natural gas industries. For certain cases, methods are also provided to determine the rheological properties of a fluid.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3851. US ISO 13503-3:2005, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Completion fluids and materials — Part 3: Testing of heavy brines

This Uganda Standard covers the physical properties, potential contaminants and test procedures for heavy brine fluids manufactured for use in oil and gas well drilling, completion and workover fluids.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3852. US ISO 13503-4:2006, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Completion fluids and materials — Part 4: Procedure for measuring stimulation and gravel-pack fluid leak-off under static conditions

This Uganda Standard provides for consistent methodology to measure fluid loss of stimulation and gravel-pack fluid under static conditions. However, the procedure in this part of US ISO 13503 excludes fluids that react with porous media.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3853. US ISO 13503-6:2014, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Completion fluids and materials — Part 6: Procedure for measuring leak-off of completion fluids under dynamic conditions

This Uganda Standard provides consistent methodology for measuring the fluid loss of completion fluids under dynamic conditions. This part of US ISO 13503 is applicable to all completion fluids except those that react with porous media.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3854. US ISO 13533:2001, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Drillthrough equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for performance, design, materials, testing and inspection, welding, marking, handling, storing and shipping of drill-through equipment used for drilling for oil and gas. It also defines service conditions in terms of pressure, temperature and wellbore fluids for which the equipment will be designed.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

3855. US ISO 13534:2000, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Inspection, maintenance, repair and remanufacture of hoisting equipment

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines and establishes requirements for inspection, maintenance, repair and remanufacture of items of hoisting equipment used in drilling and production operations, in order to maintain the serviceability of this equipment.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

3856. US ISO 13535:2000, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Hoisting equipment

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for the design, manufacture and testing of hoisting equipment suitable for use in drilling and production operations.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 65,000

3857. US ISO 13588: 2012, Non-destructive testing of welds — Ultrasonic testing — Use of automated phased array technology other non-destructive testing (NDT) methods or techniques, for manufacturing inspection, pre-service and for in-service inspection

This Uganda Standard specifies the application of the phased array technology for the semi- or fully automated ultrasonic testing of fusion-welded joints in metallic materials of minimum thickness 6 mm. It applies to full penetration welded joints of simple geometry in plates, pipes, and vessels, where both the weld and parent material are low-alloyed carbon steel.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3858. US ISO 13623: 2009, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pipeline transportation systems

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the design, materials, construction, testing, operation, maintenance and abandonment of pipeline systems used for transportation in the petroleum and natural gas industries.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

3859. US ISO 13626:2003, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Drilling and well-servicing structures

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for suitable steel structures for drilling and well-servicing operations in the petroleum industry, provides a uniform method of rating the structures, and provides two product specification levels.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

3860. US ISO 13678:2010, Petroleum and natural gas industries —

Evaluation and testing of thread compounds for use with casing, tubing, line pipe and drill stem elements

This Uganda Standard provides requirements, recommendations and methods for the testing of thread compounds intended for use on threaded casing, tubing, and line pipe connections; and for thread compounds intended for use on rotary shouldered connections. The tests outlined are used to evaluate the critical performance properties and physical and chemical characteristics of thread compounds under laboratory conditions.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

3861. US ISO 13679:2002, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Procedures for testing casing and tubing connections

This Uganda Standard establishes minimum design verification testing procedures and acceptance criteria for casing and tubing connections for the oil and natural gas industries. These physical tests are part of a design verification process and provide objective evidence that the connection conforms to the manufacturer's claimed test load envelope and limit loads.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

3862. US ISO 13680:2010, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Corrosion- resistant alloy seamless tubes for use as casing, tubing and coupling stock — Technical delivery conditions

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions for corrosion-resistant alloy seamless tubulars for casing, tubing and coupling stock.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

3863. US ISO 13691:2001, Petroleum and natural gas industries — High-speed special-purpose gear units

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for enclosed, precision, single and double helical, one- and two-stage speed increasers and reducers of parallel shaft design with pinion speeds of 3000 min^{-1} or greater, or pitch line velocities of 25 m/s or greater, for special purpose applications.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

3864. US ISO 13706:2011, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Air-cooled heat exchangers

This Uganda Standard gives requirements and recommendations for the design, materials, fabrication, inspection, testing and preparation for shipment of air-cooled heat exchangers for use in the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. This standard is applicable to air-cooled heat exchangers with horizontal bundles, but the basic concepts can also be applied to other configurations.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

3865. US ISO 13707:2000, Petroleum and natural gas industries – Reciprocating compressors

This Uganda Standard covers the minimum requirements for reciprocating compressors and their drivers used in the petroleum and natural gas industries with either lubricated or no lubricated cylinders.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

3866. US ISO 13709:2009, Centrifugal pumps for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for centrifugal pumps, including pumps running in reverse as hydraulic power recovery turbines, for use in petroleum, petrochemical and gas industry process services.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

3867. US ISO 13710: 2004, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Reciprocating positive displacement pumps

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for reciprocating positive-displacement pumps and pump units for use in the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. It is applicable to both direct-acting and power-frame types.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

3868. US ISO 13737:2004, Petroleum products and lubricants — Determination of low-temperature cone penetration of lubricating greases

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the cone penetration of lubricating greases at low temperatures.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3869. US ISO 13738:2011, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Family E (Internal combustion engine oils) — Specifications for two-stroke-cycle gasoline engine oils (categories EGB,

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements of lubricating oils (hereinafter referred to as "two-stroke oils") to be used in two-stroke-cycle spark-ignition gasoline engines which employ a crankcase scavenging system and are used in transportation, leisure and utility applications, such as motorcycles, snowmobiles and chainsaws. The requirements specified in this standard are applicable to the categories of two-stroke oils, EGB, EGC and EGD, covered in US ISO 6743-15, which defines the classification of lubricating oils for use in internal combustion engines.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3870. US ISO 13757:1996, Liquefied petroleum gases — Determination of oily residues — High-temperature method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the residual matter in liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) that remains after evaporation at 105 °C. This material, termed "oily residues", represents those products that are deposited in vaporizers that are subject to a heat input greater than that of ambient evaporation.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3871. US ISO 13758:1996, Liquefied petroleum gases — Assessment of the dryness of propane — Valve freeze method

This Uganda Standard describes a procedure for the assessment of whether liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) hydrocarbons consisting predominantly of propane and/or propene are sufficiently dry to avoid malfunctions in pressure-reducing systems installed in domestic, industrial and automotive LPG applications. The test is normally used as a functional pass/fail test in which the behaviour of the product is assessed in a specially designed and calibrated regulator valve.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3872. US ISO 13769:2007, Gas cylinders — Stamp marking

This Uganda Standard specifies stamp marking of refillable transportable gas cylinders and tubes of volume greater than 0,5 l and less than or equal to 3 000 l, including: steel and aluminium gas cylinders; composite gas cylinders; acetylene cylinders; LPG cylinders.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3873. US ISO 13847: 2013, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pipeline transportation systems — Welding of pipelines

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries, for producing and inspecting girth, branch and fillet welds in the pipeline part of pipeline transportation systems which meet the requirements of US ISO 13623 or equivalent.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

3874. US ISO 13916: 1996, Welding — Guidance on the measurement of preheating temperature, interpass temperature and preheat maintenance temperature

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the measurement of preheating temperature, interpass temperature and preheat maintenance temperature for fusion welding. This standard may also be applied as appropriate in the case of other welding processes. This standard does not cover the measurement of post weld heat treatment temperatures.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3875. US ISO 13934-1:2013, Textiles — Tensile properties of fabrics — Part 1: Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force using the strip method

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure to determine the maximum force and elongation at

maximum force of textile fabrics using a strip method.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

3876. US ISO 13934-2:2014, Textiles — Tensile properties of fabrics — Part 2: Determination of maximum force using the grab method

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the determination of the maximum force of textile fabrics known as the grab test.

NOTE US ISO 13934-1 describes the method known as the strip test.

This standard was Published on 2020-05-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3877. US ISO 13935-1:2014, Textiles — Seam tensile properties of fabrics and made-up textile articles — Part 1: Determination of maximum force to seam rupture using the strip method

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure to determine the seam maximum force of sewn seams when the force is applied perpendicularly to the seam. This standard specifies the method known as the strip test.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3878. US ISO 13935-2:2014, Textiles — Seam tensile properties of fabrics and made-up textile articles — Part 2: Determination of maximum force to seam rupture using the grab method

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of seam maximum force of sewn seams when the force is applied perpendicularly to the seam. This standard describes the method known as the grab test.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3879. US ISO 13937-1:2000, Textiles — Tear properties of fabrics — Part 1: Determination of tear force using ballistic pendulum method (Elmendorf)

This Uganda Standard describes a method known as the ballistic pendulum (Elmendorf) method for the determination of tear force of textile fabrics. The method describes the measurement of the tear force required to propagate a single-rip tear of defined length from a cut in a fabric when a sudden force is applied. The test is mainly applicable to woven textile fabrics. It may be applicable to fabrics produced by other techniques, e.g. to nonwovens (with the same under-mentioned restrictions as for the woven fabrics). In general the test is not applicable to knitted fabrics and woven elastic fabrics. It is not suitable for highly anisotropic fabrics or loose fabrics where tear transfer from one direction to another direction of the fabric during the tear test is likely to occur. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 384:2001/EAS 254, Method for determination of tear resistance of woven fabrics by falling pendulum (Elmendorf) apparatus)*

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3880. US ISO 13937-2:2000, Textiles — Tear properties of fabrics — Part

2: Determination of tear force of trouser-shaped test specimens (Single tear method)

This Uganda Standard describes a single-tear method to determine fabric tear force, known as the trouser test, using a test specimen cut to form trouser-shaped legs. The tear force measured is the force required to propagate a previously started single tear when the force is applied parallel to the cut and the fabric tears in the direction of applied force. The test is mainly applicable to woven textile fabrics. It may be applicable to fabrics produced by other techniques, e.g. to some nonwovens (with the same under-mentioned restrictions as for the woven fabrics). In general the method is not applicable to knitted fabrics and woven elastic fabrics. It is not suitable for highly anisotropic fabrics or loose fabrics where tear transfer from one direction to another direction of the fabric during the tear test is likely to occur. The method only allows the use of constant-rate-of-extension (CRE) testing machines.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3881. US ISO 13937-3:2000, Textiles — Tear properties of fabrics — Part 3: Determination of tear force of wing-shaped test specimens (Single tear method)

This Uganda Standard describes a single tear method to determine fabric tear force, known as the wing test using a test specimen cut to form two wings for clamping inclined at a defined angle to the thread direction. The tear force measured is the force required to propagate a previously started tear. The test is mainly applicable to woven textile fabrics. It may be applicable to fabrics produced by other techniques. Due to the clamping of the specimen wings inclined to the threads to be torn the test can be used for most types of fabrics without causing a transfer of tear and it is less susceptible to withdrawal of threads than other tear tests. In general the method is not applicable to knitted fabrics, woven elastic fabrics and nonwovens, to which the trapezoidal test method is preferably applied (Note 2). The method only allows the use of constant-rate-of-extension (CRE) testing machines.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3882. US ISO 13937-4:2000, Textiles — Tear properties of fabrics — Part 4: Determination of tear force of tongue-shaped test specimens (Double tear test)

This Uganda Standard describes a double-tear method known as the tongue test, using a test specimen with cuts shaped to form a tongue. The tear force measured is the force required to propagate the previously started double tears when the force is applied parallel to the cuts and the fabric tears in the direction of the applied force. The test is mainly applicable to woven textile fabrics. It may be applicable to fabrics produced by other techniques, e.g. to some nonwovens (with the same under-mentioned restrictions as for the woven fabrics). In general the method is not applicable to knitted fabrics and woven elastic fabrics. The method only allows the use of constant-rate-of-extension (CRE) testing machines.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3883. US ISO 13938-1:2019, Textiles — Bursting properties of fabrics — Part 1: Hydraulic method for determination of bursting strength and bursting distension (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard This Uganda Standard describes a hydraulic method for the determination of bursting strength and bursting distension of textile fabrics. In this document, a hydraulic pressure is applied using a constant rate of pumping device. (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 13938-1:1999, Textiles — Bursting properties of fabrics — Part 1: Hydraulic method for determination of bursting strength and bursting distension, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2021-03-02
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3884. US ISO 13938-2:2019, Textiles — Bursting properties of fabrics — Part 2: Pneumatic method for determination of bursting strength and bursting distension (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard describes a pneumatic pressure method for the determination of bursting strength and bursting distension of textile fabrics. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 13938-2:1999, Textiles — Bursting properties of fabrics — Part 2: Pneumatic method for determination of bursting strength and bursting distension, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3885. US ISO 13997:1999, Protective clothing — Mechanical properties — Determination of resistance to cutting by sharp objects

This Uganda Standard specifies a cut test method, and related calculations, for use on materials and assemblies designed for protective clothing. The test determines resistance to cutting by sharp edges, such as knives, sheet metal parts, swarf, glass, bladed tools and castings. This test does not provide data on the resistance to penetration by pointed objects such as needles and thorns. The test described in this standard is not considered suitable for testing materials made from chain mail and metal plates. The text of this standard does not include provisions for the safeguard of the operator.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3886. US ISO 14055-1:2017, Environmental management — Guidelines for establishing good practices for combatting land degradation and desertification — Part 1: Good practices framework

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for establishing good practices in land management to prevent or minimize land degradation and desertification. It does not include management of coastal wetlands. This document defines a framework for identifying good practices in land management, based on assessment of the drivers of land degradation and risks associated with current and past practices. Guidance on monitoring and reporting implementation of good practices is also provided. This document is intended for use by private and

public sector organizations with responsibility for land management and will allow an organization to communicate implementation of good practices.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3887. US ISO/TS 14067:2013, Greenhouse gases — Carbon footprint of products — Requirements and guidelines for quantification and communication

This Uganda Standard specifies principles, requirements and guidelines for the quantification and communication of the carbon footprint of a product (CFP), based on international standards on life cycle assessment (ISO 14040 and ISO 14044) for quantification and on environmental labels and declarations (ISO 14020, ISO 14024 and ISO 14025) for communication.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

3888. US ISO 14090: 2019, Adaptation to climate change — Principles, requirements and guidelines

This Uganda Standard specifies principles, requirements and guidelines for adaptation to climate change. This includes the integration of adaptation within or across organizations, understanding impacts and uncertainties and how these can be used to inform decisions. This document is applicable to any organization, regardless of size, type and nature, e.g. local, regional, international, business units, conglomerates, industrial sectors, natural resource management units. This document can support the development of sector-, aspect- or element-specific climate change adaptation standards.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3889. US ISO 14175: 2008, Welding consumables — Gases and gas mixtures for fusion welding and allied processes

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the classification of gases and gas mixtures used in fusion welding and allied processes including, but not limited to:

tungsten arc welding,
gas-shielded metal arc welding,
plasma arc welding,
plasma arc cutting,
laser welding,
laser cutting, and
arc braze welding.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3890. US ISO 14245:2006, Gas cylinders — Specification and testing of LPG cylinder valves — Self closing

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for design, specification and type testing for dedicated LPG self-closing cylinder valves specifically for use with transportable refillable LPG cylinders from 0,5 l up to 150 l water capacity. It includes references to associated equipment for vapour or liquid service.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

3891. US ISO 14310:2008, Petroleum and natural gas industries —

Downhole equipment — Packers and bridge plugs

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and guidelines for packers and bridge plugs as defined herein for use in the petroleum and natural gas industry. This International Standard provides requirements for the functional specification and technical specification, including design, design verification and validation, materials, documentation and data control, repair, shipment, and storage.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

3892. US ISO 14313:2007, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pipeline transportation systems — Pipeline valves

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and provides recommendations for the design, manufacturing, testing and documentation of ball, check, gate and plug valves for application in pipeline systems meeting the requirements of US ISO 13623 for the petroleum and natural gas industries. This standard is not applicable to subsea pipeline valves, as they are covered by a separate standard (ISO 14723). This standard is not applicable to valves for pressure ratings exceeding PN 420.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

3893. US ISO 14593:1999, Water quality — Evaluation of ultimate aerobic biodegradability of organic compounds in aqueous medium — Method by analysis of inorganic carbon in sealed vessels (CO_2 headspace test)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method, by analysis of inorganic carbon, for the evaluation in an aqueous medium of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of organic substances at a given concentration of microorganisms.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3894. US ISO 14596:2007, Petroleum products — Determination of sulfur content — Wavelength-dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the sulfur content of liquid petroleum products, additives for petroleum products, and semi-solid and solid petroleum products that are either liquefied by moderate heating or soluble in organic solvents of negligible or accurately known sulfur content. The method is applicable to products or additives having sulfur contents in the range 0,001 % (m/m) to 2,50 % (m/m); higher contents can be determined by appropriate dilution. Other elements do not interfere at concentrations anticipated in the materials subject to this analysis.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3895. US ISO 14630:2012, Non-active surgical implants — General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for non-active surgical implants, hereafter referred to as implants. This standard is not applicable to dental implants, dental restorative materials, transendodontic and transradicular implants, intra-ocular lenses and implants utilizing viable animal

tissue. This standard specifies requirements for intended performance, design attributes, materials, design evaluation, manufacture, sterilization, packaging and information supplied by the manufacturer, and tests to demonstrate compliance with these requirements.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

3896. US ISO 14635-1:2000, Gears — FZG test procedures — Part 1: FZG test method A/8,3/90 for relative scuffing load carrying capacity of oils

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method based on an FZG four-square test machine to determine the relative load-carrying capacity of lubricating oils defined by the gear-surface damage known as scuffing.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3897. US ISO 14669:1999, Water quality — Determination of acute lethal toxicity to marine copepods (*Copepoda, Crustacea*)

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of the acute toxicity to one of three specified species of marine copepod (*Copepoda, Crustacea*) of

chemical substances which are soluble, or can be maintained as a stable suspension or dispersion, under the conditions of the test;

industrial or sewage effluents, treated or untreated, after decantation, filtration or centrifugation if necessary;marine or estuarine waters.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3898. US ISO 14676:1997 Adhesives – Evaluation of the effectiveness of surface treatment techniques for aluminium – Wet peel test by floating-roller method

This Uganda Standard is applicable to the evaluation of the quality of a surface treatment of aluminium or its alloys for high strength adhesive bonding.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3899. US EN 14683:2019+AC:2019, Medical face masks — Requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies construction, design, performance requirements and test methods for medical face masks intended to limit the transmission of infective agents from staff to patients during surgical procedures and other medical settings with similar requirements. A medical face mask with an appropriate microbial barrier can also be effective in reducing the emission of infective agents from the nose and mouth of an asymptomatic carrier or a patient with clinical symptoms. This Standard is not applicable to masks intended exclusively for the personal protection of staff. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of EN 14683:2019+AC 2019).

This standard was Published on 2020-05-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 257,000

3900. US ISO 14692-1:2017, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Glass-reinforced plastics (GRP) piping — Part 1: Vocabulary, symbols,

applications and materials (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines the applications, pressure rating methodology, the classification of the products according to application, type of joint and resin matrix and the limitations to both the materials of construction and the dimensions. It also lists the terms, definitions and symbols used and provides guidance in the use and interpretation of ISO 14692-2, ISO 14692-3 and ISO 14692-4. ISO 14692 (all parts) is applicable to GRP piping systems that 1) utilize joints that are capable of restraining axial thrust from internal pressure, temperature change and fluid hydrodynamic forces and 2) have a trapezoidal shape for its design envelope. It is primarily intended for offshore applications on both fixed and floating topsides facilities, but it can also be used for the specification, manufacture, testing and installation of GRP piping systems in other similar applications found onshore, e.g. produced-water, firewater systems and general industrial use. For floating installations, reference is made to the design, construction and certification standards for the hull or vessel, since these can allow alternative codes and standards for GRP piping associated with marine and/or ballast systems. However, it is recommended that ISO 14692 (all parts) be used for such applications to the maximum degree attainable. ISO 14692 (all parts) can also be used as the general basis for specification of pipe used for pump caissons, stilling tubes, I-tubes, seawater lift risers and other similar items.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 90,000

3901. US ISO 14692-2:2017, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Glass-reinforced plastics (GRP) piping — Part 2: Qualification and manufacture (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives requirements for the qualification and manufacture of GRP piping and fittings in order to enable the purchase of GRP components with known and consistent properties from any source. It is applicable to qualification procedures, preferred dimensions, quality programmes, component marking and documentation. This document is intended to be read in conjunction with ISO 14692-1.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

3902. US ISO 14692-3:2017, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Glass-reinforced plastics (GRP) piping — Part 3: System design (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the design of GRP piping systems. The requirements and recommendations apply to layout dimensions, hydraulic design, structural design, detailing, fire endurance, spread of fire and emissions and control of electrostatic discharge. This document is intended to be read in conjunction with ISO 14692-1.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

3903. US ISO 14693:2003, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and wellservicing equipment

This Uganda Standard provides general principles and specifies requirements for design, manufacture and testing of new drilling and well-servicing

equipment and of replacement primary load-carrying components manufactured subsequent to the publication of this standard.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 100,000

3904. US ISO 14732: 2013, Welding personnel — Qualification testing of welding operators and weld setters for mechanized and automatic welding of metallic materials

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for qualification of welding operators and also weld setters for mechanized and automatic welding.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3905. US ISO 14930:2012, Leather — Leather for dress gloves — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and methods of testing for chrome and chrome-alum tanned leather used for the manufacture of dress gloves.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3906. US ISO 14931:2004, Leather — Guide to the selection of leather for apparel excluding furs

This Uganda Standard gives recommended values and related test methods for apparel leather excluding furs. This standard also specifies the sampling and conditioning procedures of laboratory samples.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3907. US ISO 14935:1998, Petroleum and related products — Determination of wick flame persistence of fire-resistant fluids

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the assessment of the persistence of a flame applied to the edge of a wick of non-flammable material immersed in fire-resistant fluid.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3908. US ISO/TR 14969:2004, Medical devices — Quality management systems — Guidance on the application of US ISO 13485:2003

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for the application of the requirements for quality management systems contained in US ISO 13485. It does not add to, or otherwise change, the requirements of US ISO 13485.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 95,000

3909. US ISO 14998:2013, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Downhole equipment — Completion accessories

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and guidelines for completion accessories, as defined

herein for use in the petroleum and natural gas industry. This Uganda Standard provides requirements for the functional specification and technical specifications including: design, design verification and validation, materials, documentation and data control, redress, repair, shipment, and storage. This standard covers the pressure containing, load bearing, disconnect/reconnect, tubing movement, and opening a port functionalities of completion accessories.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

3910. US ISO 15029-1:1999, Petroleum and related products — Determination of spray ignition characteristics of fire resistant fluids — Part 1: Spray flame persistence — Hollow-cone nozzle method

This Uganda Standard specifies a hollow-cone nozzle method for the assessment of the persistence of a flame applied to various points within a pressurized spray of fire-resistant fluid.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3911. US ISO 15029-2:2018, Petroleum and related products — Determination of spray ignition characteristics of fire-resistant fluids — Part 2: Spray test — Stabilized flame heat release method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method by which the fire hazards of pressurised sprays of fire-resistant fluids can be compared.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3912. US ISO 15136-1: 2009, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Progressing cavity pump systems for artificial lift —Part 1: Pumps

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for the design, design verification and validation, manufacturing and data control, performance ratings, functional evaluation, repair, handling and storage of progressing cavity pumps for use in the petroleum and natural gas industry. This part of US ISO 15136 is applicable to those products meeting the definition of progressing cavity pumps (PCP) included herein. Connections to the drive string and tubulars are not covered by this part of US ISO 15136.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

3913. US ISO 15136-2: 2006, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Progressing cavity pump systems for artificial lift —Part 2: Surface-drive systems

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for the design, design verification and validation, manufacturing and data control, performance ratings and repair of progressing cavity pump surface-drive systems for use in the petroleum and natural gas industry. This part of US ISO 15136 is applicable to those products meeting the definition of surface-drive systems. Additionally, informative annexes provide information brake system selection, installation, and operation; and sucker rod selection and use.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 65,000

3914. US ISO 15156-1:2015, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Materials for use in H_2S-containing environments in oil and gas production — Part 1: General principles for selection of cracking-resistant materials

This Uganda Standard describes general principles and gives requirements and recommendations for the selection and qualification of metallic materials for service in equipment used in oil and gas production and in natural-gas sweetening plants in H_2S-containing environments, where the failure of such equipment can pose a risk to the health and safety of the public and personnel or to the environment. It can be applied to help to avoid costly corrosion damage to the equipment itself. It supplements, but does not replace, the materials requirements given in the appropriate design codes, standards, or regulations.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3915. US ISO 15156-2:2015, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Materials for use in H_2S-containing environments in oil and gas production — Part 2: Cracking-resistant carbon and low-alloy steels, and the use of cast irons

This Uganda Standard gives requirements and recommendations for the selection and qualification of carbon and low-alloy steels for service in equipment used in oil and natural gas production and natural gas treatment plants in H_2S-containing environments, whose failure can pose a risk to the health and safety of the public and personnel or to the environment. It can be applied to help to avoid costly corrosion damage to the equipment itself. It supplements, but does not replace, the materials requirements of the appropriate design codes, standards or regulations.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 60,000

3916. US ISO 15156-3:2015, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Materials for use in H_2S-containing environments in oil and gas production — Part 3: Cracking-resistant CRAs (corrosion-resistant alloys) and other alloys

This Uganda Standard gives requirements and recommendations for the selection and qualification of CRAs (corrosion-resistant alloys) and other alloys for service in equipment used in oil and natural gas production and natural gas treatment plants in H_2S-containing environments whose failure can pose a risk to the health and safety of the public and personnel or to the environment. It can be applied to help avoid costly corrosion damage to the equipment itself. It supplements, but does not replace, the materials requirements of the appropriate design codes, standards, or regulations.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

3917. US ISO 15169:2003, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Determination of volume, density and mass of the hydrocarbon content of vertical cylindrical tanks

by hybrid tank measurement systems

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the selection, installation, commissioning, calibration and verification of hybrid tank measurement systems (HTMS) for the measurement of level, static mass, observed and standard volume, and observed and reference density in tanks storing petroleum and petroleum products in fiscal or custody transfer application.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

3918. US ISO 15223-1:2016, Medical devices — Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied — Part 1 — General requirements

This Uganda Standard identifies requirements for symbols used in medical device labelling that convey information the safe and effective use of medical devices. It also lists symbols that satisfy the requirements of this document.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3919. US ISO 15223-2:2010, Medical devices — Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied — Part 2 — Symbol development, selection and validation

This Uganda Standard specifies a process for developing, selecting and validating symbols for inclusion in US ISO 15223-1. The purpose of this part of US ISO 15223 is to ensure that symbols included in US ISO 15223-1 are readily understood by the target group.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3920. US ISO 15245-1:2001, Parallel threads for connection of valves to gas cylinders — Part 1: Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies definitions, dimensions and tolerances of parallel screw threads of nominal diameter 30 mm (designated 30P), 25 mm (designated 25P) and 18 mm (designated 18P), for the connection of valves to medical and industrial gas cylinders. This part of US ISO 15245 does not cover the connection requirements for — mechanical strength; gas tightness; capability of repeated assembly and dismounting operations.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3921. US ISO 15245-2: 2001. Gas cylinders — Parallel threads for connection of valves to gas cylinders — Part 2: Gauge inspection

This Uganda Standard specifies types, dimensions and principles of use of gauges to be used in conjunction with the sealing systems of the parallel threads specified in US ISO 15245-1.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3922. US ISO 15403-1:2006, Natural gas — Natural gas for use as a compressed fuel for vehicles —- Part 1: Designation of the quality

This Uganda Standard provides manufacturers, vehicle operators, fuelling station operators and others involved in the compressed-natural-gas vehicle industry with information the fuel quality for natural gas vehicles (NGVs) required to develop and operate compressed-natural-gas vehicle equipment successfully.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

3923. US ISO 15510:2014, Stainless steels — Chemical composition

This Uganda Standard lists the chemical compositions of stainless steels mainly on the basis of a composition of the specifications in existing ISO, ASTM, EN, JIS, and GB (Chinese) standards. They apply to all wrought product forms including ingots and semi-finished material.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

3924. US ISO 15528:2013, Paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes – Sampling (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies procedures for the sampling of paints, varnishes and raw materials used in their manufacture. Such products include liquids and materials which, without undergoing chemical modification, are capable of being liquefied when heated up, and powdered, granulated and pasty materials. Samples may be taken from containers, e.g. cans, drums, tanks, tank wagons or ships' tanks, as well as from barrels, sacks, big-bags, silos or silo wagons, or from conveyor belts. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 15528:2000, Paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3925. US ISO 15546:2011, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Aluminium alloy drill pipe

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions, manufacturing process, material requirements, configuration and dimensions, and verification and inspection procedures for aluminium alloy drill pipes with or without attached steel tool joints, for use in drilling and production operations in the petroleum and natural gas industries.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

3926. US ISO 15547-1:2005, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Plate-type heat exchangers — Part 1: Plate-and-frame heat exchangers

This Uganda Standard gives requirements and recommendations for the mechanical design, materials selection, fabrication, inspection, testing, and preparation for shipment of plate-and-frame heat exchangers for use in petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. It is applicable to gasketed, semi-welded and welded plate-and-frame heat exchangers.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

3927. US ISO 15547-2:2005, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Plate-type heat

exchangers — Part 2: Brazed aluminium plate-fin heat exchangers

This Uganda Standard gives requirements and recommendations for the mechanical design, materials selection, fabrication, inspection, testing, and preparation for shipment of brazed aluminium plate-fin heat exchangers for use in petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

3928. US ISO 15551-1:2015, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Part 1: Electric submersible pump systems for artificial lift

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for the design, design verification and validation, manufacturing and data control, performance ratings, functional evaluations, handling, and storage of tubing-deployed electrical submersible pump (ESP) systems as defined herein.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

3929. US ISO 15621:2017, Absorbent incontinence aids for urine and/or faeces — General guidelines on evaluation (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for evaluating absorbent incontinence aids for urine and/or faeces. It provides a context for the procedures described in other International Standards and published on testing procedures. General factors relating to incontinence products and their usage are also addressed. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 15621:2011, Urine-absorbing aids — General guidelines on evaluation, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

3930. US ISO 15463:2003, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Field inspection of new casing, tubing and plain-end drill pipe

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions, manufacturing process, material requirements, configuration and dimensions, and verification and inspection procedures for aluminium alloy drill pipes with or without attached steel tool joints, for use in drilling and production operations in the petroleum and natural gas industries.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

3931. US ISO 15589-1:2015, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Cathodic protection of pipeline transportation systems — Part 1: On-land pipelines

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the pre-installation surveys, design, materials, equipment, installation, commissioning, operation, inspection, and maintenance of cathodic protection systems for on-land pipelines, as defined in US ISO 13623 for the petroleum, petrochemical, and natural gas industries.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

3932. US ISO 15589-2:2012, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Cathodic protection of pipeline transportation systems — Part 2: Offshore pipelines

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the pre-installation surveys, design, materials, equipment, fabrication, installation, commissioning, operation, inspection and maintenance of cathodic protection (CP) systems for offshore pipelines for the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries as defined in US ISO 13623.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

3933. US ISO 15590-1:2009, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Induction bends, fittings and flanges for pipeline transportation systems — Part 1: Induction bends

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions for bends made by the induction bending process for use in pipeline transportation systems for the petroleum and natural gas industries as defined in US ISO 13623.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3934. US ISO 15590-2:2003, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Induction bends, fittings and flanges for pipeline transportation systems — Part 2: Fittings

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions for unalloyed or low-alloy steel seamless and welded pipeline fittings for use in pipeline transportation systems for the petroleum and natural gas industries as defined in US ISO 13623.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3935. US ISO 15590-3:2004, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Induction bends, fittings and flanges for pipeline transportation systems — Part 3: Flanges

This Uganda Standard applies to weldneck and blind flanges (full face, raised face, and RTJ groove) as well as anchor, swivel-ring flanges and orifice flanges.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3936. US ISO 15609-1:2004, Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials — Welding procedure specification — Part 1: Arc welding

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the content of welding procedure specifications for arc welding processes.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3937. US ISO 15609-2: 2001, Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials — Welding procedure specification — Part 2: Gas welding

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the content of welding procedure specifications for gas welding processes. Variables listed in this standard are those influencing the quality of the welded joint.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3938. US ISO 15609-3: 2004, Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials — Welding procedure specification — Part 3: Electron beam welding

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the content of welding procedure specifications for electron beam welding. Variables listed in this standard are those influencing the quality and properties of the welded joint.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3939. US ISO 15609-4: 2009, Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials — Welding procedure specification — Part 4: Laser beam welding

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the content of the welding procedure specification (WPS) for laser beam welding processes, including overlay welding. It is not applicable to other processes for cladding (e.g. thermal spraying).

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3940. US ISO 15609-5: 2011, Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials — Welding procedure specification — Part 5: Resistance welding

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the content of welding procedure specifications for resistance spot, seam, butt and projection welding processes. It is necessary to establish the acceptability of applying the principles of this part of US ISO 15609 to other resistance and related welding processes before any qualification is undertaken.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3941. US ISO 15609-6: 2013, Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials — Welding Procedure specification — Part 6: Laser-arc hybrid welding

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the content of welding procedure specifications for laser-arc hybrid welding processes. Variables listed in this part of US ISO 15609 are those influencing the quality and the properties of the welded joint.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3942. US ISO 15970:2008, Natural gas — Measurement of properties — Volumetric properties: density, pressure, temperature and compression factor

This Uganda Standard gives requirements and procedures for the measurement of the properties of natural gas that are used mainly for volume

calculation and volume conversion: density at reference and at operating conditions, pressure, temperature and compression factor, pressure, temperature and compression factor.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

3943. US ISO 15995:2006, Gas cylinders — Specifications and testing of LPG cylinder valves — Manually operated

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for design, specification and type testing of dedicated LPG manually operated cylinder valves specifically for use with transportable refillable LPG cylinders from 0,5 l up to 150 l water capacity. It includes references to associated equipment for vapour or liquid service.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

3944. US ISO 16021:2000, Urine-absorbing aids — Basic principles for evaluation of single-use adult-incontinence-absorbing aids from the perspective of users and caregivers

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for designing and conducting a user evaluation of single-use adult incontinence-absorbing aids. It provides guidance on creating data collection tools. In particular, it provides a framework for eliciting and recording the views of users and their carers on product performance.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

3945. US ISO 16037:2002 Rubber condoms for clinical trials — Measurement of physical properties

This Uganda Standard is intended as a guideline for clinical researchers working with condoms. It suggests a series of laboratory tests to be conducted on the products to be used in any clinical investigation, so that it will be easier to relate the clinical results to the design and quality of the condoms used. This Standard is not applicable to the design of clinical investigations.

This standard was Published on 2009-09-04

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

3946. US ISO 16038: 2017, Male condoms — Guidance on the use of ISO 4074 and ISO 23409 in the quality management of condoms (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on using ISO 4074 and ISO 23409 and addresses quality issues to be considered during the development, manufacture, quality verification and procurement of condoms. It encompasses the aspects of quality management systems in the design, manufacture and delivery of condoms with an emphasis on performance, safety and reliability. *(The Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 16038:2005, Rubber Condoms — Guidance on the use of ISO 4074 in quality management of natural rubber latex condoms, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3947. US ISO 16070:2005, Petroleum and natural gas industries —

Downhole equipment — Lock mandrels and landing nipples

This Uganda Standard provides the requirements for lock mandrels and landing nipples within the production/injection conduit for the installation of flow control or other equipment used in the petroleum and natural gas industries. It includes the interface connections to the flow control or other equipment, but does not cover the connections to the well conduit.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

3948. US ISO 16131:2012, Leather — Upholstery leather characteristics — Selection of leather for furniture

This Uganda Standard specifies sampling and test methods, and gives recommended values for, upholstery leather for furniture.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

3949. US ISO 16148:2016, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless steel gas cylinders and tubes — Acoustic emission examination (AT) and follow-up ultrasonic examination (UT) for periodic inspection and testing

This Uganda Standard gives procedures for the use of acoustic emission examination (AT) and ultrasonic examination (UT) follow-up during the periodic inspection and testing of seamless steel cylinders and tubes with a water capacity of up to 3 000 l used for compressed and liquefied gases. This examination provides acoustic emission (AE) indications and locations that are evaluated by a secondary examination using UT for a possible flaw in the cylinder or tube. Methods other than UT for the secondary examination are not covered by this standard.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

3950. US ISO 16221:2001, Water quality — Guidance for determination of biodegradability in the marine environment

This Uganda Standard specifies five methods for determining the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of organic compounds in the marine environment by aerobic microorganisms in static aqueous test systems.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

3951. US ISO 16408:2015, Dentistry — Oral care products — Oral rinses

This Uganda Standard specifies physical and chemical requirements and test methods for oral rinses.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3952. US ISO/TS 16530-2:2014, Well integrity — Part 2: Well integrity for the operational phase

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and methods to the oil and gas industry to manage well integrity during the well operational phase.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

3953. US ISO 16812:2007, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Shell and-tube heat exchangers

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the mechanical design, material selection, fabrication, inspection, testing and preparation for shipment of shell-and-tube heat exchangers for the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. This standard is applicable to the following types of shell-and-tube heat exchangers: heaters, condensers, coolers and reboilers. This standard is not applicable to vacuum-operated steam surface condensers and feed-water heaters.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

3954. US ISO 16900-1:2014, Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 1: Determination of inward leakage

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods for determining inward leakage of respiratory interfaces (RI) and total inward leakage of complete respiratory protective devices (RPD) using specified test agents and incorporating specified body movements, at specified metabolic work rates. These tests are conducted in laboratories using specific test agents under specified conditions and therefore do not indicate the performance of the device in actual use.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3955. US ISO 16900-2:2009, Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 2: Determination of breathing resistance

This Uganda Standard specifies the method(s) of test for breathing resistance for:

complete respiratory protective devices;

filters for respiratory protective devices;

respiratory interfaces.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3956. US ISO 16900-3:2012, Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 3: Determination of particle filter penetration

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods for particle filter penetration of separate or integral filters for respiratory protective devices.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3957. US ISO 16900-5:2016, Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 5: Breathing machine, metabolic simulator, RPD head

forms and torso, tools and verification tools

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of breathing machines, metabolic simulators, RPD head forms/torso, RPD tools and RPD verification tools that are common to RPD test laboratories. Standardization of these items is essential for the standardization of the test methods. Standardization of the RPD verification tools is essential for demonstrating the delivery of comparable results in different test laboratories. Descriptions on the use of the RPD tools for the different tests are specified in the relevant parts of US ISO 16900.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3958. US ISO 16900-6:2015, Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 6: Mechanical resistance/strength of components and connections

This Uganda Standard specifies the method of test for the mechanical resistance and strength of components of respiratory protective devices.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3959. US ISO 16900-7:2015, Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 7: Practical performance test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies practical performance tests for respiratory protective devices (RPD). The purpose of these tests is to subjectively assess certain properties, characteristics, and functions of the RPD when worn by test subjects in simulated practical use, which cannot be assessed by tests described in other standards.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3960. US ISO 16900-9:2015, Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 9: Determination of carbon dioxide content of the inhaled gas

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods for determining the increased carbon dioxide content of the inhaled gas caused by wearing the RPD. Closed circuit supplied breathable gas RPD are excluded from this part of US ISO 16900.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

3961. US ISO 16900-10:2015, Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 10: Resistance to ignition, flame, radiant heat and heat

This Uganda Standard specifies the methods for resistance to ignition, flame, radiant heat, and heat.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

3962. US ISO 16900-11:2013,Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 11: Determination of field of vision

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods for determining the increased carbon dioxide content of the inhaled gas caused by wearing the RPD. Closed circuit supplied breathable gas RPD are excluded from this part of US ISO 16900.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3963. US ISO 16900-12:2016, Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 12: Determination of volume-averaged work of breathing and peak respiratory pressures

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods for determining the volume-averaged work of breathing and peak respiratory pressures imposed by the respiratory protective device (RPD). Elastic work, elastic physiological effects, and information physiological effects of work of breathing (WOB) are specified in ISO 16976-4 and are not included in this test method.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3964. US ISO 16900-13:2015, Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 13: RPD using regenerated breathable gas and special application mining escape RPD: Consolidated test for gas concentration, temperature, humidity, work of breathing, breathing resistance, elastance and duration

This Uganda Standard specifies tests which are specific to RPDs using regenerated breathable gas, compressed breathable gas with class L respiratory interfaces, and special application mining escape RPD.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3965. US ISO 16928:2016, Essential oil of ginger [Zingiber officinale Roscoe]

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the essential oil of ginger *(Zingiber officinale* Roscoe) cultivated in China, India and West Africa, in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2023-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3966. US ISO 16972:2010, Respiratory protective devices — Terms, definitions, graphical symbols and units of measurement

This Uganda Standard is applicable to respiratory protective devices. It defines commonly used terms and specifies units of measurement to achieve a uniform interpretation and to prevent ambiguous use. It indicates graphical symbols that may be required to be placed on respiratory protective devices (RPD) or parts of RPD or instruction manuals, in order to instruct the person(s) using the RPD about its operation.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3967. US ISO 17072-2:2011, Leather — Chemical determination of metal

content — Part 2: Total metal content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total metal content in leather using digestion of the leather and subsequent determination with inductively coupled plasma/optical emission spectrometry (ICP/OES), or inductively coupled plasma/mass spectrometry (ICP/MS), or atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) or spectrometry of atomic fluorescence (SFA).

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3968. US ISO 17078-1:2004, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Part 1: Side-pocket mandrels

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for side-pocket mandrels used in the petroleum and natural gas industry. This part of US ISO 17078 includes specifying, selecting, designing, manufacturing, quality control, testing, and preparation for shipping of side-pocket mandrels.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

3969. US ISO 17078-2:2007, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Part 2: Flow-control devices for side-pocket mandrels

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for subsurface flow-control devices used in side-pocket mandrels (hereafter called flow-control devices) intended for use in the worldwide petroleum and natural gas industry. This includes requirements for specifying, selecting, designing, manufacturing, quality-control, testing and preparation for shipping of flow-control devices. Additionally, it includes information regarding performance testing and calibration procedures.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

3970. US ISO 17078-3:2009, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Part 3: Running tools, pulling tools and kick-over tools and latches for side-pocket mandrels

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and guidelines for running tools, pulling tools, kick-over tools and latches used for the installation and retrieval of flow control and other devices to be installed in side-pocket mandrels for use in the petroleum and natural gas industries. This includes requirements for specifying, selecting, designing, manufacturing, quality control, testing and preparation for shipping of these tools and latches. Additionally, it includes information regarding performance testing and calibration procedures.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

3971. US ISO 17078-4:2010, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Part 4: Practices for side-pocket mandrels and related equipment

This Uganda Standard provides informative documentation to assist the user/purchaser and the supplier/manufacturer in specification, design, selection, testing, calibration, reconditioning,

installation and use of side-pocket mandrels, flow-control devices and associated latches and installation tools. The product design and manufacturing-related requirements for these products are included within the other parts of US ISO 17078.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

3972. US ISO 17089-1:2010, Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits — Ultrasonic meters for gas — Part 1: Meters for custody transfer and allocation measurement

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and recommendations for ultrasonic gas flowmeters (USMs), which utilize the transit time of acoustic signals to measure the flow of single phase homogenous gases in closed conduits.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

3973. US ISO 17348:2016, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Materials selection for high content CO_2 for casing, tubing and downhole equipment

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines and requirements for material selection of both seamless casing and tubing, and downhole equipment for CO_2 gas injection and gas production wells with high pressure and high CO_2 content environments [higher than 10 % (molar) of CO_2 and 1 MPa CO_2 partial pressure]. Oil production wells are not covered in this standard. This standard only considers materials compatibility with the environment.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

3974. US ISO 17420-3:2012, Respiratory protective devices — Performance requirements — Part 3: Thread connection

This Uganda Standard is applicable to an unassisted filtering device and specifies a standard thread connection between a filter and the respiratory interface as required in US ISO 17420-2. This part of US ISO 17420 also includes the description of test simulators that are necessary for the assessment of some of the requirements.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

3975. US ISO 17636-1:2013, Non-destructive testing of welds — Radiographic testing — Part 1: X- and gamma-ray techniques with film

This Uganda Standard specifies techniques of radiographic examination of fusion welded joints in metallic materials using industrial radiographic film techniques. This part of US ISO 17636 applies to the joints of plates and pipes. Besides its conventional meaning, “pipe” as used in this standard covers other cylindrical bodies such as tubes, penstocks, boiler drums, and pressure vessels.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

3976. US ISO 17636-2:2013, Non-destructive testing of welds — Radiographic testing — Part 2: X- and gamma-ray techniques with digital detectors

This Uganda Standard specifies fundamental techniques of digital radiography with the object of enabling satisfactory and repeatable results to be obtained economically. The techniques are based on generally recognized practice and fundamental theory of the subject. This part of US ISO 17636 applies to the digital radiographic examination of fusion welded joints in metallic materials. It applies to the joints of plates and pipes. Besides its conventional meaning, "pipe", as used in this International Standard, covers other cylindrical bodies such as tubes, penstocks, boiler drums, and pressure vessel.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

3977. US ISO 17694:2003, Footwear — Test methods for uppers and lining — Flex resistance

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the flex resistance of uppers and linings irrespective of the material, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3978. US ISO 17696:2004, Footwear — Test methods for uppers, linings and insocks — Tear strength

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for assessing the tear strength of upper, linings and insocks or complete upper assembly, irrespective of material, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3979. US ISO 17697:2016, Footwear — Test methods for uppers, lining and insocks — Seam strength

This Uganda Standard specifies two test methods for determining the seam strength of uppers, lining or insocks, irrespective of the material, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3980. US ISO 17699:2003, Footwear — Test methods for uppers and lining — Water vapour permeability and absorption

This Uganda Standard specifies two test methods for assessing, respectively, the water vapour permeability and the water vapour absorption of uppers or complete upper assembly irrespective of the material, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3981. US ISO 17700:2019, Footwear — Test methods for upper components and insocks — Colour fastness to rubbing and bleeding (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies three test methods (method A, method B and method C) for assessing the degree of transfer of a material's surface colour during dry or wet rubbing and a method (method D) for determining the likelihood of colour bleeding. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 17700:2004, Footwear — Test methods for uppers, linings and insocks — Colour fastness to rubbing, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

3982. US ISO 17702:2003, Footwear — Test methods for uppers — Water resistance

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the resistance of a footwear upper material to water penetration flexing, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3983. US ISO 17706:2003, Footwear — Test methods for uppers — Tensile strength and elongation

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the force required to break a test specimen from uppers irrespective of the material, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3984. US ISO 17707:2005, Footwear — Test methods for outsoles — Flex resistance

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the flex resistance of outsoles. This method is intended to assess the effect of sole materials and surface patterns on cut growth.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3985. US ISO 17708:2018, Footwear — Test methods for whole shoe — Upper sole adhesion (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard describes a test method for determining the resistance to separation of the upper from the outsole, for separating adjacent layers of the outsole or for causing tear failure of the upper or the sole. It also defines conditions of ageing that can be used for production control. This document is applicable to all types of footwear (cementing, vulcanisation, injection moulding, etc.) where the evaluation of sole adhesion on the upper is needed and where the upper is continuously assembled (closed shoe). (*This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 17708:2003, Footwear — Test methods for whole shoe — Upper sole adhesion, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3986. US ISO 17709:2004, Footwear — Sampling location, preparation and duration of conditioning of samples and test pieces

This Uganda Standard specifies the sampling location, preparation and duration of conditioning of

samples and test pieces for footwear components and footwear, to carry out the test methods needed to determine the suitable properties for the end use.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3987. US ISO 17782:2018, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Scheme for conformity assessment of manufacturers of special materials

This Uganda Standard establishes a procedure for verifying that the manufacturer of special materials for the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries has sufficient competence and experience of the relevant material grades of metal, and the necessary facilities and equipment, to manufacture these materials in the required shapes and sizes with acceptable properties according to the applicable standard, material specification and/or material data sheet specified by the purchaser.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

3988. US ISO 17824:2009, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Downhole equipment — Sand screens

This Uganda Standard provides the requirements and guidelines for sand control screens for use in the petroleum and natural gas industries. Included are the requirements for design, design validation, functional evaluation, manufacturing, storage and transport. The requirements of this standard are applicable to wire-wrap screens, pre-pack screens and metal-mesh screens as defined herein.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

3989. US ISO 17871:2015, Gas cylinders — Quick-release cylinder valves —Specification and type testing

This Uganda Standard in conjunction with ISO 10297 and ISO 14246 specifies design, type testing, marking and manufacturing tests, and examinations requirements for quick-release cylinder valves intended to be fitted to refillable transportable gas cylinders which convey non-toxic, non-oxidizing, and non-corrosive compressed or liquefied gases or extinguishing agents charged with compressed gases to be used for fire-extinguishing, explosion protection, and rescue applications.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3990. US ISO 18188:2016, Specification of polypropylene drinking straws

This Uganda Standard specifies the general characteristics, requirements and methods for testing of polypropylene (PP) drinking straws (herein after called PP straws). It is applicable to PP straws having an inner diameter of 3 mm to 12 mm.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3991. US ISO 18321:2015, Essential oils — Determination of peroxide value

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the peroxide value in an essential oil. The peroxide value is a measure of the oxidation present.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3992. US ISO 18416:2015, Cosmetics — Microbiology — Detection of Candida albicans

The Uganda Standard prescribes a method that is based on the detection of Candida albicans in a non-selective liquid medium (enrichment broth), followed by isolation a selective agar medium. Other methods may be appropriate dependent on the level of detection required.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

3993. US ISO 18454:2018, Footwear — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing of footwear and components for footwear (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the general conditioning and testing atmospheres for the evaluation of footwear and footwear component properties. This document defines two standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing of footwear and footwear components. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 18454:2001, Footwear — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing of footwear and components for footwear, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

3994. US ISO 18775:2008, Veneers — Terms and definitions, determination of physical characteristics and tolerances

This Uganda Standard establishes the standard terms and definitions (including those relative to features and defects), the methods for the determination of physical characteristics and the tolerances for dimensions (length, width, thickness) for wood veneers, including natural, treated and multilaminar veneers, that can be obtained by slicing, rotary cutting or sawing. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 18775:2008).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

3995. US ISO 18776:2008, Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) — Specifications

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) for general purposes and structural applications, in dry, tropical-dry/humid or high humidity/exterior conditions. Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) is a general description for an assembly of veneers laminated with an adhesive in which the grain direction of the outer veneers and most other veneers is in the longitudinal direction. This standard specifies requirements for the quality of veneers, bond durability, tolerances on dimensions, and structural characterization. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 18776:2008).

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

3996. US ISO 19069-1:2015, Plastics — Polypropylene (PP) moulding and extrusion materials — Part 1:

Designation system and basis for specifications

This Uganda Standard establishes a system of designation for polypropylene (PP) thermoplastic material, which can be used as the basis for specifications.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3997. US ISO 19069-2:2016, Plastics — Polypropylene (PP) moulding and extrusion materials — Part 2: Preparation of test specimens and determination of properties

This Uganda Standard specifies the methods of preparation of test specimens and the test methods to be used in determining the properties of polypropylene (PP) moulding and extrusion materials. Requirements for handling test material and for conditioning both the test material before moulding and the specimens before testing are given.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

3998. US ISO 19291:2016, Lubricants — Determination of tribological quantities for oils and greases — Tribological test in the translator oscillation apparatus

This Uganda Standard describes test methods based on a high-frequency, linear-oscillation test machine to determine tribological quantities like friction, wear, load carrying capacity and extreme pressure behaviour of liquid lubricants (oils) and consistent lubricants (greases) in the ball-on-disk contact geometry.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

3999. US ISO 19378:2003, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Machine-tool lubricants — Categories and specifications

This Uganda Standard provides the manufacturers and users of machine tools with criteria for the choice among the various categories of lubricants and gives specifications for these lubricants.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4000. US ISO 19817:2017, Essential oil of thyme [Thymus vulgaris L. and Thymus zygis L.], thymol type.

This Uganda Standard specifies characteristics of the essential oil of thyme [*Thymus vulgaris* L. and *Thymus zygis* L.], thymol type, in order to facilitate the assessment of its quality.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

4001. US ISO 19952:2005, Footwear — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in the footwear industry, in English, French, Spanish and Italian. The terms and their definitions are listed alphabetically in English.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4002. US ISO 19954: 2003, Footwear — Test methods for whole shoe — Washability in a domestic washing machine

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for the evaluation of the behaviour of footwear when subjected to domestic washing. The evaluation is based upon the modification of some characteristics measured before and after washing. This standard specifies a method of domestic washing adapted to all types of footwear.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS VOLUNTARY: PRICE: 30,000

4003. US ISO 20312:2011, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Design and operating limits of drill strings with aluminium alloy components

This Uganda Standard applies to design and operating limits for drill strings containing aluminium alloy pipes manufactured in accordance with US ISO 15546.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

4004. US ISO 20344:2011, Personal protective equipment — Test methods for footwear

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for testing footwear designed as personal protective equipment. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 612:2005, Leather footwear — Method of sampling).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 95,000

4005. US ISO 20345: 2011, Personal protective equipment — Safety footwear

This Uganda Standard specifies basic and additional (optional) requirements for safety footwear used for general purpose. It includes, for example, mechanical risks, slip resistance, thermal risks, ergonomic behaviour. Special risks are covered by complementary job-related standards (e.g. footwear for firefighters, electrical insulating footwear, protection against chain saw injuries, protection against chemicals and molten metal splash, protection for motor cycle riders).

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

4006. US ISO 20346:2014, Personal protective equipment — Protective footwear

This Uganda Standard specifies basic and additional (optional) requirements for protective footwear used for general purpose. It includes, for example, mechanical risks, slip resistance, thermal risks, ergonomic behaviour. Special risks are covered by complementary job-related standards (e.g. footwear for firefighters, electrical insulating footwear, protection against chain saw injuries, protection against chemicals and molten metal splash, protection for motor cycle riders). (*This standard cancels and replaces US* 614:2005 *Industrial safety footwear -*

Specification for leather protective and safety footwear for general and heavy-duty use).

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

4007. US ISO 20347:2012, Personal protective equipment — Occupational footwear

This Uganda Standard specifies basic and additional (optional) requirements for occupational footwear that is not exposed to any mechanical risks (impact or compression). Special risks are covered by complementary job-related standards (e.g. footwear for firefighters, electrical insulating footwear, protection against chain saw injuries, protection against chemicals and against molten metal splash, protection for motor cycle riders). (*This standard cancels and replaces US* 614:2005 *Industrial safety footwear - Specification for leather protective and safety footwear for general and heavy-duty use).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

4008. US ISO 20763:2004, Petroleum and related products — Determination of anti-wear properties of hydraulic — Vane pump method

This Uganda Standard specifies procedures for the determination of steel-on-steel anti-wear properties of hydraulic fluids by means of performance in a vane-type hydraulic pump.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4009. US ISO 20764:2003, Petroleum and related products — Preparation of a test portion of high-boiling liquids for the determination of water content — Nitrogen purge method

This Uganda Standard specifies two procedures for the preparation of test portions from petroleum and related products boiling above 200 °C, which can then be used for the determination of total water content within the range of 3 mg/kg to 1 000 mg/kg.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4010. US ISO 20783-1:2011, Petroleum and related products — Determination of emulsion stability of fire-resistant fluids — Part 1: Fluids in category HFAE

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method to assess the stability of emulsions within the category HFAE, as defined in ISO 6743-4, made up with waters having clearly-defined concentrations of salts.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4011. US ISO 20783-2:2003, Petroleum and related products — Determination of emulsion stability of fire-resistant fluids — Part 2: Fluids in category HFB

This Uganda Standard specifies three test methods to assess the stability of emulsions within the category HFB, as defined in ISO 6743-4.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4012. US ISO 20809:2017, Essential oil of cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* L.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the essential oil of cypress (Cupressus sempervirens L.) in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4013. US ISO 20823:2003, Petroleum and related products — Determination of the flammability characteristics of fluids in contact with hot surfaces — Manifold ignition testraulic fluids — Vane pump method

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method to determine the relative flammability of fluids when contacted with a hot metal surface at a fixed temperature, but it is also possible to gauge fluid ignition temperatures by adjustment of the manifold temperature.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4014. US ISO 20826:2006, Automotive LPG components — Containers

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical requirements for the design and the testing of automotive Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) containers, to be permanently attached to a motor vehicle which uses automotive LPG as a fuel. The technical requirements cover the design criteria, the requirements on construction and workmanship, and the marking and re-qualification procedures. This standard also covers all tests, including their frequencies, to be carried out on auto gas containers, during production and performance verification. Specific recommendations are also given on the tests to be carried out when changing the design.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

4015. US ISO 20843:2011, Petroleum and related products — Determination of pH of fire-resistant fluids within categories HFAE, HFAS and HFC

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method to determine the pH value of fire-resistant fluids within categories HFAE, HFAS and HFC, as classified in ISO 6743-4.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4016. US ISO 20846:2004, Petroleum products — Determination of sulfur content of automotive fuels — Ultraviolet fluorescence method

This Uganda Standard specifies an ultraviolet (UV) fluorescence test method for the determination of the sulfur content of motor gasolines, including those containing up to 2,7 % (*m/m*) oxygen, and of diesel fuels, including those containing up to 5 % (*V/V*) fatty acid methyl ester (FAME), having sulfur contents in the range 3 mg/kg to 500 mg/kg. Other products may be analysed and other sulfur contents may be determined according to this test method; however, no precision data for products other than automotive fuels and for results outside the specified range have been established for this standard.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 35,000***

4017. US ISO 20847:2004, Petroleum products — Determination of sulfur content of automotive fuels — Ultraviolet fluorescence method

This Uganda Standard specifies an energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence (EDXRF) test method for the determination of the sulfur content of motor gasolines, including those containing up to 2,7 % (*m/m*) oxygen, and of diesel fuels, including those containing up to 5 % (*V/V*) fatty acid methyl ester (FAME), having sulfur contents in the range 30 mg/kg to 500 mg/kg. Other products may be analysed and other sulfur contents may be determined according to this test method; however, no precision data for products other than automotive fuels and for results outside the specified range have been established for this standard.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 35,000***

4018. US ISO 20864:2004, Footwear — Test methods for stiffeners and toepuffs — Mechanical characteristics.

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for determining the shape retention properties and compression strength of a domed test specimen. These methods are the following and they are applicable to footwear toepuff and stiffener:

- Method 1: Applicable to heat activated materials;
- Method 2: Applicable to solvent activated materials;
- Method 3: Applicable to non-thermoplastic fibreboard.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

4019. US ISO 20865:2002, Footwear — Test methods for outsoles — Compression energy

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the compression energy of outsoles.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

4020. US ISO 20869:2010, Footwear — Test method for outsoles, insoles, linings and insocks — Water soluble content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the water soluble contents for outsoles, insoles, lining and insocks.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

4021. US ISO 20871:2018, Footwear — Test methods for outsoles — Abrasion resistance (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the abrasion resistance for outsoles, irrespective of the material. (*This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 20871:2001, Footwear — Test methods for outsoles — Abrasion resistance, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

4022. US ISO 20874:2018, Footwear — Test methods for outsoles — Needle tear strength (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the needle tear strength for outsoles, irrespective of the material. (*This standard* cancels *and replaces the first edition, US ISO 20874:2001, Footwear — Test methods for outsoles — Needle tear strength, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 15,000***

4023. US ISO 20875:2018, Footwear — Test methods for outsoles — Determination of split tear strength and delamination resistance (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the split tear strength and delamination resistance for outsoles. (*This standard* cancels *and replaces the first edition, US ISO 20875:2001, Footwear — Test methods for outsoles — Determination of split tear strength and delamination resistance, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 25,000***

4024. US ISO 20876:2018, Footwear — Test methods for insoles — Resistance to stitch tear (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard describes a method for evaluating the ability of an insole, irrespective of the material, to hold stitches, or to take clenched metal fastenings. The method has become accepted as a general quality criterion for insole materials even where attachment is by means of adhesives. (*This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 20876:2001, Footwear — Test methods for insoles — Resistance to stitch tear, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 15,000***

4025. US ISO 20844:2015, Petroleum and related products — Determination of the shear stability of polymer-containing oils using a diesel injector nozzle

This Uganda Standard specifies a method to assess the resistance to shear stresses applied to mineral oils, synthetic oils, and other fluids containing polymers, when passed through a specified diesel injector nozzle.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 20,000***

4026. US ISO 21007-1:2005, Gas cylinders — Identification and marking using radio frequency identification technology — Part 1: Reference architecture and terminology

This Uganda Standard establishes a common framework for data structure for unambiguous identification of single or manifolded gas cylinders and for other common data elements in this sector. It also serves as a terminology document in the area of radio frequency identification (RFID) technology.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

4027. US ISO 21007-2:2015, Gas cylinders — Identification and marking using radio frequency identification technology — Part 2: Numbering schemes for radio frequency identification

This Uganda Standard establishes a common flexible framework for data structure to enable the unambiguous identification in gas cylinders (GC) applications and for other common data elements in this sector.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 60,000***

4028. US ISO 21148:2017, Cosmetics — Microbiology — General instructions for microbiological examination

This Uganda Standard gives general instructions for carrying out microbiological examinations of cosmetic products, in order to ensure their quality and safety, in accordance with an appropriate risk analysis (e.g. low water activity, hydro-alcoholic, extreme pH values). Because of the large variety of products and potential uses within this field of application, these instructions might not be appropriate for some products in every detail (e.g. certain water-immiscible products).

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

4029. US ISO 21149:2017, Cosmetics — Microbiology — Enumeration and detection of aerobic mesophilic bacteria

This Uganda Standard gives general guidelines for enumeration and detection of aerobic mesophilic bacteria present in cosmetics by counting the colonies on agar medium after aerobic incubation, or by checking the absence of bacterial growth after enrichment.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

4030. US ISO 21457:2010, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Materials selection and corrosion control for oil and gas production systems

This Uganda Standard identifies the corrosion mechanisms and parameters for evaluation when performing selection of materials for pipelines, piping and equipment related to transport and processing of hydrocarbon production, including utility and injection systems. This includes all equipment from and including the well head, to and including pipelines for stabilized products. This standard is not applicable to downhole components.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 50,000***

4031. US ISO 21809-1:2011, Petroleum and natural gas industries — External coatings for buried or submerged pipelines used in pipeline transportation systems — Part 1: Polyolefin coatings (3-layer PE and 3-layer PP)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements of plant-applied external three-layer polyethylene- and polypropylene-based coatings for corrosion protection of welded and seamless steel pipes for pipeline transportation systems in the petroleum and natural gas industries in accordance with US ISO 13623.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

4032. US ISO 21809-2:2014, Petroleum and natural gas industries — External coatings for buried or submerged pipelines used in pipeline transportation systems — Part 2: Single layer fusion-bonded epoxy coatings

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for qualification, application, testing and handling of materials for plant application of single layer fusion-bonded epoxy (FBE) coatings applied externally for the corrosion protection of bare steel pipe for use in pipeline transportation systems for the petroleum and natural gas industries as defined in US ISO 13623.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

4033. US ISO 21809-3:2011, Petroleum and natural gas industries — External coatings for buried or submerged pipelines used in pipeline transportation systems — Part 3: Field joint coatings

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for field joint coating of seamless or welded steel pipes for pipeline transportation systems in the petroleum and natural gas industries as defined in US ISO 13623.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

4034. US ISO 21809-4:2009, Petroleum and natural gas industries — External coatings for buried or submerged pipelines used in pipeline transportation systems — Part 4: Polyethylene coatings (2-layer PE)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for qualification, application, inspection, testing, handling and storage of materials for plant application of two-layer polyethylene coatings (2-layer PE) applied externally for the corrosion protection of bare steel pipe for use in pipeline transportation systems for the petroleum and natural gas industries as defined in US ISO 13623.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

4035. US ISO 21809-5:2010, Petroleum and natural gas industries — External coatings for buried or submerged pipelines used in pipeline transportation systems — Part 5: External concrete coatings

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for qualification, application, testing and handling of materials required for the application of reinforced concrete coating externally to either bare pipe or pre-coated pipe for use in pipeline transportation systems for the petroleum and natural gas industries as defined in US ISO 13623.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

4036. US ISO 22198: 2006,Textiles — Fabrics — Determination of width and length

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of length and width of textile fabrics that are in a tension-free relaxed state. The test is applicable to textile fabrics of full width, folded lengthwise down the middle, or in tubular form, but no longer than 100 m. This standard does not specify a method to determine or describe construction defects or other defects. It is not applicable to coated fabrics. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 444:2002/ISO 3932 Methods for the determination of woven fabrics — Measurement of width pieces and US 445:2002/ISO 3933 Methods for the determination of woven fabrics —Measurement of length pieces).*

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4037. US ISO 22367:2020, Medical laboratories — Application of risk management to medical laboratories

This Uganda Standard specifies a process for a medical laboratory to identify and manage the risks to patients, laboratory workers and service providers that are associated with medical laboratory examinations. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO/TS 22367:2008, *Medical laboratories – Reduction of error through risk management and continual improvement*, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 95,000

4038. US ISO 22609:2004, Clothing for protection against infectious agents — Medical face masks — Test method for resistance against penetration by synthetic blood (fixed volume, horizontally projected)

This Uganda Standard describes a laboratory test method for measuring the resistance of medical face masks to penetration by a splash of synthetic blood.

This standard was Published on 2020-05-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4039. US ISO 22649:2016, Footwear — Test methods for insoles and insocks — Water absorption and desorption

This Uganda Standard specifies two test methods for determining the water absorption and desorption of insoles and insocks, irrespective of the material.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4040. US ISO 22650:2018, Footwear — Test methods for whole shoe — Heel attachment (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the heel attachment of footwear. It applies to woman's medium and high heeled footwear. This test method measures three related wear properties:

- the rigidity of the shoe backpart during normal walking;
- the amount of permanent deformation of the backpart caused by a fairly large force applied to the heel in a backward direction;

– the force required to detach the heel.

(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO *22650:2002, Footwear — Test methods for whole shoe — Heel attachment, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4041. US ISO 22654:2002, Footwear — Test methods for outsoles — Tensile strength and elongation

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the tensile strength and elongation of outsoles.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4042. US ISO 22702:2005 Utility lighters — General consumer-safety requirements

This consumer-safety specification covers all flame-producing consumer products commonly known as utility lighters (also known as grill lighters, fireplace lighters, lighting rods or gas matches), and similar devices.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4043. US ISO 22716:2007, Cosmetics — Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) — Guidelines on Good Manufacturing Practices

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the production, control, storage and shipment of cosmetic products. These guidelines cover the quality aspects of the product, but as a whole do not cover safety aspects for the personnel engaged in the plant, nor do they cover aspects of protection of the environment. Safety and environmental aspects are inherent responsibilities of the company and could be governed by local legislation and regulation. These guidelines are not applicable to research and development activities and distribution of finished products.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4044. US ISO 22717:2015, Cosmetics — Microbiology —Detection of Pseudomonas aeruginosa

This Uganda Standard gives general guidelines for the detection and identification of the specified microorganism Pseudomonas aeruginosa in cosmetic products. Microorganisms considered as specified in this standard might differ from country to country according to national practices or regulations.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4045. US ISO 22718:2015, Cosmetics — Microbiology — Detection of Staphylococcus aureus

This Uganda Standard gives general guidelines for the detection and identification of the specified microorganism Staphylococcus aureus in cosmetic products. Microorganisms considered as specified in this standard might differ from country to country according to national practices or regulations.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

4046. US ISO 22991: 2004, Gas cylinders — Transportable refillable welded steel cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) — Design and construction

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements concerning material, design, construction and workmanship, procedure and test at manufacture of transportable refillable welded steel liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders of water capacity up to and including 150 l, exposed to ambient temperatures.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 50,000***

4047. US ISO 23409:2011, Male condoms — Requirements and test methods for condoms made from synthetic materials

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements and the test methods applicable to male condoms produced from synthetic materials or blends of synthetic materials and natural rubber latex which are used for contraceptive purposes and to aid in the prevention of sexually transmitted infections.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 60,000***

4048. US ISO 23529:2010, Rubber — General procedures for preparing and conditioning test pieces for physical test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies general procedures for the preparation, measurement, marking, storage, and conditioning of rubber test pieces for use in physical tests specified in other standards, and the preferred conditions to be used during the tests. Special conditions, applicable to a particular test or material or simulating a particular climatic environment, are not included, nor are special requirements for testing whole products.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 60,000***

4049. US ISO 24153:2009, Random sampling and randomisation procedures

This Uganda Standard defines procedures for random sampling and randomization. Several methods are provided, including approaches based on mechanical devices, tables of random numbers, and portable computer algorithms.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 50,000***

4050. US ISO 24254:2007, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) -- Family E (internal combustion engine oils) -- Specifications for oils for use in four-stroke cycle motorcycle gasoline engines and associated drivetrains (categories EMA and EMB)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements of lubricating engine oils (hereinafter referred to as "four-stroke engine oils") to be used in four-stroke cycle spark ignition gasoline engines employing a common sump containing the lubricating oil for both the engine and associated drivetrain (transmission, clutch, starter) of motorcycles, motor scooters, all-

terrain vehicles (ATVs) and related equipment. Classification of four-stroke engine oils is defined in ISO 6743-15 [1]. Among all of the categories covered by ISO 6743-15, this standard includes categories EMA and EMB.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

4051. US ISO 25518:2009, Single-use rubber gloves for general applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the physical requirements and methods of sampling and testing for single-use rubber gloves, made from natural rubber latex, synthetic rubber latex or rubber solution, intended for general applications, but not gloves intended for medical purposes. It does not cover the safe and proper usage of the gloves.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4052. US ISO 25760:2009, Gas cylinders — Operational procedures for the safe removal of valves from gas cylinders

This Uganda Standard is intended for suppliers, operators in testing facilities, operators performing cylinder maintenance and any person authorized to remove valves from gas cylinders. It details procedures for the safe removal of valves from cylinders and includes techniques for the identification of inoperable valves.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4053. US ISO 25841: 2017, Female condoms — Requirements and test methods (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements and test methods for female condoms that are supplied to consumers for contraceptive purposes and for assisting in the prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). *(The Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 25841:2014, Female condoms — Requirements and test methods, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

4054. US ISO 27627:2014, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Aluminium alloy drill pipe thread connection gauging

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery condition, manufacturing process, material requirements, configuration and dimensions, and verification and inspection procedures for aluminium alloy drill pipes manufactured in accordance with US ISO 15546.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

4055. US ISO 28158:2018, Dentistry — Integrated dental floss and handles

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for integrated dental floss and handles used for home care, community care, professional care of oral health or a part of dental treatment.

This standard was Published on 2019-10-01

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4056. US ISO 28300:2008, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Venting of atmospheric and low-pressure storage tanks

This Uganda Standard covers the normal and emergency vapour venting requirements for aboveground liquid petroleum or petroleum products storage tanks and aboveground and underground refrigerated storage tanks designed as atmospheric storage tanks or low-pressure storage tanks. Discussed in this standard are the causes of overpressure and vacuum; determination of venting requirements; means of venting; selection, and installation of venting devices; and testing and marking of relief devices. This Uganda Standard is intended for tanks containing petroleum and petroleum products but it can also be applied to tanks containing other liquids; however, it is necessary to use sound engineering analysis and judgment whenever this Uganda Standard is applied to other liquids. This Uganda Standard does not apply to external floating-roof tanks.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 90,000

4057. US ISO 28781:2010, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Subsurface barrier valves and related equipment

This Uganda Standard provides the requirements for subsurface barrier valves and related equipment as they are defined herein for use in the petroleum and natural gas industries. Included are the requirements for design, design validation, manufacturing, functional evaluation, repair, redress, handling and storage. Subsurface barrier valves provide a means of isolating the formation or creating a barrier in the tubular to facilitate the performance of pre- and/or post-production/injection operational activities in the well. This standard can be used by any public, private or community enterprise, association, group or individual. US ISO/TR 31004 is not specific to any industry or sector, or to any particular type of risk, and can be applied to all activities and to all parts of organizations.

This standard was Published on 2014-10-15.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 75,000

4058. US ISO 29941: 2010, Condoms — Determination of nitrosamines migrating from natural rubber latex condoms

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method to determine the release of *N*-nitrosamines from condoms made from natural rubber latex.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4059. US ISO 29942:2011, Prophylactic dams — Requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements and test methods for prophylactic dams used to assist in the prevention of sexually transmitted infections.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

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SERVICES AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

4060. US OIC/SMIIC 1:2019, General Requirements for Halal Food

This Uganda Standard defines the basic requirements and general requirements that shall be followed at any stage of food chain. (This standard cancels and replaces US 909:2011, General standard for Halal food, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4061. US OIC/SMIIC 2:2019, Conformity assessment — Requirements for Bodies Providing Halal Certification

This Uganda Standard specifies the rules that the halal certification bodies shall satisfy and the requirements for the execution of halal certification activities. (This standard cancels and replaces US 910:2011, Guidelines for bodies providing Halal Certification, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4062. US OIC/SMIIC 3:2019, Conformity assessment – Requirements for Halal Accreditation Bodies Accrediting Halal Conformity Assessment Bodies

This Uganda Standard prescribes general guidance and procedures for the halal accreditation body assessing and accrediting halal certification bodies (This standard cancels and replaces US 911:2011, Guidelines for the Halal Accreditation Body accrediting Halal Certification Bodies, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4063. US OIC/SMIIC 6: 2019, Particular requirements for the application of OIC/SMIIC 1 to places where Halal food and beverages are prepared, stored and served (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard, covers particular requirements for halal servicing restaurants, hotels (their restaurants and open buffets), canteens, cafeterias and buffets, self-service places, fast food sections of supermarkets, catering services delivered during land, air, sea travels, bakery ovens and pastries, raw materials used in such places, methods of preparation, storage and serving of meals, the personnel who are employed in these processes and the tools, utensils and facilities to be used. Conformity of all areas of a facility to halal requirements is the main objective of the application of this standard. However, if there are areas and services in the facility that are not halal; the kitchens where food and beverages are prepared, the places where the products are served, products and equipment, and materials belonging to these products and the storage areas shall be definitely separated from each other. Work flow in the facility shall be prepared so as not to cause any contamination from nonhalal areas to halal areas and the size and the layout of the facility shall be appropriate for this purpose. Requirements in this standard have been established to indicate which additional activities or

precautions have to be conducted in order to maintain efficiency in the application of OIC/SMIIC 1 to facilities where halal food and beverages are prepared, stored and served, and to assist in determining particular requirements for those facilities.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4064. US OIC/SMIIC 9:2019, Halal Tourism Services — General Requirements (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines and requirements for managing halal tourism facilities, products and services for travellers in accommodation premises, tour packages, tourist guides and other tourist services.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4065. US OIC/SMIIC 18: 2021, Halal Quality Management System — Requirements (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a Halal quality management system when an organization: needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide products and services that meet customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements and aims to enhance interested parties' satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to Islamic Rules, interested parties and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4066. US OIC/SMIIC 22:2021, Halal Edible Gelatine — Requirements and Test Methods (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides for the requirements and test methods for Halal Edible Gelatine.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4067. US OIC/SMIIC 34:2020, Conformity Assessment — General Requirements for Bodies Operating Certification of Persons Involved in the Halal Related Activities (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard contains principles and general requirements for bodies operating certification of persons involved in the halal related activities against specific requirements, and includes the development and maintenance of a certification scheme for these persons.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4068. US OIC/SMIIC 35:2020, Conformity Assessment — General Requirements for the Competence of Laboratories Performing Halal Testing (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the general requirements for Laboratories performing Halal Testing. All the organizations performing laboratory activities are included to the scope of this document. Compliance to this document does not in any way exempt laboratories from or diminish their responsibilities in observing/complying with existing

national laws and regulations/guidelines currently enforced in the country.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4069. US OIC/SMIIC 36:2020, Conformity Assessment — General Requirements of Proficiency Testing for Halal Purposes (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for the competence of providers of halal proficiency testing schemes and for the development and operation of halal proficiency testing schemes. These requirements are intended to be general for all types of halal proficiency testing schemes, and they can be used as a basis for specific technical requirements for particular fields of application.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4070. US ARS/AES 04:2014, Tourism — Sustainability and eco-labelling — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the sustainability principles, minimum requirements (criteria) and indicators for an operator applying for eco-label in the tourism sector. The criteria indicate what should be done and not how to do it. This role is fulfilled by performance indicators, associated educational materials and access to tools for implementation.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4071. US ISO/IEC GUIDE 7:1994 Guidelines for drafting of standards suitable for use for conformity assessment

This Guide sets out guidelines to assist technical committees in drafting standards suitable for use for conformity assessment of products.

The guidelines contained herein may also be used as appropriate for the drafting of standards intended for conformity assessment of processes and services.

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4072. US ISO/IEC GUIDE 14:2018, Products and related services — Information for consumers

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the provision of information concerning products and their related services intended for consumers. It outlines general principles and recommendations for content, methods, formats and designs enabling consumers to compare and choose consumer products and their related services prior to purchase.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4073. US ISO/IEC Guide 17:2016, Guide for writing standards taking into account the needs of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises

This Uganda Standard provides guidance and recommendations to writers of standards on the needs of micro, small and medium- sized enterprises (SMEs) in order to avoid the exclusion of SMEs from the market and the distortion of fair competition.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4074. US ISO/IEC GUIDE 23:1982 Methods of indicating conformity with standards for third-party certification systems

This Guide lays down methods of indicating conformity with Standards and reference thereto in Standards.

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4075. US OIC/SMIIC 24:2020, General Requirements for Food Additives and Other Added Chemicals to Halal Food

This Uganda Standard sets the requirements and conditions needed for food additives and any other added chemicals (processing aids, flavourings, added nutrients, enzymes) used during food production to ensure that the final product is halal and safe to consume in OIC countries and all over the world. It also defines the halal status of food additives in foodstuffs intended for human consumption. It sets a list of doubtful and non-halal food additives and the needed action for each of them. These requirements do not apply to the following substances:

a) Substances used for the protection of plants and plant products in accordance with the community rules relating to plant health;

b) Extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients.

c) Food contact substances and indirect food additives used in it.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4076. US ISO Guide 27: 1983 Guidelines for corrective action to be taken by a certification body in the event of misuse of its mark of conformity

This standard identifies the series of procedures which a national certification body (non-governmental) should have reported misuse of its registered mark of conformity, ora situation in which a certified product is subsequently found to be hazardous.

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4077. US ISO/IEC GUIDE 28:2004 Conformity assessment — Guidance on a third-party certification system for products

This Guide gives general guidelines for a specific product certification system. It is applicable to a third-party product certification system for determining the conformity of a product with specified requirements through initial testing of samples of the product, assessment and surveillance of the involved quality system, and surveillance by testing of product samples taken from the factory or the open market, or both. This Guide addresses conditions for use of a mark of conformity and conditions for granting a certificate of conformity.

This system corresponds to system 5 product certification system as described in ISO/IEC Guide 67.

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4078. US OIC/SMIIC 33:2020, Conformity assessment – Example of a Certification Scheme for Halal Products

This Uganda Standard describes the fundamentals of halal product certification and provides guidelines for understanding, developing, operating or maintaining certification schemes for halal products, processes and services. This standard provides an example of a type 5 product certification scheme for halal products as described in ISO/IEC 17067 based on Islamic Rules.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4079. US ISO/IEC GUIDE 41:2018, Packaging — Recommendations for addressing consumer needs

This Uganda Standard provides general recommendations to be taken into consideration when determining the most suitable type of packaging for products intended for consumers. The functions that packaging can perform include, but are not limited to, containment, protection, handling, transport, storage, convenience, information and presentation. This document also considers the sustainable use of resources covering optimization, reuse and recovery of packaging. This document provides guidance to:

- product designers, manufacturers and others engaged in the process of making decisions concerning packaging;
- those drafting standards to meet the packaging needs and requirements of consumers as prospective purchasers of products;
- committees preparing standards for consumer products or services;
- regulators.

This document is not applicable to bulk packaging, which is solely intended to protect products in bulk when being transported between manufacturers and retailers, and it is not intended for industrial packaging.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4080. US ISO/IEC Guide 50:2014, Safety aspects — Guidelines for child safety in standards and other specifications (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidance to experts who develop and revise standards, specifications and similar publications. It aims to address potential sources of bodily harm to children from products that they use, or with which they are likely to come into contact, even if not specifically intended for children. This Guide does not provide guidance on the prevention of intentional harm (e.g. child abuse) or non-physical forms of harm, such as psychological harm (e.g. intimidation). *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC Guide 50:2002, Safety aspects — Guidelines for child safety, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4081. US ISO Guide 59:2019, ISO and IEC recommended practices for standardization by national bodies

This Uganda Standard provides recommended standardization practices that are intended to support the application of the following:

— the WTO TBT Committee decision on principles for the development of international standards, guides and recommendations (G/TBT/9, 13 November 2000);

— the WTO TBT Agreement's Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards (Annex 3 of the 1995 WTO TBT Agreement).

This document is intended to be used by the national members of ISO and IEC, hereafter referred to as national bodies.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4082. US ISO/IEC GUIDE 60:2004 Conformity assessment — Code of good practice

This Guide recommends good practices for all elements of conformity assessment, including normative documents, bodies, systems, schemes and results. It is intended for use by individuals and bodies who wish to provide, promote or use ethical and reliable conformity assessment services.

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

4083. US ISO Guide 64:2008, Guide for addressing environmental issues in product standards

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on addressing environmental issues in product standards. It is primarily intended for product standards writers. Its purpose is to outline the relationship between the provisions in product standards and the environmental aspects and impacts of the product; and to assist in drafting or revising provisions in product standards in order to reduce potential adverse environmental impacts at different stages of the entire product life-cycle.

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4084. US ISO/IEC GUIDE 68:2004 Arrangements for the recognition and acceptance of conformity assessment results

This Guide provides an introduction to the development, issuance and operation of arrangements for the recognition and acceptance of results produced by bodies undertaking similar conformity assessment and related activities. The activities to which this guidance is intended to apply are those related to the conduct of unregulated marketplace transactions extending across borders from one country to another. While agreements among governments pertaining to transactions of regulated goods and services can take into account the agreements addressed by this Guide, the guidance provided here is introductory and general in nature and does not specifically address any special requirements that governmental agreements might generate.

This standard was Published on 2008-09-08

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4085. US ISO/IEC Guide 71:2014, Guide for addressing accessibility in standards (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidance to standards developers on addressing accessibility requirements and recommendations in standards that focus, whether directly or indirectly, on systems (i.e. products, services and built environments) used by people. To assist standards developers to define accessibility requirements and recommendations, the Guide presents:

a summary of current terminology relating to accessibility;

issues to consider in support of accessibility in the standards development process;

a set of accessibility goals (used to identify user accessibility needs);

descriptions of (and design considerations for) human abilities and characteristics;

strategies for addressing user accessibility needs and design considerations in standards.

(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC Guide 71:2001, Guidelines for standards developers to address the needs of older persons and persons with disabilities, which has been technically revised.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4086. US ISO GUIDE 73:2009, Risk management — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard provides the definitions of generic terms related to risk management. It aims to encourage a mutual and consistent understanding of, and a coherent approach to, the description of activities relating to the management of risk, and the use of uniform risk management terminology in processes and frameworks dealing with the management of risk.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4087. US ISO/IEC GUIDE 76:2020, Development of service standards — Recommendations for addressing consumer issues

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on how to meet the needs of consumers in the development of service standards. This document can be used by anyone involved in the development of service standards and can be applied to any service. This standard is relevant to the full range of services, whether or not a formal contract is entered into or purchase price paid. It also has relevance for public or charitable services, e.g. education, health and care provision, where a financial transaction has not necessarily taken place. This standard relates to the provision of services and therefore does not include specific reference to management systems or professional competence requirements.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4088. US ISO Guide 82:2019, Guidelines for addressing sustainability in standards

This Uganda Standard provides guidance to standards developers on how to take account of sustainability in the drafting, revision and updating of ISO standards and similar deliverables. It outlines a methodology that ISO standards developers can use to develop their own approach to addressing sustainability on a subject-specific basis.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4089. US ISO 374-1:2016, Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms — Part 1: Terminology and performance requirements for chemical risks

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for protective gloves intended to protect the user against dangerous chemicals and defines terms to be used.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4090. US ISO 374-2:2019, Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms — Part 2: Determination of resistance to penetration

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for the penetration resistance of gloves that protect against dangerous chemicals and/or micro-organisms.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4091. US ISO 374-4:2019, Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms — Part 4: Determination of resistance to degradation by chemicals

This Uganda Standard specifies the test method for the determination of the resistance of protective glove materials to degradation by dangerous chemicals with continuous contact.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4092. US ISO 374-5:2016, Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms — Part 5: Terminology and performance requirements for micro-organisms risks

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for protective gloves intended to protect the user against micro-organisms.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4093. US ISO 447:1984 Machine tools — Direction of operation of controls

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for the direction of operation of controls whose function is to produce movement of controlled machine tool components in one or other of two opposing directions. Its scope does not include controls for components that rotate continuously in the same direction during the normal functioning of the machine.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 10,000

4094. US ISO 639-3:2007, Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 3: Alpha-3 code for comprehensive coverage of languages

This Uganda Standard provides a code, published by the Registration Authority of ISO 639-3, consisting of language code elements comprising three-letter language identifiers for the representation of languages. The language identifiers according to this part of ISO 639 were devised for use in a wide range

of applications, especially in computer systems, where there is potential need to support a large number of the languages that are known to have ever existed.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4095. US 701-1:2008 Code of practice for disaster management — Part 1: Terminology and Implementation

This part of US 701 covers the uniform international terminology to be used in written plans and in the various phases of disaster management and the implementation of a disaster management system at local government level. The standard also covers the risk assessment and needs analysis procedures required for planning.

This standard was published on 2008-09-08

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4096. US 701-2:2008 Code of practice for disaster management — Part 2: All-risk emergency operation planning

This part of US 701 covers the development of some of the more common core functions that are required for an all-risk emergency operation system, which includes the following functions: command; communications; warning; emergency public information; evacuation; mass care; and resources management.

This standard does not cover certain essential functions, such as law enforcement, fire-fighting and the functions of other emergency services for which provisions have been made in legislation.

This standard was published on 2008-09-08

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4097. US 701-3:2008, Code of practice for disaster management — Part 3: Hazard-specific response planning

This Uganda Standard covers the development of operational plans for specific hazards identified in the risk assessment process as a high priority hazard. The standard covers planning requirements for three of the most frequently recurring hazards in Uganda namely floods and dam failure; hurricanes and storm winds; and dangerous goods incidents.

This standard was published on 2008-12-11

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4098. US 701-4:2008, Disaster management — Part 4: Standard specification for handling disasters

This Uganda Standard lays down the minimum requirements for handling and responding to disasters in the areas of water supply and sanitation, nutrition, food aid, shelter and site planning and health services.

This standard was published on 2008-12-11

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4099. US 713:2008, Requirements for hygiene in commercial skin penetration, hairdressing, and beauty and natural therapy

This Uganda Standard covers requirements for the hygiene in commercial skin penetration, hair dressing, beauty and natural therapy. The guidelines also outline and review the infection prevention techniques that are critical in reducing the risk of disease transmission. It provides operators with information that enables them to take all reasonable precautions towards infection control. By following

these provisions, operators can be reassured that they are minimizing the risk of transmitting infectious diseases. This standard applies to commercial operators involved in beauty treatments including facials, waxing, massage, skin peels, manicures and pedicures; and hairdressing services including cutting, shaving, colouring, and perfuming; and skin penetration including tattooing, acupuncture, ear piercing and electrolysis.

This standard was published on 2008-12-11

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4100. US 809:2013, Code of practice for the management of swimming and spa pools

This Uganda Standard covers the guidelines for the management of swimming and spa pools.

This standard was published on 2013-06-25

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4101. US 810: 2011, Guidelines for cleaning and disinfection

This Uganda Standard covers guidelines for effective and regular cleaning of food handling surfaces in establishments, equipment and vehicles in order to remove physical dirt and all micro-organisms that may act as a source of food contamination.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4102. US 851:2009, Garages services – General guidelines for service, maintenance and repair of vehicles and related equipment

This Uganda Standard defines the general guidelines for service, maintenance and repair of vehicles and related equipment by garage service providers. These guidelines also lay down the basic principles that can be used by any agency whether government, public or private when procuring garage services.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4103. US 852:2009, Cleaning chemicals for use in the food industry

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for cleaning chemicals intended for use in the food industry. The standard sets minimum requirements for the safety of such cleaning chemicals, which are intended for use on food processing equipment and might come into contact with food products.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4104. US 865:2009, Efficacy of cleaning plant, equipment and utensils: Swab technique (Metric units)

This Uganda Standard method covers the sampling and testing of plant, equipment and utensils for efficacy of cleaning and disinfecting using the swab technique. This standard method is only applicable to surfaces that have been previously cleaned and disinfected.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4105. US 870:2009, Quality management systems – Requirements for cleaning service organizations

This Uganda Standard describes the procedures and principles to be considered in designing and

implementing quality management programs for cleaning organizations. This Standard applies, without respect to the size of the organization, both to cleaning organizations that self-perform cleaning and to building service contractors.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4106. US 892:2009, Cleaning and maintenance of floors

This Uganda Standard outlines the basic principles of floor maintenance, and covers procedures for the cleaning and maintenance of resilient, wooden and hard surface floors in domestic, commercial and industrial establishments as relevant. This code of practice does not cover the cleaning and maintenance of conductive flooring for which specialized maintenance products are required.

This standard was published on 2011-11-22

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4107. US 929:2011, Health and safety at events — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the planning, organizing and staging of events by an event organizer, whether an individual or an organization.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

4108. US 942:2012, Code of Practice for official statistics

This Code of Practice covers the principles and protocols for the production, management and dissemination of official statistics.

This standard was published on 2012-12-18

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4109. US 943:2012, Guidelines for production of quality statistics

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines that promote the application of best statistical practices for producing quality national statistics. These guidelines cover the three main sources of quantitative data namely: censuses, surveys, and administrative records.

This standard was published on 2012-12-18

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4110. US 944:2013, Sanitation of bed and breakfast establishments

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for sanitation in bed and breakfast (or B & B) establishments which are small lodging establishments that offer overnight accommodation and breakfast, but usually do not offer other meals.

This standard was published on 2013-06-25

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4111. US ARS 950:2016, African Traditional Medicine — Terms and terminology

This Uganda Standard provides the various terms and terminologies used in the field of African Traditional Medicine.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4112. US ARS 952:2016, African Traditional Medicine — Guidelines on Good Agricultural And Collection Practices (GACP) for medicinal plants

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines aimed at advising medicinal plant producers and collectors on how to improve the safety, efficacy and quality standards of raw materials used in the production and preparation of herbal medicines. This standard also aims to encourage and support the sustainable cultivation and collection of medicinal plants of good quality in ways that respect and support the conservation of medicinal plants and the environment in general.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

4113. US ARS 953:2016, Traditional African Medicine — Certification scheme for medicinal plant produce

This Uganda Standard covers certification of medicinal plants produce both from cultivated and wild collected sources. The purpose of this standard is to promote uniformity in implementation of the standard and the interaction between the Certification Bodies (CBs) and the producers/collectors seeking certification.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

4114. US 957:2011, Social Responsibility – Organizational accountability at the work place

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements to enable an organization to establish, maintain and implement policies, procedures and practices concerning issues relating to organizational accountability at the workplace within its sphere of influence; and demonstrate to stakeholders that its policies, procedures and practices are in conformity with applicable national legal, statutory, regulatory requirements and requirements specific to the organization and of this standard.

This standard was published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4115. US 996-1:2012, Halaal consumer goods — Part 1: Cosmetic and personal care — General guidelines

This Uganda Standard prescribes practical guidelines for halal cosmetic and personal care industry. It serves as a basic requirement for cosmetic and personal care industry and trade or business in Uganda. This standard should be used together with the Guidelines for Control of Cosmetic Products in Uganda and Guidelines on Cosmetic Good Manufacturing Practice, by National Drug Authority.

This standard was published on 2012-12-18

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4116. US 996-2:2015, Halal consumer goods — Part 2: Usage of animal bone, skin and hair – General guidelines

This Uganda Standard gives practical guidelines for the usage of bone, skin and hair in halal consumer goods.

This standard was published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4117. US ISO 1087:2019, Terminology work and terminology science — Vocabulary (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard establishes basic terms and definitions for terminology work and terminology science. It does not include terms and definitions that

are specific to computer applications in terminology work.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4118. US ISO 1503:2008, Spatial orientation and direction of movement — Ergonomic requirements

This Uganda Standard sets out design principles, procedures, requirements and recommendations for the spatial orientation and direction of movement of controls and displays used in tool machines, industrial robots, office machines, earth-moving machinery, transportation (automobiles, railway electric cars/rolling stock, aircraft, ships, etc.), information, daily commodities, public utilities and the operational components of building facilities.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4119. US 1531:2013, Child care — Safety of transportation — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the safe transportation of children.

This standard was published on 2013-06-25

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4120. US 1544:2015, Guidelines for manufacturing and handling of halal medicinal products, traditional medicines and health supplements

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for manufacturing and handling of halal medicinal products, traditional medicines and health Supplements from the sourcing of starting material(s), manufacturing, packaging, transportation and storage of *halal* medicinal products, traditional medicines and health supplements.

This standard was published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4121. US 1551:2013, Hygiene practice in food service establishments and catering services — Code of practice

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the hygienic handling of food for human consumption in food service establishments and catering services from delivery to service.

This standard was published on 2013-12-17

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4122. US 1552:2015, First aid facilities and services — Code of practice

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for immediate and effective first aid to workers or others who have been injured or become ill at the workplace in order to reduce the severity of the injury or illness and to promote comprehensive and practical preventive strategies that improve the working environment as well as recovery.

This standard was published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4123. US 1553:2015, Workplace amenities and facilities — Code of practice

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the provision of workplace amenities and facilities for

the working environment in all workplaces other than construction workplaces.

This standard was published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4124. US 1580-1:2017, Gaming equipment — Part 1: Requirements for casinos

This Uganda Standard provides the constructional and operational requirements for gaming devices that reside on, or are operated on (or both), the gaming floor of a casino. Equipment covered by the requirements of this standard includes gaming machines, jackpot controllers and displays and machine consoles.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

4125. US 1580-2:2017, Gaming equipment — Part 2: Requirements for limited payout machines

This Uganda Standard specifies the general hardware and software requirements and the list of significant events for gaming equipment to be used in venues holding site licenses for limited payout machines.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

4126. US 1580-3:2017, Gaming equipment – Part 3: Requirements for monitoring and control systems

This Uganda Standard specifies the general hardware and software requirements and the list of significant events required for a Monitoring and Control System (MCS) for use in a casino. Equipment covered by the requirements of this standard includes gaming machines; jackpot controllers and displays; and machine consoles.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

4127. US 1580-4:2017, Gaming equipment — Part 4: Requirements for wagering record keeping software

This Uganda Standard specifies the general hardware and software requirements and the list of significant events required by the responsible authority, for recordkeeping software for the acceptance by licensed operators of wagers on events permitted by the responsible authority.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

4128. US 1580-7:2017 Gaming Equipment – Part 7: Requirements for tokens

This Uganda Standard specifies constructional and design requirements for tokens (used as betting and wagering media in gaming equipment), to be used on licensed premises, as specified by the responsible authority.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

4129. US 1581:2015 Halalan – Toyyiban assurance pipeline- Part 1: Management system requirements for transportation of goods and /or cargo chain services

This Uganda Standard prescribes management system requirements for assurance of the Halalan-

toyyiban integrity of goods and/or cargo being handled through various modes of transportation.

This standard was published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4130. US 1585:2017, Environmental protection — Onshore oil and gas production operations — Requirements

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for environmentally sound practices for onshore oil and gas production operations and is applicable to contractors, service providers as well as operators. Facilities within the scope of this standard include all production facilities, including produced water handling facilities. Offshore and arctic areas are beyond the scope of this document. Operational coverage begins with the design and construction of access roads and well locations, and includes reclamation, abandonment, and restoration operations. Gas compression for transmission purposes or production operations, such as gas lift, pressure maintenance, or enhanced oil recovery (EOR) is included; however, gas processing for liquids recovery is not addressed.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

4131. US 1591:2019, Occupational safety for onshore oil and gas production operations — Requirements

This Uganda Standard covers occupational safety practices that apply to oil and gas production operations during drilling, well servicing and work over operations to ensure occupational safety of personnel within the oil and gas sector and/or industry. (This standard cancels and replaces US1575:2016 Occupational safety for onshore oil and gas production operations — Requirements, which is being reissued).

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4132. US 1629:2015, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Classification and conformity assessment of products, processes and services

This Uganda Standard describes: two classification methods (one based on calculated risk, the other on judgement of risk) which may be used to determine the appropriate conformity assessment system for products, processes and services; a set of five conformity assessment systems from which the most suitable is chosen when conformity assessment of products, processes and services is required. (This standard is based on ISO/TR 13881:2000, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Classification and conformity assessment of products, processes and services).

This standard was published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4133. US 1630:2015, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Reliability modelling and calculation of safety systems

This Uganda Standard aims to close the gap between the state-of-the-art and the application of probabilistic calculations for the safety systems of the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. It provides guidelines for reliability and safety system analysts and the oil and gas industries. (*This standard is based*

on ISO/TR 12489:2013, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Reliability modelling and calculation of safety systems).

This standard was published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4134. US ARS 1651:2018 Good financial grant practice — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements to be met by grantees (the organization) in order to demonstrate good financial grant practice (GFGP). These requirements are categorized into four main practice areas accordingly:

Financial management:

planning and budgeting;

income management;

expenditure management;

property, plant and equipment management;

cash, bank and treasury management;

inventory management;

travel expenses;

sub-grantee management;

financial management systems; and financial reporting.

2) Human resources:

human resource management and payroll; and staff development.

3) Procurement:

planning; and contract management.

4) Governance:

grant management and compliance;

audit; and risk management.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4135. US 1792-1:2017, Classification of pesticides and stock remedies — Part 1: Pesticides for sale and handling

This Uganda Standard covers the classification of pesticides for sale and handling. Each pesticide has been allocated to one of five danger groups in accordance with the degree of its intrinsic toxic properties. The allocation is based on World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

4136. US 1792-2:2017, Classification of pesticides and stock remedies — Part 2: Stock remedies for sale and handling

This Uganda Standard covers the classification of stock remedies, with the exception of vaccines and antibiotics, for sale and handling. Each stock remedy has been allocated to one of five danger groups in accordance with the degree of its intrinsic toxic properties. The allocation is based on the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4137. US 1793:2018, The handling, storage and disposal of pesticides

This Uganda Standard specifies the procedures and requirements for the handling, storage and disposal of pesticides by household users, farmers, pest control operators, distributors, manufacturers, formulators' packers and re-packers to ensure the least risk to health and safety to property and the environment.

First-aid actions to be taken in the case of an incident, and firefighting procedures, are also covered

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 75,000

4138. US 1813:2017, Standard Guide on Playground Surfacing

This Uganda Standard covers the selecting and specifying surface systems under and around playground equipment. This guide describes how to apply standards to evaluate the impact attenuation, accessibility characteristics and product characteristics when selecting surfacing systems for use under and around playground equipment.

This Uganda Standard, US 1813:2017, is based on ASTM F2223 – 15, Standard Guide for ASTM Standards on Playground Surfacing

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

4139. US 1814:2017, Standard Practice for Health Requirements Relating to Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica

This Uganda Standard covers a description of several actions that should be taken to reduce the risk of harmful occupational exposures to humans in environments containing respirable crystalline silica.

This Uganda Standard, US 1814:2017, is based on ASTM E1132 – 06, Standard Practice for Health Requirements Relating to Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

4140. US 1815:2017, Standard Guide for Recording Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

This Uganda Standard is intended to establish definitions and criteria for recording occupational injuries and illnesses to be used for measuring safety performance, evaluating safety program performance, and improving consistency when comparing international performance. A measurement system is desired that is precise and accurate, difficult to manipulate, significant and meaningful for safety program evaluation, and appropriate for accountability purposes in a global environment.

This Uganda Sandard, US 1815:2017, is based on ASTM E2920 – 14, Standard Guide for Recording Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

4141. US 1816:2017, Terminology Relating to Occupational Health and Safety

This Uganda Standard gives terms that are used in the fields of occupational health and safety. The terms are used to describe the limits of exposure under different conditions, the meanings of terms used in describing events and the types of items measured. They will commonly be used to express the effect of an event or the limit of a chemical exposure on human beings.

This Uganda Standard, US 1816:2017, is based on ASTM E1542 – 10, Standard Terminology Relating to Occupational Health and Safety

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 10,000

4142. US 1817:2017, Standard Specifications for Personal Climbing Equipment

This Uganda Standard covers the specifications and qualification testing of the following: climbers, climber straps, climber pads, climber footplates, body belts, work positioning devices with locking snap hooks/carabiners, Wood Pole Fall Restriction Devices (WPFRD), arborist saddle, harnesses, energy absorbing lanyards.

This Uganda Standard, US 1817:2017, is based on ASTM F887 – 16, Standard Specifications for Personal Climbing Equipment

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

4143. US 1818:2017, Standard Guide for Disposal of Laboratory Chemicals and Samples

This Uganda Standard is intended to provide the chemical laboratory manager, chemical laboratory safety officer, and other relevant staff with guidelines for the disposal of small quantities of laboratory wastes safely and in an environmentally sound manner.

This Uganda Standard, US 1818:2017, is based on ASTM D4447 – 15, Standard Guide for Disposal of Laboratory Chemicals and Samples

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4144. US 1819:2017, Standard Guide for Air Monitoring at Waste Management Facilities for Worker Protection

This Uganda Standard is intended to provide a standardized approach for establishing and carrying out an air monitoring program to protect workers at waste management facilities. This standard may apply to routine operations at an active treatment, storage or disposal site or the extraordinary conditions that can be encountered in opening and cleaning up a remedial action site. The user shall understand that it is impossible to predict all the issues that could arise at a waste management facility due to hazardous airborne emissions. Although air contaminant measurements obtained in accordance with this guide may indicate acceptable or tolerable levels of toxic agents are present, care and judgment must still be exercised before concluding that all atmospheric contaminants at the site are under control and that a reasonable safe work environment exists.

This Uganda Standard, US 1819:2017, is based on ASTM D4844 – 16, Standard Guide for Air Monitoring at Waste Management Facilities for Worker Protection,

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4145. US 1820:2017, Standard Guide for Consensus-based Process for an Occupational Safety and Health Standard that Includes an Occupational Exposure Guideline

This Uganda Standard presents a framework for a stakeholder- focused consensus-based decision-making process for occupational safety and health standard development activities that include adoption or development of occupational exposure guidelines (OEGs) as a part of Occupational Health and Safety standards.

This Uganda Standard, US 1820:2017, is based on ASTM E2565 – 15, Standard Guide for Consensus-based Process for an Occupational Safety and Health Standard that Includes an Occupational Exposure Guideline

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 10,000

4146. US 1821:2017, Standard Guide for Personal Protective Equipment for the Handling of Flat Glass

This Uganda Standard covers the minimum requirements for proper personal protective equipment (PPE) for the safe handling of flat glass.

This Uganda Standard, US 1821:2017, is based on ASTM E2875/E2875M – 12, Standard Guide for Personal Protective Equipment for the Handling of Flat Glass

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4147. US 1822:2017, Standard Practice for Design, Manufacture, Operation, and Maintenance of Inflatable Amusement Devices

This Uganda Standard covers the design, manufacture, and operation of inflatable amusement devices and their associated operating environments. The document specifically excludes inflatable devices that are used for professional exhibition or stunt work; safety and rescue activities; aerial or aviation structures or devices; exhibit floats; or similar inflatable devices.

This Uganda Standard, US 1822:2017, is based on ASTM F2374 – 10, Standard Practice for Design, Manufacture, Operation, and Maintenance of Inflatable Amusement Devices,

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 10,000

4148. US 1823:2017, Standard Practice for Design, Manufacture, Installation, Operation, Maintenance, Inspection and Major Modification of Trampoline Courts

The Uganda Standard guides on how to delineate requirements regarding the design, manufacture, installation, operation, maintenance, inspection and major modification of commercial or institutional trampoline courts with the primary purpose of amusement, entertainment or recreation.

This Uganda Standard, US 1823:2017, is based on ASTM F2970 – 15, Standard Practice for Design, Manufacture, Installation, Operation, Maintenance, Inspection and Major Modification of Trampoline Courts

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

4149. US 1824:2017, Standard Practice for Aerial Adventure Courses

This Uganda Standard establishes criteria for the design, manufacture, installation, operation, maintenance, auditing and major modification of aerial adventure courses which occur(s).

This Uganda Standard, US 1824:2017, is based on ASTM F2959 – 16, Standard Practice for Aerial Adventure Courses

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4150. US 1825:2017, Standard Practice for Ownership, Operation,

Maintenance, and Inspection of Amusement Rides and Devices

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for operations, maintenance, and inspection procedures for amusement rides and devices to be performed by the owner/operator.

This Uganda Standard, US 1825:2017, is based on ASTM F770 – 17, Standard Practice for Ownership, Operation, Maintenance, and Inspection of Amusement Rides and Devices

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

4151. US 1826:2017, Standard Practice for Operations of Amusement Railway Rides, Devices, and Facilities

This Uganda Standard applies to operations of amusement railway ride(s) that have a track gauge greater than or equal to 12 in. (305 mm) measured between the heads of the rails. This excludes patron powered ride vehicles specifically designed for children.

This Uganda Standard, US 1826:2017, is based on ASTM F3054 – 15, Standard Practice for Operations of Amusement Railway Rides, Devices, and Facilities

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 10,000

4152. US 1827:2017, Standard Practice for Pressure Water Cleaning and Cutting

This Uganda Standard covers personnel requirements, operator training, operating procedures, and recommended equipment performance/design for the proper operation of all types of pressure water-jet cleaning and cutting equipment as normally used by industries concerned with construction, maintenance, repair, cleaning, cutting, and demolition work.

This Uganda Standard, US 1827:2017, is based on ASTM E1575 – 12, Standard Practice for Pressure Water Cleaning and Cutting

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4153. US ISO 1828:2012, Health informatics — Categorial structure for terminological systems of surgical procedures

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimal characteristics of a categorial structure for terminological systems of surgical procedures and the minimal domain constraints to support interoperability, comparability and the exchange of meaningful information on surgical procedures, independently of the language, insofar as the significant differences are specified by the system.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4154. US 1828:2017, Standard Guide for Integration of Ergonomics/Human Factors into New Occupational Systems

This Uganda Standard is intended to assist in the integration of ergonomic principles into the design and planning of new occupational systems from the earliest design stages through implementation. Doing so may reduce or eliminate the necessity for later redesign that could have been foreseen.

This Uganda Standard, US 1828:2017, is based on ASTM E2350 – 07 (Reapproved 2013), Standard

Guide for Integration of Ergonomics/Human Factors into New Occupational Systems

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4155. US 1829:2017, Standard Guide for Evacuation Route Diagrams

This Uganda Standard is intended to provide minimum guidelines for the design and placement of evacuation route diagrams (ERDs) used in buildings. It covers the evacuation of building occupants when directed by emergency response authorities in emergencies such as fire, earthquake, and bomb threat.

This Uganda Standard, US 1729:2017, is based on ASTM E2238 – 12, Standard Guide for Evacuation Route Diagrams

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 10,000

4156. US 1830:2022, Electrical and electronic waste management — Handling, collection, transportation, refurbishment, dismantling, recycling, storage and disposal

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and responsibilities for the safe and environmentally sound handling, collection, transport, refurbishment, dismantling, recycling, storage and disposal of electrical and electronic equipment.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4157. US 1935:2019, Standard Terminology for Waste and Waste Management

This Uganda Standard contains standard definitions of terms used in the general area of waste and waste management. It is intended to promote understanding by providing precise technical definitions of terms used.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4158. US 1936:2019, Standard Guide for Sampling Waste Piles

This Uganda Standard is intended to provide guidance for sampling waste piles. It can be used to obtain samples for waste characterization related to use, treatment, or disposal; to monitor an active pile; to prepare for closure of the waste pile; or to investigate the contents of an abandoned pile.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4159. US 1937:2019, Standard Guide for General Planning of Waste Sampling

This Uganda Standard provides information for formulating and planning the many aspects of waste sampling that are common to most waste sampling situations.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4160. US 1938:2019, Standard Guide for Generation of Environmental Data Related to Waste Management Activities: Selection and Optimization of Sampling Design

This Uganda Standard provides practical guidance on the selection and optimization of sample designs in waste management sampling activities, within the context of the requirements established by the data quality objectives or other planning process.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4161. US 1939:2019, Standard Guide for Laboratory Subsampling of Media Related to Waste Management Activities

This Uganda Standard covers common techniques for obtaining representative subsamples from a sample received at a laboratory for analysis. These samples may include solids, sludges, liquids, or multilayered liquids (with or without solids).

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4162. US 1940:2019, Standard Practice for Sampling Waste Streams on Conveyors

This Uganda Standard describes standard procedures for sampling waste on open and closed conveying systems and is applicable to any waste material that can be conveyed to a waste pile or container. The conveyor system can be a vertical (vertical lifts), sloped or horizontal type. This standard is intended for particles and slurries, which can be sampled using scoop, dipper, or shovel type samplers. It is not intended for large size sample constituents, such as boulders, large rocks, and debris.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

4163. US 1941:2019, Standard Guide for Collecting Treatment Process Design Data at a Contaminated Site — A Site Contaminated With Chemicals of Interest

This Uganda Standard lists the physical and chemical treatment processes design data needed to evaluate, select, and design treatment processes for remediation of contaminated sites.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4164. US 1942:2019, Standard Practice for Sampling of Liquids in Waste Management Activities Using a Peristaltic Pump

This Uganda Standard covers the use of a peristaltic pump for sampling liquids from multiple depths. It is applicable for a wide range of fluids including: high-viscosity fluids, aggressive and corrosive fluids, high-purity solutions and abrasive fluids. It is especially useful for sampling liquids that require complete isolation from the pump.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

4165. US 1943:2019, Standard Practice for Sampling of Tanks by Field Personnel

This Uganda Standard covers information for field personnel to follow in order to collect samples from tanks. The purpose of this practice is to help field personnel in planning and obtaining samples from vertical and horizontal tanks, open-topped rectangular/square tanks, railroad and truck tankers, vacuum trucks and tanks with multiple compartments

using equipment and techniques that will assist in meeting the sampling objectives. The practice is applicable to hazardous materials, products, raw materials, by-product, or waste.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

4166. US 1944:2019, Standard Guide for Conformity Assessment of Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment

This Uganda Standard describes options for conformity assessment (CA) requirements relating to personal protective clothing and equipment (hereafter referred to as "PPE").

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4167. US 1945:2019, Standard Practice for Conformity Assessment of Protective Clothing Worn by Operators Applying Pesticides

This Uganda Standard establishes the conformity assessment requirements for limited use and reusable garments that are worn while spraying field strength liquid pesticides.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

4168. US 1946:2019, Standard Practice for Body Measurements and Sizing of Fire and Rescue Services Uniforms and Other Thermal Hazard Protective Clothing

This Uganda Standard is intended to assist in size selection of work uniforms for fire and rescue services personnel and workers who may be exposed to thermal hazards. Work uniform ensembles consist of a shirt and trouser apparel combination. This practice is applicable to uniforms for both male and female personnel. This practice provides a standard means for measuring human body dimensions for the selection and ordering shirts and trousers.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4169. US 1947:2019, Standard Practice for Range of Motion Evaluation of First Responder's Protective Ensembles

This Uganda Standard specifies the test equipment and procedures for assessing ROM on subjects wearing a protective clothing ensemble. This practice covers the ergonomic measurements of range of motion and subjective perceptions. To increase safety during testing, this practice requires the use of human participants who meet specific health and physical fitness requirements.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4170. US 1948:2019, Standard Practice for Confined Area Entry

This Uganda Standard covers recognized procedures necessary to protect the health and safety of workers required to enter confined spaces. These procedures are particularly applicable to entry into the confined areas associated with the use of halogenated organic solvents. Confined areas addressed in this practice include, but are not limited to: vapor degreasers, cold cleaning tanks, storage vessels, tank cars and trucks, van trailers, ships or barges, pits or sumps, and unventilated rooms. This practice does not

necessarily address entry into all confined spaces nor does it address the decision strategy involved in requiring such entry.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

4171. US 1949:2019, Standard Practice for Assessing Language Proficiency

This Uganda Standard describes best practices for the development and use of language tests in the modalities of speaking, listening, reading, and writing for assessing ability according to the Interagency Language Roundtable (ILR) scale. This practice focuses on testing language proficiency in use of language for communicative purposes. This practice is not intended to address testing and test development in the following specialized areas: Translation, Interpretation, Audio Translation, Transcription, other job-specific language performance tests, or Diagnostic Assessment.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4172. US 1950:2019, Standard Practice for Language Interpreting

This Uganda Standard defines the minimum professional standard for quality services in language interpreting. It is intended for use by stakeholders with varying levels of expertise in the field of interpreting.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

4173. US 1951:2019, Standard Guide for Use-Oriented Foreign Language Instruction

This Uganda Standard covers identification of the components of a quality language instructional program and establishes criteria for each component. This guide is meant to provide criteria for the minimum standard for a program designed to attain specified language proficiency goals.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4174. US 1952:2019, Standard Guide for Quality Assurance in Translation

This Uganda Standard identifies factors relevant to the quality of language translation services for each phase of a translation project. The guide is intended for use by all stakeholders, with varying levels of knowledge in the field of translation. This guide is designed to provide a framework for agreement on specifications for translation projects. Within this framework, the participants in a service agreement can define the processes necessary to arrive at a product of desired quality to serve the needs and expectations of the end user.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4175. US 1953:2019, Standard Practices for Parasailing

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines and procedures for the operation, maintenance, and inspection of parasail vessels, equipment, and associated activities including crew training and flying passengers aloft in a parasail.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

4176. US 1954:2019, Standard Safety Specification for Consumer Trampoline Enclosures

This Uganda Standard covers the components, assembly, use, labelling, and performance requirements of consumer trampoline enclosures. This specification is applicable to trampoline enclosures to be sold as an accessory to or packaged with trampolines of a minimum bed size of 3300 in.^{2} (2.1 m^2); a minimum height of 20 in. (510 mm); intended for the purpose of intended for the purpose of continuous, vertical jumping activities, and intended for consumer use

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

4177. US 1955:2019, Standard Practice for Classification, Design, Manufacture, Construction, Maintenance, and Operation of Stationary Wave Systems

This Uganda Standard applies to the classification, design, manufacture, construction, operation, maintenance, and inspection of stationary waves. Stationary wave systems shall be defined as a system that delivers a constantly flowing sheet of water nominally up to 24 in. thick travelling over a form allowing for patron interaction with a perpetual wave.

This standard was published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

4178. US 2233:2021 Supermarkets — Amenities and best management practices

This Uganda Standard covers the amenities and best management practices relating to supermarkets.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4179. US 2388:2022, Safety in saunas, steam baths and whirlpool baths – Requirements and guidance for use

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and guidance for use as well as the development of a safety culture in saunas, steam baths and whirlpool baths establishments. This document also gives guidance to enable organizations to provide safe and healthy workplaces by preventing use related death, injury and ill health.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4180. US 2437:2023, Health informatics — Personal health records — Definition, scope and context

This Uganda Standard defines a personal health record (PHR). This definition is intended to help clarify the kinds of records that should be called PHRs, in recognition of the lack of consistency in how this term is presently used. This standard considers the PHR from the perspective of the personal information contained within it and the core services needed to manage this information.

This standard was published on 2023-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4181. US 2438:2023, Health informatics — Identification of medicinal products — Core principles for maintenance of identifiers and terms

The Uganda Standard describes the core principles and proposed service delivery model for supporting

implementation and ongoing maintenance of Identification of Medicinal Products (IDMP) terminologies.

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4182. US 2494: 2022, Conformity assessment — Example of a certification scheme for tangible products

This Uganda Standard provides an example of a type 5 product certification scheme for tangible products as described in ISO/IEC 17067. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC GUIDE 53:2005, Conformity assessment — Guidance on the use of an organization's quality management system in product certification,)*

This standard was published on 2022-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4183. US 2565/ISO/PAS 5643:2021, Tourism and related services — Requirements and guidelines to reduce the spread of Covid-19 in the tourism industry

This Uganda Standard establishes requirements and recommendations for tourist organizations to prevent the spread of coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 in order to protect their employees' health from COVID-19 and to provide safer tourist services and products to tourists and residents. NOTE This document does not address after-work practices of employees. This document applies to the whole tourism value chain, including the following 20 subsectors: accommodation, adventure tourism and ecotourism, beaches, catering services, golf services, medical and wellness spas, MICE tourism, museums and heritage sites, natural protected areas (NPAs), night leisure, scuba diving, ski areas. Theme and leisure parks, tourist transport, tourist guides, tourist visits, tourist information offices, travel agencies, unique public spaces, yacht harbours and nautical activities. Each tourist organization is expected to conform only to those measures that apply to the services that it offers, including the core requirements established in Clause 4, the relevant applicable subclause in Clause 5 and the relevant applicable ancillary services and facilities in Clause 6.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

4184. US 2582:2023, Gaming equipment — Electronic card shufflers and dealer shoes — Requirements

This Uganda Standard provides minimum requirements for electronic card shufflers and dealer shoes for operation in casinos

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4185. US ISO 2603:2016, Simultaneous interpreting — Permanent booths — Requirements

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and recommendations for building and renovating permanent booths for simultaneous interpreting in new and existing buildings. This document also ensures the usability and accessibility of booths for all interpreters, including those with special needs. It is applicable to all types of permanent booths, using built-in or portable equipment.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4186. US ISO 2859-4:2020, Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 4: Procedures for assessment of declared quality levels

This Uganda Standard establishes single sampling plans for conformance testing, i.e., for assessing whether the quality level of a relevant audit population (lot, process, inventory, file etc) conforms to a declared value. Sampling plans are provided corresponding to four levels of discriminatory ability. The limiting quality ratio (LQR) (see Clause 4) of each sampling plan is given for reference. For levels I-III, the sampling plans have been devised so as to obtain a risk no more than 5 % of contradicting a correct declared quality level. The risk of failing to contradict an incorrectly declared quality level which is related to the LQR is no more than 10 %. The sample sizes for level 0 are designed in a way that the LQR factors of the sampling plans are compatible with the LQR factors for level I.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4187. US 2291:2021, Conformity assessment — Guidelines and examples of a scheme for the certification of processes

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines, principles and examples of schemes for the certification of processes.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4188. US 2292:2021, Collaborative business relationship management — Principles

This Uganda Standard covers twelve collaborative relationship management principles.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

4189. US 2539-1:2023, Tourism services — Guidelines for grading of hotels and related establishments — Part 1: Town hotels

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines to be followed in the classification and grading of town hotels from "One star" to "Five star" rating.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

4190. US 2539-3:2023, Tourism services — Guidelines for grading of hotels and related establishments — Part 3: Villas, cottages and serviced apartments

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines to be followed in the classification and grading of villas, cottages and serviced apartments from "One star" to "Five star" rating.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4191. US ISO 3301:1975, Statistical interpretation of data — Comparison of two means in the case of paired observations

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for comparing the mean of a population of differences

between paired observations with zero or any other preassigned value.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

4192. US ISO 3534-1:2006, Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 1: General statistical terms and terms used in probability

This Uganda Standard defines general statistical terms and terms used in probability which may be used in the drafting of other Standards. In addition, it defines symbols for a limited number of these terms.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

4193. US ISO 3534-2:2006, Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 2: Applied statistics

This Uganda Standard defines defines applied statistics terms, and expresses them in a conceptual framework.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

4194. US ISO 3534-3:2013, Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 3: Design of experiments

This Uganda Standard defines the terms used in the field of design of experiments and may be used in the drafting of other standards. More specifically, it defines terms used in the field of design of experiments for which the response variable is one-dimensional and continuous and for which the expectation of the response variable is linear in the parameters. The terms with regard to the statistical analysis are based on the assumption that the error term follows a normal distribution with constant variance.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

4195. US ISO 3534-4:2014, Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 4: Survey sampling

This Uganda Standard defines the terms used in the field of survey sampling and can be used in the drafting of other International Standards.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4196. US ISO 3864-1:2011, Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 1: Design principles for safety signs and safety markings

This Uganda Standard establishes the safety identification colours and design principles for safety signs and safety markings to be used in workplaces and in public areas for the purpose of accident prevention, fire protection, health hazard information and emergency evacuation. It also establishes the basic principles to be applied when developing standards containing safety signs. This standard is applicable to all locations where safety issues related to people need to be addressed. However, it is not applicable to the signalling used for guiding rail, road, river, maritime and air traffic and, generally

speaking, to those sectors subject to a regulation which may differ.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4197. US ISO 3864-2:2016, Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 2: Design principles for product safety labels (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard establishes additional principles to US ISO 3864-1 for the design of safety labels for products, i.e. any items manufactured and offered for sale in the normal course of commerce, including but not limited to consumer products and industrial equipment. The purpose of a product safety label is to alert persons to a specific hazard and to identify how the hazard can be avoided. This document is applicable to all products in all industries where safety-related questions can be posed. However, it is not applicable to safety labels used

for chemicals,

for the transport of dangerous substances and preparations and

in those sectors subject to legal regulations which differ from certain provisions of this document.

The design principles incorporated in this document are intended to be used by all ISO Technical Committees and anyone designing product safety labels in the development of product safety label standards for their industries or services. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 3864-2:2004, Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 2: Design principles for product safety labels, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4198. US ISO 3864-3:2012, Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 3: Design principles for graphical symbols for use in safety signs

This Uganda Standard gives principles, criteria and guidance for the design of graphical symbols for use in safety signs as defined in US ISO 3864-1, and for the safety sign element of product safety labels as defined in US ISO 3864-2.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4199. US ISO 3864-4:2011, Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 4: Colorimetric and photometric properties of safety sign materials

This Uganda Standard establishes the colorimetric and photometric requirements and test methods for the colours of safety signs to be used in workplaces and public areas. It provides the colorimetric and photometric specifications for the named safety and contrast colours prescribed in US ISO 3864-1. The physical requirements that safety signs have to meet are primarily related to daytime colour and normally lit environments. This standard also includes the colorimetric requirements and test methods for safety signs and phosphorescent material which also operate in unlit environments. US ISO 3864-4:2011 is applicable to all locations where safety issues related to people need to be addressed. However, it is not applicable to signalling used for guiding rail, road, river, maritime and air traffic and, generally

speaking, to those sectors subject to a regulation that may differ. The colorimetric and photometric properties of retroreflective safety signs, retroreflective materials combined with fluorescent or phosphorescent materials, or luminous safety signs activated by a radioactive source are not specified in US ISO 3864-4:2011.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4200. US ISO 3873:1977, Industrial safety helmets

This Uganda Standard specifies physical and performance requirements, methods of test and marking requirement for industrial safety helmets. The mandatory requirements apply to helmets for general use in industry. Additional optional performance requirements are included: Shock absorption, penetration, flammability, electrical insulation, and lateral rigidity.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4201. US ISO 4007:2018, Personal protective equipment — Eye and face protection – Vocabulary (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines and explains the principal terms used in the field of personal eye and face protection. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 4007:2012, Personal protective equipment — Eye and face protection — Vocabulary, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 90,000

4202. US ISO 4043:2016, Simultaneous interpreting — Mobile booths — Requirements

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and recommendations for the manufacturing of mobile simultaneous interpreting booths. The main features of mobile booths that distinguish them from permanent simultaneous interpreting booths are that they can be dismantled, moved and set up in a conference room not equipped with permanent booths. This document also ensures the usability and accessibility of booths for all interpreters, including those with special needs. Requirements for the use and siting of mobile booths are described in Annex A

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4203. US ISO 4217:2015, Codes for the representation of currencies

This Uganda Standard specifies the structure for a three-letter alphabetic code and an equivalent three-digit numeric code for the representation of currencies. For those currencies having minor units, it also shows the decimal relationship between such units and the currency itself. The scope of this standard also includes funds and precious metals. This standard also includes basic guidelines for its maintenance. This standard is intended for use in any application of trade, commerce and banking, where currencies and, where appropriate, funds are required to be described. It is designed to be equally suitable

for manual users and for those employing automated systems.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4204. US ISO 4413:2010, Hydraulic fluid power — General rules and safety requirements for systems and their components

This Uganda Standard specifies general rules and safety requirements for hydraulic fluid power systems and components used on machinery as defined by US ISO 12100:2010. It deals with all significant hazards associated with hydraulic fluid power systems and specifies the principles to apply in order to avoid those hazards when the systems are put to their intended use.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

4205. US ISO 4414:2010, Pneumatic fluid power — General rules and safety requirements for systems and their components

This Uganda Standard specifies general rules and safety requirements for pneumatic fluid power systems and components used on machinery as defined by US ISO 12100:2010. This standard deals with all significant hazards associated with pneumatic fluid power systems and specifies principles to apply in order to avoid those hazards when the systems are put to their intended use.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

4206. US ISO 4869-1:2018, Acoustics — Hearing protectors — Part 1: Subjective method for the measurement of sound attenuation

This Uganda Standard specifies a subjective method for measuring sound attenuation of hearing protectors at the threshold of hearing. The method is a laboratory method designed to yield reproducible values under controlled measurement conditions. The values reflect the attenuating characteristics of the hearing protector only to the extent that users wear the device in the same manner as did the test subjects.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4207. US ISO 4869- 2:1994, Acoustics — Hearing protectors — Part 2: Estimation of effective A-weighted sound pressure levels when hearing protectors are worn

This Uganda Standard describes three methods (the octave-band, HML and SNR methods) of estimating the A-weighted sound pressure levels effective when hearing protectors are worn. The methods are applicable to either the sound pressure level or the equivalent continuous sound pressure level of the noise. Although primarily intended for steady noise exposures, the methods are also applicable to noises containing impulsive components.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4208. US ISO 4869-3: 2007, Acoustics — Hearing protectors — Part 3: Measurement of insertion loss of ear-muff type protectors using an acoustic test fixture (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for measuring the insertion loss of ear-muff type hearing protectors using an acoustic test fixture. The method is applicable to the investigation of production spreads of performance as part of type approval or certification procedures, and to the investigation of the change of performance with age. It is intended to ensure that ear-muff hearing protector samples submitted for subjective testing of attenuation according to ISO 4869-1 have performances typical of the type.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4209. US ISO/TS 4869-5:2013, Acoustics — Hearing protectors — Part 5: Method for estimation of noise reduction using fitting by inexperienced test subjects

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for measuring noise reduction of passive hearing protectors at the threshold of hearing. The method is designed to provide estimates of the noise reduction obtained by typical groups of users in real-world occupational settings, who may lack the training and motivation to wear hearing protectors in an optimum manner.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4210. US ISO 4869-6:2019, Acoustics — Hearing protectors — Part 6: Determination of sound attenuation of active noise reduction earmuffs

This Uganda Standard is concerned with active noise reduction (ANR) earmuffs. It specifies the test methods for the determination of the active insertion loss and calculation procedures for deriving the total attenuation. For this aim, the values of sound attenuation in the passive mode also have to be known and are determined according to US ISO 4869-1. These methods are intended for steady noise exposures and are not applicable to noises containing impulsive components. The test methods account for the acoustical interaction between the wearer and the device using measurements of passive (REAT) and active microphone-in-real-ear (MIRE) measurements as specified in US ISO 4869-1 and US ISO 11904-1, respectively.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4211. US ISO 6385:2016, Ergonomics principles in the design of work systems (2nd Edition)

This Uganda establishes the fundamental principles of ergonomics as basic guidelines for the design of work systems and defines relevant basic terms. It describes an integrated approach to the design of work systems, where ergonomists will cooperate with others involved in the design, with attention to the human, the social and the technical requirements in a balanced manner during the design process. Users of this standard will include executives, managers, workers (and their representatives, when appropriate) and professionals, such as ergonomists, project managers and designers who are involved in the design or redesign of work systems. Those who use this standard can find a general knowledge of ergonomics (human factors), engineering, design, quality and project management helpful. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 6385:2004, Ergonomic principles in the design of work systems, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4212. US ISO 6405-1:2017, Earth-moving machinery — Symbols for operator controls and other displays — Part 1: Common symbols

This Uganda Standard standardizes symbols for use on operator controls and other displays applicable to multiple types of earth-moving machinery as defined in ISO 6165.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 100,000

4213. US ISO 6405-2:2017, Earth-moving machinery — Symbols for operator controls and other displays — Part 2: Symbols for specific machines, equipment and accessories

This Uganda Standard standardizes symbols for use on operator controls and other displays on specific types of earth-moving machinery as defined in ISO 6165.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

4214. US ISO 6422-1:2010, Layout key for Trade Documents — part 1: Paper-based documents

This Uganda Standard specifies a key for the layout of documents relating to administrative, commercial, productive and distributive activities constituting trade, irrespective of whether these documents are completed in handwriting, by mechanical or automatic equipment or by reproduction. It is intended particularly for the designing of aligned series of forms employing a reproducible master in a one-run method of document preparation.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4215. US ISO 6529:2013, Protective clothing — Protection against chemicals — Determination of resistance of protective clothing materials to permeation by liquids and gases

This Uganda Standard describes laboratory test methods to determine the resistance of materials used in protective clothing, including gloves and including footwear, when the footwear is an integral part of the clothing, to permeation by liquid or gaseous chemicals under the conditions of either continuous or intermittent contact.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4216. US ISO 7000: 2019, Graphical symbols for use on equipment — Registered symbols (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides a collection of graphical symbols which are placed on equipment or parts of equipment of any kind in order to instruct the person(s) using the equipment as to its operation. (This standard will cancel and replace the first edition, US ISO 7000:2014, Graphical symbols for use on equipment — Registered symbols which has been technically revised, Upon pulication of a legal Notice).

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000

4217. US ISO 7001:2007, Graphical symbols — Public information symbols

This Uganda Standard specifies graphical symbols for the purposes of public information. The standard is generally applicable to public information symbols in all locations and all sectors where the public has access.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4218. US ISO 7010:2019, Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Registered safety signs (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard prescribes safety signs for the purposes of accident prevention, fire protection, health hazard information and emergency evacuation. The shape and colour of each safety sign are according to ISO 3864-1 and the design of the graphical symbols is according to ISO 3864-3. This document specifies the safety sign originals that can be scaled for reproduction and application purposes (This standard cancels and replaces, US ISO 7010:2011).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

4219. US ISO 7152:1997, Camping tents and caravan awnings — Vocabulary and list of equivalent terms

This Uganda Standard gives a list of the most frequent terms relating to camping tents and caravan awnings together with some definitions. It also gives the relevant terms used in US ISO 5912:1993, ISO 8936:1988 and ISO 8937:1991.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4220. US ISO 7250-1:2008, Basic human body measurements for technological design — Part 1: Body measurement definitions and landmarks

This Uganda Standard provides a description of anthropometric measurements which can be used as a basis for comparison of population groups.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

4221. US ISO 7296-3:2006, Cranes — Graphical symbols — Part 3: Tower cranes

This Uganda Standard establishes graphical symbols for use on operator controls and other displays on tower cranes as defined in ISO 4306-3.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4222. US ISO 7372:2005, Trade data interchange — trade data elements directory

This Uganda Standard lists standard data elements intended to facilitate open interchange of data in international trade. The standard data elements listed can be used with any method for data interchange on paper documents as well as with other means of data processing and communication.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

4223. US ISO 7730:2005, Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Analytical determination and interpretation of thermal comfort using calculation of the PMV and PPD indices and local thermal comfort criteria

This Uganda Standard presents methods for predicting the general thermal sensation and degree of discomfort (thermal dissatisfaction) of people exposed to moderate thermal environments. It enables the analytical determination and interpretation of thermal comfort using calculation of PMV (predicted mean vote) and PPD (predicted percentage of dissatisfied) and local thermal comfort criteria, giving the environmental conditions considered acceptable for general thermal comfort as well as those representing local discomfort. It is applicable to healthy men and women exposed to indoor environments where thermal comfort is desirable, but where moderate deviations from thermal comfort occur, in the design of new environments or the assessment of existing ones.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

4224. US ISO 7752-1:2010, Cranes — Control layout and characteristics — Part 1: General principles

This Uganda Standard establishes principles and requirements for the controls of cranes. It deals with the arrangement of those controls used in positioning loads and serves as a general basis for the elaboration of detailed standards covering the controls of particular types of cranes.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4225. US ISO 7752-2:2011, Cranes — Control layout and characteristics — Part 2: Basic arrangement and requirements for mobile cranes

This Uganda Standard establishes the arrangement, requirements and direction of movement of the basic controls for slewing, load hoisting and lowering, and boom luffing and telescoping, on mobile cranes as defined in ISO 4306-2. 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.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4226. US ISO 7752-3:2013, Cranes — Control layout and characteristics — Part 3: Tower cranes

This Uganda Standard specifies the particular requirements for controls for tower cranes as defined in ISO 4306-3:2003 and ISO 4306-3:2003/Amd. 1:2011 and the arrangement of basic control used for positioning loads.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4227. US ISO 7752-4:1989, Cranes — Controls — Layout and characteristics — Part 4: Jib cranes

This Uganda Standard establishes the arrangement, requirements and direction of movement of the basic controls for travelling, slewing, lifting, hoisting and lowering operations for jib cranes defined in ISO 4306-1 as jib-type cranes, other than tower cranes, mobile cranes and railway cranes.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4228. US ISO 7752-5:2021, Cranes — Control layout and characteristics — Part 5: Bridge and gantry cranes

This Uganda Standard establishes the arrangement, requirements and direction of movement of the basic controls for travelling, traversing, slewing, cab movement and load hoisting and lowering operations for all cab-operated, overhead travelling cranes and portal bridge cranes, as defined in ISO 4306-1 and ISO 4306-5.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4229. US ISO 7870-3:2020, Control charts — Part 3: Acceptance control charts.

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the uses of acceptance control charts and establishes general procedures for determining sample sizes, action limits and decision criteria. An acceptance control chart should be used only when: a) the within subgroup variation is in-control and the variation is estimated efficiently; b) a high level of process capability has been achieved. An acceptance control chart is typically used when the process variable under study is normally distributed; however, it can be applied to a non-normal distribution. The examples provided in this document illustrate a variety of circumstances in which this technique has advantages; these examples provide details of the determination of the sample size, the action limits and the decision criteria.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4230. US ISO 8317:2015, Child-resistant packaging — Requirements and testing procedures for re-closable packages

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements and test methods for reclosable packages designated as resistant to opening by children. Acceptance criteria are given for the packages when tested by specified methods. These methods not only provide a measure of the effectiveness of the packaging in restricting access by children, but also cover the accessibility to the contents by adults. This standard is applicable to reclosable packages for any product intended to be exposed or removed from the packaging in normal use. This standard is intended for type approval only and is not intended for quality assurance purposes.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4231. US ISO 8440:1986, Location of codes in trade documents

This Uganda Standard provides the specification of the location of document and field code designation and coded data entries in documents used in

international trade. Suitable for automatic data processing (ADP) systems.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4232. US ISO 8566-1:2010, Cranes — Cabins and control stations — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard specifies the general requirements for cabins and control stations from which cranes, as defined in ISO 4306-1, are operated. It takes the conditions of use of the cabin into consideration.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4233. US ISO 8566-2:2016, Cranes — Cabins and control stations — Part 2: Mobile cranes

This Uganda Standard establishes the criteria for cabins for mobile cranes as defined in ISO 4306-2. These criteria are intended to cover cabins only for crane operation and not for road travel. The general criteria for cabins on mobile cranes are presented in ISO 8566-1.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4234. US ISO 8566-3:2010, Cranes — Cabins and control stations — Part 3: Tower cranes

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for cabins and control stations for tower cranes as defined in ISO 4306-3. It is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 8566-1.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4235. US ISO 8566-4:1998, Cranes — Cabins — Part 4: Jib cranes

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for cabins for jib cranes as defined in ISO 4306-1.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4236. US ISO 8566-5:2017, Cranes — Cabins and control stations — Part 5: Overhead travelling and portal bridge cranes

This Uganda Standard establishes the requirements for cabins and control stations for overhead travelling and portal bridge cranes as defined in ISO 4306-1. It takes the conditions of use of the cabin into consideration.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4237. US ISO 8936:2017, Awnings for leisure accommodation vehicles — Requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and material performance characteristics for vehicle awnings. It applies to awnings intended to be pitched and struck.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4238. US ISO/CIE 8995-3:2018, Lighting of work places — Part 3: Lighting requirements for safety and security of outdoor work places

This Uganda Standard specifies the lighting requirements which will contribute to the visual needs for safety and security within outdoor work places.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4239. US ISO 9000:2015, Quality management systems — Fundamentals and vocabulary (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the terms and definitions that apply to all quality management and quality management system standards. [*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 9000:2005, Quality management systems — Fundamentals and vocabulary (1st edition) which has been technically revised]*.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

4240. US ISO 9001:2015, Quality management systems — Requirements (3rd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a quality management system when an organization:
needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide products and services that meet customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, and
aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.
[*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 9001:2008, Quality management systems — Requirements (2nd edition) which has been technically revised]*.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4241. US ISO 9004:2018, Quality management — Quality of an organization — Guidance to achieve sustained success (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for enhancing an organization's ability to achieve sustained success. This guidance is consistent with the quality management principles given in US ISO 9000. This standard is applicable to any organization, regardless of its size, type and activity. *(This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US ISO 9004:2009, Managing for the sustained success of an organization — A quality management approach, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

4242. US ISO 9019:1995, Securities — Numbering of certificates

This Uganda Standard establishes rules for the numbering of security certificates. It also addresses the application of the series designation, where applicable. This standard is applicable to all types of securities in bearer or registered form, regardless of issuer or country of issuance

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4243. US ISO 9094:2015, Small craft — Fire protection

This Uganda Standard defines a practical degree of fire prevention and protection intended to provide enough time for occupants to escape a fire on board small craft. It applies to all small craft of up to 24 m length of hull (LH) except for personal watercraft. This standard excludes the design and installation of those permanently installed galley stoves and heating appliances (including components used to distribute the heat) using fuels that are liquid at atmospheric pressure on small craft, which are covered by ISO 14895; carbon monoxide detecting systems, which are covered by ISO 12133.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4244. US ISO 9144:1991, Securities — Optical character recognition line — Position and structure (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines: the location and size of one or more areas on the securities for the printing of a line of characters readable by OCR equipment; the position of this line within the above-mentioned areas; the structure and the contents of this line.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4245. US IS0 9241-1:1997, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) — Part 1: General introduction

This Uganda Standard introduces the multipart standard on ergonomic requirements for the use of visual display terminals for office tasks and - provides guidelines for a user-performance approach.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4246. US ISO 9241-2:1992, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) — Part 2: Guidance on task requirements

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines to users of VDT-based information processing systems with reference to office tasks. This guidance is relevant to both the organization implementing the system and the people using the equipment. The ergonomics principles concerned are set out in US ISO 6385.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4247. US ISO 9241-5:1998, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) — Part 5: Workstation layout and postural requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies ergonomic guiding principles which apply to the user requirements, design, and procurement of workstation equipment for office tasks using VDTs. In particular, the general principles and requirements specified in this part of US ISO 9241 apply to the standards specifying technical design of furniture and equipment constituting the workplace.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4248. US ISO 9241-6:1999, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) —

Part 6: Guidance on the work environment

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on basic principles for the ergonomic design of the work environment and the workstation, taking into account lighting, effects of noise and mechanical vibrations, electrical and magnetic fields and static electricity, thermal environment, space organization and workplace layout.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4249. US ISO 9241-11:2018, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 11: Usability: Definitions and concepts

This Uganda Standard provides a framework for understanding the concept of usability and applying it to situations where people use interactive systems, and other types of systems (including built environments), and products (including industrial and consumer products) and services (including technical and personal services).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4250. US ISO 9241-12:1998, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) — Part 12: Presentation of information

This Uganda Standard provides ergonomic recommendations for the presentation of information and specific properties of presented information text-based and graphical user interfaces used for office tasks.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4251. US ISO 9241-13:1998, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) - Part 13: User guidance

This Uganda Standard provides recommendations for user guidance attributes of software user interfaces and their evaluation. User guidance as defined in this part of US ISO 9241 is information additional to the regular user-computer dialogue that is provided to the user on request or is automatically provided by the system.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4252. US ISO 9241-15:1997, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) - Part 15: Command dialogues

This Uganda Standard provides recommendations for command dialogues used to accomplish typical office tasks using visual display terminals (VDTs). Command dialogues are sequences of instructions provided by the user to the system which, when processed, result in associated system actions. Users input (from recall, rather than selecting from a menu) complete or abbreviated command phrases (e.g. mnemonics, letters, function keys, hot keys in the order required by the command language syntax and the computer performs the activities initiated by the command(s) and their associated parameters.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4253. US ISO 9241-16:1999, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) — Part 16: Direct manipulation dialogues

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the design of direct manipulation dialogues.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4254. US ISO 9241-20:2008, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 20: Accessibility guidelines for information/communication technology (ICT) equipment and services

This Uganda Standard is intended for use by those responsible for planning, designing, developing, acquiring, and evaluating information/communication technology (ICT) equipment and services.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4255. US ISO 9241-110:2020, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 110: Interaction principles (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard describes principles for interaction between a user and a system that are formulated in general terms (i.e. independent of situations of use, application, environment or technology). This document provides a framework for applying those interaction principles and the general design recommendations for interactive systems. While this document is applicable to all types of interactive systems, it does not cover the specifics of every application domain (e.g. safety critical systems, collaborative work, artificial intelligence features). It is intended for the following audiences: — analysts of requirements (including market requirements, user requirements, and system requirements); — designers of user interface development tools and style guides to be used by user interface designers and developers; — designers of user interfaces who will apply the guidance during the design activities (either directly, based on training, or by using tools and style guides which incorporate the guidance); — developers who will apply the guidance during the development process; — evaluators who are responsible for ensuring that products meet the general design recommendations contained in this document; — buyers who will reference this document in contracts during product procurement. This document focuses on interaction principles related to the design of interactions between user and interactive system. ISO 9241-112 provides further guidance on the presentation of information. This document does not consider any other aspect of design such as marketing, aesthetics and corporate identity (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 9241-110:2006, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 110: Dialogue principles, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4256. US ISO 9241-112:2017, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 112: Principles for the presentation of information

This Uganda Standard establishes ergonomic design principles for interactive systems related to the software-controlled presentation of information by user interfaces. It applies to the three main modalities (visual, auditory, tactile/haptic) typically used in information and communication technology. These principles apply to the perception and understanding of presented information. These principles are applicable in the analysis, design, and evaluation of interactive systems. This document also provides recommendations corresponding to the principles. The recommendations for each of the principles are not exhaustive and are not necessarily independent from one another. While this document is applicable to all types of interactive systems, it does not cover the specifics of particular application domains. This document also applies to outputs from interactive systems (such as printed documents, e.g. invoices). The guidance in this document for presenting information is aimed at helping the user to accomplish tasks. This guidance is not aimed at the presentation of information for other reasons (e.g. corporate branding or advertising).

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4257. US ISO 9241-129:2010, Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 129: Guidance on software individualization

This Uganda Standard provides ergonomics guidance on individualization within interactive systems, including recommendations on where individualization might be appropriate or inappropriate, and how to apply individualization.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4258. US ISO 9241-143:2012, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 143: Forms

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and recommendations for the design and evaluation of forms — in which the user fills-in, selects entries for, or modifies labelled fields on, a "form" or dialogue box presented by the system.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4259. US ISO 9241-151:2008, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 151: Guidance on World Wide Web user interfaces

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the human-centred design of software Web user interfaces with the aim of increasing usability. Web user interfaces address either all Internet users or closed user groups such as the members of an organization, customers and/or suppliers of a company or other specific communities of users.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4260. US ISO 9241-154:2013, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 154: Interactive voice response (IVR) applications

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on, and requirements for, the user interface design of interactive voice response (IVR) applications. It covers both IVR systems that employ touchtone input and those using automated speech recognition (ASR) as the input mechanism. It is equally applicable to cases in which the caller or the IVR system itself (e.g. in some telemarketing applications) initiates the call. This part of US ISO 9241 is intended to be used together with US ISO/IEC 13714.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4261. US ISO 9241-161:2016, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 161: Guidance on visual user-interface elements

This Uganda Standard describes visual user-interface elements presented by software and provides requirements and recommendations on when and how to use them.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

4262. US ISO 9241-171:2008, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 171: **Guidance on software accessibility**

This Uganda Standard provides ergonomics guidance and specifications for the design of accessible software for use at work, in the home, in education and in public places. It covers issues associated with designing accessible software for people with the widest range of physical, sensory and cognitive abilities, including those who are temporarily disabled, and the elderly.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4263. US ISO 9241-210:2019, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 210: Human-centred design for interactive systems(2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and recommendations for human-centred design principles and activities throughout the life cycle of computer-based interactive systems. It is intended to be used by those managing design processes, and is concerned with ways in which both hardware and software components of interactive systems can enhance human–system interaction.(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 9241-210:2010, Ergonomics of human–system interaction — Part 210: Human-centred design for interactive systems, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4264. US ISO 9241-300:2008, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 300: Introduction to electronic visual display requirements

This Uganda Standard provides an introduction to the other parts in the US ISO 9241 "300" subseries, and explains its modular structure. The US ISO 9241 "300" subseries establishes requirements for the ergonomic design of electronic visual displays.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4265. US ISO 9241-391:2016, Ergonomics of human-system

interaction — Part 391: Requirements, analysis and compliance test methods for the reduction of photosensitive seizures

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and recommendations for reducing photosensitive seizures (PSS), while viewing images on electronic displays.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

4266. US ISO 9241-394:2020, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 394: Ergonomic requirements for reducing undesirable biomedical effects of visually induced motion sickness during watching electronic images

This Uganda Standard establishes the requirements and recommendations for image contents and electronic display systems to reduce visually induced motion sickness (VIMS), while viewing images on electronic displays. This document is applicable to electronic display systems, including flat panel displays, projectors with a screen, and virtual reality (VR) type of head mounted displays (HMDs), but not including HMDs that present electronic images on/with real-world scenes.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4267. US ISO 9241-400:2007, Ergonomics of human--system interaction — Part 400: Principles and requirements for physical input devices

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for physical input devices for interactive systems. It provides guidance based on ergonomic factors for the following input devices: keyboards, mice, pucks, joysticks, trackballs, trackpads, tablets and overlays, touch sensitive screens, styli, light pens, voice controlled devices, and gesture controlled devices. It defines and formulates ergonomic principles valid for the design and use of input devices. These principles are to be used to generate recommendations for the design of products and for their use. It also defines relevant terms for the entire 400 series of US ISO 9241. For some applications, e.g. in areas where safety is the major concern, other additional principles may apply and take precedence over the guidance given here. This standard also determines properties of input devices relevant for usability including functional, electrical, mechanical, maintainability and safety related properties. Additionally included are aspects of interdependency with the use environment and software.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

4268. US ISO/TS 9241-411:2012, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 411: Evaluation methods for the design of physical input devices

This Uganda Standard specifies evaluation methods for the design of physical input devices for interactive systems.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-29.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY *PRICE: 60,000*

4269. US ISO 9241-420:2011, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 420: Selection of physical input devices

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for the selection of input devices for interactive systems, based on ergonomic factors, considering the limitations and capabilities of users and the specific tasks and context of use.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY *PRICE: 110,000*

4270. US ISO 9241-910:2011, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 910: Framework for tactile and haptic interaction

This Uganda Standard provides a framework for understanding and communicating various aspects of tactile/haptic interaction. It defines terms, describes structures and models, and gives explanations related to the other parts of the US ISO 9241 "900" subseries.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY *PRICE: 70,000*

4271. US ISO 9241-920:2009, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 920: Guidance on tactile and haptic interactions

This Uganda Standard gives recommendations for tactile and haptic hardware and software interactions.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY *PRICE: 45,000*

4272. US ISO 9355-1:1999, Ergonomic requirements for the design of displays and control actuators — Part 1: Human interactions with displays and control actuators

This Uganda Standard applies to the design of displays and control actuators on machinery. It specifies general principles for human interaction with displays and control actuators, to minimize operator errors and to ensure an efficient interaction between the operator and the equipment. It is particularly important to observe these principles when an operator error may lead to injury or damage to health.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY *PRICE: 40,000*

4273. US ISO 9355-2:1999, Ergonomic requirements for the design of displays and control actuators — Part 2: Displays

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the selection, design and location of displays to avoid potential ergonomic hazards associated with their use. It specifies ergonomics requirements and covers visual, audible and tactile displays. It applies to displays used in machinery (e.g. devices and installations, control panels, operating and monitoring consoles) for occupational and private use. Specific ergonomics requirements for visual display terminals (VDTs) used for office tasks are given in the standard US ISO 9241.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 40,000***

4274. US ISO 9355-3:2006, Ergonomic requirements for the design of displays and control actuators — Part 3: Control actuators

This Uganda Standard gives ergonomic requirements for, and guidance on, the selection, design and location of control actuators adapted to the needs of the operator, suitable for the control task in question and taking account of the circumstances of their use. It is applicable to manual control actuators used in equipment for both occupational and private use.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 60,000***

4275. US ISO 9362:2014, Banking — Banking telecommunication messages — Business identifier code (BIC)

This Uganda Standard specifies the elements and structure of a universal identifier code, the business identifier code (BIC), for financial and non-financial institutions, for which such an international identifier is required to facilitate automated processing of information for financial services.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 20,000***

4276. US ISO 9735-1:2002, Electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport (edifact) — application level syntax rules (syntax version number: 4, syntax release number: 1) — part 1: syntax rules common to all parts

This Uganda Standard specifies common syntax rules for the formatting of batch and interactive messages to be interchanged between computer application systems. It includes the terms and definitions for all parts of US ISO 9735.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 50,000***

4277. US ISO 9735-2:2002, Electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport (edifact) — application level syntax rules (syntax version number: 4, syntax release number: 1) — part 2: syntax rules specific to batch EDI

This Uganda Standard specifies syntax rules specifically for the formatting of batch messages to be interchanged between computer application systems.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 30,000***

4278. US ISO 9735-3:2002, Electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport (edifact) — application level syntax rules (syntax version

number: 4, syntax release number: 1) — part 3: syntax rules specific to interactive edi

This Uganda Standard specifies syntax rules specifically for the transfer of interactive messages to be interchanged between computer application systems.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4279. US ISO 9735-4:2002, Electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport (EDIFACT) — Application level syntax rules (Syntax version number: 4, Syntax release number: 1) — Part 4: Syntax and service report message for batch EDI (message type — CONTRL)

This Uganda Standard defines the syntax and service report message for batch EDI, CONTRL.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4280. US ISO 9735-5:2002, Electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport (EDIFACT) — Application level syntax rules (Syntax version number: 4, Syntax release number: 1) — Part 5: Security rules for batch EDI (authenticity, integrity and non-repudiation of origin)

This Uganda Standard specifies syntax rules for EDIFACT security. It provides a method to address message/package level, group level and interchange level security for authenticity, integrity and non-repudiation of origin, in accordance with established security mechanisms.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4281. US ISO 9735-6:2002, Electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport (EDIFACT) — Application level syntax rules (Syntax version number: 4, Syntax release number: 1) — Part 6: Secure authentication and acknowledgement message (message type - AUTACK)

This Uganda Standard for EDIFACT security defines the secure authentication and acknowledgement message AUTACK.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4282. US ISO 9735-9:2002, Electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport (EDIFACT) — Application level syntax rules (Syntax version number: 4, Syntax release number: 1) — Part 9: Security key and certificate management message (message type- KEYMAN)

This Uganda Standard for batch EDIFACT security defines the security key and certificate management message KEYMAN.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4283. US ISO 9999:2016 Assistive products for persons with disability — Classification and terminology

This Uganda Standard establishes a classification and terminology of assistive products, especially produced or generally available, for persons with disability. Assistive products used by a person with disability, but which require the assistance of another person for their operation, are included in the classification.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

4284. US ISO 10001:2018, Quality management — Customer satisfaction — Guidelines for codes of conduct for organizations (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for planning, designing, developing, implementing, maintaining and improving customer satisfaction codes of conduct. This document is applicable to product- and service-related codes containing promises made to customers by an organization concerning its behaviour. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 10001:2007, Quality management — Customer satisfaction — Guidelines for codes of conduct for organizations, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4285. US ISO 10002:2018, Quality management — Customer satisfaction — Guidelines for complaints handling in organizations (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the process of complaints handling related to products and services within an organization, including planning, design, development, operation, maintenance and improvement. The complaints-handling process described is suitable for use as one of the processes of an overall quality management system. This document does not apply to disputes referred for resolution outside the organization or for employment-related disputes. *(This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US ISO 10002:2014, Quality management — Customer satisfaction — Guidelines for complaints handling in organizations, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4286. US ISO 10003:2018, Quality management — Customer satisfaction — Guidelines for dispute resolution external to organizations (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for an organization to plan, design, develop, operate, maintain and improve an effective and efficient dispute-resolution process for complaints that have not been resolved by the organization. This document does not apply to the resolution of other types of disputes, such as employment disputes. It does not apply to complaints handling within an organization.

(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 10003:2007, Quality management — Customer satisfaction — Guidelines for dispute resolution external to organizations, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4287. US ISO 10004:2018, Quality management — Customer satisfaction — Guidelines for monitoring and measuring (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for defining and implementing processes to monitor and measure customer satisfaction. This document is intended for use by any organization regardless of its type or size, or the products and services it provides. The focus of this document is on customers external to the organization.

NOTE Throughout this document, the terms "product" and "service" refer to the outputs of an organization that are intended for, or required by, a customer. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition* US ISO 10004: 2012, *Quality management — Customer satisfaction — Guidelines for monitoring and measuring, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4288. US ISO 10005:2018, Quality management — Guidelines for quality plans (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for establishing, reviewing, accepting, applying and revising quality plans. This document is applicable to quality plans for any intended output, whether a process, product, service, project or contract, and any type or size of organization. It is applicable whether or not the organization has a management system in conformity with US ISO 9001:2015. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 10005, Quality management systems — Guidelines for quality plans, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4289. US ISO 10006:2017, Quality management — Guidelines for quality management in projects (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the application of quality management in projects. It is applicable to organizations working on projects of varying complexity, small or large, of short or long duration, being an individual project to being part of a programme or portfolio of projects, in different environments, and irrespective of the kind of product/service or process involved, with the intention of satisfying project interested parties by introducing quality management in projects. This can necessitate some tailoring of the guidance to suit a particular project. This standard is not a guide to project management itself. Guidance on quality in project management processes is presented in this document. Guidance on project management and related processes is covered in US ISO 21500. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 10006:2003 *Quality management — Guidelines for quality management in projects*, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4290. US ISO 10007:2017, Quality management — Guidelines for configuration management (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the use of configuration management within an organization. It is applicable to the support of products and services from concept to disposal. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 10007:2003 *Quality management — Guidelines for configuration management*, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4291. US ISO 10008:2013, Quality management — Customer satisfaction — Guidelines for business-to-consumer electronic commerce transactions

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for planning, designing, developing, implementing, maintaining and improving an effective and efficient business-to-consumer electronic commerce transaction (B2C ECT) system within an organization. It is applicable to any organization engaged in, or planning to be engaged in, a business-to-consumer electronic commerce transaction, regardless of size, type and activity. US ISO 10008:2013 is not intended to form part of a consumer contract or to change any rights or obligations provided by applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. This standard aims to enable organizations to set up a fair, effective, efficient, transparent and secure B2C ECT system, in order to enhance consumers' confidence in B2C ECTs and increase the satisfaction of consumers. It is aimed at B2C ECTs concerning consumers as a sub-set of customers.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4292. US ISO 10012:2003 Measurement management systems - Requirements for measurement processes and measuring equipment

This standard specifies generic requirements and provides guidance for the management of measurement processes and metrological confirmation of measuring equipment used to support and demonstrate compliance with metrological requirements. It specifies the quality management requirements of a measurement management system that can be used by an organization performing measurements as part of the overall management system, and to ensure metrological requirements are met.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4293. US ISO 10013:2021, Quality management systems — Guidance for documented information

This Uganda Standard gives guidance for the development and maintenance of the documented information necessary to support an effective quality management system, tailored to the specific needs of the organization. This document can also be used to support other management systems, e.g. environmental or occupational health and safety management systems. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO/TR 10013:2001, *Guidelines for*

quality management system documentation, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4294. US ISO 10014:2021, Quality management systems — Managing an organization for quality results — Guidance for realizing financial and economic benefits

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for realizing financial and economic benefits by applying a top-down structured approach to achieving financial and economic benefits. The structured approach uses the quality management principles and quality management system described in the ISO 9000 family of management system standards to:

a) monitor and manage trends in key performance metrics;
b) take improvement action based on the observed metrics.

This document is directed specifically to the top management of an organization. This document is applicable to any organization, whether from the public, private or not-for-profit sector, regardless of its business model, revenue, number of employees, diversity of product and service offerings, organizational culture, complexity of processes, place or number of locations. This document complements US ISO 9001:2015 and US ISO 9004:2018 for performance improvements and provides examples of achievable benefits from the application of concepts in those standards. This document identifies associated practical management methods and tools to assist in realizing the benefits. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 10014:2006 Quality management - Guidelines for realizing financial and economic benefits which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4295. US ISO 10015:2019, Quality management — Guidelines for competence management and people development (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for an organization to establish, implement, maintain and improve systems for competence management and people development to positively affect outcomes related to the conformity of products and services and the needs and expectations of relevant interested parties. This document is applicable to all organizations regardless of their type or size. It does not add to, change or otherwise modify requirements for the ISO 9000 family or any other standards. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 10015:1999 *Quality management — Guidelines for competence management and people development*, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4296. US ISO 10017:2021, Quality management — Guidance on statistical techniques for ISO 9001:2015

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the selection of appropriate statistical techniques that can be useful to an organization, irrespective of size or complexity, in developing, implementing, maintaining and improving a quality management system in conformity with ISO 9001:2015. This document does not provide guidance on how to use

the statistical techniques. (This standard cancels and replaces, US ISO/TR 10017:2003, Guidance on statistical techniques for ISO 9001).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4297. US ISO 10018:2020, Quality management — Guidance for people engagement (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for engaging people in an organization's quality management system and on enhancing their involvement and competence within it. This document is applicable to any organization, regardless of its size, type or activity. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 10018:*2012 Quality management — Guidance for people engagement*, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4298. US ISO 10019:2005 Guidelines for the selection of quality management system consultants and use of their services

This standard provides guidance for the selection of quality management system consultants and the use of their services. It is intended to assist organizations when selecting a quality management system consultant. It gives guidance on the process for evaluating the competence of a quality managexment system consultant and provides confidence that the organization's needs and expectations for the consultant's services will be met

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4299. US ISO 10075-1:2017, Ergonomic principles related to mental workload — Part 1: General issues and concepts, terms and definitions (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines terms in the field of mental workload, covering mental stress and mental strain, and short- and long-term, positive and negative consequences of mental strain. It also specifies the relations between these concepts involved. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10075:1991, Ergonomic principles related to mental work-load — General terms and definitions which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4300. US ISO 10075-2:1996, Ergonomic principles related to mental workload — Part 2: Design principles

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the design of work systems, including task and equipment design and design of the workplace, as well as working conditions, emphasizing mental workload and its effects, as specified in US ISO 10075.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4301. US ISO 10075-3:2004, Ergonomic principles related to mental workload — Part 3: Principles and requirements concerning methods for measuring and assessing mental workload

This Uganda Standard establishes principles and requirements for the measurement and assessment of mental workload and specifies the requirements for measurement instruments.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4302. US ISO 10159:2011, Health informatics — Messages and communication — Web access reference manifest

This Uganda Standard specifies the format of a manifest of web access reference pointers, information object identifiers, information object filenames and associated information required by a target IT system. This enables local web access to the referenced information objects when a package containing the referencing document, the manifest and the objects (stored in files) is sent from a source clinical domain to a target clinical domain in which the server references are different from those in the source clinical domain.

The following topics are outside the scope of this International Standard:

technologies used for data storage and communication;

support for the traceability of the transformation of the URI references from source to target in the case of sending of files received by a target IT system to another clinical domain.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4303. US ISO 10240:2019, Small craft — Owner's manual

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and information for inclusion in the owner's manual of small craft to enable the owner/operator to use the craft safely.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4304. US ISO 10333-1:2000, Personal fall-arrest systems — Part 1: Full-body harnesses

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, test methods, instructions for general use, marking, packaging and maintenance for full-body harnesses (FBH). The main purpose of a FBH is to allow the user to connect into a personal fall-arrest system (PFAS), which will be specified in a future International Standard (see US ISO 10333-6 in the Bibliography), such that if an arrest takes place, the arresting force will not exceed 6 k.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4305. US ISO 10333-2:2016, Personal fall-arrest systems — Part 2: Lanyards and energy absorbers

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods, instructions for use and maintenance, marking, labelling and packaging, as appropriate, for lanyards and energy absorbers. Lanyards and energy absorbers are used together as a connecting subsystem in personal fall-arrest systems (PFAS) which will be specified in a future standard. Two classes of energy absorbers are specified for the purposes of this part of US ISO 10333: Type 1: used

in PFAS where, due to installation, the potential free-fall distance can be limited to a maximum of 1,8 m and, if a fall takes place, the arresting force is limited to a maximum of 4,0 kN;

Type 2: used in PFAS where, due to installation, the potential free-fall distance can be limited to a maximum of 4,0 m and, if a fall takes place, the arresting force is limited to a maximum of 6,0 kN.

This standard is applicable only to lanyards and energy absorbers limited to single-person use of a total mass not exceeding 100 kg.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4306. US ISO 10333-3:2016, Personal fall-arrest systems — Part 3: Self-retracting lifelines

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods, instructions for use and maintenance, marking, labelling and packaging, as appropriate, for self-retracting lifelines, including self-retracting lifelines that have an integral-rescue facility. Self-retracting lifelines are used as a connecting sub-system in personal fall-arrest systems (PFAS), which will be specified in a future standard, and are attached to anchor devices that are above the work place. This standard is applicable only to self-retracting lifelines limited to single-person use of a total mass not exceeding 100 kg.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4307. US ISO 10333-4:2016, Personal fall-arrest systems — Part 4: Vertical rails and vertical lifelines incorporating a sliding-type fall arrester

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods, instructions for use and maintenance, marking, labelling and packaging, as appropriate, for vertical rails and vertical lifelines which incorporate a sliding-type fall arrester. When connected to a full-body harness as specified in US ISO 10333-1, vertical rails and vertical lifelines which incorporate a sliding-type fall arrester constitute a personal fall-arrest system (PFAS), which will be specified in a future standard. Vertical rails and vertical lifelines which incorporate a sliding-type fall arrester in accordance with this part of US ISO 10333 are limited to use by a single person of total mass not exceeding 100 kg.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4308. US ISO 10333-5:2001, Personal fall-arrest systems — Part 5: Connectors with self-closing and self-locking gates

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods, instructions for use and maintenance, marking, labelling and packaging, as appropriate, for connectors with self-closing and self-locking gates made from metallic materials. Connectors are used in personal fall-arrest systems (PFAS), which will be specified in a future standard, such that, if an arrest takes place, the arresting force will not exceed 6 kN. This part of US ISO 10333 is applicable only to connectors limited to single person use of a total mass not exceeding 100 kg.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4309. US ISO 10333-6:2004, Personal fall-arrest systems — Part 6: System performance tests

This Uganda Standard specifies tests and requirements for complete personal fall arrest systems (PFAS) made up from specific combinations of components and subsystems selected from those conforming to the other parts of US ISO 10333 and to US ISO 14567, where it is both important and desirable to ascertain satisfactory system performance and interactive component compatibility. It includes PFAS performance tests using a rigid torso test mass as a surrogate for the faller. Examples of personal fall arrest systems, as well as descriptions of how components or subsystems may be connected together to constitute a system, are also given. This standard is applicable to PFAS limited to single-person use of a total mass not exceeding 100 kg and, when activated, will arrest the person and limit the arresting force to a maximum of 6 kN. It is not applicable to

PFAS which use waist belts or chest harnesses as the sole body holding component,

PFAS incorporating lanyards without energy absorbers or without a means of energy dissipation,

subsystems and components outside the PFAS scopes of the other parts of US ISO 10333 and US ISO 14567, or equipment used for material lifting purposes.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4310. US ISO 10377:2013, Consumer product safety — Practical guidance for suppliers

This Uganda Standard provides practical guidance to suppliers on assessing and managing the safety of consumer products, including effective documentation of risk assessment and risk management to meet applicable requirements. This standard describes how to:

identify, assess, reduce or eliminate hazards;

manage risks by reducing them to tolerable levels;

provide consumers with hazard warnings or instructions essential to the safe use or disposal of consumer products.

This standard is intended to apply to consumer products but might also be applicable to decisions concerning safety in other product sectors.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4311. US ISO 10393:2013, Consumer product recall — Guidelines for suppliers

This Uganda Standard provides practical guidance to suppliers on consumer product recalls and other corrective actions after the product has left the manufacturing facility. Other corrective actions include, but are not limited to, refunds, retrofit, repair, replacement, disposal and public notification. This standard is intended to apply to consumer products but might also be applicable to other sectors.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4312. US ISO 10418:2019, Petroleum and natural gas industries —

Offshore production installations — Process safety systems

This Uganda Standard provides objectives, functional requirements and guidelines for techniques for the analysis and design of surface process safety systems for offshore installations used for the recovery of hydrocarbon resources. It also provides recommendations and requirements on support systems which complement the process safety systems in reducing risk.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4313. US ISO 10551:2019, Ergonomics of the physical environment — Subjective judgement scales for assessing physical environments

This Uganda Standard presents principles and examples of practical application for the construction of appropriate subjective scales for use in the assessment and evaluation of the physical environment. It does not standardize particular scales. It considers scales of perception, comfort, preference, acceptability, expression form and tolerance, and environmental components such as thermal, visual, air quality, acoustic and vibration.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4314. US ISO 10667-1:2020, Assessment service delivery — Procedures and methods to assess people in work and organizational settings — Part 1: Requirements for the client (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard establishes requirements and guidance for clients working with one or more service provider(s) to carry out the assessment of an individual, a group or an organization for work-related purposes. This document enables the client to base its decisions on sound assessment results. This document specifies the requirements of the client with respect to:

a) the needs and rationale for using assessments;

b) the conditions under which the assessment will be used;

c) the decisions about the assessment approach together with the implementation and evaluation of assessment procedures and methods;

d) the required competence and professionalism of any person working under its control with a role in the assessment process;

e) the decisions about the access, use and storage of assessment results and subsequent reports;

f) organizational decisions related to the delivery of assessment services.

(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 10667-1:2011 *Assessment service delivery — Procedures and methods to assess people in work and organizational settings — Part 1: Requirements for the client,* which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4315. US ISO 10667-2:2020, Assessment service delivery — Procedures and methods to assess people in work and organizational settings — Part 2: Requirements for service providers (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard establishes requirements and guidance for one or more service provider(s) in working with a client to carry out the assessment of an individual, group or organization for work-related purposes and to deliver quality assessment services.

This document addresses the requirements for the service provider with respect to, among other areas:

a) the choice, integration, implementation and evaluation of assessment procedures and methods in making recommendations to a client who has an assessment need, carrying out and delivering such assessments, and assisting the client in communicating with assessment participants and others;

b) the interpretation of assessment results and subsequent reports;

c) the collection, processing and storage of personal data of assessment participants and of assessment data;

d) ensuring the required competence and professionalism of any person working under its control with a role in the assessment process;

e) organizational decisions related to the delivery of assessment services.

(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 10667-2:2011 *Assessment service delivery — Procedures and methods to assess people in work and organizational settings — Part 2: Requirements for service providers*, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4316. US ISO 10668:2010, Brand valuation -- Requirements for monetary brand valuation

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for procedures and methods of monetary brand value measurement. This standard specifies a framework for brand valuation, including objectives, bases of valuation, approaches to valuation, methods of valuation and sourcing of quality data and assumptions. It also specifies methods for reporting the results of such valuation.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4317. US ISO 10862:2009, Small craft — Quick release system for trapeze harness

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for quick release devices as a component of the small sailing-craft trapeze system worn whilst afloat. The quick release device is intended to quickly release the wearer from entrapment and minimize the risk of drowning in the event of a failure to release from the sailing-craft trapeze system by other means. The quick release device is intended to be easily accessible and operated in all conditions that might occur whilst in use, including when a craft is capsized or inverted.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4318. US ISO 11014:2009, Safety data sheet for chemical products — Content and order of sections

This Uganda Standard defines sections, content, and general format of the safety data sheet (SDS) for

chemical products. This standard does not define a fixed format, nor does it include a blank SDS.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4319. US ISO 11064-1:2000, Ergonomic design of control centres — Part 1: Principles for the design of control centres

This Uganda Standard specifies ergonomic principles, recommendations and requirements to be applied in the design of control centres, as well as in the expansion, refurbishment and technological upgrades of control centres.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4320. US ISO 11064-2:2000, Ergonomic design of control centres — Part 2: Principles for the arrangement of control suites

This Uganda Standard covers ergonomic design principles for control centres and, more specifically, the various arrangements of rooms and spaces in a control suite. The principles are based on an analysis of functions and tasks that have to be supported by the control room and functionally-related rooms.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4321. US ISO 11064-3:1999 Ergonomic design of control centres — Part 3: Control room layout

This Uganda Standard establishes ergonomic principles for the layout of control rooms. It includes requirements, recommendations and guidelines on control room layouts, workstation arrangements, the use of off-workstation visual displays and control room maintenance.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4322. US ISO 11064-4:2013, Ergonomic design of control centres — Part 4: Layout and dimensions of workstations

This Uganda Standard specifies ergonomic principles, recommendations and requirements for the design of workstations found in control centres. It covers control workstation design with particular emphasis on layout and dimensions.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4323. US ISO 11064-5:2008, Ergonomic design of control centres — Part 5: Displays and controls

This Uganda Standard presents principles and gives requirements and recommendations for displays, controls, and their interaction, in the design of control-centre hardware and software.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4324. US ISO 11064-6:2005, Ergonomic design of control centres — Part 6: Environmental requirements for control centres

This Uganda Standard gives environmental requirements as well as recommendations for the ergonomic design, upgrading or refurbishment of control rooms and other functional areas within the control suite.

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4325. US ISO 11462-1:2001, Guidelines for implementation of statistical process control (SPC) — Part 1: Elements of SPC

This Uganda Standard gives the elements for implementing an SPC system to achieve these objectives. The common economic objective of statistical process control is to increase good process outputs produced for a given amount of resource inputs. Statistical process control (SPC) concerns the use of statistical techniques and/or statistical or stochastic control algorithms to achieve one or more of the following objectives:

to increase knowledge about a process;

to steer a process to behave in the desired way;

to reduce variation of final-product parameters, or in other ways improve performance of a process.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4326. US ISO 11462-2:2010, Guidelines for implementation of statistical process control (SPC) — Part 2: Catalogue of tools and techniques.

This Uganda Standard provides a catalogue of tools and techniques to help an organization in planning, implementation and evaluation of an effective statistical process control (SPC) system. This catalogue gives tools and techniques that are essential for the successful realization of the SPC elements

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4327. US ISO 11540:2014, Writing and marking instruments — Specification for caps to reduce the risk of asphyxiation

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements to reduce the risk of asphyxiation from caps for writing and marking instruments. It relates to such instruments which in normal or foreseeable circumstances are likely to be used by children up to the age of 14 years. This standard is not applicable to the following: writing and marking instruments which are designed or only intended for use by adults (e.g. jewellery pens, expensive fountain pens, professional technical pens); transit caps for refills.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4328. US ISO 11611:2015, Protective clothing for use in welding and allied processes (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum basic safety requirements and test methods for protective clothing including hoods, aprons, sleeves and gaiters that are designed to protect the wearer's body including head (hoods) and feet (gaiters) and that are to be worn during welding and allied processes with comparable risks. . *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 11611:2007 which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

4329. US ISO 11612:2015, Protective clothing — Clothing to protect against heat and flame — Minimum performance requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements for protective clothing made from flexible materials, which are designed to protect the wearer's body, except the hands, from heat and/or flame. For protection of the wearer's head and feet, the only items of protective clothing falling within the scope of this standard are gaiters, hoods, and over boots. However, concerning hoods, requirements for visors and respiratory equipment are not given. The performance requirements set out in this standard are applicable to protective clothing which could be worn for a wide range of end uses, where there is a need for clothing with limited flame spread properties and where the user can be exposed to radiant or convective or contact heat or to molten metal splashes.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

4330. US ISO 11613:2017, Protective clothing for firefighter's who are engaged in support activities associated with structural firefighting — Laboratory test methods and performance

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods and minimum performance requirements for protective clothing used by firefighters who are engaged in support activities of firefighting. This clothing is not intended for interior attack firefighting. These support activities of firefighting are defined (see 3.8.2) as activities such as: water and material supply; extinguishing fires from the outside of the structure; prevention of exterior spreading to adjacencies, preventing environmental damage and limiting effect of smoke; securing traffic and environment; first aid base activities; preparing the fire ground for subsequent activities; RPD replenishment tasks; assessment zone; BA communication; forward command post; evacuation; assist planning; assist logistics; assist communication; and transportation.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4331. US ISO 11648-1:2003, Statistical aspects of sampling from bulk materials — Part 1: General principles

This Uganda Standard establishes the general principles for the application and statistical treatment of the sampling of bulk materials. It also provides general guidance and examples for estimating necessary variances and checking precision and bias when the average value of a quality characteristic is investigated. Furthermore, this part of ISO 11648 gives information relating to the statistical analyses of serial data, by the use of variograms and correlograms. This part of ISO 11648 also defines the basic terms with definitions for the sampling of bulk materials. These terms are necessary for providing a better understanding of sampling techniques as well as making it easier to fulfil requirements.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

4332. US ISO 11648-2:2001, Statistical aspects of sampling from bulk

materials — Part 2: Sampling of particulate materials

This Uganda Standard establishes the basic methods for sampling particulate materials in bulk (e.g. ores, mineral concentrates, coal, industrial chemicals in powder or granular form, and agricultural products such as grain) from moving streams and stationary situations, including stopped-belt sampling, to provide samples for measuring one or more variables in an unbiased manner and with a known degree of precision. This document is concerned with the methods of sampling particulate materials in bulk with the objective of obtaining unbiased measurements of one or more variables of the material with a known degree of precision.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

4333. US ISO 11649:2009, Financial services — Core banking — Structured creditor reference to remittance information

This Uganda Standard specifies the elements of a structured creditor reference (RF Creditor Reference) used to facilitate the processing of data in data interchange and in the financial services, as well as between other business domains. The RF Creditor Reference is designed for use in an automated processing environment, but can also be implemented in other media interchanges (e.g. paper document exchange). This standard does not specify internal procedures, file organization techniques, storage media, languages, etc. to be used in its implementation. It is applicable only to the textual data that can be conveyed through a system or network.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4334. US ISO/TS 11669:2012, Translation projects — General guidance

This Uganda Standard provides general guidance for all phases of a translation project. Its main purpose is to facilitate communication among the parties involved in a project. It is intended for use by all stakeholders of the translation project, including those who request translation services, those who provide the services and those who make use of the results of the project — in particular, the translation product. It applies to multiple sectors, including the commercial and government sectors, and non-profit organizations. It provides a framework for developing structured specifications for translation projects, but does not cover legally binding contracts between parties involved in a translation project. It addresses quality assurance and provides the basis for qualitative assessment, but does not provide procedures for quantitative measures of the quality of a translation product.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4335. US ISO 11812:2020, Small craft — Watertight or quick-draining recesses and cockpits

This Uganda Standard specifies water tightness, draining time and sill heights requirements for watertight and quick-draining recesses and cockpits in small craft of up to 24 m load line length.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

4336. S ISO 11999-1:2015, PPE for firefighters — Test methods and requirements for PPE used by firefighters who are at risk of exposure to high levels of heat and/or flame while fighting fires occurring in structures — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum design and performance requirements for personal protective equipment (PPE) to be used by firefighters, primarily but not solely to protect against exposure to flame and high thermal loads. To assist with choice based on user risk assessment, types and performance levels for different categories of protection are included.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

4337. US ISO/TS 11999-2:2015, PPE for firefighters — Test methods and requirements for PPE used by firefighters who are at risk of exposure to high levels of heat and/or flame while fighting fires occurring in structures — Part 2: Compatibility

This Uganda Standard describes compatibility for ensembles of firefighter's personal protective equipment (PPE) to be used by firefighters, who are at risk of exposure to high levels of heat and/or flame while fighting fires occurring in structures. This standard includes methods for compatibility testing in laboratories and procedures for compatibility testing including the identification of any limitations to be performed by wearers.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4338. US ISO 11999-3:2015, PPE for firefighters — Test methods and requirements for PPE used by firefighters who are at risk of exposure to high levels of heat and/or flame while fighting fires occurring in structures — Part 3: Clothing

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum design and performance requirements for clothing as part of personal protective equipment (PPE) to be used by firefighters, primarily but not solely to protect against exposure to flame and high thermal loads. To assist with choice based on user risk assessment, a number of levels of protection are included.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4339. US ISO 12100:2010, Safety of machinery — General principles for design — Risk assessment and risk reduction

This Uganda Standard specifies basic terminology, principles and a methodology for achieving safety in the design of machinery. It specifies principles of risk assessment and risk reduction to help designers in achieving this objective. These principles are based on knowledge and experience of the design, use, incidents, accidents and risks associated with machinery. Procedures are described for identifying hazards and estimating and evaluating risks during relevant phases of the machine life cycle, and for the elimination of hazards or the provision of sufficient risk reduction. Guidance is given on the

documentation and verification of the risk assessment and risk reduction process.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 90,000

4340. US ISO 12217-1:2015, Small craft — Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization — Part 1: Non-sailing boats of hull length greater than or equal to 6 m

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for evaluating the stability and buoyancy of intact (i.e. undamaged) boats. The flotation characteristics of boats susceptible to swamping are also encompassed. The evaluation of stability and buoyancy properties using this part of ISO 12217-1:2021 will enable the boat to be assigned to a design category (A, B, C or D) appropriate to its design and maximum total load. US ISO 12217-1:2021 is principally applicable to boats propelled by human or mechanical power of 6 m up to 24 m hull length. However, it can also be applied to boats of under 6 m if they do not attain the desired design category specified in ISO 12217-3:2021 and they are decked and have quick-draining recesses which comply with ISO 11812. In relation to habitable multihulls, US ISO 12217-1:2021 includes assessment of susceptibility to inversion, definition of viable means of escape and requirements for inverted flotation. US ISO 12217-1:2021 excludes:

- inflatable and rigid-inflatable boats covered by ISO 6185, except for references made in ISO 6185 to specific clauses of US ISO 12217;
- personal watercraft covered by ISO 13590 and other similar powered craft;
- gondolas and pedalos; sailing surfboards; surfboards, including powered surfboards; hydrofoils and hovercraft when not operating in the displacement mode; and submersibles.

US ISO 12217-1:2021 does not include or evaluate the effects on stability of towing, fishing, dredging or lifting operations, which need to be separately considered if appropriate.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 90,000

4341. US ISO 12217-2:2015, Small craft — Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization — Part 2: Sailing boats of hull length greater than or equal to 6 m

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for evaluating the stability and buoyancy of intact (i.e. undamaged) boats. The flotation characteristics of boats susceptible to swamping are also encompassed. The evaluation of stability and buoyancy properties using US ISO 12217-2:2021 will enable the boat to be assigned to a design category (A, B, C or D) appropriate to its design and maximum load. US ISO 12217-2:2021 is principally applicable to boats propelled primarily by sail (even if fitted with an auxiliary engine) of 6 m up to and including 24 m hull length. However, it can also be applied to boats less than 6 m if they are habitable multihulls or may be applied if they do not attain the desired design category specified in US ISO 12217-3 and they are decked and have quick-draining recesses which comply with US ISO 11812.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

4342. US ISO 12217-3:2015, Small craft — Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization —

Part 3: Boats of hull length less than 6 m

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for evaluating the stability and buoyancy of intact (i.e. undamaged) boats. The flotation characteristics of craft susceptible to swamping are also encompassed. The evaluation of stability and buoyancy properties using US ISO 12217-3:2021 will enable the boat to be assigned to a design category (C or D) appropriate to its design and maximum load.

US ISO 12217-3:2021 is applicable to boats of hull length less than 6 m, whether propelled by human or mechanical power, except habitable sailing multihulls. Boats of hull length less than 6 m which are fitted with a full deck and quick-draining cockpit(s) complying with ISO 11812 may alternatively be assessed using US ISO 12217-1 or ISO 12217-2 (for non-sailing and sailing boats, respectively), in which case higher design categories may be assigned. In relation to habitable multihulls, US ISO 12217-3:2021 includes assessment of susceptibility to inversion, definition of viable means of escape and requirements for inverted flotation.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 90,000

4343. US ISO 12311:2013, Personal protective equipment — Test methods for sunglasses and related eyewear

This Uganda Standard specifies reference test methods for determining the properties of sunglasses given in ISO 12312 (all parts). It is applicable to all sunglasses and related eyewear.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 100,000

4344. US ISO 12312-1:2013, Eye and face protection — Sunglasses and related eyewear — Part 1: Sunglasses for general use

This Uganda Standard is applicable to all afocal (plano power) sunglasses and clip-ons for general use, including road use and driving, intended for protection against solar radiation.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4345. US ISO 12312-2:2015, Eye and face protection — Sunglasses and related eyewear — Part 2: Filters for direct observation of the sun

This Uganda Standard applies to all afocal (plano power) products intended for direct observation of the sun, such as solar eclipse viewing.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4346. US ISO 12401:2009, Small craft — Deck safety harness and safety line — Safety requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for performance, sizing, marking and test methods for deck safety harnesses and safety lines on recreational craft. It is applicable to harnesses and lines in the following sizes of body mass (multi-sizing is permitted):

- size 1: > 50 kg ;
- size 2: > 20 kg ≤ 50 kg;
- size 3: ≤ 20 kg;

which are intended to be worn by all persons when in the exposed cockpit or on the working deck of a craft

afloat. It is not applicable to dinghy 'trapeze' harnesses, windsurfing harnesses, seat harnesses for fast motor boats, and harnesses intended to protect against falls from a height.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4347. US ISO 12402-2:2006, Personal flotation devices — Part 2: Lifejackets, performance level 275 — Safety requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety requirements for lifejackets, performance level 275. It applies to lifejackets for adults and children for offshore use under extreme conditions.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4348. US ISO 12402-3:2006, Personal flotation devices — Part 3: Lifejackets, performance level 150 — Safety requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety requirements for lifejackets, performance level 150. It applies to lifejackets used by adults or children.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4349. US ISO 12402-4:2020, Personal flotation devices — Part 4: Lifejackets, performance level 100 — Safety requirements

This Uganda Standard covers safety requirements of lifejackets with specification of performance level 100. It is applicable to lifejackets used by adults, children and infants, for use in sheltered or calm water, or when the users are fully clothed.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

4350. US ISO 12402-5:2006, Personal flotation devices — Part 5: Buoyancy aids (level 50) — Safety requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety requirements for buoyancy aids with a buoyancy of not less than 50 N used in sheltered waters with help and rescue close at hand under such circumstances where more bulky or buoyant devices can impair the user's activity. It applies to buoyancy aids used by adults or children. US ISO 12402-5 is not applicable to one-piece suits.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4351. US ISO 12480-3:2016, Personal equipment for protection against falls — Descending devices

This Uganda Standard establishes required practices for the safe use of tower cranes. It is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 12480-1. Subjects covered include safe systems of work, management, planning, selection, erection and dismantling, special base, operation and maintenance of cranes and the selection of operators, slingers and signallers. It does not cover manually (non-powered) operated cranes, or cranes in which at least one of its motions is manually operated.

This standard was published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4352. US ISO 12609-1:2013, Eyewear for protection against intense light sources used on humans and animals for cosmetic and medical applications — Part 1: Specification for products

This Uganda Standard specifies performance and labelling of eye protectors used for ILS equipment used on humans and animals for cosmetic and medical applications against excessive exposure to optical radiation in the spectral range 250 nm to 3 000 nm, with the exception of laser radiation.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

4353. US ISO 12609-2:2013, Eyewear for protection against intense light sources used on humans and animals for cosmetic and medical applications — Part 2: Guidance for use

This Uganda Standard gives guidance and information to users, manufacturers, suppliers, and safety advisors on the selection and use of eye protectors for intense light source (ILS) equipment used on humans and animals for cosmetic and medical applications against excessive exposure to optical radiation in the spectral range 250 nm to 3 000 nm, with the exception of laser radiation.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

4354. US ISO 12812-1:2017, Core banking — Mobile financial services — Part 1: General framework

This Uganda Standard defines the general framework of mobile financial services (payment and banking services involving a mobile device), with a focus on:

a set of definitions commonly agreed by the international financial industry;

the opportunities offered by mobile devices for the development of such services;

the promotion of an environment that reduces or minimizes obstacles for mobile financial service providers who wish to provide a sustainable and reliable service to a wide range of customers (persons and businesses), while ensuring that customers' interests are protected;

the different types of mobile financial services accessed through a mobile device including mobile proximate payments, mobile remote payments and mobile banking, which are detailed in other parts of US ISO 12812;

the mobile financial services supporting technologies; and

the stakeholders involved in the mobile payment ecosystems.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4355. US ISO/TS 12812-2:2017, Core banking — Mobile financial services — Part 2: Security and data protection for mobile financial services

This Uganda Standard describes and specifies a framework for the management of the security of MFS. It includes

a generic model for the design of the security policy,

a minimum set of security requirements,

recommended cryptographic protocols and mechanisms for mobile device authentication,

financial message secure exchange and external authentication, including the following:
point-to-point aspects to consider for MFS;
end-to-end aspects to consider;
security certification aspects;
generation of mobile digital signatures;
interoperability issues for the secure certification of MFS,
recommendations for the protection of sensitive data,
guidelines for the implementation of national laws and regulations (e.g. anti-money laundering and combating the funding of terrorism (AML/CFT), and security management considerations.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000

4356. US ISO/TS 12812-3:2017, Core banking — Mobile financial services — Part 3: Financial application lifecycle management

This Uganda Standard specifies the interoperable lifecycle management of applications used in mobile financial services. As defined in US ISO 12812-1, an application is a set of software modules and/or data needed to provide functionality for a mobile financial service. This document deals with different types of applications which is the term used to cover authentication, banking and payment applications, as well as credentials.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4357. US ISO 12812-4:2017, Core banking — Mobile financial services — Part 4: Mobile payments-to-persons

This Uganda Standard provides comprehensive requirements and recommendations, as well as specific use cases for implementation of interoperable mobile payments-to-persons. The emphasis is placed on the principles governing the operational functioning of mobile payments-to-persons systems and processes, as well as the presentation of the underlying technical, organizational, business, legal and policy issues, leveraging legacy infrastructures of existing payment instruments.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4358. US ISO/TS 12812-5:2017, Core banking — Mobile financial services — Part 5: Mobile payments to businesses

This Uganda Standard focuses on mechanisms by which a person (“consumer”, “payer” or “business”) uses a mobile device to initiate a payment to a business entity (“merchant” or “payee”). Such a payment may use the traditional merchant point of interaction (POI) system, where the manner of settling the payment follows well-established merchant services paradigms. Additionally, there are other ways for a consumer to make a payment to a merchant, using the mobile device to initiate, authorize and process transactions outside of traditional payment networks using secure payment instruments. Accordingly, this document supports both “push” and “pull” payments (i.e. transactions that are pushed or transmitted from a mobile device into a POI or pulled or received into a mobile device or POI), which are initiated and/or confirmed by a consumer to purchase goods and or services, including proximate payments, remote secure server payments, as well as mobile payments that leverage

other technologies [e.g. cloud computing, quick response ("QR") codes, biometrics, geo-location and other methods to authenticate and authorize the transaction].

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000

4359. US ISO 13009:2015, Tourism and related services — Requirements and recommendations for beach operation

This Uganda Standard establishes general requirements and recommendations for beach operators that offer tourist and visitor services. It provides guidance for both beach operators and users regarding the delivery of sustainable management and planning, beach ownership, sustainable infrastructure and service provision needs, including beach safety, information and communication, cleaning and waste removal. This standard is applicable to beaches during the bathing season.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

4360. US ISO 13053-1:2011, Quantitative methods in process improvement — Six Sigma — Part 1: DMAIC methodology

This Uganda Standard describes a methodology for the business improvement methodology known as Six Sigma. The methodology typically comprises five phases: define, measure, analyse, improve and control (DMAIC). This part of ISO 13053 recommends the preferred or best practice for each of the phases of the DMAIC methodology used during the execution of a Six Sigma project. It also recommends how Six Sigma projects should be managed and describes the roles, expertise and training of the personnel involved in such projects. It is applicable to organizations using manufacturing processes as well as service and transactional processes.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4361. US ISO 13053-2:2011, Quantitative methods in process improvement — Six Sigma — Part 2: Tools and techniques

This Uganda Standard describes the tools and techniques, illustrated by factsheets, to be used at each phase of the DMAIC approach. The methodology set out in Part 1 of ISO 13053 is generic and remains independent of any individual industrial or economic sector. This makes the tools and techniques described in this part applicable to any sector of activity and any size business seeking to gain a competitive advantage.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4362. US ISO 13131:2021, Health informatics — Telehealth services — Quality planning guidelines

This Uganda Standard provides processes that can be used to analyze the risks to the quality and safety of healthcare and continuity of care when telehealth services are used to support healthcare activities. Using risk management processes, quality objectives and procedures are derived which provide guidelines for the operations of telehealth services. These include but are not limited to the following domains: management of telehealth quality processes by the healthcare organization;

strategic and operational process management relating to regulations, knowledge management (best practice) and guidelines;

healthcare processes relating to people such as healthcare activities, planning, and responsibilities;

management of financial resources to support telehealth services;

management of information management and security used in telehealth services;

processes related to the planning and provision of human resources, infrastructure, facilities and technology resources for use by telehealth services.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4363. US ISO 13200:1995, Cranes — Safety signs and hazard pictorials — General principles

This Uganda Standard establishes general principles for the design and application of safety signs and hazard pictorials permanently affixed to cranes. The standard describes the basic safety sign formats, specifies colors for safety signs and provides guidance on developing the various panels that together constitute a safety sign.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

4364. US ISO 13506-2:2017, Protective clothing against heat and flame — Part 2: Skin burn injury prediction — Calculation requirements and test cases

This Uganda Standard provides technical details for calculating predicted burn injury to human skin when its surface is subject to a varying heat flux, such as may occur due to energy transmitted through and by a garment or protective clothing ensemble exposed to flames. A series of test cases are provided against which the burn injury prediction calculation method is verified. It also contains requirements for the *in situ* calibration of the thermal energy sensor skin injury prediction system for the range of heat fluxes that occur under garments.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4365. US ISO 13577-1:2016, Industrial furnaces and associated processing equipment — Safety — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the general safety requirements common to industrial furnaces and associated processing equipment (TPE). This standard deals with the significant hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events relevant to TPE, as listed in Annex A, when TPE is used as intended and also under conditions of misuse that are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

4366. US ISO 13577-2:2014, Industrial furnaces and associated processing equipment — Safety — Part 2: Combustion and fuel handling systems

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety requirements for combustion and fuel handling systems that are part of industrial furnaces and associated processing equipment (TPE). It deals with significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to combustion and fuel handling systems, when used as intended and under the conditions

foreseen by the manufacturer. This standard covers: fuel pipework downstream of and including the manual isolating valve; combustion air supply (including oxygen and oxygen enriched combustion air) and flue gas system; burner(s), burner system and ignition device; functional requirements for safety related control system. It applies to any oxidation with air or other gases containing free oxygen of gaseous and liquid fuels or any combustion of them to release thermal energy in TPE. For thermal or catalytic post combustion and waste incineration, US ISO 13577-2 applies only to auxiliary burners designed to start-up and/or support the process.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

4367. US ISO 13577-3:2016, Industrial furnaces and associated processing equipment — Safety — Part 3: Generation and use of protective and reactive atmosphere gases

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for generation and use of protective and reactive atmosphere gases that are part of industrial thermo-processing equipment (TPE).

NOTE The general safety requirements common to TPE are provided in US ISO 13577-1 (see Introduction).

This standard deals with significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to the generation and use of protective and reactive atmosphere gases created by thermochemical reactions and their use in TPE that are part of TPE as listed in Clause 4 and Clause 5, when used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer. It covers

pipework downstream of and including the manual isolating valve,

equipment for the generation of atmosphere gases,

additional equipment for the use of atmosphere gases in TPE,

safety devices, and

functional requirements for safety related control system

for the generation and use of protective and reactive atmosphere gases.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

4368. US ISO 13577-4:2014, Industrial furnace and associated processing equipment -- Safety — Part 4: Protective systems

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for protective systems used in industrial furnaces and associated processing equipment (TPE). The functional requirements to which the protective systems apply are specified in the other parts of US ISO 13577

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 85,000

4369. US ISO 13578:2017, Industrial furnaces and associated processing equipment — Safety requirements for machinery and equipment for production of steel by electric arc furnaces

This Uganda Standard specifies the general safety requirements for electric arc furnaces (EAF) to melt steel not containing radioactive material.

NOTE Radioactive material is considered to be detected in front of the steel plant entrance.

This standard deals with significant hazards, hazardous situations and events as listed in Table 1 pertinent to EAF, when used as intended and under conditions foreseen by the manufacturer, and also includes foreseeable faults and malfunctions in case of misuse. The standard also specifies criteria for the plant and equipment integrated in the production process. This standard specifies the requirements to be followed during design to ensure the safety of persons, which are to be met during transport, assembly, commissioning, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of the equipment. US ISO 13578:2017 assumes that installations are operated and maintained by adequately trained personnel. Manual intervention for setting, adjustment and maintenance is accepted as part of the normal use of the equipment.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

4370. US ISO 13616-1:2020, Financial services — International bank account number (IBAN) — Part 1: Structure of the IBAN

This Uganda Standard specifies the elements of an international bank account number (IBAN) used to facilitate the processing of data internationally in data interchange, in financial environments as well as within and between other industries.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4371. US ISO 13687-2:2017, Tourism and related services — Yacht harbours — Part 2: Minimum requirements for intermediate service level harbours

This Uganda Standard establishes minimum requirements for commercial and non-commercial harbours for leisure craft in order to define the intermediate level to deliver services to the boating community for all types of recreational boating activities, excluding the standardization of sports activities. The scope does not cover specifics of boat yards, dry stacks, dry-docking areas, dry storages, fuel stations and nearby beaches. This standard does not cover risks in case of abnormal weather conditions above windforce 9 on the Beaufort scale and extreme sea conditions or rogue waves. *(This first edition of US ISO 13687-2, together with US ISO 13687-1 and US ISO 13687-3, cancels and replaces US ISO 13687:2014, Tourism and related services — Yacht harbours — Minimum requirements, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4372. US ISO 13687-3:2017, Tourism and related services — Yacht harbours — Part 3: Minimum requirements for high service level harbours

This Uganda Standard establishes minimum requirements for commercial and non-commercial harbours for leisure craft in order to define the high level to deliver services to the boating community for all types of recreational boating activities, excluding the standardization of sports activities. The scope does not cover specifics of boat yards, dry stacks, dry-docking areas, dry storages, fuel stations and nearby beaches. This standard does not cover risks in case of abnormal weather conditions above windforce 9 on the Beaufort scale and extreme sea conditions or rogue waves. *(This first edition of US ISO 13687-3,*

together with US ISO 13687-1 and US ISO 13687-2, cancels and replaces US ISO 13687:2014, Tourism and related services — Yacht harbours — Minimum requirements, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4373. US ISO 13688:2013, Protective clothing -- General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies general performance requirements for ergonomics, innocuousness, size designation, ageing, compatibility and marking of protective clothing and the information to be supplied by the manufacturer with the protective clothing. US ISO 13688:2012 is only intended to be used in combination with other standards containing requirements for specific protective performance and not on a stand-alone basis.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

4374. US ISO 13705: 2012, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Fired heaters for general refinery service

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the design, materials, fabrication, inspection, testing, preparation for shipment, and erection of fired heaters, air heaters (APHs), fans and burners for general refinery service. This standard is not intended to apply to the design of steam reformers or pyrolysis furnaces.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

4375. US ISO 13810:2015 Tourism services — Industrial tourism — Service provision

This Uganda Standard establishes general requirements for industrial tourism offered by service providers intending to transmit knowledge of production, scientific and technical activities, both present and past, based on processes, know-how, products or services. The requirements in this International Standard are applicable to all the services of industrial tourism (visits and additional offer), dealing with living industry, industrial heritage, or a combination of both, including the facilities and equipment related to such services, as well as their internal operation.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4376. US ISO/TS 13811:2015, Tourism and related services — Guidelines on developing environmental specifications for accommodation establishments

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for developing specifications aimed at reducing the negative impacts and increasing the positive impacts of accommodation establishments on the environment. This standard does not apply to campsites.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

4377. US ISO 13850:2015, Safety of machinery — Emergency stop function — Principles for design

This Uganda Standard specifies functional requirements and design principles for the emergency stop function on machinery, independent of the type of energy used. It does not deal with functions such as reversal or limitation of motion, deflection of emissions (e.g. radiation, fluids), shielding, braking or disconnecting, which can be part of the emergency stop function. The requirements for this standard apply to all machines, with exception to:

- machines where an emergency stop would not reduce the risk;
- hand-held or hand-operated machines.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

4378. US ISO 13851:2019, Safety of machinery — Two-hand control devices — Principles for design and selection

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety requirements of a two-hand control device (THCD) and the dependency of the output signal from the actuation by hand of the control actuating devices.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

4379. US ISO 13854:2017, Safety of machinery — Minimum gaps to avoid crushing of parts of the human body

This Uganda Standard enables the user (e.g. standard makers, designers of machinery) to avoid hazards from crushing zones. It specifies minimum gaps relative to parts of the human body and is applicable when adequate safety can be achieved by this method. This standard is applicable to risks from crushing hazards only and is not applicable to other possible hazards, e.g. impact, shearing, drawing-in.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4380. US ISO 13856-1:2013, Safety of machinery — Pressure-sensitive protective devices — Part 1: General principles for design and testing of pressure-sensitive mats and pressure-sensitive floors

This Uganda Standard establishes general principles and specifies requirements for the design and testing of pressure-sensitive mats and pressure-sensitive floors normally actuated by the feet for use as devices for protecting persons from hazardous machinery. The minimum safety requirements for the performance, marking and documentation are given.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

4381. US ISO 13856-2:2013, Safety of machinery — Pressure-sensitive protective devices — Part 2: General principles for design and testing of pressure-sensitive edges and pressure-sensitive bars

This Uganda Standard establishes general principles and specifies requirements for the design and testing of pressure-sensitive edges and pressure-sensitive bars used as safeguards and not as actuating devices for normal operation. This standard is applicable to pressure-sensitive edges and pressure-sensitive bars, with or without an external reset facility, used to

detect persons or body parts that can be exposed to hazards such as those caused by the moving parts of machines.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

4382. US ISO 13857:2019, Safety of machinery — Safety distances to prevent hazard zones being reached by upper and lower limbs

This Uganda Standard establishes values for safety distances in both industrial and non-industrial environments to prevent machinery hazard zones being reached. The safety distances are appropriate for protective structures. It also gives information about distances to impede free access by the lower limbs (see Annex B). This document covers people of 14 years and older (the 5th percentile stature of 14-year-olds is approximately 1 400 mm). In addition, for upper limbs only, it provides information for children older than 3 years (5th percentile stature of 3-year-olds is approximately 900 mm) where reaching through openings needs to be addressed.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

4383. US ISO 13879:2015, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Content and drafting of a functional specification

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the content and drafting of a functional specification. A functional specification may not be necessary if a user/purchaser wishes to obtain a known standard product, process or service manufactured/supplied to a recognized standard.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

4384. US ISO 13880:1999, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Content and drafting of a technical specification

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for the content and drafting of a technical specification in order to ensure that all technical requirements of a product, process or service are included and can be verified as complying with specified performance requirements, such as may be specified in a functional specification (see US ISO 13879).

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

4385. US ISO 13943:2017, Fire safety — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines terminology relating to fire safety as used in ISO and IEC fire standards.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

4386. US ISO 14001:2015, Environmental management systems — Requirements with guidance for use (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for an environmental management system that an organization can use to enhance its environmental performance. This standard is intended for use by an organization seeking to manage its environmental

responsibilities in a systematic manner that contributes to the environmental pillar of sustainability. [This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 14001:2004, Environmental management systems — Requirements (1st edition) which has been technically revised].

This standard was Published on 2015-12-15

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4387. US ISO 14002-1:2019, Environmental management systems — Guidelines for using ISO 14001 to address environmental aspects and conditions within an environmental topic area — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard gives general guidelines for organizations seeking to systematically manage environmental aspects or respond to the effects of changing environmental conditions within one or more environmental topic areas, based on ISO 14001. This document also constitutes a framework for common elements of subsequent parts of the ISO 14002 series.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4388. US ISO 14004:2016, Environmental management systems — General guidelines on implementation (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for an organization the establishment, implementation, maintenance and improvement of a robust, credible and reliable environmental management system. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 14004:2004, Environmental management systems — General guidelines on principles, systems and support techniques, which has been technically revised*.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

4389. US ISO 14005:2019, Environmental management systems — Guidelines for a flexible approach to phased implementation (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for a phased approach to establish, implement, maintain and improve an environmental management system (EMS) that organizations, including small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), can adopt to enhance their environmental performance. The phased approach provides flexibility that allows organizations to develop their EMS at their own pace, over a number of phases, according to their own circumstances. Each phase consists of six consecutive stages. The system's maturity at the end of each phase can be characterized using the five-level maturity matrix provided in Annex A. This document is applicable to any organization regardless of their current environmental performance, the nature of the activities undertaken or the locations at which they occur. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 14005: 2010, Environmental management systems — Guidelines for the phased implementation of an environmental management system, including the use of environmental performance evaluation, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4390. US ISO 14006:2020, Environmental management systems — Guidelines for incorporating eco-design (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for assisting organizations in establishing, documenting, implementing, maintaining and continually improving their management of ecodesign as part of an environmental management system (EMS). (This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 14006:2011, Environmental management systems — Guidelines for incorporating eco-design, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2023-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4391. US ISO 14008:2019, Monetary valuation of environmental impacts and related environmental aspects

This Uganda Standard specifies a methodological framework for the monetary valuation of environmental impacts and related environmental aspects. Environmental impacts include impacts on human health, and on the built and natural environment. Environmental aspects include releases and the use of natural resources. The monetary valuation methods in this document can also be used to better understand organizations' dependencies on the environment.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4392. US ISO 14015:2001, Environmental management — Environmental assessment of sites and organizations (EASO)

This standard provides guidance on how to conduct an EASO through a systematic process of identifying environmental aspects and environmental issues and determining, if appropriate, their business consequences.

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4393. US ISO 14016:2020, Environmental management — Guidelines on the assurance of environmental reports

This Uganda Standard gives principles and guidelines for assuring the environmental information an organization includes in its environmental reports. This document is applicable to assuring other types of reports in principle provided that special consideration is paid to identifying the competence needed by the assurance provider.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4394. US ISO 14020:2000, Environmental labels and declarations – General principles

This standard establishes guiding principles for the development and use of environmental labels and declarations. It is intended that other applicable standards in the ISO 14020 series be used in conjunction with this International Standard.

This standard is not intended for use as a specification for certification and registration purposes.

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4395. US ISO 14021:2016, Environmental labels and declarations — Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling) [2nd Edition]

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for self-declared environmental claims, including statements, symbols and graphics, regarding products. It further describes selected terms commonly used in environmental claims and gives qualifications for their use. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 14021:1999, Environmental labels and declarations — Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling), which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4396. US ISO 14024:2018, Environmental labels and declarations — Type I environmental labelling — Principles and procedures (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard establishes the principles and procedures for developing Type I environmental labelling programmes, including the selection of product categories, product environmental criteria and product function characteristics, and for assessing and demonstrating compliance. The document also establishes the certification procedures for awarding the label. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 14024:1999, Environmental labels and declarations — Type I environmental labelling — Principles and procedures, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4397. US ISO 14025:2006, Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures

This standard establishes the principles and procedures for developing Type III environmental declaration programmes and Type III environmental declarations. It specifically establishes the use of the ISO 14040 series of standards in the development of Type III environmental declaration programmes and Type III environmental declarations.

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2023-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4398. US ISO 14026:2017, Environmental labels and declarations — Principles, requirements and guidelines for communication of footprint information

This Uganda Standard provides principles, requirements and guidelines for footprint communications for products addressing areas of concern relating to the environment. This standard also provides requirements and guidelines for footprint communication programmes, as well as requirements for verification procedures. This

standard does not address the quantification of a footprint, nor does it address the communication of footprints that are not related to the environment, e.g. footprints addressing social or economic issues. In particular, footprint communications relating to the economic and social dimensions of sustainable development are outside the scope of this standard. Footprint communications relating to organizations are also outside the scope of this document.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4399. US ISO 14046:2014, Environmental management -- Water footprint -- Principles, requirements and guidelines

This Uganda Standard specifies principles, requirements and guidelines related to water footprint assessment of products, processes and organizations based on life cycle assessment (LCA).

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2023-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4400. US ISO 14031:2013, Environmental management — Environmental performance evaluation — Guidelines

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the design and use of environmental performance evaluation (EPE) within an organization. It is applicable to all organizations, regardless of type, size, location and complexity. This stxxandard does not establish environmental performance levels. The guidance in this standard can be used to support an organization's own approach to EPE, including its commitments to compliance with legal and other requirements, the prevention of pollution, and continual improvement.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4401. US ISO 14033:2019, Environmental management — Quantitative environmental information — Guidelines and examples

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the systematic and methodical acquisition and review of quantitative environmental information and data about systems. It supports the application of standards and reports on environmental management. This document gives guidelines for organizations on the general principles, policies, strategies and activities necessary to obtain quantitative environmental information for internal and/or external purposes. Such purposes can be, for example, to establish inventory routines and support decision making related to environmental policies and strategies, aimed in particular at comparing quantitative environmental information. The information is related to organizations, activities, facilities, technologies and products.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

4402. US ISO 14040:2006, Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework

This standard specifies the general framework, principles and requirements for conducting and reporting life cycle assessment studies. This International Standard does not describe the life cycle assessment technique in detail.

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4403. US ISO 14044:2006, Environmental management – Life cycle assessment –Requirements and guidelines (replaces ISO 14040:1997, ISO 14041:1999, ISO 14042:2000, and ISO 14043:2000)

This standard specifies the requirements and the procedures necessary for life cycle assessment (LCA) including:

The compilation and preparation of the definition of goal and scope of the LCA;

The life cycle inventory analysis (LCI) phase;

The life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) phase;

The life cycle interpretation phase;

The reporting and critical review of the LCA;

The limitations of the LCA;

The relationship between the LCA phases.;

The conditions for use of value choices and optional elements.

This standard covers life cycle assessment (LCA) studies and life cycle inventory (LCI) studies.

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 100,000

4404. US ISO 14045:2012, Environmental management — Eco-efficiency assessment of product systems — Principles, requirements and guidelines

This Uganda Standard describes the principles, requirements and guidelines for eco-efficiency assessment for product systems including: the goal and scope definition of the eco-efficiency assessment, the environmental assessment, the product system value assessment, the quantification of eco-efficiency, interpretation (including quality assurance), reporting and critical review of the eco-efficiency assessment.

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4405. US ISO/TR 14047:2012, Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Illustrative examples on how to apply ISO 14044 to impact assessment situations

This Uganda Standard provides examples to illustrate current practice of life cycle impact assessment. These examples are only a sample of all possible examples and they reflect the key elements of the life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) phase of the LCA.

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 100,000

4406. US ISO 14050:2020, Environmental management — Vocabulary (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in documents in the fields of environmental management systems and tools in support of sustainable development. These include management

systems, auditing and other types of assessment, communications, footprinting studies, greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation to climate change. (*This standard cancels and replaces the second edition, US ISO 14050:2009, Environmental management — Vocabulary, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 90,000

4407. US ISO 14051:2011, Environmental management — Material flow cost accounting — General framework

This Uganda Standard provides a general framework for material flow cost accounting (MFCA). Under MFCA, the flows and stocks of materials within an organization are traced and quantified in physical units (e.g. mass, volume) and the costs associated with those material flows are also evaluated. The resulting information can act as a motivator for organizations and managers to seek opportunities to simultaneously generate financial benefits and reduce adverse environmental impacts. MFCA is applicable to any organization that uses materials and energy, regardless of their products, services, size, structure, location, and existing management and accounting systems.

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4408. US ISO 14052:2017, Environmental management — Material flow cost accounting — Guidance for practical implementation in a supply chain

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for the practical implementation of material flow cost accounting (MFCA) in a supply chain. MFCA fundamentally traces the flows and stocks of materials within an organization, quantifies these material flows in physical units (e.g. mass, volume) and evaluates the costs associated with material flows and energy uses. MFCA is applicable to any organization that uses materials and energy, regardless of its products, services, size, structure, location, and existing management and accounting systems. In principle, MFCA can be applied as an environmental management accounting tool in the supply chain, both upstream and downstream, and can help to develop an integrated approach for improving material and energy efficiency in the supply chain. This standard is based on the principles and general framework for MFCA described in ISO 14051. The MFCA framework presented in this document includes scenarios for improving material and energy efficiency in a supply chain, principles for successful application of MFCA in a supply chain, information sharing, and practical steps for the implementation of MFCA in a supply chain.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4409. US ISO/TR 14062:2002, Environmental management — Integrating environmental aspects into product design and development

This Technical Report describes concepts and current practices relating to the integration of environmental aspects into product design and development, where "product" is understood to cover both goods and services. This Technical Report is applicable to the development of sector-specific documents.

It is not applicable as a specification for certification and registration purposes.

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4410. US ISO 14063:2020, Environmental management — Environmental communication — Guidelines and examples (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines to organizations for general principles, policy, strategy and activities relating to both internal and external environmental communication. It uses proven and well-established approaches for communication, adapted to the specific conditions that exist in environmental communication. It is applicable to all organizations regardless of their size, type, location, structure, activities, products and services, and whether or not they have an environmental management system in place. (This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 14063:2006, Environmental management — Environmental communication — Guidelines and examples, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2023-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4411. US ISO 14064-1:2018, Greenhouse gases — Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies principles and requirements at the organization level for the quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals. It includes requirements for the design, development, management, reporting and verification of an organization's GHG inventory. The US ISO 14064 series is GHG programme neutral. If a GHG programme is applicable, requirements of that GHG programme are additional to the requirements of the ISO 14064 series. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 14064-1:2006, Greenhouse gases – Part 1 Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gases emissions and removals, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4412. US ISO 14064-2:2019, Greenhouse gases — Part 2: Specification with guidance at the project level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emission reductions or removal enhancements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies principles and requirements and provides guidance at the project level for the quantification, monitoring and reporting of activities intended to cause greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions or removal enhancements. It includes requirements for planning a GHG project,

identifying and selecting GHG sources, sinks and reservoirs (SSRs) relevant to the project and baseline scenario, monitoring, quantifying, documenting and reporting GHG project performance and managing data quality. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 14064-2:2006, Greenhouse gases — Part 2: Specification with guidance at the project level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emission reductions or removal enhancements, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4413. US ISO 14064-3:2019, Greenhouse gases — Part 3: Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies principles and requirements and provides guidance for verifying and validating greenhouse gas (GHG) statements. It is applicable to organization, project and product GHG statements. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 14064-3:2006, Greenhouse gases — Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas statements, which has been technically revised)*.

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000

4414. US ISO 14065:2013, Greenhouse gases — Requirements for greenhouse gas validation and verification bodies for use in accreditation or other forms of recognition

This Uganda Standard specifies principles and requirements for bodies that undertake validation or verification of greenhouse gas (GHG) assertions.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4415. US ISO 14066:2011, Greenhouse gases — Competence requirements for greenhouse gas validation teams and verification teams

This Uganda Standard specifies competence requirements for validation teams and verification teams. This standard complements the implementation of US ISO 14065. This standard is not linked to any particular greenhouse gas (GHG) programme. If a particular GHG programme is applicable, competence requirements of that GHG programme are additional to the requirements of this standard.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.
THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4416. US ISO/TR 14069:2013, Greenhouse gases — Quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions for organizations — Guidance for the application of ISO 14064-1

This Uganda Standard describes the principles, concepts and methods relating to the quantification and reporting of direct and indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for an organization. It provides guidance for the application of ISO 14064-1 to greenhouse gas inventories at the organization level, for the quantification and reporting of direct emissions, energy indirect emissions and other indirect emissions. This standard describes for all organizations, including local authorities, the steps for:establishing organizational boundaries, in accordance with either a control approach (financial or operational) or an equity share approach; establishing operational boundaries, by identifying direct emissions and energy indirect emissions to be quantified and reported, as well as any other indirect emissions the organization chooses to quantify and report; for each category of emission, guidance is provided on specific boundaries and methodologies for the quantification of GHG emissions and removals;GHG reporting: guidance is provided to promote transparency regarding the boundaries, the methodologies used for the quantification of direct and indirect GHG emissions and removals, and the uncertainty of the results.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

4417. US ISO 14080:2018, Greenhouse gas management and related activities — Framework and principles for methodologies on climate actions

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines by means of a framework and principles for establishing approaches and processes to:

- identify, assess and revise methodologies;
- develop methodologies;
- manage methodologies.

This standard is applicable to climate actions to address climate change, including adaptation to its impacts and greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation in support of sustainability. Such actions can be used by or for projects, organizations, jurisdictions, economic sectors, technologies and products, policies, programmes and non-government activities. This document does not create guidance for a specific methodology.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4418. US ISO 14091: 2021, Adaptation to climate change — Guidelines on vulnerability, impacts and risk assessment

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for assessing the risks related to the potential impacts of climate change. It describes how to understand vulnerability and how to develop and implement a sound risk assessment in the context of climate change. It can be used for assessing both present and future climate change risks. Risk assessment according to this document provides a basis for climate change adaptation planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation for any organization, regardless of size, type and nature.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4419. US ISO 14118:2017, Safety of machinery — Prevention of unexpected start-up

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for designed-in means aimed at preventing unexpected

machine start-up (see 3.2) to allow safe human interventions in danger zones (see Annex A). This standard applies to unexpected start-up from all types of energy source, i.e.:

- power supply, e.g. electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic;
- stored energy due to, e.g. gravity, compressed springs;
- external influences, e.g. from wind.

This standard does not specify performance levels or safety integrity levels for safety-related parts of control systems. While available means to prevent unexpected start-up are identified, this document does not specify the means for the prevention of unexpected machine start-up for specific machines.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4420. US ISO 14122-1:2016, Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 1: Choice of fixed means and general requirements of access

This Uganda Standard gives general requirements for access to stationary machines and guidance about the correct choice of means of access when necessary access to the stationary machine is not possible directly from the ground level or from a floor. It is applicable to permanent means of access which are a part of a stationary machine, and also to non-powered adjustable parts (e.g. foldable, slidable) and movable parts of fixed means of access.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4421. US ISO 14122-2:2016, Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 2: Working platforms and walkways

This Uganda Standard gives requirements for non-powered working platforms and walkways which are a part of a stationary machine, and to the non-powered adjustable parts (e.g. foldable, sliding) and movable parts of those fixed means of access.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4422. US ISO 14122-3:2016, Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 3: Stairs, stepladders and guard-rails

This Uganda Standard gives requirements for non-powered stairs, stepladders and guard-rails which are a part of a stationary machine, and to the non-powered adjustable parts (e.g. foldable, slidable) and movable parts of those fixed means of access.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4423. US ISO 14122-4:2016, Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 4: Fixed ladders

This Uganda Standard gives requirements for fixed ladders which are a part of a stationary machine, and to the non-powered adjustable parts (e.g. foldable, slidable) and movable parts of fixed ladder systems.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

4424. US ISO 14452:2012, Network services billing — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for billing of all consumption-based utility network services to domestic customers. It covers the processes required to produce the bill and to deal with issues that arise after the bill has been sent, as well as the content of the billing document or statement. This standard is applicable to utility network services that are unmetered, metered at the point of delivery or metered remotely (e.g. on the supplier's own premises), and it covers any unmetered or unmeasured charges appearing on the same bill as metered or measured charges, as well as flat rate charges.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPIULSORY PRICE: 35,000

4425. US ISO 14567:1999, Personal protective equipment for protection against falls from a height — Single-point anchor devices

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods, and marking, labelling and packaging, as appropriate, of both permanent and temporary single-point anchor devices exclusively for the attachment of personal protective equipment (PPE) for protection against falls from a height for fall arrest, work positioning and travel restriction.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4426. US ISO 14785:2014 Tourist information offices — Tourist information and reception services — Requirements

This Uganda Standard establishes minimum quality requirements for services provided by tourist information offices (TIO) of any type and size, whether publicly or privately operated, in order to satisfy visitors' expectations.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4427. US ISO 14946:2021, Small craft — Maximum load capacity

This Uganda Standard specifies the items included in the maximum load of small craft, without exceeding the limits set by other ISO standards for stability, freeboard, and flotation. It further sets requirements for seating and occupancy areas of crew members. Personal watercraft are excluded from the scope of this document.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

4428. US ISO 15022-1:1999, Securities — Scheme for messages (Data Field Dictionary) — Part 1: Data field and message design rules and guidelines (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard consists of:

- the description of the Enhanced ISO 7775 syntax and message design rules;
- the contents and organization of the dictionary of Enhanced ISO 7775 and EDIFACT fields for securities messages; and
- the contents and organization of the catalogue of securities messages built in the Enhanced ISO 7775 and EDIFACT syntaxes.

It refers to the EDIFACT syntax when necessary to ensure an easy cross-reference between Enhanced ISO 7775 concepts and EDIFACT

concepts. The EDIFACT syntax is not described in this part of ISO 15022; it is defined in ISO 9735 which is incorporated by reference. This Uganda Standard is used for electronic data interchange between securities industry participants, independently of the communication network. Network dependent rules, for example, on how to specify where and when the message is to be sent, message acknowledgement and message protection are outside the scope of this part of US ISO 15022.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4429. US ISO 15022-2:1999, Securities — Scheme for messages (Data Field Dictionary) — Part 2: Maintenance of the Data Field Dictionary and Catalogue of Messages (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard describes the responsibilities of the parties involved in the maintenance of the Data Field Dictionary (DD) and the Catalogue of Messages (CM). There is a Registration Authority (RA) which is the operating authority responsible for maintaining the Data Field Dictionary and the Catalogue of Messages, and a Registration Management Group (RMG). The RMG is the governing body of the RA, and monitors its performance.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4430. US ISO 15027-1:2012, Immersion suits — Part 1: Constant wear suits, requirements including safety

This Uganda Standard specifies performance and safety requirements for constant wear immersion suits for work and leisure activities to protect the body of a user against the effects of cold-water immersion, such as cold shock and hypothermia. It is applicable for dry and wet constant wear immersion suits. Abandonment suits are not covered by US ISO 15027-1. Requirements for abandonment suits are given in ISO 15027-2. Test methods for immersion suits are given in ISO 15027-3.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4431. US ISO 15189:2012, Medical laboratories — Requirements for quality and competence

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for quality and competence in medical laboratories. This standard can be used by medical laboratories in developing their quality management systems and assessing their own competence. It can also be used for confirming or recognizing the competence of medical laboratories by laboratory customers, regulating authorities and accreditation bodies.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

4432. US ISO 15190:2020, Medical laboratories — Requirements for safety (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for safe practices in the medical laboratory (herein after referred to as "the laboratory"). (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 15190:2003 Medical laboratories — Requirements for safety, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 90,000

4433. US ISO 15442:2012, Cranes — Safety requirements for loader cranes

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for the design, calculation, examination and testing of hydraulic powered loader cranes and their mountings onto chassis or static foundations. It is not applicable to loader cranes used on board ships or floating structures or to articulated boom system cranes designed as a total integral part of special equipment such as forwarders.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 100,000

4434. US ISO 15489-1:2016, Information and documentation — Records management — Part 1: Concepts and principles

This Uganda Standard defines the concepts and principles from which approaches to the creation, capture and management of records are developed. This part of US ISO 15489 describes concepts and principles relating to the following:

records, metadata for records and records systems;

policies, assigned responsibilities, monitoring and training supporting the effective management of records;

recurrent analysis of business context and the identification of records requirements;

records controls;

processes for creating, capturing and managing records.

This standard applies to the creation, capture and management of records regardless of structure or form, in all types of business and technological environments, over time.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

4435. US ISO 15544:2000, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Offshore production installations — Requirements and guidelines for emergency response

This Uganda Standard describes objectives, functional requirements and guidelines for emergency response (ER) measures on installations used for the development of offshore hydrocarbon resources. It is applicable to fixed offshore structures or floating production, storage and off-take systems.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

4436. US ISO 15663:2021, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Life cycle costing

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for and gives guidance on the application of life cycle costing to create value for the development activities and operations associated with drilling, exploitation, processing and transport of petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas resources. This document covers facilities and associated activities within different

business categories (upstream, midstream, downstream and petrochemical). The life cycle costing process as described in this document is applicable when making decisions between competing options that are differentiated by cost and/or economic value. This document is not concerned with decision-making related t\o the economic performance of individual options or options differentiated by factors other than cost or economic value. Guidance is provided on the management methodology and application of life cycle costing in support of decision-making across life cycle phases. The extent of planning and management depends on the magnitude of the costs involved, the potential value that can be created and the life cycle phase. It also provides the means of identifying cost drivers and provides a cost-control framework for these cost drivers, allowing effective cost control and optimization over the entire life of an asset. (This standard cancels and replaces, US ISO 15663-1:2000 *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Life cycle costing — Part 1: Methodology*, US ISO 15663-2:2001 *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Life-cycle costing — Part 2: Guidance on application of methodology and calculation methods* and US ISO 15663-3:2001 *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Life-cycle costing — Part 3: Implementation guidelines* which have been technically revised).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

4437. US ISO 15738:2019, Ships and marine technology — Maritime safety — Gas inflation systems for inflatable life-saving appliances

This Uganda Standard specifies performance and testing requirements for gas inflation systems for inflatable life-saving appliances. NOTE It is suitable for inflatable life-saving appliances complying with the requirements of the 1974 Safety of Life at Sea Convention (SOLAS 74), as amended, and the IMO International Life-Saving Appliance Code (LSA Code) as amended, adopted by IMO Resolution MSC.48 (66). This document applies to gas inflation systems which consist of an inflation gas, a gas cylinder valve, a gas cylinder operating head, high-pressure hoses, and pressure-relief/transfer, inflate/deflate and non-return valves. This document addresses only systems in which compressed inflation gas in cylinders is used as the inflation medium. National requirements for qualification, use, and testing of gas cylinders vary widely. Such requirements for gas cylinders are not addressed in this document, but it is presupposed that gas cylinders meet the requirements of the applicable regulatory bodies. The systems addressed in this document are of the type generally used in life-saving appliances, such as survival craft, marine evacuation systems, and means of rescue. Systems used in personal life-saving appliances, such as inflatable lifejackets, are addressed in ISO 12402-7.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4438. US ISO 15835-3:2018, Steels for the reinforcement of concrete — Reinforcement couplers for mechanical splices of bars — Part 3: Conformity assessment scheme

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for the certification and for the self-evaluation of couplers to be used for the mechanical splicing of steel

reinforcing bars. It includes requirements for the control of the manufacturing process of the couplers and for the verification of their conformity in the form of mechanical splices.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4439. US ISO/TS 15874-7:2018, Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations — Polypropylene (PP) — Part 7: Guidance for the assessment of conformity

This Uganda Standard gives requirements and guidance for the assessment of conformity of compounds, products, and assemblies in accordance with the applicable part(s) of ISO 15874 intended to be included in the manufacturer's quality plan as part of the quality management system and for the establishment of certification procedures. This document is applicable to polypropylene (PP) piping systems intended to be used for hot and cold water installations within buildings for the conveyance of water, whether or not intended for human consumption (domestic systems) and for heating systems, under design pressures and temperatures appropriate to the class of application.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4440. US ISO/TS 15875-7:2018, Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations — Cross-linked polyethylene (PE-X) — Part 7: Guidance for the assessment of conformity

This Uganda Standard gives requirements and guidance for the assessment of conformity of compounds, products, and assemblies in accordance with the applicable part(s) of US ISO 15875 intended to be included in the manufacturer's quality plan as part of the quality management system and for the establishment of certification procedures. This document is applicable to cross-linked polyethylene (PE-X) piping systems intended to be used for hot and cold water installations within buildings for the conveyance of water, whether or not intended for human consumption (domestic systems) and for heating systems, under design pressures and temperatures appropriate to the class of application.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4441. US ISO 16000-1:2004, Indoor air — Part 1: General aspects of sampling strategy

This Uganda Standard is intended to aid the planning of indoor pollution monitoring. Before a sampling strategy is devised for indoor air monitoring, it is necessary to clarify for what purposes, when, where, how often and over what periods of time monitoring is to be performed. The answers to these questions depend, in particular, on a number of special characteristics of the indoor environments, on the objective of the measurement and, finally, on the environment to be measured. This part of US ISO 16000 deals with the significance of these factors and offers suggestions on how to develop a suitable sampling strategy.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4442. US ISO 16024:2005, Personal protective equipment for protection against falls from a height — Flexible horizontal lifeline systems

This Uganda Standard specifies design and performance requirements, test methods, user instructions, marking and labelling as appropriate, of flexible horizontal lifeline systems for use at any one time by up to three persons, exclusively for the attachment of personal protective equipment for protection against falls from a height. It does not stipulate designs for flexible horizontal lifelines, except for design limitations that are necessary for safe and durable service. This standard does not cover rigid rail systems, nor is it intended to cover flexible guardrails, hand lines and work-positioning anchor lines.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4443. US ISO 16069:2004, Graphical symbols — Safety signs — Safety Way Guidance Systems (SWGS)

This Uganda Standard describes the principles governing the design and application of visual components used to create a safety way guidance system (SWGS).This standard contains general principles valid both for electrically powered and for phosphorescent components. Special information which is related to the type of component is given to assist in defining the environment of use, choice of material, layout, installation and maintenance of SWGS.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 55,000

4444. US ISO 16106:2020, Transport packages for dangerous goods — Dangerous goods packagings, intermediate bulk containers (IBCs) and large packagings — Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the application of a quality management system in the manufacture, measuring and monitoring of design type approved dangerous goods packaging, intermediate bulk containers (IBCs) and large packaging. It is applicable to an organization that: needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide products and services that meet customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements; and aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

4445. US ISO 16165:2020, Ships and marine technology — Marine environment protection — Vocabulary relating to oil spill response

This Uganda Standard contains terms and definitions relating to oil spills and their control. It provides standardized terminology relating to oil spill response, defined as the broad range of activities related to spill cleanup, including surveillance and assessment, containment, recovery, dispersant use, in situ burning, shoreline cleanup and disposal.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4446. US ISO 16278:2016, Health informatics — Categorical structure for terminological systems of human anatomy

This Uganda Standard defines the characteristics required to synthetically describe the organization and content of human anatomy within a terminological system. It is intended primarily for use with computer-based applications such as clinical electronic health records, decision support and for various bio-medical research purposes.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4447. US ISO 16321-1:2021, Eye and face protection for occupational use — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for eye and face protectors. These protectors are intended to provide protection for the eyes and faces of persons against one or more common occupational hazards such as impacts from flying particles and fragments, optical radiation, dusts, splashing liquids, molten metals, heat, flame, hot solids, harmful gases, vapours and aerosols. Additional requirements for eye and face protectors used during welding and related techniques and for mesh protectors are given in US ISO 16321-2 and US ISO 16321-3, respectively. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 4849:1981 Personal eye-protectors — Specifications, US ISO 4852:1978 Personal eye-protectors — Infra-red filters — Utilisation and transmittance requirements and US ISO/FDIS 16321-1:2019, Eye and face protection for occupational use — Part 1: General requirements which have been technically revised).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 55,000

4448. US ISO 16321-2:2021, Eye and face protection for occupational use — Part 2: Additional requirements for protectors used during welding and related techniques

This Uganda Standard specifies additional material, design, performance and marking requirements for eye and face protectors designed to provide protection for the eyes and faces of persons against occupational hazards, such as optical radiation, impacts from flying particles and fragments, and hot solids during welding and related techniques. The other applicable requirements for welding protectors are given in US ISO 16321 1. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 4850:1979, *Personal eye-protectors for welding and related techniques — Filters — Utilisation and transmittance requirements* and US ISO/FDIS 16321-2:2019, *Eye and face protection for occupational use — Part 2: Additional requirements for protectors used during welding and related techniques*, which have been technically revised).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4449. US ISO 16321-3:2021, Eye and face protection for occupational use — Part 3: Additional requirements for mesh protectors

This Uganda Standard specifies additional performance and marking requirements for mesh protectors designed to provide protection for the eyes

and faces of persons against mechanical hazards such as impacts from flying particles and fragments. The other applicable requirements for mesh protectors and the frames/mountings to which they are intended to be fitted are given in US ISO 16321 1.This document also applies to mesh protectors used in educational establishments. This document also applies to those eye and face protectors used for occupational-type tasks that are performed similarly to an occupation, e.g. "do it yourself". (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO/FDIS 16321-3:2019, Eye and face protection for occupational use — Part 3: Additional requirements for mesh protectors, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4450. US ISO 16336:2014, Applications of statistical and related methods to new technology and product development process — Robust parameter design (RPD)

Scope: This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for applying the optimization method of robust parameter design, also called as parameter design, an effective methodology for optimization based on Taguchi Methods, to achieve robust products. his document prescribes signal-to-noise ratio (hereafter SN ratio) as a measure of robustness, and the procedures of parameter design to design robust products utilizing this measure. The word “robust” in this International Standard means minimized variability of product’s function under various noise conditions, that is, insensitivity of the product’s function to the changes in the levels of noises. For robust products, their responses are sensitive to signal and insensitive to noises. The approach of this document can be applied to any products that are designed and manufactured, including machines, chemical products, electronics, foods, consumer goods, software, new materials, and services. Manufacturing technologies are also regarded as products that are used by manufacturing processes.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 85,000

4451. US ISO 16337:2021, Application of statistical and related methods to new technology and product development process — Robust tolerance design (RTD)

This Uganda Standard specifies guidelines for applying the robust tolerance design (RTD) provided by the Taguchi methods to a product in order to finalize the design of the product.

NOTE 1 RTD is applied to the target product to set the optimum tolerances of the design parameters around the nominal values. RTD identifies the effects of errors in the controllable design parameters on product output and estimates the total variance of the product output if the tolerances are changed. Hence, RTD achieves the target variance of the output from the viewpoints of robustness, performance, and cost.

NOTE 2 The tolerance expresses a maximum allowable error in the value of a design parameter in the manufacturing process. In a perfect world, the parts or elements of every product have the designed nominal values of the design parameters. However, actual manufacturing does not reproduce the exact designed nominal values of the design parameters for all products. The actual products have errors in the values of their parts or elements. These errors are supposed to be within the designed tolerances.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4452. US ISO 16355-1:2021, Application of statistical and related methods to new technology and product development process — Part 1: General principles and perspectives of quality function deployment (QFD)

This Uganda Standard describes the quality function deployment (QFD) process, its purpose, users, and tools. It does not provide requirements or guidelines for organizations to develop and systematically manage their policies, processes, and procedures in order to achieve specific objectives. Users of this document will include all organization functions necessary to assure customer satisfaction, including business planning, marketing, sales, research and development (R&D), engineering, information technology (IT), manufacturing, procurement, quality, production, service, packaging and logistics, support, testing, regulatory, and other phases in hardware, software, service, and system organizations.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000

4453. US ISO 16355-3:2019, Applications of statistical and related methods to new technology and product development process — Part 3: Quantitative approaches for the acquisition of voice of customer and voice of stakeholder

This Uganda Standard describes quantitative approaches for acquisition of the voice of customer (VOC) and voice of stakeholder (VOS) and its purpose, and provides recommendations on the use of the applicable tools and methods. It is not a management system standard.

NOTE It does not provide requirements or guidelines for organizations to develop and systematically manage their policies, processes, and procedures in order to achieve specific objectives.

Users of this document include all organization functions necessary to assure customer satisfaction, including business planning, marketing, sales, research and development (R&D), engineering, information technology (IT), manufacturing, procurement, quality, production, service, packaging and logistics, support, testing, regulatory, and other phases in hardware, software, service, and system organizations.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4454. US ISO 16355-4:2017, Applications of statistical and related methods to new technology and product development process — Part 4: Analysis of non-quantitative and quantitative Voice of Customer and Voice of Stakeholder

This Uganda Standard describes the analysis of the voice of the customer (VOC) and the voice of the stakeholder (VOS). These include translation of VOC and VOS into true customer needs, prioritization of these needs, and competitive benchmarking of alternatives from the customer's perspective. This document also provides recommendations on the use of the applicable tools and methods. Users of this document include all organization functions necessary to ensure customer satisfaction, including

business planning, marketing, sales, research and development (R and D), engineering, information technology (IT), manufacturing, procurement, quality, production, service, packaging and logistics, support, testing, regulatory, and other phases in hardware, software, service, and system organizations

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4455. US ISO 16368:2010, Mobile elevating work platforms — Design, calculations, safety requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements and preventive measures, and the means for their verification, for all types and sizes of mobile elevating work platforms (MEWPs) intended for moving persons to working positions. It gives the structural design calculations and stability criteria, construction, safety examinations and security tests to be applied before a MEWP is first put into service, identifies the hazards arising from the use of MEWPs and describes methods for the elimination or reduction of those hazards.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

4456. US ISO 16369:2007, Elevating work platforms — Mast-climbing work platforms

This Uganda Standard specifies particular safety requirements for mast-climbing work platforms (MCWP) which are temporarily installed and are manually or power-operated, and which are designed to be used by one or more persons from which to carry out work. This standard is also applicable to permanently installed MCWPs. This standard is applicable to work platforms which are elevated by a drive system and guided by and moved along their supporting masts, where the masts may or may not require lateral restraint from separate supporting structures.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

4457. US ISO 16678:2014 Guidelines for interoperable object identification and related authentication systems to deter counterfeiting and illicit trade

This Uganda Standard describes a framework for identification and authentication systems. It provides recommendations and best practice guidance that include:

consequences and guidance of

management and verification of identifiers,

physical expression of identifiers, and

participants' due diligence;

vetting of all participants within the system;

relationship between the unique identifier and possible authentication elements related to it;

questions that deal with the identification of the inspector and any authorized access to privileged information about the object; and

inspector access history (logs).

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

4458. US ISO/TS 16901:2015, Guidance on performing risk assessment in the design of onshore LNG installations including the ship/shore interface

This Uganda Standard provides a common approach and guidance to those undertaking assessment of the major safety hazards as part of the planning, design, and operation of LNG facilities onshore and at shoreline using risk-based methods and standards, to enable a safe design and operation of LNG facilities.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

4459. US ISO 16949:2009, Quality management systems — Particular requirements for the application of ISO 9001:2008 for automotive production andrelevant service part organizations

ISO/TS 16949:2009, in conjunction with ISO 9001:2008, defines the quality management system requirements for the design and development, production and, when relevant, installation and service of automotive-related products.

ISO/TS 16949:2009 is applicable to sites of the organization where customer-specified parts, for production and/or service, are manufactured.

Supporting functions, whether on-site or remote (such as design centres, corporate headquarters and distribution centres), form part of the site audit as they support the site, but cannot obtain stand-alone certification to ISO/TS 16949:2009.

ISO/TS 16949:2009 can be applied throughout the automotive supply chain**.**

This standard was Published on 2011-11-22

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4460. US ISO/TS 16975-1:2016, Respiratory protective devices — Selection, use and maintenance — Part 1: Establishing and implementing a respiratory protective device programme

This Uganda Standard specifies detailed information to assist persons responsible for establishing and implementing a programme for respiratory protective devices (RPD) that meet the performance requirements of the performance standards. This part of US ISO 16975 does not apply to RPD programmes for RPD used exclusively under water, for use in aircraft, and medical life support respirators and resuscitators.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

4461. US ISO/TS 16975-2:2016, Respiratory protective devices — Selection, use and maintenance — Part 2: Condensed guidance to establishing and implementing a respiratory protective device programme

This Uganda Standard provides brief guidance to assist persons responsible for establishing and implementing a programme for respiratory protective devices (RPD) that meet the performance requirements. There are special applications where the selection of suitable RPD using this guide is not appropriate. These are:

fire fighting – structural and wild land firefighting, hazardous materials and rescue applications;

CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear agents);

marine – shipboard or off-shore firefighting or hazardous materials applications;

mining – underground mining or firefighting and rescue applications; and

escape – general, fire, CBRN, marine and mining.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4462. US ISO/TS 16976-1:2015, Respiratory protective devices — Human factors — Part 1: Metabolic rates and respiratory flow rates

This Uganda Standard provides information factors related to human anthropometry, physiology, ergonomics, and performance for the preparation of standards for performance requirements, testing, and use of respiratory protective devices. This part of US ISO/TS 16976 contains information related to respiratory and metabolic responses to rest and work at various intensities. Information is provided for the following: metabolic rates associated with various intensities of work;

oxygen consumption as a function of metabolic rate and minute ventilation for persons representing three body sizes;

peak inspiratory flow rates during conditions of speech and no speech for persons representing three body sizes as a function of metabolic rates.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

4463. US ISO/TS 16976-2:2015, Respiratory protective devices — Human factors — Part 2: Anthropometrics

This Uganda Standard provides information factors related to human anthropometry, physiology, ergonomics, and performance for the preparation of standards for design, testing, and use of respiratory protective devices. It contains information related to anthropometry. In particular, information is given for:

anthropometric measurement methods;

anthropometric data for head, face, and neck dimensions;

anthropometric data for torso dimensions;

human test panels;

models of headforms.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

4464. US ISO/TS 16976-3:2019, Respiratory protective devices — Human factors — Part 3: Physiological responses and limitations of oxygen and limitations of carbon dioxide in the breathing environment

This Uganda Standard gives:

- a description of the composition of the Earth's atmosphere;
- a description of the physiology of human respiration;
- a survey of the current biomedical literature on the effects of carbon dioxide and oxygen on human physiology;
- examples of environmental circumstances where the partial pressure of oxygen or carbon dioxide can vary from that found at sea level.

This document identifies oxygen and carbon dioxide concentration limit values and the length of time within which they would not be expected to impose physiological distress. To adequately illustrate the effects on human physiology, this document

addresses both high altitude exposures where low partial pressures are encountered and underwater diving, which involves conditions with high partial pressures. The use of respirators and various work rates during which RPD can be worn are also included.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4465. US ISO/TS 16976-4:2019, Respiratory protective devices — Human factors — Part 4: Work of breathing and breathing resistance: Physiologically based limits

This Uganda Standard describes how to calculate the work performed by a person's respiratory muscles with and without the external respiratory impediments that are imposed by RPD of all kinds, except diving equipment. This Document describes how much additional impediment people can tolerate and contains values that can be used to judge the acceptability of an RPD.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4466. US ISO/TS 16976-5:2013, Respiratory protective devices — Human factors — Part 5: Thermal effects

This Uganda Standard provides information factors related to human anthropometry, physiology, ergonomics and performance for the preparation of standards for design, testing and use of respiratory protective devices. It contains information related to thermal effects of respiratory protective devices on the human body, in particular: temperatures of surfaces associated with discomfort sensation and harmful effects on human tissues; thermal effects of breathing gas temperatures on lung airways and tissues; effects of breathing gas temperature and humidity on respiratory heat exchange; effects of respiratory protective devices on overall body heat exchange. The information represents data for adult healthy men and women aged between 20 and 60 years.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

4467. US ISO/TS 16976-6:2014, Respiratory protective devices — Human factors — Part 6: Psycho-physiological effects

This Uganda Standard provides information the psycho-physiological effects related to the wearing of respiratory protective devices (RPD) and it is intended for the preparation of standards for selection and use of RPD. It specifies for the writers of RPD standards, principles relating to

the interaction between RPD and the human physiological and psychological perception, the acceptance by the wearer, and

the need for training to improve acceptance of the RPD by the wearer.

This standard does not cover requirements related to the specific hazard for which the RPD is designed.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

4468. US ISO/TS 16976-7:2020, Respiratory protective devices — Human factors — Part 7: Hearing and speech

This Uganda Standard contains information related to the interaction between respiratory protective devices and the human body functions of hearing and speech.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4469. US ISO/TS 16976-8:2013, Respiratory protective devices — Human factors — Part 8: Ergonomic factors

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the generic ergonomic factors for the preparation of standards for performance requirements, testing and use of respiratory protective devices (RPD). It specifies principles relating to:

the biomechanical interaction between RPD and the human body;

the interaction between RPD and the human senses: vision, hearing, smell, taste and skin contact.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

4470. US ISO/IEC 17000:2020, Conformity assessment — Vocabulary and general principles (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies general terms and definitions relating to conformity assessment (including the accreditation of conformity assessment bodies) and to the use of conformity assessment to facilitate trade. The general principles of conformity assessment and a description of the functional approach to conformity assessment are provided in Annex A. Conformity assessment interacts with other fields such as management systems, metrology, standardization and statistics. The boundaries of conformity assessment are not defined in this document. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO/IEC 17000:2004, Conformity assessment — Vocabulary and general principles, which has been withdrawn).*

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4471. US ISO/IEC 17007:2009, Conformity assessment — Guidance for drafting normative documents suitable for use for conformity assessment

This Uganda Standard provides principles and guidance for developing normative documents that contain specified requirements for objects of conformity assessment to fulfil and those for conformity assessment systems that can be employed when demonstrating whether an object of conformity assessment fulfils specified requirements. This standard is intended for use by standards developers not applying the ISO/IEC Directives, industry associations and consortia, purchasers, regulators, consumers and non-government groups, accreditation bodies, conformity assessment bodies, conformity assessment scheme owners, and other interested parties, such as insurance organizations.

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4472. US ISO/IEC 17011:2004 Conformity assessment — General requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment Bodies

This standard specifies general requirements for accreditation bodies assessing and accrediting conformity assessment bodies (CABs).

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2023-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4473. US ISO/IEC 17020:2012, Conformity assessment — Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the competence of bodies performing inspection and for the impartiality and consistency of their inspection activities. It applies to various types of inspection bodies and it applies to any stage of inspection. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 17020:1998, General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4474. US ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 1: Requirements

This Uganda Standard contains principles and requirements for the competence, consistency and impartiality of bodies providing audit and certification of all types of management systems. Certification bodies operating to this part of US ISO/IEC 17021 do not need to offer all types of management system certification. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces* US ISO/IEC 17021:2011, *Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4475. US ISO/IEC 17021-2:2016, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 2: Competence requirements for auditing and certification of environmental management systems (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies additional competence requirements for personnel involved in the audit and certification process for environmental management systems (EMS) and complements the existing requirements of US ISO/IEC 17021-1. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC TS 17021-2:2012, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 2: Competence requirements for auditing and*

certification of environmental management systems, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4476. US ISO/IEC 17021-3:2017, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 3: Competence requirements for auditing and certification of quality management systems (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies additional competence requirements for personnel involved in the audit and certification process for quality management systems (QMS) and complements the existing requirements of US ISO/IEC 17021-1. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC TS 17021-3:2013, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 3: Competence requirements for auditing and certification of quality management systems, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4477. US ISO/IEC TS 17021-4:2013, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 4: Competence requirements for auditing and certification of event sustainability management systems

This Uganda Standard complements the existing requirements of US ISO/IEC 17021. It specifies additional competence requirements for personnel involved in the audit and certification process for event sustainability management systems (ESMS).

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4478. US ISO/IEC TS 17021-5:2014, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 5: Competence requirements for auditing and certification of asset management systems

This Uganda Standard complements the existing requirements of US ISO/IEC 17021. It specifies additional competence requirements for personnel involved in the certification process for asset management systems.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2023-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4479. US ISO/IEC TS 17021-6:2014, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 6:

Competence requirements for auditing and certification of business continuity management systems

This Uganda Standard complements the existing requirements of US ISO/IEC 17021. It includes specific competence requirements for personnel involved in the certification process for business continuity management systems (BCMS).

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4480. US ISO/IEC TS 17021-9:2016, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 9: Competence requirements for auditing and certification of anti-bribery management systems

This Uganda Standard complements the existing requirements of US ISO/IEC 17021-1. It includes specific competence requirements for personnel involved in the certification process for anti-bribery management systems (ABMS).

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4481. US ISO/IEC TS 17021-10:2018, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 10: Competence requirements for auditing and certification of occupational health and safety management systems

This Uganda Standard specifies additional competence requirements for personnel involved in the audit and certification process for an occupational health and safety (OH&S) management system and complements the existing requirements of US ISO/IEC 17021-1. Three types of personnel and certification functions are defined:

auditors;

personnel reviewing audit reports and making certification decisions;

other personnel.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4482. US ISO/IEC 17024:2012, Conformity assessment — General requirements for bodies operating certification of persons (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard contains principles and requirements for a body certifying persons against specific requirements, and includes the development and maintenance of a certification scheme for persons. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 17024:2003, Conformity assessment — General requirements for bodies operating certification of persons, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15.

THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4483. US ISO/IEC 17025:2017, General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the general requirements for the competence, impartiality and consistent operation of laboratories. This standard is applicable to all organizations performing laboratory activities, regardless of the number of personnel. Laboratory customers, regulatory authorities, organizations and schemes using peer-assessment, accreditation bodies, and others use this standard in confirming or recognizing the competence of laboratories. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO/IEC 17025:2005, General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4484. US ISO/IEC TS 17027:2014, Conformity assessment -- Vocabulary related to competence of persons used for certification of persons

This Uganda Standard specifies terms and definitions related to the competence of persons used in the field of certification of persons, in order to establish a common vocabulary. These terms and definitions can also be used as applicable in other documents specifying competence of persons, such as regulations, standards, certification schemes, research, training, licensing and registration.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4485. US ISO/IEC 17029:2019, Conformity assessment — General principles and requirements for validation and verification bodies

This Uganda Standard contains general principles and requirements for the competence, consistent operation and impartiality of bodies performing validation/verification as conformity assessment activities. Bodies operating according to this document can provide validation/verification as a first-party, second-party or third-party activity. Bodies can be validation bodies only, verification bodies only, or provide both activities.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4486. US ISO/IEC 17030:2003 Conformity assessment — General requirements for third-party marks of conformity

This standard provides general requirements for third-party marks of conformity, including their issue and use.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4487. US ISO 17034:2016, General requirements for the competence of reference material producers

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for the competence and consistent operation of reference material producers. This standard sets out the requirements in accordance with which reference materials are produced. It is intended to be used as part of the general quality assurance procedures of the reference material producer. This Uganda Standard covers the production of all reference materials, including certified reference materials.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4488. US ISO/IEC 17040:2005 Conformity assessment — General requirements for peer assessment of conformity assessment bodies and accreditation bodies

This standard specifies the general requirements for the peer assessment process to be carried out by agreement groups of accreditation bodies or conformity assessment bodies. It addresses the structure and operation of the agreement group only insofar as they relate to the peer assessment process.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4489. US ISO/IEC 17043:2010, Conformity assessment — General requirements for proficiency testing

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for the competence of providers of proficiency testing schemes and for the development and operation of proficiency testing schemes. These requirements are intended to be general for all types of proficiency testing schemes, and they can be used as a basis for specific technical requirements for particular fields of application. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC Guide 43-1:1997, Proficiency testing by interlaboratory comparisons - Part 1: Development and operation of proficiency testing schemes* and *US ISO/IEC Guide 43-2:1997, Proficiency testing by interlaboratory comparisons - Part 2: Selection and use of proficiency testing schemes by laboratory accreditation bodies, which have been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4490. US ISO 17049:2013, Accessible design — Application of braille on signage, equipment and appliances

This Uganda Standard specifies the fundamental requirements for braille used on signage, equipment and appliances, including the dimensional parameters of braille and the characteristics of materials used, and the guidelines for practical implementation.

This standard was published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4491. US ISO/IEC 17050-1:2004 Conformity assessment — Supplier's declaration of conformity — Part 1: General requirements

This standard specifies general requirements for a supplier’s declaration of conformity in cases where it is desirable, or necessary, that conformity of an object to the specified requirements be attested, irrespective of the sector involved.

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4492. US ISO/IEC 17050-2:2004 Conformity assessment — Supplier's declaration of conformity — Part 2: Supporting documentation

This standard specifies general requirements for supporting documentation to substantiate a supplier's declaration of conformity, as described in Part 1. For the purposes of this part of US ISO/IEC 17050, the object of a declaration of conformity can be a product, process, management system, person or body. Instead of "supplier's declaration of conformity", the term "declaration of conformity" can be used when appropriate.

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4493. US ISO/IEC 17065:2012, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services

This Uganda Standard contains requirements for the competence, consistent operation and impartiality of product, process and service certification bodies. Certification bodies operating to this standard need not offer all types of products, processes and services certification. Certification of products, processes and services is a third-party conformity assessment activity. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC Guide 65:1996, which has been technically revised)*

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4494. US ISO/IEC 17067:2013, Conformity assessment -- Fundamentals of product certification and guidelines for product certification schemes

This Uganda Standard describes the fundamentals of product certification and provides guidelines for understanding, developing, operating or maintaining certification schemes for products, processes and services. This standard is intended for use by all with an interest in product certification, and especially by certification scheme owners.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4495. US ISO 17069:2014, Accessible design — Consideration and assistive products for accessible meeting

This Uganda Standard specifies considerations to be taken, as well as support and assistive products that can be used when organizing a physical meeting in which older persons and persons with disabilities can

actively participate. Teleconferences and web conferences are important methods that can be used to include older persons and persons with disabilities in meetings.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

4496. US ISO 17096:2015, Cranes — Safety — Load lifting attachments

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for the following non-fixed load lifting attachments for cranes, hoists, and manually controlled load manipulating devices: plate clamps; vacuum lifters; self-priming; non-self-priming (pump, venturi, turbine); electric lifting magnets (battery-fed and main-fed); permanent lifting magnets; electro-permanent lifting magnets; lifting beams/spreader beams; C-hooks; lifting forks; and clamps.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

4497. US ISO 17249:2013, Safety footwear with resistance to chain saw cutting

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for safety footwear with resistance to chain saw cutting.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

4498. .US ISO 17364:2013, Supply chain applications of RFID — Returnable transport items (RTIs) and returnable packaging items (RPIs)

This Uganda Standard defines the requirements for RFID tags for returnable transport items (RTIs). RTIs are defined as all means to assemble goods for transportation, storage, handling and product protection in the supply chain which are returned for further usage, including, for example, pallets with and without cash deposits as well as all forms of reusable crates, trays, boxes, roll pallets, barrels, trolleys, pallet collars and lids.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4499. US ISO 17365:2013, Supply chain applications of RFID — Transport units

This Uganda Standard defines the basic features of RFID for use in the supply chain when applied to transport units. In particular itprovides specifications for the identification of the transport unit, makes recommendations about additional information the RF tag, specifies the semantics and data syntax to be used, specifies the data protocol to be used to interface with business applications and the RFID system,specifies the minimum performance requirements,specifies the air interface standards between the RF interrogator and RF tag, andspecifies the reuse and recyclability of the RF tag.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4500. US ISO 17366:2013, Supply chain applications of RFID — Product packaging

This Uganda Standard defines the basic features of RFID for use in the supplychain when applied to product packaging. In particular itprovides specifications for the identification of the product packaging, makes recommendations about additional information the RF tag, specifies the semantics and data syntax to be used, specifies the data protocol to be used to interface with business applications and the RFID system, specifies the minimum performance requirements,specifies the air interface standards between the RF interrogator and RF tag, andspecifies the reuse and recyclability of the RF tag.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4501. US ISO/TR 17370:2013, Application guideline on data carriers for supply chain management

This Uganda Standard specifies a method to establish compatibility among various data carriers such as linear symbols, two-dimensional symbols and RFID, as well as their one-to-one relationship by illustrating the structure supporting the basic ISO-compliant supply chain control system. In particular, it

specifies the relationship of various global standards related to the supply chain,

illustrates the types and data structures in the layered supply chain network,

specifies the relationship among the layered structure of the supply chain,

specifies the management of serial numbers in supply chain management,

specifies data storage on the named data carriers,

specifies the required data volume for each data carrier,

specifies the data structure between the data carrier and the reader (interrogator),

specifies the data structure between the host system (computer) and the reader (interrogator), and

illustrates complex data carriers (rewritable hybrid media, etc.)

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4502. US ISO 17439:2022, Health informatics — Development of terms and definitions for health informatics glossaries

This Uganda Standard provides details of the metadata and requirements for quality terms and definitions in health informatics for inclusion in health informatics glossaries. This standard does not cover specification of terminological content in systems, such as that represented in terminological resources, such as SNOMED CT, or, ICD. It is limited to concepts represented as terms and definitions included in standards. This document is applicable to the following groups:

- Health informatics standards developers and standards development organizations.
- Developers, implementers, and managers of health information systems, clinical information systems, and clinical decision support systems.
- All users of health information systems clinical data, such as health statisticians, researchers, public health agencies, health insurance providers, health risk organizations, data analysts, and data managers.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4503. US ISO 17523:2016, Health informatics — Requirements for electronic prescriptions

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements that apply to electronic prescriptions. It describes generic principles that are considered important for all electronic prescriptions. This standard is constrained to the content of the electronic prescription itself, the digital document which is issued by a prescribing healthcare professional and received by a dispensing healthcare professional.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4504. US ISO/TS 17582:2014, Quality management systems — Particular requirements for the application of ISO 9001:2008 for electoral organizations at all levels of government

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a quality management system where an organization a) needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide product that meets customer and applicable statu- tory and regulatory requirements, and b) aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for continual improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to customer and applicable statutory.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000

4505. US ISO 17679:2016 Tourism and related services — Wellness spa — Service requirements

This Uganda Standard establishes the service requirements of a wellness spa, the main supporting processes and the quality of service to be provided to the client. This document can be used by all types and sizes of wellness spas even if it is part of another activity (e.g. accommodation facilities, fitness centres and hospitals). This document does not include any accommodation or food and beverage requirements. This document does not apply to medical spas and thalassotherapy centres. This document does not cover decisions that are related to medical professions, medical training or any religious aspects.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4506. US ISO 17723-1:2019, PPE ensembles for firefighters undertaking hazardous materials response activities — Part 1: Gas-tight, vapour-protective ensembles for emergency response teams ("type 1")

This Uganda Standard establishes minimum design and performance requirements for personal protective ensembles to be worn during hazardous materials responses involving chemical gas, vapour, liquid, and particulate hazards. This document provides optional criteria to address protection during terrorism involving chemical and biological agents.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

4507. US ISO 17442-1:2020, Financial services — Legal entity identifier (LEI) — Part 1: Assignment

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum elements of an unambiguous legal entity identifier

(LEI) scheme to identify the legal entities relevant to any financial transaction.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4508. US ISO 17442-2:2020, Financial services — Legal entity identifier (LEI) — Part 2: Application in digital certificates

This Uganda Standard specifies a standardized way of embedding the legal entity identifier (LEI) code, as represented in ISO 17442-1, in digital certificates, represented by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) Recommendation X.509 and its ISO equivalent standard, ISO/IEC 9594-8.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4509. US ISO 17776:2016, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Offshore production installations — Major accident hazard management during the design of new installations

This Uganda Standard describes processes for managing major accident (MA) hazards during the design of offshore oil and gas production installations. It provides requirements and guidance on the development of strategies both to prevent the occurrence of MAs and to limit the possible consequences. It also contains some requirements and guidance on managing MA hazards in operation. This standard is applicable to the design of - fixed offshore structures, and - floating systems for production, storage and offloading for the petroleum and natural gas industries.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

4510. US ISO 17842-1:2015, Safety of amusement rides and amusement devices — Part 1: Design and manufacture

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements necessary to ensure the safe design, calculation, manufacture, and installation of the following: mobile, temporary or permanently installed machinery and structures, e.g. roundabouts, swings, boats, ferris wheels, roller coasters, chutes, grandstands, membrane or textile structures, booths, stages, side shows, and structures for artistic aerial displays. The above items, hereafter called amusement devices or simply “devices”, are intended to be installed both repeatedly without degradation or loss of integrity, and temporarily or permanently in fairgrounds and amusement parks or any other locations. Fixed grandstands, construction site installations, scaffolding, removable agricultural structures and simple coin operated children's amusement devices intended for up to 3 children are not covered by this document.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

4511. US ISO 17842-2:2015, Safety of amusement rides and amusement devices — Part 2: Operation and use

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements necessary to ensure the safe maintenance, operation, inspection and testing of the following: mobile, temporary or permanently installed machinery and structures, e.g. roundabouts, swings, boats, ferris wheels, roller coasters, chutes,

grandstands, membrane or textile structures, booths, stages, side shows, and structures for artistic aerial displays.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 75,000

4512. US ISO 17842-3:2015, Safety of amusement rides and amusement devices — Part 3: Requirements for inspection during design, manufacture, operation and use

This Uganda Standard defines requirements for the necessary inspections, in accordance with US ISO/IEC 17020, of amusement devices designed, manufactured, operated and used according to US ISO 17842-1 and US ISO 17842-2.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4513. US ISO 17680:2015, Tourism and related services -- Thalassotherapy -- Service requirements

This Uganda Standard establishes the requirements for the provision of services in thalassotherapy centres using marine environment's beneficial effects with curative or preventive purposes, aiming at ensuring

-Good quality services responding to customer's implicit and explicit needs,

-The respectful use of the thalassotherapy concept,

-Very specifically, the implementation of hygiene and safety principles, and

-The comfort to the customers.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 75,000

4514. US ISO 17916:2016, Safety of thermal cutting machines

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety requirements and measures for machinery covering design, construction, production, transport, installation, operation, maintenance, and putting out of service. This standard applies to machinery using thermal cutting and or marking processes such as oxy-fuel, plasma arc. This standard applies to machinery the basis of which is either designed as open gantry, cantilever machine, or the track of which is incorporated in the cutting table.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 75,000

4515. US ISO 17929:2014, Biomechanical effects on amusement ride passengers

This Uganda Standard has been drawn up with the objective of ensuring the safety of amusement ride passengers, based on the international experience of manufacture and operation of such structures throughout the world gained over decades prior to its publication. It enables the identification of potential hazards and classification of biomechanical effects, including information recommended acceleration limits, rate of their onset and their duration, to ensure acceptable degrees of biomechanical risks at the stage of amusement ride design, as well as to take such risks into account during development of operational procedures and information use limitations for amusement ride guests. It does not cover devices used in the circus, theatre or sports, or other devices

intended for use only by specially trained people. Nevertheless, it can be used in the design of any similar structural or passenger-carrying device even if it does not explicitly mention the device.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4516. US ISO 18065:2015, Tourism and related services — Tourist services for public use provided by Natural Protected Areas Authorities — Requirements

This Uganda Standard establishes the requirements for tourist services provided directly by Natural Protected Areas Authorities (NPAA) in order to satisfy visitors while giving priority to the NPA conservation objectives, excluding the marine protected areas.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000

4517. US ISO 18079-1:2018, Ships and marine technology — Servicing of inflatable life-saving appliances — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard, in conjunction with US ISO 18079-2, US ISO 18079-3, ISO 18079-4 and US ISO 18079-5, states general provisions for servicing stations for inflatable life-saving appliances including, but not limited to, those subject to SOLAS III/20.8

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4518. US ISO 18079-2:2018, Ships and marine technology — Servicing of inflatable life-saving appliances — Part 2: Inflatable life rafts

This Uganda Standard, in conjunction with US ISO 18079-1, provides provisions for servicing stations servicing inflatable life rafts referred to in SOLAS III/20.8. This document is applicable to non-SOLAS inflatable life rafts, as appropriate.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4519. US ISO 18079-3:2018, Ships and marine technology — Servicing of inflatable life-saving appliances — Part 3: Inflatable lifejackets

This Uganda Standard, in conjunction with US ISO 18079-1, provides provisions for servicing stations conducting servicing of inflatable lifejackets, including, but not limited to, those subject to SOLAS III/20.8.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4520. US ISO 18079-5:2018, Ships and marine technology — Servicing of inflatable life-saving appliances — Part 5: Inflated rescue boats

This Uganda Standard, in conjunction with US ISO 18079-1, provides provisions for servicing stations servicing inflated rescue boats referred to in SOLAS III/20.8. This document is applicable to non-SOLAS inflated rescue boats, as appropriate.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 20,000***

4521. US ISO 18091:2019, Quality management systems — Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001 in local government (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a quality management system when an organization: needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide products and services that meet customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, and b) aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. All the requirements of this International Standard are generic and are intended to be applicable to any organization, regardless of its type or size, or the products and services it provides. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 18091: 2014, Quality management systems — Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001 in local government, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 95,000***

4522. US ISO/TS 18152:2010, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Specification for the process assessment of human-system issues

This Uganda Standard presents a human-systems (HS) model for use in ISO/IEC 15504-conformant assessment of the maturity of an organization in performing the processes that make a system usable, healthy and safe.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 60,000***

4523. US ISO 18158:2016, Workplace air – Terminology

This Uganda Standard specifies terms and definitions that are related to the assessment of workplace exposure to chemical and biological agents. These are either general terms or are specific to physical and chemical processes of air sampling, the analytical method, or method performance. The terms included are those that have been identified as being fundamental because their definition is necessary to avoid ambiguity and ensure consistency of use.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY ***PRICE: 50,000***

4524. US ISO 18185-5:2007, Freight containers — Electronic seals — Part 5: Physical layer

This Uganda Standard specifies the air interface between electronic container seals and Reader/Interrogators of those seals. This standard describes the physical layer for supply chain applications of RFID for freight containers in accordance with the US ISO 18185 series and ISO 17363, since it is expected that the implementation of these standards will face the same international conditions. However, each of these standards has its own unique requirements other than the physical layer. It is expected that RFID Freight Container Identification (as specified in ISO 10374 and ISO 17363), and electronic seals (as specified in the ISO

18185 series) will be able to use the same infrastructure, while recognizing that that there may be requirements for different frequencies for passive devices as opposed to the active devices identified in this standard. It is to be used in conjunction with the other parts of ISO 18185.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4525. US ISO 18186:2011, Freight containers — RFID cargo shipment tag system

This Uganda Standard is applicable to freight containers as defined in ISO 668 as well as other associated containers and transport equipment. This standard defines how freight container logistic transparency and efficiency can be improved through use of an RFID cargo shipment tag system and an Internet-based software package.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4526. US ISO 18295-1:2017, Customer contact centres — Part 1: Requirements for customer contact centres

This Uganda Standard specifies service requirements for customer contact centres (CCC). It specifies a framework for any CCC that aims to assist in providing clients and customers with services that continuously and proactively meet or exceed their needs. This standard is applicable to both in-house (captive) and outsourced (third party operator) CCCs of all sizes, across all sectors and all interaction channels, including inbound and outbound. It specifies performance metrics (KPIs) as and where required.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4527. US ISO 18295-2:2017, Customer contact centres — Part 2: Requirements for clients using the services of customer contact centres

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for organizations using the services of customer contact centres (CCC). It aims to ensure that customer expectations are consistently met through the provision and management of appropriate arrangements with CCCs meeting the requirements of US ISO 18295 1. This standard is applicable to clients using CCCs of all sizes, across all sectors including in-house (captive) centres and outsourced (third party operator) centres, across multiple contact channels, including voice and non-voice media.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4528. US ISO 18461:2016, International museum statistics

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for the museum community on the collection and reporting of statistics. It provides definitions and counting procedures for all types of resources and services that museums offer to their users.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4529. US ISO 18513: 2021 Tourism services — Hotels and other types of tourism accommodation — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in the tourism industry in relation to the various

types of tourism accommodation and their related services (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition , US ISO 18513:2003 Tourism services — Hotels and other types of tourism accommodation — Terminology, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4530. US ISO 18526-1:2020, Eye and face protection — Test methods — Part 1: Geometrical optical properties

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference test methods for determining the spherical, cylindrical, and prismatic refractive power properties of unmounted and mounted plano lenses (non-corrective lenses) for eye and face protectors. This document does not apply to any eye and face protection product requirement standards for which other test methods are specified. Other test methods can be used provided they have been shown to be equivalent and include uncertainties of measurement no greater than those required by the reference method.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4531. US ISO 18527-3:2020, Eye and face protection for sports use — Part 3: Requirements and test methods for eyewear intended to be used for surface swimming

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for eyewear intended for surface swimming only. It contains requirements for eyewear for both recreational and specialist competitive swimming. It deals with materials, construction, optical properties and test methods. Requirements for the labelling and marking of swimming eyewear and for information to be supplied by the manufacturer are also specified. Eyewear intended for surface swimming conforming to the requirements of this standard are suitable for surface use and shallow diving only, e.g. from the edge of a pool, and are not suitable for wear when diving from a high board. This document applies to eyewear that include

- non-prescription nominally plano or afocal lenses,
- non-prescription mass-produced corrective lenses, and
- prescription lenses

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4532. US ISO 18526-2:2020, Eye and face protection — Test methods — Part 2: Physical optical properties

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference test methods for determining the physical optical properties of personal eye and face protectors. This document does not apply to any eye and face protection products for which the requirements standard(s) specifies other test methods. Other test methods can be used provided they have been shown to be equivalent and include uncertainties of measurement no greater than those required of the reference method.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 90,000

4533. US ISO 18526-3:2020, Eye and face protection — Test methods —

Part 3: Physical and mechanical properties

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference test methods for determining the physical and mechanical properties of eye and face protectors. This document does not apply to any eye and face protection products for which the requirements standard(s) specifies other test methods. Other test methods can be used if shown to be equivalent and include uncertainties of measurement no greater than those required of the reference method.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

4534. US ISO 18526-4:2020, Eye and face protection — Test methods — Part 4: Headforms

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and tolerances of the headforms used for the testing of eye and face protectors. Additional information is given for:

- anthropometric measurement methods;
- anthropometric data for head and face dimensions;
- human test panels.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4535. US ISO 18639-1:2018, PPE ensembles for firefighters undertaking specific rescue activities — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements of personal protective equipment (PPE) specifically designed to protect firefighters from injury and/or loss of life while engaged in specific rescue activities. This standard provides the principles that govern the development of incident type and/or hazard specific minimum test methods including design and performance requirements for personal protective equipment (PPE) worn by firefighters and other rescue workers to reduce injury and/or the loss of life while engaged in rescue activities.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4536. US ISO 18639-3:2018, PPE ensembles for firefighters undertaking specific rescue activities — Part 3: Clothing

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods and minimum performance requirements for protective clothing for firefighters while engaged in rescue activities. This standard does not cover protection for the head, hands and feet or protection against other hazards, e.g. chemical, biological, radiation and electrical hazards, except for limited, accidental exposure to some chemicals and contaminated blood or other body fluids.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4537. US ISO 18639-5:2018, PPE ensembles for firefighters undertaking specific rescue activities — Part 5: Helmet

This Uganda Standard provides the principles that govern the development of incident type and/or hazard specific test methods and minimum performance requirements for helmets for firefighters while engaged in specific rescue activities. Helmets related to specific rescue activities, such as road traffic crash (RTC) and urban search and rescue

(USAR), are documented in individual subclauses of this document.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4538. US ISO 18639-6:2018, PPE ensembles for firefighters undertaking specific rescue activities — Part 6: Footwear

This Uganda Standard provides the principles that govern the development of incident type and/or hazard specific test methods and minimum performance requirements for safety footwear for firefighters while engaged in specific rescue activities. Footwear related to specific rescue activities, e.g. Road Traffic Crash, (RTC) and Urban Search and Rescue, (USAR) is documented in individual subclauses of this document.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4539. US ISO 18640-1:2018, Protective clothing for firefighters — Physiological impact — Part 1: Measurement of coupled heat and moisture transfer with the sweating torso

This Uganda Standard provides a test method for evaluating the physiological impact of protective fabric ensembles and potentially protective clothing ensembles in a series of simulated activities (phases) under defined ambient conditions. This standard test method characterizes the essential properties of fabric assemblies of a representative garment or clothing ensemble for thermo-physiological assessment: dry thermal insulation; cooling properties during average metabolic activity and moisture management (dry and wet heat transfer); and drying behaviour.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4540. US ISO 18640-2:2018, Protective clothing for firefighters — Physiological impact — Part 2: Determination of physiological heat load caused by protective clothing worn by firefighters

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for evaluating the thermo-physiological impact of protective fabric ensembles and potentially protective clothing ensembles in a simulated activity under defined relevant conditions for firefighters.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4541. US ISO 18668-1:2016, Traditional Chinese medicine — Coding system for Chinese medicines — Part 1: Coding rules for Chinese medicines

This Uganda Standard specifies rules to encode Chinese medicines, including decoction pieces, Chinese Materia Medica (raw materials) and granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions (GFIMP), but not Chinese patent medicines (CPM). Relevant coding standards for Kampo medicine, Korean medicine and other traditional medicines will be separately formulated as needed by experts in these areas. This part of ISO 18668-1 is suitable for decoction pieces, Chinese Materia Medica (raw materials), and granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions (GFIMP) in the fields of

clinical medication, scientific research and teaching, and statistics and management.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

4542. US ISO 18668-2:2017, Traditional Chinese medicine — Coding system for Chinese medicines — Part 2: Codes for decoction pieces

This Uganda Standard encodes 828 kinds of decoction pieces, according to the rules in ISO 18668-1. This document is suitable for coding of decoction pieces, as well as decoction pieces in the fields of clinical medication, scientific research, teaching, statistics, and management.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 90,000

4543. US ISO 18668-3:2017, Traditional Chinese medicine — Coding system for Chinese medicines — Part 3: Codes for Chinese Materia Medica

This Uganda Standard encodes 592 kinds of Chinese Materia Medica, according to the rules in ISO 18668-1. This document is suitable for coding of Chinese Materia Medica, as well as Chinese Materia Medica in the fields of clinical medication, scientific research, teaching, statistics and management.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

4544. US ISO 18668-4:2017, Traditional Chinese medicine — Coding system for Chinese medicines — Part 4: Codes for granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions

This Uganda Standard encodes 777 kinds of granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions, according to the rules in ISO 18668-1. This document is suitable for coding of granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions, as well as granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions in the fields of clinical medication, scientific research, teaching, statistics and management.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 100,000

4545. US ISO 18758-2:2018, Mining and earth-moving machinery — Rock drill rigs and rock reinforcement rigs — Part 2: Safety requirements

This Uganda Standardspecifies the safety requirements for rock drill rigs and rock reinforcement rigs designed for the following underground or surface operations: blast hole drilling; rock reinforcement; drilling for secondary breaking; dimensional stone drilling; mineral prospecting, e.g. utilizing core drilling or reverse circulation; water and methane drainage drilling; and raise boring.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

4546. US ISO 18788:2015, Management system for private security operations — Requirements with guidance for use

This Uganda Standard provides a framework for establishing, implementing, operating, monitoring,

reviewing, maintaining and improving the management of security operations. It provides the principles and requirements for a security operations management system (SOMS). This standard provides a business and risk management framework for organizations conducting or contracting security operations and related activities and functions while demonstrating:

conduct of professional security operations to meet the requirements of clients and other stakeholders;

accountability to law and respect for human rights;

consistency with voluntary commitments to which it subscribes.

This standard is applicable to any organization that needs to:

establish, implement, maintain and improve an SOMS;

assess its conformity with its stated security operations management policy;

demonstrate its ability to consistently provide services that meet client needs and are in conformance with applicable laws and human rights requirements.

(This standard cancels and replaces US 796:2009, Code of conduct and ethics for the private security sector, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

4547. US ISO 18878:2013, Mobile elevating work platforms — Operator (driver) training

This Uganda Standard provides methods for preparing training materials and administering standardized training to operators (drivers) of mobile elevating work platforms (MEWPs). It is applicable to MEWPs, as defined in ISO 16368, intended to move persons, tools and materials to positions where they can carry out work from the work platform.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4548. US ISO 18893:2014, Mobile elevating work platforms — Safety principles, inspection, maintenance and operation

This Uganda Standard applies to all mobile elevating work platforms (MEWPs) that are intended to position persons, tools and materials and which, as a minimum, consists of a work platform with controls, an extending structure and a chassis. The technical safety requirements of this International Standard apply except where national or local regulations are more stringent.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

4549. US ISO 19008:2016, Standard cost coding system for oil and gas production and processing facilities

This Uganda Standard describes the standard cost coding system (SCCS) that classifies costs and quantities related to exploration, development, operation and removal of oil and gas production and processing facilities and to the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industry. Upstream, midstream, downstream and petrochemical business categories are included.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4550. US ISO 19011:2018, Guidelines for auditing management systems (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on auditing management systems, including the principles of auditing, managing an audit programme and conducting management system audits, as well as guidance on the evaluation of competence of individuals involved in the audit process. These activities include the individual(s) managing the audit programme, auditors and audit teams. *(This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US ISO 19011:2011, Guidelines for auditing management systems, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4551. US ISO 19026:2015, Accessible design — Shape and colour of a flushing button and a call button and their arrangement with a paper dispenser installed on the wall in public restroom

This Uganda Standard specifies shapes and colours of a flushing button and a call button of lavatory which are installed on the wall and their arrangement with a paper dispenser. This standard is only applicable in case of installing a flushing button and/or a call button the wall of seat-type lavatory in public restrooms (general toilet compartments and toilet compartments with various functions) used by an unspecified large number of people, except restrooms with a big paper holder where it is difficult to place a flushing button and a call button above the holder, and Type A toilet with lateral transfer from both sides of ISO 21542.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4552. US ISO 19027:2016, Design principles for communication support board using pictorial symbols

This Uganda Standard specifies basic configurations for communication support boards, which are necessary to facilitate communication. A variety of communication support boards can be designed for specific communication purposes. This standard specifies basic elements common to different types of formats/media, such as simple boards, book style or digital media. This standard does not regulate any specific design or any specific pictorial symbols for communication support boards. As for design principles of pictorial symbols, this standard introduces examples of design principles applicable when designing and developing pictorial symbols.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4553. US ISO 19028:2016, Accessible design — Information contents, figuration and display methods of tactile guide maps

This Uganda Standard specifies information contents, figuration and display methods of tactile guide maps providing location information of buildings, including those for the general public, public transport and parks, and also the surroundings in the close vicinity, including access routes to them in order to enable persons with seeing impairment and blindness to move safely and smoothly in those facilities.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

4554. US ISO 19029:2016, Accessible design auditory guiding signals in public facilities

This Uganda Standard specifies the sound characteristics of auditory guiding signals for persons with seeing impairment and blindness to provide the location and direction information of particular public facilities. The public facilities include facilities such as railway stations, airports, ports, bus terminals, government offices, libraries, community centres, parks, schools, hospitals, theatres, large supermarkets, and its toilets, stairs, etc.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4555. US ISO 19224:2017, Continuous surface miners (CSM) — Safety requirements

This Uganda Standard deals with safety requirements for continuous surface miners (CSM). It specifies common requirements for the design and construction of CSM to protect workers from accidents and health hazards that can occur during operation, loading, transport and maintenance. This document deals with known significant hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events relevant to CSM, when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer. This document also specifies the appropriate technical measures to eliminate or reduce risks arising from the significant hazards as identified in Annex A.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4556. US ISO 19225:2017, Underground mining machines — Mobile extracting machines at the face — Safety requirements for shearer loaders and plough systems

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements to minimize the hazards listed in Clause 4 that can occur during the assembly, use, maintenance, repair, decommissioning, disassembly and disposal of shearer loaders and plough systems when used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer, in underground mining. This standard does not cover any hazards resulting from explosive atmospheres. Requirements for explosive atmospheres can be found in ISO/IEC 80079-38. This standard is not applicable to machines that are manufactured before the date of its publication.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4557. US ISO 19296:2018, Mining — Mobile machines working underground — Machine safety

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety requirements for self-propelled mobile machines used in underground mining, as defined in 3.1. This document deals with hazards, hazardous situations and hazardous events (see Annex B) relevant to these machines when they are used as intended or under conditions of misuse reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer. For utility/service/support machines, this document only includes provisions to address the risks associated with the mobility (movement of the whole machine from one location to another). Risks for the additional functions (e.g. scaling, concrete spraying, bolting, charging, drilling, attachments) are not covered in this document. This document

specifies the appropriate technical measures for eliminating or sufficiently reducing risks arising from hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events during commissioning, operation and maintenance. This document does not address: the additional risks for machines operating in potentially explosive atmospheres; and air quality and engine emissions. This document is not applicable to: machines constrained to operate by rails; and continuous miners, roadheaders, drill rigs, conveyors, long wall production equipment, tunnel boring machines (TBM), and mobile crushers.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 55,000

4558. US ISO 19434:2017, Mining — Classification of mine accidents

This Uganda Standard establishes a classification of mine accidents by their origin or causes, by the type of accident, and by their results or consequences. The latter includes only the accidents resulting into consequences on people, not equipment or machinery. Different categories of causes, types and consequences of mine accidents are briefly defined, and a 3-digit code is assigned to each category. These can be combined to ultimately allocate a unique 15-digit code to each type of mine accident. This code can then be used in statistical analysis. Similarly, an allocated code clearly shows to which categories of causes, type of accident and resulting consequences the mine accident belongs to. This document is applicable to all surface and underground mines.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4559. US ISO 19443:2018, Quality management systems — Specific requirements for the application of ISO 9001:2015 by organizations in the supply chain of the nuclear energy sector supplying products and services important to nuclear safety (ITNS)

This Uganda Standard applies to organizations supplying ITNS products or services. Application of this standard to organizations performing activities on a licensed nuclear site is subject to prior agreement by the Licensee. Requirements specified in this standard are complementary (not alternative) to customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4560. US ISO 19600:2014, Compliance management systems — Guidelines

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for establishing, developing, implementing, evaluating, maintaining and improving an effective and responsive compliance management system within an organization. The guidelines on compliance management systems are applicable to all types of organizations.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4561. US ISO 19731:2017, Digital analytics and web analyses for purposes of market, opinion and

social research — Vocabulary and service requirements

This Uganda specifies the terms and definitions, as well as the service requirements, for organizations and professionals that conduct digital analytics and web analyses for collecting, analysing and reporting of digital data for purposes of market, opinion and social research by various methods and techniques. It provides the criteria against which the quality of such services can be assessed and evaluated.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4562. US ISO 19898:2019, Ships and marine technology — Life-saving appliances and arrangements — Means of recovery of persons

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the general performance, materials, stowage, marking and testing of recovery devices and systems, including specific appliances. It also specifies requirements for the manufacturer concerning production, type approvals, instructions for use and accompanying documentation. It is intended to assist in the selection of ship-specific recovery devices suitable for the purpose of safely recovering persons from the water or from survival craft.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4563. US ISO 20022-1:2013, Financial services — Universal financial industry message scheme — Part 1: Metamodel

This Uganda Standard consists of:

the overall description of the modelling approach;

the overall description of the ISO 20022 Repository contents;

a high-level description of the input to be accepted by the Registration Authority to feed/modify the Repository's Data Dictionary and Business Process Catalogue;

a high-level description of the Repository output to be made publicly available by the Registration Authority. Business Transactions and Message Sets complying with ISO 20022 can be used for electronic data interchange amongst any industry participants (financial and others), independently of any specific communication network. Network-dependent rules, such as message acknowledgement and message protection, are outside the scope of ISO 20022.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

4564. US ISO 20022-2:2013, Financial services — Universal financial industry message scheme — Part 2: UML profile

This Uganda Standard defines the UML Profile. In essence, it defines how to use UML to create models that conform to the ISO 20022 Metamodel, which is defined in US ISO 20022-1. In so doing, it defines a UML-based concrete syntax for the Metamodel. It does not preclude the specification of additional concrete syntaxes for the Metamodel, such as a textual concrete syntax.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15.

THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 90,000

4565. US ISO 20022-3:2013, Financial services — Universal financial industry message scheme — Part 3: Modelling

This Uganda Standard describes the modelling workflow, complementing US ISO 20022-1 and US ISO 20022-2. The modelling workflow describes the required steps a modeller follows in order to develop and maintain standardized Business Transactions and Message Sets.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4566. US ISO 20022-4:2013, Financial services — Universal financial industry message scheme — Part 4: XML Schema generation

This Uganda Standard was prepared to complement the ISO 20022 Metamodel, as specified in US ISO 20022-1, with the XML syntax transformation rules to be applied by the ISO 20022 Registration Authority in order to translate an ISO 20022 compliant Message Definition into an XML Schema for the description and validation of XML Messages. It specifies the transformation rules from level 3 to level 4. It is a deterministic transformation, meaning that the resulting XML Schema is completely predictable for a given Message Definition. There is neither manual input to the transformation itself nor manual adjustment to the result of the transformation.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4567. US ISO 20022-5:2013, Financial services — Universal financial industry message scheme — Part 5: Reverse engineering

This Uganda Standard was prepared to complement US ISO 20022-1. The reverse engineering guidelines explain how to extract relevant information from existing Industry Message Sets in order to prepare the submission to the ISO 20022 Registration Authority of equivalent, ISO 20022 compliant Business Transactions and Message Sets. The ISO 20022 Repository will contain all ISO 20022 compliant Business Transactions and Message Sets, as outlined in US ISO 20022-1.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4568. US ISO 20022-6:2013, Financial services — Universal financial industry message scheme — Part 6: Message transport characteristics

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of the Message Transport System required for an ISO 20022 Business Transaction and Message Definition.

Changes to the value of the Message Transport Characteristics can affect the Business Transaction and Message Definition. Each Business Transaction in the ISO 20022 Repository is associated with a Message Transport Mode. The Message Transport Mode specifies the values for the Message Transport Characteristics. This part of US ISO 20022 specifically does not define the wire-level interoperability of message transports. The overall structure is of a layered specification so that ISO 20022 can be implemented over many message transports. This part of US ISO 20022 defines only those characteristics required for interoperability at the business process and message level.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4569. US ISO 20022-7:2013, Financial services — Universal financial industry message scheme — Part 7: Registration

This Uganda Standard specifies the responsibilities of the Registration Authority. The Registration Authority (RA) is the operating authority responsible for the registration of the universal financial industry message scheme and the maintenance of the ISO 20022 Repository, and for providing access to the information as described in US ISO 20022-1.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4570. US ISO 20022-8:2013, Financial services — Universal financial industry message scheme — Part 8: ASN.1 generation

This Uganda Standard describes the transformation rules to generate ASN.1 abstract syntax from an ISO 20022 compliant Message Definition. The generated abstract syntax is for the description and validation of Messages. The transformation rules are a transformation from Level 3 to Level 4. It is a deterministic transformation, meaning that the resulting ASN.1 is completely predictable for a given Message Definition. There is neither manual input to the transformation itself nor manual adjustment to the result of the transformation.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4571. US ISO 20074:2019, Petroleum and natural gas industry — Pipeline transportation systems — Geological hazard risk management for onshore pipeline

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations on the management of geohazard risks during the pipeline design, construction and operational periods. This document is applicable to all operators and pipelines (existing and proposed/under construction). This document applies to onshore gathering and transmission

pipelines used in the petroleum and natural gas industries.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

4572. US ISO 20108:2017, Simultaneous interpreting — Quality and transmission of sound and image input — Requirements

This Uganda Standard sets out requirements for the quality and transmission of sound and image input to interpreters and specifies the characteristics of the audio and video signals. The components of typical interpreting systems are specified in ISO 20109. Together with either permanent (see ISO 2603) or mobile (see ISO 4043) booths, these interpreting systems form the interpreters' working environment. In addition to setting out the requirements for on-site interpreting, where participants (speakers and members of the audience) and interpreters are at the same location, this document specifies requirements for different varieties of distance interpreting situations in which the interpreters are not at the same location as one or more of the conference participants. This document also addresses the work of manufacturers and providers of simultaneous interpreting equipment and technical staff.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4573. US ISO 20109:2016, Simultaneous interpreting — Equipment — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for equipment used for simultaneous interpreting.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4574. US ISO 20121:2012, Event sustainability management systems — Requirements with guidance for use

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for an event sustainability management system for any type of event or event-related activity, and provides guidance on conforming to those requirements. This standard has been designed to address the management of improved sustainability throughout the entire event management cycle

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2022-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

4575. US ISO 20187:2016, Inflatable play equipment — Safety requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard is applicable to inflatable play equipment intended for use by children up to 14 years of age individually and as a group activity. This standard specifies safety requirements for inflatable play equipment for which the primary activities are bouncing and sliding.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

4576. US ISO 20245:2017, Cross-border trade of second-hand goods

This Uganda Standard establishes minimum screening criteria for second-hand goods that are

traded, sold, offered for sale, donated or exchanged between countries. This standard is intended to help protect health, safety and the environment in which second-hand goods interact, when used by consumers. This standard is applicable to second-hand goods that are shipped across at least one international border, and where the intended end user is a consumer. This standard does not apply to goods that are remanufactured, rebuilt or refurbished.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4577. US ISO 20252:2019, Market, opinion and social research, including insights and data analytics — Vocabulary and service requirements

This Uganda Standard establishes terms, definitions and service requirements for service providers conducting market, opinion and social research, including insights and data analytics (hereinafter referred to as "service providers"). Non-market research activities, such as direct marketing, are outside the scope of this document.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

4578. US ISO 20275:2017, Financial services — Entity legal forms (ELF)

This Uganda Standard specifies the elements of an unambiguous scheme to identify the distinct entity legal forms in a jurisdiction. Its aim is to enable legal forms within jurisdictions to be codified and thus facilitate the classification of legal entities according to their legal form. It is not the purpose of the document to give the comparison or alignment of entity legal forms across different jurisdictions, so as not to limit its usage and relevance.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4579. US ISO 20305:2020, Mine closure and reclamation — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard establishes a vocabulary for mine closure and reclamation management.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4580. US ISO 20380:2017, Public swimming pools — Computer vision systems for the detection of drowning accidents in swimming pools — Safety requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard describes the minimum operational, performance and safety requirements and test methods for computer vision systems used to detect drowning accidents. This standard does not apply to the systems used in domestic swimming pools and pool basins with a surface area of less than 150 m^2.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4581. US ISO 20381:2009 Mobile elevating work platforms — Symbols for operator controls and other displays

This Uganda Standard establishes general graphic symbols for the operator controls and other displays of mobile elevating work platforms (MEWPs).

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

4582. US ISO 20400:2017, Sustainable procurement — Guidance

This Uganda Standard provides guidance to organizations, independent of their activity or size, on integrating sustainability within procurement, as described in US ISO 26000. It is intended for stakeholders involved in, or impacted by, procurement decisions and processes.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

4583. US ISO 20426:2018, Guidelines for health risk assessment and management for non-potable water reuse

This Uganda Standard aims to serve as technical guidelines for the assessment and management of the health risks associated with pathogens contained in reclaimed water, which are expected to be caused by the use of reclaimed water, and/or by the production, storage, and transportation of reclaimed water. This document is applicable to the use of reclaimed water made from any source water (i.e. raw sanitary sewage; treated municipal wastewater; industrial wastewater; storm water potentially influenced by sewage) and for non-potable water reuse.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4584. US ISO 20488:2018, Online consumer reviews — Principles and requirements for their collection, moderation and publication

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and recommendations for the principles and methods for review administrators to apply in their collection, moderation and publication of online consumer reviews. This standard is applicable to any organization that publishes consumer reviews online, including suppliers of products and services that collect reviews from their own customers, a third party contracted by the supplier, or an independent third party.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4585. US ISO 20611:2018, Adventure tourism — Good practices for sustainability — Requirements and recommendations

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and recommendations for adventure tourism activity providers on good practices for sustainability (environmental, social and economic aspects) for adventure tourism activities. This document can be used by all types and sizes of adventure tourism activity providers, operating in different geographic, cultural and social environments.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4586. US ISO 20671:2019, Brand evaluation — Principles and fundamentals

This Uganda Standard specifies the fundamentals and principles for brand evaluation, including an integrated framework for brand evaluation containing necessary brand input elements, output dimensions and sample indicators. This document can be used in internal and external brand evaluation.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4587. US ISO 20700:2017, Guidelines for management consultancy services

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the effective delivery of management consultancy services.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4588. US ISO 20712-1:2008, Water safety signs and beach safety flags — Part 1: Specifications for water safety signs used in workplaces and public areas

This Uganda Standard prescribes water safety signs intended for use in connection with the aquatic environment. It is intended for use by owners and operators of aquatic environments and by manufacturers of signs and equipment.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 55,000

4589. US ISO 20712-2:2007, Water safety signs and beach safety flags — Part 2: Specifications for beach safety flags — Colour, shape, meaning and performance

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the shape and colour of beach safety flags for the management of activities on coastal and inland beaches, to be used for giving information wind and water conditions and other hazardous conditions, and to indicate the location of swimming and other aquatic activity zones extending from the beach into the water.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

4590. US ISO 20712-3:2020, Water safety signs and beach safety flags — Part 3: Guidance for use (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidance for the selection and use of water safety signs as specified in ISO 7010 and beach safety flags as specified in ISO 20712-2 in aquatic environments. It provides guidance on their location, mounting positions, lighting and maintenance. It also provides guidance on the design and location of multiple signs. This document does not apply to traffic signs for use on the public highway or maritime signalling. It is not applicable to flags for use on firing ranges or to flags used to indicate water quality. It does not cover means of escape signs and their illumination which may be present. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 20712-3:2014, Water safety signs and beach safety flags — Part 3: Guidance for use, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4591. US ISO 20815:2018, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Production assurance and reliability management (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard describes the concept of production assurance within the systems and operations associated with exploration drilling,

exploitation, processing and transport of petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas resources. This document covers upstream (including subsea), midstream and downstream facilities, petrochemical and associated activities. It focuses on production assurance of oil and gas production, processing and associated activities and covers the analysis of reliability and maintenance of the components. This includes a variety of business categories and associated systems/equipment in the oil and gas value chain. Production assurance addresses not only hydrocarbon production, but also associated activities such as drilling, pipeline installation and subsea intervention. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 20815:2008, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Production assurance and reliability management, which has been technically revised*).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

4592. US ISO 20957-1:2013, Stationary training equipment — Part 1: General safety requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies general safety requirements and test methods for stationary training equipment. This standard also covers environmental aspects. It also specifies a classification system. This standard is applicable to all stationary training equipment. This includes equipment for use in training areas of organizations such as sport associations, educational establishments, hotels, sport halls, clubs, rehabilitation centres and studios where access and control is specifically regulated by the owner, equipment for domestic use and other types of equipment including motor driven equipment.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4593. US ISO 20957-2:2020, Stationary training equipment — Part 2: Strength training equipment, additional specific safety requirements and test Methods(2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies additional safety requirements for stationary strength training equipment. This document is intended to be read in conjunction with the general safety requirements of US ISO 20957-1. This standard is applicable to stationary training equipment type strength training equipment with stacked weight resistance or other means of resistance, such as elastic cords, hydraulic, pneumatic, electrical, magnetic, springs and externally loaded weights (type 2) (hereinafter referred to as training equipment) with the classes H, S and I according to US ISO 20957-1. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 20957-2:2005, Stationary training equipment — Part 2: Strength training equipment, additional specific safety requirements and test methods, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4594. US ISO 20957-4:2016, Stationary training equipment — Part 4: Strength training benches, additional specific safety requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for stationary strength training benches and free-standing barbell racks in addition to the general

safety requirements of US ISO 20957-1. It is intended to be read in conjunction with US ISO 20957-1. This standard is applicable to stationary training equipment type benches (type 4) (hereinafter referred to as benches) with the classes S, H and I according to US ISO 20957-1.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4595. US ISO 20957-5:2016, Stationary training equipment — Part 5: Stationary exercise bicycles and upper body crank training equipment, additional specific safety requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for stationary exercise bicycles and upper body crank training equipment in addition to the general safety requirements of US ISO 20957-1. US ISO 20957-5:2016 is applicable to stationary training equipment type stationary exercise bicycles and upper body crank training equipment (type 5) as defined in Clause 3 within the classes S, H, I and A, B, C according to US ISO 20957-1. Any attachment provided with the stationary exercise bicycles and upper body crank training equipment for the performance of additional exercises are subject to the requirements of ISO 20957-1. US ISO 20957-5:2016 is not applicable to roller stands as they cannot be made safe in a reasonable way.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4596. US ISO 20957-6:2021, Stationary training equipment — Part 6: Treadmills, additional specific safety requirements and test methods (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for treadmills in addition to the general safety requirements and test methods of ISO 20957-1. It is intended that this document is applied together with ISO 20957-1. This document deals with significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to stationary training equipment used as intended and under the conditions of misuse foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). This document is applicable to power-driven as well as to non-power/manually driven training equipment type treadmills (hereafter referred to as treadmills) with the classes S, H and I and classes A, B and C regarding accuracy. This document is not applicable to treadmills which are manufactured before it publication. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 20957-6:2005, Stationary training equipment — Part 6: Treadmills, additional specific safety requirements and test methods, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4597. US ISO 20957-7:2020, Stationary training equipment — Part 7: Rowing equipment, additional specific safety requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for rowing equipment. This document is intended to be read in conjunction with the general safety requirements of US ISO 20957-1. This document is applicable to rowing type stationary training equipment, hereinafter referred to as rowing

equipment, within the classes H, S and I and classes A, B and C regarding accuracy.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4598. US ISO 20957-8.2017, Stationary training equipment — Part 8: Steppers, stairclimbers and climbers — Additional specific safety requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for stepper, stairclimber and climber machines (hereafter called training equipment) performed from either a standing or sitting position. The requirements are in addition to the general safety requirements of US ISO 20957-1, with which US ISO 20957-8 is intended to be read in conjunction. This standard is applicable to stationary training equipment type stepper, stairclimber and climber training equipment, within classes S and H. Additional requirements are provided for accuracy class A.

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4599. US ISO 21001:2018, Educational organizations — Management systems for educational organizations — Requirements with guidance for use

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a management system for educational organizations (EOMS) when such an organization:

needs to demonstrate its ability to support the acquisition and development of competence through teaching, learning or research;

aims to enhance satisfaction of learners, other beneficiaries and staff through the effective application of its EOMS, including processes for improvement of the system and assurance of conformity to the requirements of learners and other beneficiaries.

All requirements this standard are generic and intended to be applicable to any organization that uses a curriculum to support the development of competence through teaching, learning or research, regardless of the type, size or method of delivery.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

4600. US ISO 21041:2018, Guidance on unit pricing

This Uganda Standard gives principles and best practice guidelines for unit pricing displayed by written, printed or electronic means.

It includes guidance on

the provision of unit price,

units of measure used to express unit price including: weight, length, volume, count, area and other forms of measure,

the display of unit price, and

implementation, communication and education of consumers.

This document is applicable to any retailer, including supermarkets, hardware stores, pharmacies, convenience stores, automotive parts suppliers and pet product suppliers. It is applicable to packaged and non-packaged food and consumer products where the price is displayed, including

at point of sale, including in-store and online, and

when relevant communications about the product are released (including advertising by electronic and printed formats).

This document excludes services and merchandise, such as clothing and electronic goods sold as a single item.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4601. US ISO/TS 21054:2020, Ergonomics — Accessible design — Controls of consumer products

This Uganda Standard defines design principles of accessibility for controls of consumer products, so that users from a population with the widest range of user needs, characteristics and capabilities are able to use controls to operate and control consumer products in the same manner and ease as users without disabilities. This document is applicable to all kinds and types of consumer products. This document is applicable to the controls for common main operations of consumer products such as initiation, termination, and cancellation of operation, as well as for specified functions necessary for more detailed operations and fine adjustment. This document does not deal with controls for some specialized devices intended only for specified user populations and tasks, e.g. assistive and medical devices. Each design consideration in this document is based on ergonomic principles that are necessary for making the controls of consumer products accessible to a wider range of users.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4602. US ISO 21101:2014, Adventure tourism – Safety management systems – Requirements

This Uganda Standard outlines the requirements of a safety management system for adventure tourism activity providers. A provider can use this standard for the following:

to enhance safety performance;

to meet expectations for participant and staff safety;

to demonstrate safe practice;

to support compliance with applicable legal requirements.

This standard can be used by all types and sizes of providers, operating in different geographic, cultural and social environments.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4603. US ISO 21102:2020, Adventure tourism — Leaders — Personnel competence

This Uganda Standard establishes the requirements and recommendations of competencies and the related expected results of competencies for adventure tourism activity leaders common to any adventure tourism activity, which can affect the quality and safety of the services provided. It can be used by all types and sizes of providers operating in different geographic, cultural and social environments. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO/TR 21102:2013, Adventure tourism — Leaders — Personnel competence, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4604. US ISO 21103:2014, Adventure tourism — Information for participants

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for information to be provided to participants before, during and after adventure tourism activities. This standard can be used by all types and sizes of providers operating in different geographic, cultural and social environments.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4605. US ISO 21248:2019, Information and documentation — Quality assessment for national libraries

This Uganda Standard defines terms for the quality assessment of national libraries and specifies the following methods for the assessment.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

4606. US ISO 21378:2019, Audit data collection

This Uganda Standard establishes common definitions of accounting data elements and provides the information necessary to extract relevant audit data. NOTE For the purpose of this document, "audit" refers to an examination of an entity's financial and financial related records in order to check that they are fairly presented. This document is applicable to the bridging of understanding among auditors, auditees, software developers and IT professionals, and creating a mechanism for expressing the information, common to accounting, in a manner independent of accounting and ERP systems. This document serves as a foundation for local data extraction efforts in the areas of general ledger, accounts receivable, sales, accounts payable, purchase, inventory, and property, plant and equipment.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

4607. US ISO 21401:2018, Tourism and related services — Sustainability management system for accommodation establishments — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies environmental, social and economic requirements to implement a sustainability management system in accommodation establishments in the tourism sector. This document applies to the aspects that can be controlled by the accommodation establishments and over which they can exert influence. This document is applicable to any accommodation establishment, regardless of its type, size or location, that wishes to:

implement, maintain and improve sustainable practices in their operations;

ensure conformance with its defined sustainability policy.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4608. US ISO 21406:2020, Tourism and related services — Yacht harbours — Essential requirements for luxury harbours

This Uganda Standard establishes minimum requirements for commercial and non-commercial harbours for yachts (defined for the purposes of this document in 3.24) to deliver luxury facilities and services to the yachting community. It details the requirements for a luxury yacht harbour to be considered a luxury facility, providing exceptional levels of customer service to meet the user's needs in a time-efficient way.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4609. US ISO 21426:2018, Tourism and related services — Medical spas — Service requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the provision of quality services at medical spas which use natural healing waters (except sea water) and other natural resources. This document does not cover decisions that correspond to the medical profession. This document does not apply to thalassotherapy centres or wellness spa centres.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4610. US ISO 21504:2022, Project, programme and portfolio management — Guidance on portfolio management (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the principles of project and programme portfolio management. This document is relevant to any type of organization including public or private and any size organization or sector. The guidance presented in this document is intended to be adapted to suit the specific environment of each project and programme portfolio.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4611. US ISO 21505:2017, Project, programme and portfolio management — Guidance on governance

This Uganda Standard describes the context in which the governance of projects, programmes and portfolios is conducted and provides guidance for the governance of projects, programmes and portfolios. This standard can also be used for assessment, assurance or verification of the governance function for projects, programmes or portfolios.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4612. US ISO 21508:2018 Earned value management in project and programme management

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for practices of earned value management in project and programme management. It is applicable to any type of organization including public or private and any size or sector, as well as any type of project or programme in terms of complexity, size or duration. This standard provides the following:

terms and definitions;

descriptions of the purpose and benefits of earned value management;

the integration and relationship with project or programme management;

an overview of the processes and process descriptions;

basic requirements for an earned value management system;

use of an earned value management system.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4613. US ISO 21511:2018, Work breakdown structures for project and programme management

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for work breakdown structures for organizations undertaking project or programme management. It is applicable to any type of organization including public or private and any size of organization or sector, as well as any type of project and programme in terms of complexity, size or duration.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4614. US ISO 21586:2020, Reference data for financial services — Specification for the description of banking products or services (BPoS)

This Uganda Standard specifies how to describe the characteristics of banking products or services (BPoS) from a customer's perspective.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

4615. US ISO 21620:2021, Tourism and related services — Heritage hotels — Equipment and service requirements

This Uganda Standard establishes the requirements and recommendations related to the equipment and services applicable to heritage hotels in order to provide quality services in a traditional style. This document emphasizes the harmonization of the equipment, furniture and service provision style with the historical period to which the heritage hotel belongs. It does not deal with the equipment or services of other types of hotels.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4616. US ISO 21621:2021, Tourism and related services — Traditional restaurants — Visual aspects, decoration and services

This Uganda Standard establishes requirements and recommendations related to the environment and the service provision of traditional restaurants, which belong to a specific cuisine and custom of a specific country or area. This document specifies physical features of traditional restaurants (visual specifications for buildings, furniture and decoration), elements related to the specific cuisine and customs of serving food as well as staff requirements (clothing, behaviour, language) that affect the traditional style and quality of the service.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4617. US ISO 21795-1:2021, Mine closure and reclamation planning — Part 1: Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies a framework and the processes involved in mine closure and reclamation planning for new and operating mines. Requirements and recommendations are provided on:

- mine closure and reclamation plan objectives and commitments;
- technical procedures and techniques;
- mitigation of socio-economic impacts;

- financial assurance and associated planning;
- mine closure and reclamation planning for unplanned closure;
- post-closure management plan; and
- mine closure and reclamation plan documentation.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4618. US ISO 21795-2:2021, Mine closure and reclamation planning — Part 2: Guidance

This Uganda Standard provides guidance related to the necessary mine closure and reclamation planning activities for new and operating mines. Recommendations are provided on:

- closure and reclamation of a mine site;
- land reclamation and water management;
- stakeholder engagement;
- decision and analysis tools.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 85,000

4619. US ISO 21902:2021, Tourism and related services — Accessible tourism for all — Requirements and recommendations

This Uganda Standard establishes requirements and provides guidelines for "accessible tourism for all" with the aim of ensuring equal access and enjoyment of tourism by the widest range of people of all ages and abilities. This standard provides information on the key aspects of policy making, strategy, infrastructure, products and services and is addressed to all stakeholders involved in the tourism supply chain, whether from the public or private sector. It applies at all levels, local, regional, national or international levels.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 95,000

4620. US ISO/IEC 21972:2020, Information technology — Upper level ontology for smart city indicators

This Uganda Standard establishes general principles and gives guidelines for an indicator upper level ontology (IULO) for smart cities that enables the representation of indicator definitions and the data used to derive them. It includes: — concepts (e.g., indicator, population, cardinality) and properties that relate concepts (e.g., cardinality_of, parameter_of_var).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4621. US ISO 22000:2018, Food safety management systems — Requirements for any organization in the food chain (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a food safety management system (FSMS) to enable an organization that is directly or indirectly involved in the food chain:

to plan, implement, operate, maintain and update a FSMS providing products and services that are safe, in accordance with their intended use;

to demonstrate compliance with applicable statutory and regulatory food safety requirements;

to evaluate and assess mutually agreed customer food safety requirements and to demonstrate conformity with them;

to effectively communicate food safety issues to interested parties within the food chain;

to ensure that the organization conforms to its stated food safety policy;

to demonstrate conformity to relevant interested parties;

to seek certification or registration of its FSMS by an external organization, or make a self-assessment or self-declaration of conformity to this document.

(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 22000:2005, Requirements for any organization in the food chain, which has been technically revised).

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4622. US ISO/TS 22002-1:2009, Prerequisite programmes on food safety — Part 1: Food manufacturing

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for establishing, implementing and maintaining prerequisite programmes (PRP) to assist in controlling food safety hazards. This standard is applicable to all organizations, regardless of size or complexity, which are involved in the manufacturing step of the food chain and wish to implement PRP in such a way as to address the requirements.

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4623. US ISO/TS 22002-2:2013, Prerequisite programmes on food safety — Part 2: Catering

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the design, implementation, and maintenance of prerequisite programmes (PRPs) to assist in controlling food safety hazards in catering. This standard is applicable to all organizations which are involved in the processing, preparation, distribution, transport, and serving of food and meals and wish to implement PRPs in accordance with the requirements specified in US ISO 22000. The scope of this standard includes catering, air catering, railway catering, banquets, among others, in central and satellite units, school and industry dining rooms, hospitals and healthcare facilities, hotels, restaurants, coffee shops, food services, and food stores.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4624. US ISO/TS 22002-3:2011, Pre-requisite programmes on food safety —Part 3: Farming

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and guidelines for the design, implementation, and documentation of prerequisite programmes (PRPs) that maintain a hygienic environment and assist in controlling food safety hazards in the food chain. This standard is applicable to all organizations (including individual farms or groups of farms), regardless of size or complexity, which are involved in farming steps of the food chain and wish to implement PRPs.

This standard was Published on 2013-06-25

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4625. US ISO/TS 22002-4:2013, Pre-requisite programmes on food safety — Food packaging manufacturing

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for establishing, implementing and maintaining prerequisite programmes (PRPs) to assist in controlling food safety hazards in the manufacture of food packaging. This standard is not designed or intended for use in other parts or activities of the food supply chain.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4626. US ISO/TS 22003:2013, Food safety management systems — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of food safety management systems (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines the rules applicable for the audit and certification of a food safety management system (FSMS) complying with the requirements given in ISO 22000 (or other sets of specified FSMS requirements). It also provides the necessary information and confidence to customers about the way certification of their suppliers has been granted. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/TS 22003:2007, Food safety management systems – Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of food safety management systems, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4627. US ISO 22004:2014, Food safety management systems — Guidance on the application of ISO 22000 (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides generic advice on the application of US ISO 22000. This standard does not create, alter or replace any of the requirements in ISO 22000. As individual organizations are free to choose the necessary methods and approaches to fulfil the requirements of US ISO 22000, the guidance provided by this standard, are under no circumstances, to be considered a requirement. This standard has been drafted to enhance acceptance and use of ISO 22000-based food safety management systems (FSMS), as well as to improve understanding, communication and coordination between organizations in the food chain. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/TS 22004:2005 Food safety management systems – Guidance on the application of ISO 22000:2005, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4628. US ISO/TS 22005:2007 Food safety management systems – Traceability in the feed and food chain – General Principles and basic requirements for system design and implementation

This Uganda Standard gives the principles and specifies basic requirements for the design and implementation of a feed and food traceability system. It can be applied by an organization operating at any step in the feed and food chain. It is intended to be flexible enough to allow feed organizations and food organizations to achieve identified objectives.

This standard was Published on 2006-11-14

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4629. US ISO 22059:2020, Guidelines on consumer warranties/guarantees

This Uganda Standard specifies the form and content of warranties/guarantees that a manufacturer and/or supplier can use to address reasonable expectations of products by consumers. This document is applicable to transactions between businesses and consumers of new and used products, including online transactions. This document is also applicable to products associated with services to complete a transaction (such as, buying clothes that need alteration).

This standard was published on 2021-03-02

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4630. US ISO 22095:2020, Chain of custody — General terminology and models (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines a framework for chain of custody by providing:

- a consistent generic approach to the design, implementation and management of chains of custody;
- harmonized terminology;
- general requirements for different chain of custody models;
- general guidance on the application of the defined chain of custody models, including initial guidance on the circumstances under which each chain of custody model might be appropriate.

This document is applicable to all materials and products. It does not apply to services as final outputs.

This document can be used by any organization operating at any step in a supply chain, as well as by standard setting organizations as a reference point for specific chain of custody standards. This document can enhance the transparency of specific claims regarding materials or products and thereby support the reliability of these claims. It is not intended to be used on its own to make or verify such claims.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4631. US ISO 22159:2007, Personal equipment for protection against falls — Descending devices

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods, marking and information to be supplied by the manufacturer for descending devices. It also specifies some basic requirements for the descent lines to be used with the descending devices.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

4632. US ISO/TS 22163:2017, Railway applications — Quality management system — Business management system requirements for rail organizations: ISO 9001:2015 and particular requirements for application in the rail sector (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines quality management system requirements in the rail sector (RQMS):

- applicable throughout the whole supply chain of railway industrial related products for the design and development, manufacturing and maintenance activities (excluding operations and services of rail transports);
- providing continual improvement, emphasizing defect prevention and

defect reduction in the supply chain; and

- enhancing and sustaining product quality, including its safety aspects.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 100,000

4633. US ISO 22222:2005, Personal financial planning — Requirements for personal financial planners

This Uganda Standard defines the personal financial planning process and specifies ethical behavior, competences and experience requirements for personal financial planners. This standard is applicable to all personal financial planners regardless of their employment status. This standard describes and addresses the various methods of conformity assessment and specifies requirements applying to each of them.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4634. US ISO 22259:2019, Conference systems — Equipment — Requirements (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for typical conference systems, the parts they are composed of, the auxiliary devices necessary for their use (such as microphones, headphones, and sound reinforcement equipment) and the environment in which they are used. These requirements ensure interoperability and optimum performance under conditions of normal operation. It is applicable to both wired and wireless systems.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4635. US ISO 22300:2018, Security and resilience — Vocabulary (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in security and resilience standards. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 22300:2012, Societal security — Terminology, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4636. US ISO 22301:2019, Security and resilience — Business continuity management systems — Requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements to implement, maintain and improve a management system to protect against, reduce the likelihood of the occurrence of, prepare for, respond to and recover from disruptions when they arise. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 22301:2012, Societal security — Business continuity management systems — Requirements, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4637. US ISO 22307:2008, Financial services — Privacy impact assessment

This Uganda Standard recognizes that a privacy impact assessment (PIA) is an important financial services and banking management tool to be used within an organization, or by "contracted" third parties, to identify and mitigate privacy issues and risks associated with processing consumer data using

automated, networked information systems. This document describes the privacy impact assessment activity in general, defines the common and required components of a privacy impact assessment, regardless of business systems affecting financial institutions, and provides informative guidance to educate the reader on privacy impact assessments.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4638. US ISO 22311:2012, Societal security — Video-surveillance — Export interoperability

This Uganda Standard is mainly for societal security purposes and specifies a common output file format that can be extracted from the video-surveillance contents collection systems (stand-alone machines or large scale systems) by an exchangeable data storage media or through a network to allow end-users to access digital video-surveillance contents and perform their necessary processing.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,00

4639. US ISO 22313:2020, Societal security — Business continuity management systems — Guidance on the use of US ISO 22301 (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidance and recommendations for applying the requirements of the business continuity management system (BCMS) given in ISO 22301. The guidance and recommendations are based on good international practice. This document is applicable to organizations that: a) implement, maintain and improve a BCMS; b) seek to ensure conformity with stated business continuity policy; c) need to be able to continue to deliver products and services at an acceptable predefined capacity during a disruption; d) seek to enhance their resilience through the effective application of the BCMS. The guidance and recommendations are applicable to all sizes and types of organizations, including large, medium and small organizations operating in industrial, commercial, public and not-for-profit sectors. The approach adopted depends on the organization's operating environment and complexity. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 22313:2012, Societal security — Business continuity management systems — Guidance, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000

4640. US ISO 22315 Societal security — Mass evacuation — Guidelines for planning

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for mass evacuation planning in terms of establishing, implementing, monitoring, evaluating, reviewing and improving preparedness. It establishes a framework for each activity in mass evacuation planning for all identified hazards. It will help organizations to develop plans that are evidence-based and that can be evaluated for their effectiveness.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4641. US ISO/TS 22317:2015, Societal security — Business continuity management systems — Guidelines for business impact analysis (BIA)

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for an organization to establish, implement, and maintain a

formal and documented business impact analysis (BIA) process. This Technical Specification does not prescribe a uniform process for performing a BIA, but will assist an organization to design a BIA process that is appropriate to its needs. This standard is applicable to all organizations regardless of type, size, and nature, whether in the private, public, or not-for-profit sectors. The guidance can be adapted to the needs, objectives, resources, and constraints of the organization. It is intended for use by those responsible for the BIA process.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4642. US ISO/TS 22318:2015, Societal security — Business continuity management systems — Guidelines for supply chain continuity

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on methods for understanding and extending the principles of BCM embodied in ISO 22301 and ISO 22313 to the management of supplier relationships. This Technical Specification is generic and applicable to all organizations (or parts thereof), regardless of type, size and nature of business. It is applicable to the supply of products and services, both internally and externally. The extent of application of this Technical Specification depends on the organization's operating environment and complexity. Supply chain management considers the full range of activities concerned with the provision of supplies or services to an organization as a part of business-as-usual. The scope of this Technical Specification is less broad in that it specifically considers the issues faced by an organization which needs continuity of supply of products and services to protect its business activities or processes, and the continuity strategies for current suppliers within supply chains, which can be used to mitigate the impact of disruption; this is SCCM. Guidance on developing a business continuity plan or business continuity management system is set out in ISO 22301 and ISO 22313.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4643. US ISO 22316:2017, Security and resilience — Organizational resilience — Principles and attributes

This Uganda Standard provides guidance to enhance organizational resilience for any size or type of organization. It is not specific to any industry or sector. This document can be applied throughout the life of an organization. This document does not promote uniformity in approach across all organizations, as specific objectives and initiatives are tailored to suit an individual organization's needs.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4644. US ISO 22319:2017, Security and resilience — Community resilience — Guidelines for planning the involvement of spontaneous volunteers

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for planning the involvement of spontaneous volunteers (SVs) in incident response and recovery. It is intended to help organizations to establish a plan to consider whether, how and when SVs can provide relief to a coordinated response and recovery for all identified hazards. It helps identify issues to ensure the plan is risk-based and can be shown to prioritize the safety of SVs, the public they seek to assist and

incident response staff. This document is intended for use by organizations with responsibility for, or involvement in, part or all of the planning for working with SVs. It is applicable to all types and sizes of organizations that are involved in the planning for, and management of, SVs (e.g. local, regional, and national governments, statutory bodies, international and non-governmental organizations, businesses and public and community groups).

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4645. US ISO 22320: 2018, Security and resilience — Emergency management — Guidelines for incident management

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for incident management, including principles that communicate the value and explain the purpose of incident management, basic components of incident management including process and structure, which focus on roles and responsibilities, tasks and management of resources, and working together through joint direction and cooperation. This document is applicable to any organization involved in responding to incidents of any type and scale. This document is applicable to any organization with one organizational structure as well as for two or more organizations that choose to work together while continuing to use their own organizational structure or to use a combined organizational structure. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 22320:2011, Societal security — Emergency management — Requirements for incident response, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4646. US ISO 22324:2015, Societal security — Emergency management — Guidelines for colour-coded alerts

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the use of color codes to inform people at risk as well as first response personnel about danger and to express the severity of a situation. It is applicable to all types of hazard in any location. This standard does not cover the method for displaying colour codes, detailed ergonomic considerations related with viewing displays, or safety signs covered by ISO 3864-1

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4647. US ISO 22325:2016, Security and resilience — Emergency management — Guidelines for capability assessment

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for an organization in assessing its emergency management capability. It includes

an assessment model with a hierarchy of four levels;

eight indicators;

an assessment process, explaining how to plan, collect, analyze and report.

This document is intended to be used by organizations responsible and accountable for emergency management. Each organization's context can involve a mix of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4648. US ISO 22326:2018, Security and resilience — Emergency management — Guidelines for

monitoring facilities with identified hazards (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for monitoring hazards within a facility as a part of an overall emergency management and continuity programme by establishing the process for hazard monitoring at facilities with identified hazards. It includes recommendations on how to develop and operate systems for the purpose of monitoring facilities with identified hazards. It covers the entire process of monitoring facilities.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4649. US ISO 22327:2018, Security and resilience — Emergency management — Guidelines for implementation of a community-based landslide early warning system (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for a landslide early warning system. It provides a definition, aims to improve understanding, describes methods and procedures to be implemented, and gives examples of types of activities. It is applicable to communities vulnerable to landslides, without taking secondary effects into consideration. It recognizes population behaviour response planning as a key part of the preparedness. It takes into account the approach of ISO 22315 and provides additional specifications for landslides.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4650. US ISO 22328-1:2020, Security and resilience — Emergency management — Part 1: General guidelines for the implementation of a community-based disaster early warning system

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the implementation of a community-based disaster early warning system (EWS). It describes the methods and procedures to be implemented and provides examples.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4651. US ISO/TS 22330:2018 Security and resilience — Business continuity management systems — Guidelines for people aspects of business continuity

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the planning and development of policies, strategies and procedures for the preparation and management of people affected by an incident. This includes: preparation through awareness, analysis of needs, and learning and development; coping with the immediate effects of the incident (respond); managing people during the period of disruption (recover); continuing to support the workforce after returning to business as usual (restore).

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4652. US ISO/TS 22331:2018, Security and resilience — Business continuity management systems — Guidelines for business continuity strategy

This Uganda Standard gives guidance for business continuity strategy determination and selection. It is

applicable to all organizations regardless of type, size and nature, whether in the private, public or not-for-profit sectors. It is intended for use by those responsible for, or participating in, strategy determination and selection.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4653. US ISO 22341:2021, Security and resilience — Protective security — Guidelines for crime prevention through environmental design

Scope: This Uganda Standard provides guidelines to organizations for establishing the basic elements, strategies and processes for preventing and reducing crime and the fear of crime at a new or existing built environment. It recommends the establishment of countermeasures and actions to treat crime and security risks in an effective and efficient manner by leveraging environmental design.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4654. US ISO/TS 22375:2018, Security and resilience — Guidelines for complexity assessment process (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the application of principles and a process for a complexity assessment of an organization's systems to improve security and resilience. A complexity assessment process allows an organization to identify potential hidden vulnerabilities of its system and to provide an early indication of risk resulting from complexity. This document is generic and applicable to all sizes and types of organization systems, such as critical assets, strategic networks, supply chains, industrial plants, community infrastructures, banks and business companies.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4655. US ISO 22380:2018, Security and resilience — Authenticity, integrity and trust for products and documents — General principles for product fraud risk and countermeasures (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard establishes general principles for an organization to identify the risks related to various types of product fraud and product fraudsters. It provides guidance on how organizations can establish strategic, business countermeasures to prevent or reduce any harm, tangible or intangible loss and cost from such fraudulent attacks in a cost-effective manner. This document is applicable to all organizations regardless of type, size or nature, whether private or public sector. The guidance can be adapted to the needs, objectives, resources and constraints of the organization. This document is intended to promote common understanding in the field of product-related fraud risk and its countermeasures.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4656. US ISO 22381:2018, Security and resilience — Authenticity, integrity and trust for products and documents — Guidelines for establishing interoperability among object identification systems to deter counterfeiting and illicit trade (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for establishing interoperability among independently functioning product identification and related authentication systems, as described in ISO 16678. The permanent transfer of data from one system to another is out of the scope of this document. It also gives guidance on how to specify an environment open to existing or new methods of identification and authentication of objects, and which is accessible for legacy systems that may need to remain active. It is applicable to any industry, stakeholder or user group requiring object identification and authentication systems. It can be used on a global scale, or in limited environments. This document supports those involved in planning and establishing interoperation.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4657. US ISO 22382:2018, Security and resilience — Authenticity, integrity and trust for products and documents — Guidelines for the content, security, issuance and examination of excise tax stamps (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the content, security, issuance and examination of physical tax stamps and marks used to indicate that the required excise duty or other applicable taxes identified with an item have been paid and to signify that the item is legitimately on the intended market.

Specifically, this document gives guidance on:

- defining the functions of a tax stamp;
- identifying and consulting with stakeholders;
- planning the procurement process and selection of suppliers;
- the design and construction of tax stamps;
- the overt and covert security features that provide protection of the tax stamp;
- the finishing and application processes for the tax stamp;
- security of the tax stamp supply chain;
- serialization and unique identifier (UID) codes for tax stamps;
- examination of tax stamps;
- monitoring and assessing tax stamp performance.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4658. US ISO 22384:2020, Security and resilience — Authenticity, integrity and trust for products and documents — Guidelines to establish and monitor a protection plan and its implementation

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for assessing product security-related threats, risks and countermeasures by developing a suitable protection plan, supporting its implementation and monitoring its effectiveness after implementation. This includes consideration of impacts and modifications to, for example, product life cycle, supply chain, manufacturing, data management, brand perception and costs so as to adapt the protection plan accordingly.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4659. US ISO 22383:2020, Security and resilience — Authenticity, integrity and trust for products and documents — Guidelines for the selection and performance evaluation of authentication solutions for material goods

This Uganda Standard specifies performance criteria and evaluation methodology for authentication solutions that aim to unambiguously establish material good authenticity and integrity throughout the entire material good's life cycle. It does not specify how technical solutions achieve these performance criteria. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 12931:2012, Performance criteria for authentication solutions used to combat counterfeiting of material goods, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4660. US ISO/TS 22391-7:2018, Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations — Polyethylene of raised temperature resistance (PE-RT) — Part 7: Guidance for the assessment of conformity

This Uganda Standard gives requirements and guidance for the assessment of conformity of materials, products, and assemblies in accordance with the applicable part(s) of ISO 22391 intended to be included in the manufacturer's quality plan as part of the quality management system and for the establishment of certification procedures. This document is applicable to polyethylene of raised temperature resistance (PE-RT) piping systems intended to be used for hot and cold water installations within buildings for the conveyance of water, whether or not intended for human consumption (domestic systems) and for heating systems, under design pressures and temperatures appropriate to the class of application.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4661. US ISO 22392:2020, Security and resilience — Community resilience — Guidelines for conducting peer reviews

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for organizations to design, organize, conduct, receive feedback from and learn from a peer review of their disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies and practices. It is also applicable to other community resilience activities. It is intended for use by organizations with the responsibility for, or involvement in, managing such activities including policy and preparedness, response and recovery operations, and designing preventative measures (e.g. for the effects of environmental changes such as those from climate change). It is applicable to all types, structures and sizes of organizations, such as local, regional and national governments, statutory bodies, non-governmental organizations, businesses, and public and community groups. It is applicable before or after an incident or exercise.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4662. US ISO 22393:2023, Security and resilience — Community resilience — Guidelines for planning recovery and renewal (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on how to develop meaningful recovery activities and renewal initiatives from any type of major emergency, disaster or crisis no matter what type of impact or damage it has. It provides guidelines on how to identify the short-term, transactional activities needed to reflect and learn, review preparedness of parts of the system impacted by the crisis, and reinstate operations to build preparedness to future emergencies. It distinguishes a longer-term perspective of recovery, called "renewal" and provides guidelines on how to identify visionary initiatives to be addressed through transformation to change lives and futures. The guidelines cover how, in both recovery and renewal, there is a need to identify scalable activity on people, places, processes, power and partners. This document is applicable all organizations, particularly those involved in recovery and renewal and that are responsible for human welfare and community development (e.g. public, voluntary, community and social enterprise sectors).

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4663. US ISO 22395:2018 Security and resilience — Community resilience — Guidelines for supporting vulnerable persons in an emergency

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for organizations to identify, involve, communicate with and support individuals who are the most vulnerable to natural and human-induced (both intentional and unintentional) emergencies. It also includes guidelines for continually improving the provision of support to vulnerable persons in an emergency.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4664. US ISO 22396:2020, Security and resilience — Community resilience — Guidelines for information exchange between organizations (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for information exchange. It includes principles, a framework and a process for information exchange. It identifies mechanisms for information exchange that allow a participating organization to learn from others' experiences, mistakes and successes. It can be used to guide the maintenance of the information exchange arrangement in order to increase commitment and engagement. It provides measures that enhance the ability of participating organizations to cope with disruption risk. This document is applicable to private and public organizations that require guidance on establishing the conditions to support information exchange.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4665. US ISO 22397:2014, Societal security — Guidelines for establishing partnering arrangements

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for establishing partnering arrangements among organizations to manage multiple relationships for events impacting on societal security. It incorporates principles and describes the process for planning, developing, implementing and reviewing partnering arrangements. This standard is applicable to all organizations regardless of type, size and nature of

activity whether in or between the private, public, or not-for-profit sectors.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2020-12-15. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4666. US ISO 22468:2020, Value stream management (VSM) (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the application of VSM with regard to the collection, evaluation and continuous improvement of value stream relevant data. In addition, it describes the assessment of value streams based on defined key performance indicators. The VSM method described in this document is generally applicable to material-, energy- or data-related process types. In practice, there are often hybrid forms of these main process types.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4667..US ISO 22398:2013, Societal security — Guidelines for exercises

This Uganda Standard recommends good practice and guidelines for an organization to plan, conduct, and improve its exercise projects which may be organized within an exercise programme. It is applicable to all organizations regardless of type, size or nature, whether private or public. The guidance can be adapted to the needs, objectives, resources, and constraints of the organization. It is intended for use by anyone with responsibility for ensuring the competence of the organization's personnel, particularly the leadership of the organization, and those responsible for managing exercise programmes and exercise projects.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4668. US ISO/TR 22463:2019, Patient and client eye protectors for use during laser or intense light source (ILS) procedures — Guidance

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for and provides information to employers, users and safety advisors on the selection and use of patient eye protectors (PEPs) for lasers and intense light source (ILS) equipment used for medical and cosmetic applications. This document does not apply to the eye protection of laser/ILS operators or users of the equipment. It also does not apply to PEPs for use with tanning equipment or ophthalmic instruments, either for the user/operator or the patient/client.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4669. US ISO 22483:2020, Tourism and related services — Hotels — Service requirements

This Uganda Standard establishes quality requirements and recommendations for hotels regarding staff, service, events, entertainment activities, safety and security, maintenance, cleanliness, supply management and guest satisfaction. The requirements are applicable regardless of their classification and category, and whether the services are provided directly by internal staff or by a subcontractor.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4670. US ISO 22514-1:2014, Statistical methods in process management — Capability and performance — Part 1: General principles and concepts

This Uganda Standard describes the fundamental principles of capability and performance of manufacturing processes. It has been prepared to provide guidance about circumstances where a capability study is demanded or necessary to determine if the output from a manufacturing process or the production equipment (a production machine) is acceptable according to appropriate criteria. Such circumstances are common in quality control when the purpose for the study is part of some kind of production acceptance. These studies can also be used when diagnosis is required concerning a production output or as part of a problem solving effort. The methods are very versatile and have been applied for many situations. US ISO 2514-1:2014 is applicable to the following: organizations seeking confidence that their product characteristics requirements are fulfilled; organizations seeking confidence from their suppliers that their product specifications are and will be satisfied; those internal or external to the organization who audit it for conformity with the product requirements; and those internal to the organization who deal with analysing and evaluating the existing production situation to identify areas for process improvement. Outlines the general principles needed to calibrate a measurement system and to maintain that system in a state of statistical control. Provides a basic method for estimating a linear calibration function, a control method for extended use of a calibration function and two alternative methods to the basic method.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4671. US ISO 22514-2:2017, Statistical methods in process management — Capability and performance — Part 2: Process capability and performance of time-dependent process models

This Uganda Standard describes a procedure for the determination of statistics for estimating the quality capability or performance of product and process characteristics. The process results of these quality characteristics are categorized into eight possible distribution types. Calculation formulae for the statistical measures are placed with every distribution.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4672. US ISO 22514-3:2020, Statistical methods in process management — Capability and performance — Part 3: Machine performance studies for measured data on discrete parts

This Uganda Standard describes the steps for conducting short-term performance studies that are typically performed on machines (including devices, appliances, apparatuses) where parts produced consecutively under repeatability conditions are considered. The number of observations to be analysed vary according to the patterns the data produce, or if the runs (the rate at which items are produced) on the machine are low in quantity. The

methods are not considered suitable where the sample size produced is less than 30 observations. Methods for handling the data and carrying out the calculations are described. In addition, machine performance indices and the actions required at the conclusion of a machine performance study are described.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4673. US ISO 22514-8:2014, Statistical methods in process management — Capability and performance — Part 8: Machine performance of a multi-state production process

This Uganda Standard aims to define the evaluation method to quantify the short-term capability of a production process (capacity of the production tool, widely termed capability), i.e. the machine performance index, to ensure compliance to a toleranced measurable product characteristic, when said process does not feature any kind of sorting system.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4674. US ISO 22525:2020, Tourism and related services — Medical tourism — Service requirements

This Uganda Standard establishes the requirements and recommendations for facilitators and healthcare providers in medical tourism. This document intends to ensure quality service provision for tourists in order to meet the expectations of tourists travelling for medical reasons as a primary motivation. This document does not apply to thalassotherapy centres, medical spas or wellness spas.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4675. US ISO 22559-1:2014, Safety requirements for lifts (elevators) — Part 1: Global essential safety requirements (GESRs)

This Uganda Standard specifies GESRs for lifts (elevators), their components and functions, and establishes a system and provides methods for minimizing safety risks that may arise in the course of, the operation and use of, or work on, lifts (elevators). This standard is applicable to lifts that are intended to carry persons or persons and goods that can

a) be located in any permanent and fixed structure or building, except lifts located in means of transport, (e.g. ships);
b) have any
   - rated load, size of load carrying unit and speed, and
   - travel distance and number of landings;
c) be affected by fire in the load-carrying unit (LCU), earthquake, weather, or flood;
d) be foreseeably misused (e.g. overloaded) but not vandalized.

This standard does not cover all needs of users with disabilities, or risks arising from

- work on lifts under construction, testing, or during alterations and dismantling,
- use of lifts for fire fighting and emergency evacuation,
- vandalism, and
- fire outside the LCU.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

4676. US ISO 22568-1:2019, Foot and leg protectors — Requirements and test methods for footwear components — Part 1: Metallic toecaps

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for metallic toecaps, intended to function as components of PPE footwear (e.g. as described by ***STATUS: COMPULSORY*****This standard was Published on 2020-06-16**

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4677. US ISO 22568-2:2019, Foot and leg protectors — Requirements and test methods for footwear component — Part 2: Non-metallic toecaps

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for non-metallic toecaps, intended to function as components of PPE footwear (e.g. as described by US ISO 20345: 2011 and US ISO 20346: 2014).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4678. US ISO 22568-3:2019, Foot and leg protectors — Requirements and test methods for footwear components — Part 3: Metallic perforation resistant inserts

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for the metallic perforation resistant inserts with resistance against mechanical perforation, intended to function as components of PPE footwear (e.g. as described by US ISO 20345:2011, US ISO 20346:2014 and US ISO 20347:2012).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4679. US ISO 22568-4:2019, Foot and leg protectors — Requirements and test methods for footwear components — Part 4: Non-metallic perforation resistant inserts

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for the non-metallic inserts with resistance against mechanical perforation, intended to function as components of PPE footwear (e.g. as described by US ISO 20345:2011, US ISO 20346:2014 and US ISO 20347:2012).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4680. US ISO 22727:2007, Graphical symbols — Creation and design of public information symbols — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the creation and design of public information symbols. It specifies requirements for the design of public information symbols for submission for registration as approved public information symbols, including line width, the use of graphical symbol elements and how to indicate negation. It also specifies templates to be used in the design of public information symbols. It is for use by all those involved in the commissioning and the creation and design of public information symbols. This standard is not applicable to safety signs, including fire safety signs, or to traffic signs for use on the public highway.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

4681. US ISO/TS 22756:2020, Health Informatics — Requirements for a knowledge base for clinical decision support systems to be used in medication-related processes (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for developing a knowledge base for drug-related problems that cohere with the intended drug use, to be used in rule-based clinical decision support systems (CDSS), such as the criteria for selecting a raw data source and the quality criteria for the development and maintenance for the rules or clinical rules for drug safety. It also describes the process of how to develop a knowledge base, the topics to be considered by the developers of a knowledge base, and it gives guidance on how to do this. This document gives guidelines for the development of a knowledge base:

- with rules to enhance decisions and actions in drug-related problems that cohere with the intended drug use;
- which can be used by all kinds of healthcare professionals, such as those who prescribe, dispense, administer or monitor medicines;
- which can be used in every care setting, including chronic and acute care, primary and specialized care;
- which is a repository of evidence/practice bases rules, assessed by experts;
- which is meant to be used in conjunction with a medicinal product dictionary;
- whose knowledge is structured in rules and therefore to be used in the type of rule-based CDSS.
- This document does not:
- describe the exact content of a knowledge base i.e. the outcome of the process of developing rules.
- provide the requirements for a clinical decision support system, the software that uses the knowledge base combined with the patient's data, and presents the outcome of the rules to the healthcare professional. These requirements are described in ISO/DTS 22703[1].

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4682. US ISO 22846-1:2003, Personal equipment for protection against falls — Rope access systems — Part 1: Fundamental principles for a system of work

This Uganda Standard gives the fundamental principles for the use of rope access methods for work at height. It is intended for use by employers, employees and self-employed persons who use rope-access methods, by that commissioning rope-access work and by rope-access associations.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4683. US ISO 22846-2:2012, Personal equipment for protection against falls — Rope access systems — Part 2: Code of practice

This Uganda Standard provides recommendations and guidance on the use of rope access methods for work at height and expands on the fundamental principles given in ISO 22846-1, in conjunction with which it is intended to be used. It is intended for use by employers, employees and self-employed persons who use rope access methods, by those commissioning rope access works and by rope access associations. This part of US ISO 22846 is applicable to the use of rope access methods in any situation where ropes are used as the primary means of access, egress or support and as the primary means of protection against a fall, on both man-made and natural features.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

4684. US ISO 22870:2016, Point-of-care testing (POCT) — Requirements for quality and competence

This Uganda Standard gives specific requirements applicable to point-of-care testing and is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 15189. The requirements of this document apply when POCT is carried out in a hospital, clinic and by a healthcare organization providing ambulatory care. This document can be applied to transcutaneous measurements, the analysis of expired air, and in vivo monitoring of physiological parameters. Patient self-testing in a home or community setting is excluded, but elements of this document can be applicable.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4685. US ISO 22876:2021 Tourism and related services — Bareboat charter — Supplementary charter services and experiences

This Uganda Standard establishes the minimum requirements for supplementary charter services and experiences offered by a charter provider. It is applicable to any individual or organization which offers such additional services.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4686. US ISO 22886:2020, Healthcare organization management — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in healthcare organization management.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4687. US ISO 22888:2020, Railway applications — Concepts and basic requirements for the planning of railway operation in the event of earthquakes (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the concepts and basic requirements for the planning of railway operation in order to reduce risk in the event of earthquakes. This excludes regions where the consequences of seismic hazard for railway operation are low or non-existent. The definition of such regions is out of the scope of this document.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4688. US ISO 22956:2021, Healthcare organization management—Requirements for patient-centred staffing

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for patient-centred staffing in healthcare settings; it is generic and applicable to any healthcare organization.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4689. US ISO/TS 23029:2020, Web-service-based application programming interface (WAPI) in financial services

This Uganda Standard defines the framework, function and protocols for an API ecosystem that will enable online synchronised interaction. Specifically, the document:
defines a logical and technical layered approach for developing APIs, including transformational rules. Specific logical models (such as ISO 20022 models) are not included, but they will be referenced in the context of specific scenarios for guidance purposes;
will primarily be thought about from a RESTful design point of view, but will consider alternative architectural styles (such as WebSocket and Webhook) where other blueprints or scenarios are offered;
defines for the API ecosystem design principles of an API, rules of a Web-service-based API, the data payload and version control;
sets out considerations relevant to security, identity and registration of an API ecosystem. Specific technical solutions will not be defined, but they will be referenced in the context of specific scenarios for guidance purposes;
defines architectural usage beyond query/response asynchronous messaging towards publish/subscribe to support advanced and existing business models.--
This standard was published on 2022-12-13
STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

4690. US ISO 23354:2020, Business requirements for end-to-end visibility of logistics flow (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies three business requirements for the visibility of logistics traffic flow based on the use cases and gap analysis in Annex A. It includes

- LISS network architecture requirements,
- visibility data interchange requirements between LISSs, and
- visibility data interface and process requirements for an LISS network.

These three business requirements are described further in Clause 6, Clause 7 and Clause 8 respectively.

Furthermore, Clause 8 describes the requirement for a guideline for business participants and stakeholders in an LISS network such as logistics information service providers, single window/SSP operators, data providers and logistics data users.

This document does not include standardization

- at the level of logistics devices (areas of standardisation covered by ISO/TC 104, ISO/TC 204),

- for ships, navigation and marine technologies (areas of standardisation covered by ISO/TC 8), or
- related to international data exchange such as standards developed, published and maintained by UN/CEFACT, GS1, WCO which are referenced as appropriate in this document.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4691. US ISO 23412:2020, Indirect, temperature-controlled refrigerated delivery services — Land transport of parcels with intermediate transfer (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the provision and operation of indirect, temperature-controlled refrigerated delivery services for refrigerated parcels which contain temperature-sensitive goods (including foods) in land transportation. It includes all refrigerated delivery service stages from acceptance (receipt) of a chilled or frozen parcel from the delivery service user to its delivery at the designated destination, including intermediate transfer of the refrigerated parcels between refrigerated vehicles or container and via a geographical routing system. This document also includes requirements for resources, operations and communications to delivery service users. It is intended for application by refrigerated delivery service providers.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

4692. US ISO 23405:2022, Tourism and related services — Sustainable tourism — Principles, vocabulary and model

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for the museum community on the collection and reporting of statistics. It provides specifies the fundamental concepts and principles of, and a model for, sustainable tourism. This document is applicable to private and public organizations and destinations, regardless of their size and location, plus other interested parties engaged in sustainable tourism development.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4693. US ISO 23601:2009, Safety identification — Escape and evacuation plan signs

This Uganda Standard establishes design principles for displayed escape plans that contain information relevant to fire safety, escape, evacuation and rescue of the facility's occupants. These plans may also be used by intervention forces in case of emergency. These plans are intended to be displayed as signs in public areas and workplaces. This standard is not intended to cover the plans to be used by external safety services nor detailed professional technical drawings for use by specialists.

This standard was Published on 2016-06-28

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

4694. US ISO 23897:2020, Financial services — Unique transaction identifier (UTI)

This Uganda Standard specifies the elements of an unambiguous scheme to identify a financial transaction uniquely whenever useful and agreed by

the parties or community involved in the transaction. It does not specify the timing of assignment of who should be responsible for its generation, so as not to limit its usage or relevance, nor does it consider a need to establish a data record for the unique transaction identifier (UTI) itself.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

4695. US ISO 24083:2021, Information and documentation — International archives statistics

This Uganda Standard collects statistics for measuring the archives performance of their tasks, services and use.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4696. US ISO/TS 24178:2021 Human resource management — Organizational culture metrics cluster

This Uganda Standard describes the elements of organizational culture and provides the formula for comparable measures for internal and external reporting. This document also highlights issues that need to be considered when interpreting the organizational culture data, especially when deciding on appropriate interventions internally and when reporting these to external stakeholders (e.g. regulators, investors).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4697. US ISO/TS 24179:2020, Human resource management — Occupational health and safety metrics

This Uganda Standard describes the elements of organizational health, safety and well-being. This document provides the formula for comparable measures for internal and external reporting. This document also highlights issues that need to be considered when interpreting the compliance data, especially when deciding on the appropriate intervention internally and when reporting these to external stakeholders (e.g. regulators, investors).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4698. US ISO 24505:2016, Ergonomics — Accessible design — Method for creating colour combinations taking account of age-related changes in human colour vision

This Uganda Standard provides a method for creating conspicuous colour combinations for use in visual signs and displays taking into account viewer age. It is based on the perceived similarity of colours at photopic and mesopic lighting conditions.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

4699. US ISO 24508:2019, Ergonomics — Accessible design — Guidelines for designing tactile symbols and characters

This Uganda Standard provides design guidelines and requirements for tactile symbols and characters used for information and marking for people who need non-visual or non-auditory information. It is applicable to products, facilities and equipment in

housing and transportation, services and packaging, where tactile symbols and characters may be used. This document specifies the physical characteristics of tactile symbols and characters for ease of legibility by touch taking into account human abilities of tactile sense and their aging effect. It does not specify semantic characteristics of tactile symbols and characters. This document is applicable to tactile symbols and characters of convex-type touched by fingers.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4700. US ISO 24511:2007, Activities relating to drinking water and wastewater services — Guidelines for the management of wastewater utilities and for the assessment of wastewater services

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the management of wastewater utilities and for the assessment of wastewater services. This standard is applicable to publicly and privately owned and operated wastewater utilities, but does not favour any particular ownership or operational model.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

4701. US ISO 24513:2019, Service activities relating to drinking water supply, wastewater and storm water systems — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines individual concepts that together constitute a vocabulary common to different stakeholders with interests in water service provision. It is intended to facilitate common understanding and communication on the provision and management of service activities relating to drinking water supply, wastewater and storm-water systems. The following are within the scope of this document: definition of a vocabulary common to the different stakeholders; definition of key elements and characteristics of the service to users; and definition of the components of drinking water supply, wastewater and storm-water systems.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000

4702. US ISO 24516-1:2016, Guidelines for the management of assets of water supply and wastewater systems — Part 1: Drinking water distribution networks

This Uganda Standard specifies guidelines for technical aspects, tools and good practices for the management of assets of drinking water networks to maintain value from existing assets. This standard does not apply to the management of assets of waterworks (including catchment and treatment, pumping and storage in the network), which are also physically part of the drinking water system and can influence the management of assets of the pipe network.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4703. US ISO 24518:2015, Activities relating to drinking water and wastewater services — Crisis management of water utilities

This Uganda Standard provides general guidance to water utilities to develop and implement a crisis management system. This standard may be applicable to all sizes of public or private water utilities that

want to prepare, respond, and recover from a crisis. (*This* Uganda Standard *cancels and replaces US IWA 6:2008, Guidelines for the management of drinking water utilities under crisis conditions, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4704. US ISO 24521:2016, Activities relating to drinking water and wastewater services — Guidelines for the management of basic on-site domestic wastewater services

This Uganda standard provides guidance for the management of basic on-site domestic wastewater services, using appropriate technologies in their entirety at any level of development. This standard supplements and is intended to be used in conjunction with US ISO 24511.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

4705. US ISO 24536:2019, Service activities relating to drinking water supply, wastewater and stormwater systems — Stormwater management — Guidelines for stormwater management in urban areas

This Uganda Standard provides guidance to stormwater management authorities and relevant stakeholders on both structural and non-structural stormwater management approaches. The guidance includes consideration of relevant policies, planning, design criteria and implementation processes for stormwater management, and performance evaluation. This document can be applied to new stormwater systems and to the extension or improvement of existing systems for both fully separated and combined storm and sanitary sewers. This document is applicable to stormwater sewer systems as well as combined sewer systems. This document is not applicable to sanitary sewer systems.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

4706. US ISO 24550:2019, Ergonomics — Accessible design — Indicator lights on consumer products

This Uganda Standard specifies design requirements and recommendations for indicator lights, mainly LED sourced, on consumer products for use by older people and people with visual disabilities. It does not consider the needs of persons who are blind. Indicator lights include those that inform users visually about the conditions, changes in functional status and settings, and malfunction of products. They convey information by light on/off, time-modulated intensity, blinking, colour, luminance level, and layout. This document addresses household and home appliances. It excludes electronic displays presenting characters and graphics, machinery, and appliances in special use for professional, technical, and industrial applications.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4707. US ISO 24551:2019, Ergonomics — Accessible design — Spoken instructions of consumer products

This Uganda Standard specifies ergonomic requirements and recommendations for consumer product spoken instructions that are provided to guide users in the operation of a product and/or as a means

of providing feedback to users about the status/state of a product. Such instructions can be used by persons with or without visual impairments, and are useful for users who have difficulty reading and/or cognitive impairments. The applicability of the requirements and recommendations described in this document does not depend on the language of the instructions or whether the instructions are provided via recorded human speech or synthesized speech from text. The requirements and recommendations in this document are applicable to conventional, stand-alone consumer products in general, whose function is limited by characteristics that prevent a user from attaching, installing or using assistive technology in order to use the product. They are not applicable to machines and equipment used for professional work. This document does not apply to products for which the instructional content and/or the means of presentation are specified in other standards (e.g. medical devices, fire alarms). It also does not provide recommendations or requirements for spoken instructions of Interactive Voice Response (IVR) systems or digital assistants on personal computers or similar devices. NOTE ISO 9241-154 provides recommendations or requirements for IVR systems. This document does not specify voice sounds of text-to-speech systems or narrative speech used in place of printed instruction manuals and independently from the product.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4708. US ISO 24552:2020, Ergonomics — Accessible design — Accessibility of information presented on visual displays of small consumer products

This Uganda Standard specifies the methods to improve accessibility of the visual display on small consumer products in order to minimize inconveniences that a variety of users including people with disabilities and the elderly can experience while using those products. In particular, this document focusses on how to present information on small visual displays to make the product more accessible for older people and people with low vision or colour deficiency. The provision of different modalities or alternative ways of displaying information to make the product more accessible is not covered in this document. This document only covers accessibility with regard to visual presentation of information, not audio or tactile-based display methods.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4709. US ISO 24667:2022, Sports and recreational facilities — Impact surfacing testing device

This Uganda Standard gives the specifications for impact attenuation testing equipment used to evaluate the impact performance characteristics of playground surfacing. The specifications are aimed at ensuring that developers and manufacturers of such instruments meet minimum performance characteristics to allow repeatable, reproducible and accurate results. This document does not specify a test method.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4710. US ISO 24803:2017, Recreational diving services — Requirements for

recreational diving providers (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for service providers in the field of recreational scuba diving and snorkelling excursions. It specifies the following areas of service provision: introductory diving activities; snorkelling excursions; provision of training and education; organized and guided diving for qualified divers; and rental of diving and snorkelling equipment. Service providers can offer one or more of these services. This document specifies the nature and quality of the services to the client. This document does not apply to freediving (also called "apnea diving"). (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 24803:2007, Recreational diving services — Requirements for recreational scuba diving service providers, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4711. US ISO 25457:2008, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Flare details for general refinery and petrochemical service

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and provides guidance for the selection, design, specification, operation and maintenance of flares and related combustion and mechanical components used in pressure-relieving and vapour-depressurizing systems for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. Although this standard is primarily intended for new flares and related equipment, it is also possible to use it to evaluate existing flare facilities.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

4712. US ISO 25639-1:2008, Exhibitions, shows, fairs and conventions — Part 1: Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard specifies terms and definitions that are commonly used in the exhibition industry. They are grouped into the following four categories: individual and entity, which lists and classifies the various types of people involved in the exhibition industry, type of event, which defines the different types of exhibitions and their related meetings, physical item, which describes the various component sizes of the exhibition, the types of facility and print material, and miscellaneous.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4713. US ISO 25639-2:2008, Exhibitions, shows, fairs and conventions — Part 2: Measurement procedures for statistical purposes

This Uganda Standard establishes standard measurement procedures applicable to terms commonly used in the exhibition industry, as defined in US ISO 25639-1. US ISO 25639-2:2008 is intended for integral use with US ISO 25639-1.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

4714. US ISO 25649-1:2017, Floating leisure articles for use on and in the water — Part 1: Classification, materials, general requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods related to materials, safety, performance for classified floating leisure articles for use on and in water in accordance with Clause 4 (see Table 1). US ISO 25649-1:2017 is only applicable with US ISO 25649-2 and the relevant specific parts (US ISO 25649-3 to US ISO 25649-7).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

4715. US ISO 25649-2:2017, Floating leisure articles for use on and in the water — Part 2: Consumer information

This Uganda Standard specifies consumer information for classified floating leisure articles for use on and in water according to US ISO 25649-1. US ISO 25649-2:2017 is applicable with US ISO 25649-1 and the relevant specific parts (US ISO 25649-3 to US ISO 25649-7).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

4716. US ISO 25649-3:2017, Floating leisure articles for use on and in the water — Part 3: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for Class A devices

This Uganda Standard is applicable for CLASS A classified floating leisure articles for use on and in water according to US ISO 25649-1 regardless whether the buoyancy is achieved by inflation or inherent buoyant material. US ISO 25649-3:2017 is to be applied with US ISO 25649-1 and US ISO 25649-2.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

4717. US ISO 25649-4:2017, Floating leisure articles for use on and in the water — Part 4: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for Class B devices

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods related to materials, safety, performance and consumer information for classified floating leisure articles for use on and in the water according to US ISO 25649-1. US ISO 25649-4:2017 is to be applied with US ISO 25649-1 and US ISO 25649-2. US ISO 25649-4:2017 is applicable for Class B floating leisure articles for use on and in the water according to US ISO 25649-1 regardless whether the buoyancy is achieved by inflation or inherent buoyant material. Class B devices provide a buoyant structure with one or more body openings into which the user is positioned partly immersed.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

4718. US ISO 25649-5:2017, Floating leisure articles for use on and in the water — Part 5: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for Class C devices

This Uganda Standard is applicable for CLASS C classified floating leisure articles for use on and in water according to US ISO 25649-1 regardless of whether the buoyancy is achieved by inflation or inherent buoyant material. US ISO 25649-5:2017 is to be applied with US ISO 25649-1 and US ISO 25649-2.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4719. US ISO 25649-6:2017, Floating leisure articles for use on and in the water — Part 6: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for Class D devices

This Uganda Standard is applicable for Class D floating leisure articles for use on and in water according to US ISO 25649-1 regardless whether the buoyancy is achieved by inflation or inherent buoyant material. US ISO 25649-6:2017 is to be applied with US ISO 25649-1 and US ISO 25649-2.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4720. US ISO 25649-7:2017, Floating leisure articles for use on and in the water — Part 7: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for Class E devices

This Uganda Standard is applicable for Class E floating leisure articles for use on and in water according to US ISO 25649-1 regardless whether the buoyancy is achieved by inflation or inherent buoyant material. US ISO 25649-7:2017 is applicable with US ISO 25649-1 and US ISO 25649-2. Class E devices are intended for use in bathing areas or in protected and safe shore zones.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4721. US ISO 25980:2014, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Transparent welding curtains, strips and screens for arc welding processes

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for transparent welding curtains, strips, and screens to be used for shielding of work places from their surroundings where arc welding processes are used. They are designed to protect people who are not involved in the welding process from hazardous radiant emissions from welding arcs and spatter.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4722. US ISO 26000:2010, Guidance on social responsibility

This Uganda Standard provides guidance to all types of organizations, regardless of their size or location, on: Concepts, terms and definitions related to social responsibility; The background, trends and characteristics of social responsibility; Principles and practices relating to social responsibility;

The core subjects and issues of social responsibility; Integrating, implementing and promoting socially responsible behaviour throughout the organization and, through its policies and practices, within its sphere of influence; Identifying and engaging with stakeholders; andcommunicating commitments, performance and other information related to social responsibility.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

4723. US ISO/TS 26030:2019, Social responsibility and sustainable development — Guidance on using US ISO 26000 in the food chain

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on using ISO 26000:2010 in the food chain by focusing on the major aspects from its seven core subjects, namely

organizational governance, human rights, labour practices, environment, fair operating practices, consumer issues and community involvement and development The main objective is to help organizations in the food chain, regardless of their size or location, to draw up a list of recommendations and move towards a more socially responsible behaviour.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4724. US ISO 26362:2009 Access panels in market, opinion and social research — Vocabulary and service requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the terms and definitions, as well as the service requirements, for organizations and professionals who own and/or use access panels for market, opinion and social research. It develops the criteria against which access panel providers can be evaluated and against which the quality of access panels can be assessed. This standard is applicable to all types of access panels, whether recruited and used online (e.g. via internet) or offline (e.g. via telephone, post or face-to-face interaction).

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4725. US ISO 27065:2011, Protective clothing — Performance requirements for protective clothing worn by operators applying liquid pesticides

This Uganda Standard establishes minimum performance, classification, and labelling requirements for protective clothing worn by operators applying liquid pesticide products diluted in water. Protective clothing covered by this standard includes, but is not limited to, shirts, jackets, trousers, coveralls, and spray-tight or liquid-tight garments. The standard addresses protection provided by protective accessories, with the exception of those used for the protection of the head, hands, and feet. It does not address protection against biocides, fumigants or highly volatile liquids.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

4726. US ISO 27500:2016, The human-centred organization — Rationale and general principles

This Uganda Standard is intended for executive board members and policy makers of all types of organizations (whether large or small) in the private, public and non-profit sectors. It describes the values and beliefs that make an organization human-centred, the significant business benefits that can be achieved, and explains the risks for the organization of not being human-centred. It provides recommendations for the policies that executive board members need to implement to achieve this. It sets out high-level human-centred principles for executive board members to endorse in order to optimize performance, minimize risks to organizations and individuals, maximize well-being in their organization, and enhance their relationships with the customers. The importance of organizational policy to address human-centeredness is emphasized.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4727. US ISO 27501:2019, The human-centred organization — Guidance for managers

This Uganda Standard is intended to be used within organizations that embrace and intend to implement the principles of human centredness outlined in ISO 27500. This document is intended to provide requirements and recommendations on the human factors and ergonomics approach to achieving a successful and sustainable human-centred organization. It outlines managers' responsibilities ranging from organizational strategy to development of procedures and processes enabling human centredness, and the implementation of those procedures and processes. This document provides requirements and recommendations for managers and the actions to be taken in order for an organization to achieve human centredness. This document can be used: by managers to understand and improve human-centred aspects of their activities; by managers to identify how their staff can improve human-centred aspects of their activities; to provide a basis for training managers how to be human-centred; to provide a basis for organizations to evaluate the performance of managers. It is not a management systems standard. Nor is it intended to prevent the development of standards that are more specific or more demanding.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4728. US ISO 27799:2016, Health informatics — Information security management in health using ISO/IEC 27002

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for organizational information security standards and information security management practices including the selection, implementation and management of controls taking into consideration the organization's information security risk environment(s). It defines guidelines to support the interpretation and implementation in health informatics of US ISO/IEC 27002 and is a companion to that standard.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

4729. US ISO 28000:2007, Specification for security management systems for the supply chain

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for a security management system, including those aspects critical to security assurance of the supply chain. Security management is linked to many other aspects of business management. Aspects include all activities controlled or influenced by organizations that impact on supply chain security. These other aspects should be considered directly, where and when they have an impact on security management, including transporting these goods along the supply chain.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4730. US ISO 28001:2007, Security management systems for the supply chain — Best practices for implementing supply chain security, assessments and plans — Requirements and guidance

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and guidance for organizations in international supply

chains to develop and implement supply chain security processes; establish and document a minimum level of security within a supply chain(s) or segment of a supplychain; assist in meeting the applicable authorized economic operator (AEO) criteria set forth in the World Customs Organization Framework of Standards and conforming national supply chain security programmes.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4731. US ISO 28003:2007, Security management systems for the supply chain — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of supply chain security management systems

This Uganda Standard contains principles and requirements for bodies providing the audit and certification of supply chain security management systems according to management system specifications and standards. It defines the minimum requirements of a certification body and its associated auditors, recognizing the unique need for confidentiality when auditing and certifying/registering a client organization.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4732. US ISO 28004-1:2007,Security management systems for the supply chain — Guidelines for the implementation of ISO 28000

This Uganda Standard provides generic advice on the application of ISO 28000:2007. It explains the underlying principles of ISO 28000 and describes the intent, typical inputs, processes and typical outputs, for each requirement of ISO 28000. This is to aid the understanding and implementation of ISO 28000.

This standard was Published on 2011-12-20.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2023-12-13. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4733. US ISO 28004-2:2014, Security management systems for the supply chain — Guidelines for the implementation of ISO 28000 — Part 2: Guidelines for adopting ISO 28000 for use in medium and small seaport operations

This Uganda Standard identifies supply chain risk and threat scenarios, procedures for conducting risks/threat assessments, and evaluation criteria for measuring conformance and effectiveness of the documented security plans in accordance with ISO 28000 and the ISO 28004 series implementation guidelines. An output of this effort will be a level of confidence rating system based on the quality of the security management plans and procedures implemented by the seaport to safeguard the security and ensure continuity of operations of the supply chain cargo being processed by the seaport. The rating system will be used as a means of identifying a measurable level of confidence (on a scale of 1 to 5) that the seaport security operations are in conformance with ISO 28000 for protecting the integrity of the supply chain.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4734. US ISO 28004-3:2014, Security management systems for the supply chain — Guidelines for the implementation of ISO 28000 — Part 3: Additional specific guidance for adopting ISO 28000 for use by medium and small businesses (other than marine ports)

This Uganda Standard has been developed to supplement ISO 28004-1 by providing additional guidance to medium and small businesses (other than marine ports) that wish to adopt ISO 28000. The additional guidance in ISO 28004-3:2014, while amplifying the general guidance provided in the main body of ISO 28004-1, does not conflict with the general guidance, nor does it amend ISO 28000.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4735. US ISO 28004-4:2014, Security management systems for the supply chain — Guidelines for the implementation of ISO 28000 — Part 4: Additional specific guidance on implementing ISO 28000 if compliance with ISO 28001 is a management objective

This Uganda Standard provides additional guidance for organizations adopting ISO 28000 that also wish to incorporate the Best Practices identified in ISO 28001 as a management objective on their international supply chains. The Best Practices in ISO 28001 both help organizations establish and document levels of security within an international supply chain and facilitate validation in national Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) programmes that are designed in accordance with the World Customs Organization (WCO) Framework of Standards. This standard is not designed as a standalone document. The main body of ISO 28004-1 provides significant guidance pertaining to required inputs, processes, outputs and other elements required by ISO 28000. This standard provides additional specific guidance on implementing ISO 28000 if compliance with ISO 28001 is a management objective. US ISO 28004-4 provides additional specific guidance on implementing ISO 28000 if compliance with ISO 28001 is a management objective.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4736. US ISO 28005-1:2013, Security management systems for the supply chain — Electronic port clearance (EPC) — Part 1: Message structures

This Uganda Standard contains technical specifications that facilitate an efficient exchange of electronic information between ships and shore for coastal transit or port calls. This part of ISO 28005 is intended to cover the exchange of safety and security information required under the IMO Convention Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic (FAL) and other international specifications as defined in ISO 28005-2. This part of ISO 28005 is based on XML and is intended as a complementary International Standard to the UN/EDIFACT (electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport) standards specified in the FAL compendium. Normally, implementers of this part of ISO 28005 are expected to also provide electronic interfaces supporting the use of

UN/EDIFACT standards. Parties with economic interests related to the ship, cargo, passengers or crew, such as land transporters, receiving parties, insurers, financial entities can also find value in configuring their data reception capability to receive information formatted in accordance with this part of ISO 28005; however, this is not a requirement of this part of ISO 28005.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4737. US ISO 28564-1:2010, Public information guidance systems — Part 1: Design principles and element requirements for location plans, maps and diagrams

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and principles for the design and application of location plans, maps and diagrams used in public areas and workplaces to assist users to understand the environment, locate facilities and determine appropriate routes to reach those facilities. These location plans, maps and diagrams are referred to as location plans in this part of US ISO 28564. Location plans are intended for use in, for example, shopping centres, stores, hospitals, bus and train stations, airports, sporting and entertainment complexes, urban areas, parks, gardens and countryside, public attractions, museums and office complexes.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4738. US ISO 28564-2:2016, Public information guidance systems — Part 2: Guidelines for the design and use of location signs and direction signs

This Uganda Standard gives a range of guidelines for various stages of preparation, design, construction, inspection, updating and testing which comprise a location sign or a direction sign used in public places and working areas. This part of US ISO 28564 is applicable to the design and use of location signs and direction signs used in all sorts of public places, such as shopping centres, stores, hospitals, bus and railway stations, airports, sporting, exhibition halls and entertainment complexes, urban areas, parks, gardens and countryside, public attractions, museums and commercial office buildings. The design and use of location signs and direction signs in working areas can also resort to the content for reference. It is not applicable to those sectors (for example, traffic signs on a public highway), which are subject to regulations or specified design principles. However, in a given public environment or within a wayfinding and signing design brief, public information sometimes needs to be associated with other messaging, so many of the principles contained in this part of US ISO 28564 can be relevant in the planning of a coordinated scheme.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4739. US ISO 28564-3:2019, Public information guidance systems — Part 3: Guidelines for the design and use of information index signs

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives a range of guidelines for various stages of preparation, design, construction, inspection and updating that comprise an information index signs used in public places. This standard is applicable to the design and use of information index signs used in public places such as bus and railway stations, airports, shopping centres, stores, hospitals, exhibition halls, sporting and entertainment complexes, urban areas, parks, gardens and countryside, public attractions, museums and commercial office buildings. The design and use of information index signs in working areas can also use the content of this document for reference. This document is not applicable to those sectors (for example, traffic signs on a public highway) which are subject to regulations or specified design principles. However, in a given public environment or within a wayfinding and signing design brief, where there is sometimes a need for public information to be associated with other messaging, many of the principles contained in this document can be relevant in the planning of a coordinated scheme.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4740. US ISO 28591:2017, Sequential sampling plans for inspection by attributes

This Uganda Standard specifies sequential sampling plans and procedures for inspection by attributes of discrete items. The plans are indexed in terms of the producer's risk point and the consumer's risk point. Therefore, they can be used not only for the purposes of acceptance sampling, but for a more general purpose of the verification of simple statistical hypotheses for proportions.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4741. US ISO 28592:2017, Double sampling plans by attributes with minimal sample sizes, indexed by producer's risk quality (PRQ) and consumer's risk quality (CRQ)

This Uganda Standard provides double sampling plans by attributes for the acceptance inspection of lots of discrete items. The plans are indexed by the producer's risk quality (PRQ) and the consumer's risk quality (CRQ) where the nominal producer's and consumer's risks are respectively either (5 %, 5 %), (5 %, 10 %) or (10 %, 10 %). Plans are provided for inspection for percent nonconforming and for inspection for nonconformities per 100 items. The lot is accepted if there are no nonconforming items (nonconformities) in the first random sample, and rejected if it contains two or more nonconforming items (nonconformities). If precisely one nonconforming item is found in the first sample, a second random sample is drawn; the lot is then accepted if the second sample contains no nonconforming items (nonconformities) and rejected otherwise.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 90,000

4742. US ISO 28597:2017, Acceptance sampling procedures by attributes — Specified quality levels in nonconforming items per million

This Uganda Standard specifies, for quality levels expressed as nonconforming items per million items, procedures for estimating the quality level of a single entity (e.g. a lot) and, when the production process is

in statistical control, for estimating the process quality level based on evidence from several samples. Procedures are also specified for using this information when selecting a suitable sampling plan so as to verify that the quality level of a given lot does not exceed a stated limiting quality level (LQL). For the case where no prior sample data is available, guidance is given for presuming a process quality level in selecting a plan.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4743. US ISO 28598-1:2017, Acceptance sampling procedures based on the allocation of priorities principle (APP) — Part 1: Guidelines for the APP approach

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines specifying the organizational principles of acceptance sampling in situations where the contract or the legislation provides for successive inspection to be carried out by different parties: the supplier, the customer and/or a third party.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4744. US ISO 28598-2:2017, Acceptance sampling procedures based on the allocation of priorities principle (APP) — Part 2: Coordinated single sampling plans for acceptance sampling by attributes

This Uganda Standard provides attributes sampling procedures and single sampling plans for successive independent inspections of the same lot conducted by the supplier, customer and/or a third party.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

4745. US ISO 28594:2017, Combined accept-zero sampling systems and process control procedures for product acceptance

This Uganda Standard provides a set of accept-zero sampling systems and procedures for planning and conducting inspections to assess quality and conformance to specified requirements.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4746. US ISO 28593:2017, Acceptance sampling procedures by attributes — Accept-zero sampling system based on credit principle for controlling outgoing quality

This Uganda Standard specifies a system of single sampling schemes for lot-by-lot inspection by attributes. All the sampling plans of the present system are of accept-zero form, i.e. no lot is accepted if the sample from it contains one or more nonconforming items. The schemes depend on a suitably-defined average outgoing quality limit (AOQL), the value of which is chosen by the user; no restrictions are placed on the choice of the value of the AOQL or on the sizes of successive lots in the series. The methodology ensures that the overall average quality reaching the customer or market-place will not exceed the AOQL in the long run.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4747. US ISO 29001:2020, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas

industries — Sector-specific quality management systems — Requirements for product and service supply organizations

This Uganda Standard defines quality management system requirements for product and service supply organizations to the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. This document is written as a supplement to US ISO 9001:2015. The supplementary requirements and guidance to US ISO 9001:2015 have been developed to manage supply chain risks and opportunities associated with the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries and to provide a framework for aligning requirements with complementary standards employed within the industries. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO/TS 29001:2010 Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Sector-specific quality management systems — Requirements for product and service supply organizations, which has been technically revised).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

4748. US ISO 29383:2020, Terminology policies — Development and implementation

This Uganda Standard provides policy makers in governments, administration, non-profit and profit organizations with guidelines and a methodology for the development and implementation of a comprehensive policy concerning the planning and management of terminology. This document defines key concepts and describes scenarios and environments that can require different kinds of terminology policies. It also places terminology policies in the broader context of institutional strategic frameworks.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4749. US ISO 29990:2010, Learning services for non-formal education and training — Basic requirements for service providers

This Uganda Standard specifies basic requirements for providers of learning services in non-formal education and training.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4750. US ISO 29991:2020, Language-learning services — Requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for language-learning services. These include any language-learning services that are addressed to language learners themselves as well as to interested parties who are acquiring the services for the benefit of learners. The key features of any such service are that the goals of learning are defined and evaluated, and that it involves interaction with the learner. The instruction may be delivered face-to-face, be mediated by technology or be a blend of both. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 29991:2014, Language learning services outside formal education — Requirements, which has been withdrawn).

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4751. US ISO 29992:2018, Assessment of outcomes of learning services — Guidance

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the planning, development, implementation and review of assessments of the outcomes [knowledge, competence, performance] of learning services. It is intended for use by organizations providing learning services and organizations selecting, using or developing assessments. This document is applicable to the development and use of assessments for the measurement of individual learners' outcomes and the use of assessments for determinations of learner progress. The document does not apply to the direct evaluation of programs of instruction or the evaluation of learning service providers. It also excludes the technology requirements for the delivery of assessments.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4752. US ISO 29993:2017, Learning services outside formal education — Service requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for learning services outside formal education, including all types of life-long learning (e.g. vocational training and in-company training, either outsourced or in-house). These include any learning services provided by a learning service provider (LSP) that are addressed to learners themselves, as well as to sponsors who are acquiring the services on behalf of the learners. The key features of these kinds of services are that the goals of learning are defined and the services are evaluated, and that they involve interaction with the learner. The learning can be face-to-face, mediated by technology, or a blend of both. In cases where the learning service provider is part of an organization that delivers products (i.e. goods and services) in addition to learning services, US ISO 29993:2017 only applies to learning services. US ISO 29993:2017 is not aimed at schools, colleges and universities providing learning services as part of a formal education system, but it can be useful to them as a tool for reflection and self-evaluation.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4753. US ISO 29995:2021, Education and learning services — Vocabulary (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard is the source document for the terms and definitions of ISO/TC 232, Education and learning services. This document is intended to provide a reference for standards users and developers, as well as to facilitate communication and common understanding of the terms within the field of education and learning services and the scope of ISO/TC 232.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4754. US ISO 30061:2007, Emergency lighting

This Uganda Standard specifies the luminous requirements for emergency lighting systems installed in premises or locations where such systems are required. It is principally applicable to locations where the public or workers have access.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4755. US ISO/IEC 30146:2019, Information technology — Smart city ICT indicators

This Uganda Standard defines a comprehensive set of evaluation indicators specially related to information and communication technologies (ICT) adoption and usage in smart cities. Firstly, it establishes an overall framework for all the indicators. Then, it specifies the name, description, classification and measurement method for each indicator.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4756. US ISO 30400:2016, Human Resource Management — vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in human resource management standards.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4757. US ISO 30401:2018, Knowledge management systems — Requirements

This Uganda Standard sets requirements and provides guidelines for establishing, implementing, maintaining, reviewing and improving an effective management system for knowledge management in organizations. All the requirements of this document are applicable to any organization, regardless of its type or size, or the products and services it provides.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

4758. US ISO 30405:2016, Human Resource Management — Guidelines on recruitment

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on how to attract, source, assess and recruit people. It focuses on key processes and practices, including: recruitment policy development; the flow from the sourcing of potential applicants to the boarding of new recruits; and evaluation and measurement. This document can be used by any organization regardless of type or size.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4759. US ISO/TS 30407:2017, Human resource management — Cost-Per-Hire

This Uganda Standard gives guidance measure the economic value of the effort taken to fill an open position in an organization. This document describes actions to be taken when calculating CPH to maintain quality and transparency, including creating a representative data set, using a transparent source of data, minimizing data errors and ensuring that periodic audits of processes occur on data input. Central to CPH as described in this document are the features of the visual display of the metric, emphasizing transparency of data inputs, processes and the formula used within the metric.

This standard was Published on 2017-12-12

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4760. US ISO 30408:2016, Human Resource Management — Guidelines on human governance

This Uganda standard provides guidelines on tools, processes and practices to be put in place in order to establish, maintain and continually improve effective human governance within organizations. This document is applicable to organizations of all sizes and sectors, whether public or private, for profit or not for profit. This document does not address relations with trade unions or other representative bodies.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4761. US ISO 30409:2016, Human resource management — Workforce planning

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines and a framework for workforce planning that are scalable to the needs of any organization regardless of size, industry or sector.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4762. US ISO/TS 30411:2018, Human resource management — Quality of hire metric

This Uganda Standard provides a range of options to measure the quality of hire that can be aligned to various business and organizational conditions. The QoH structure includes: purpose; formula; definition; how to use the metric: intended users; and contextual factors for interpretation.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4763. US ISO 30414:2018, Human resource management Guidelines for internal and external human capital reporting

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for internal and external human capital reporting (HCR). The objective is to consider and to make transparent the human capital contribution to the organization in order to support sustainability of the workforce. This document is applicable to all organizations, regardless of the type, size, nature or complexity of the business, whether in the public, private or voluntary sector, or a not-for-profit organization.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4764. US ISO/TS 30423:2021 Human resource management — Compliance and ethics metrics cluster

This Uganda Standard describes the elements of compliance and ethics. This document provides the formula for comparable measures for internal and external reporting. This document also highlights issues that need to be considered when interpreting the compliance data, especially when deciding on the appropriate intervention internally and when reporting these to external stakeholders (e.g. regulators, investors).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4765. US ISO/TS 30425:2021 Human resource management — Workforce availability metrics cluster

This Uganda Standard describes the measurement elements of workforce availability for organizations.

This document provides the formula for comparable measures for internal and external reporting. This document also highlights issues that need to be considered when interpreting compliance data, especially when deciding on appropriate interventions internally and when reporting these to external stakeholders (e.g. regulators, investors). US ISO/TS 30425:2021 pertains to the working capacity of the permanent and temporary workforce, and does not consider their existing allocated work, skills or suitability for taking on specific work efforts. These subjects are addressed in US ISO 30409:2016.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4766. US ISO/TS 30427:2021 Human resource management — Costs metrics cluster

This Uganda Standard describes the elements of organizational workforce costs. This document provides the formula for comparable measures for internal and external reporting. This document also highlights issues for consideration when interpreting the cost data, especially when deciding on the appropriate intervention internally and when reporting these to external stakeholders (e.g. regulators, investors).

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

4767. US ISO 31000:2018, Risk management — Guidelines (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines on managing risk faced by organizations. The application of these guidelines can be customized to any organization and its context. This standard provides a common approach to managing any type of risk and is not industry or sector specific. This standard can be used throughout the life of the organization and can be applied to any activity, including decision-making at all levels. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 31000:2009, Risk management — Principles and guidelines, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4768. US ISO/TR 31004:2013 Risk management — Guidance for the implementation of ISO 31000

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for organizations on managing risk effectively by implementing US ISO 31000. It provides:

a structured approach for organizations to transition their risk management arrangements in order to be consistent with US ISO 31000, in a manner tailored to the characteristics of the organization;

an explanation of the underlying concepts of US ISO 31000; and

guidance on aspects of the principles and risk management framework that are described in US ISO 31000.

This standard can be used by any public, private or community enterprise, association, group or individual. US ISO/TR 31004 is not specific to any industry or sector, or to any particular type of risk, and can be applied to all activities and to all parts of organizations.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4769. US IEC 31010:2019, Risk management — Risk assessment techniques

This Uganda Standard is published as a double logo standard with ISO and provides guidance on the selection and application of techniques for assessing risk in a wide range of situations. The techniques are used to assist in making decisions where there is uncertainty, to provide information about particular risks and as part of a process for managing risk. The document provides summaries of a range of techniques, with references to other documents where the techniques are described in more detail. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2009. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- more detail is given on the process of planning, implementing, verifying and validating the use of the techniques;
- the number and range of application of the techniques has been increased;
- the concepts covered in US IEC 31000:2019 are no longer repeated in this standard. Keywords: uncertainty, risk management

(This standard is an International Standard IEC 31010 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 56: Dependability, in co-operation with ISO technical committee 262: Risk management and adopted as a Uganda standard. It is published as a double logo standard).

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

4770. US ISO 31022:2020, Risk management — Guidelines for the management of legal risk

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for managing the specific challenges of legal risk faced by organizations, as a complementary document to ISO 31000. The application of these guidelines can be customized to any organization and its context. This document provides a common approach to the management of legal risk and is not industry or sector specific.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

4771. US ISO 31030: 2021, Travel risk management — Guidance for organizations (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidance to organizations on how to manage the risk(s), to the organization and its travellers, as a result of undertaking travel. This document provides a structured approach to the development, implementation, evaluation and review of:

- policy;
- programme development;
- threat and hazard identification;
- opportunities and strengths;
- risk assessment;
- prevention and mitigation strategies.

This document is applicable to any type of organization, irrespective of sector or size, including but not limited to:

- commercial organizations;
- charitable and not-for-profit organizations;
- governmental organizations;

- non-governmental organizations;
- educational organizations.

This document does not apply to tourism and leisure-related travel, except in relation to travellers travelling on behalf of the organization.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

4772. US ISO 34101-1:2019, Sustainable and traceable cocoa -- Part 1: Requirements for cocoa sustainability management systems (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies high-level requirements for management systems for sustainable cocoa bean production, including post-harvest processes, if applicable, and traceability of the sustainably produced cocoa beans within the organization producing the cocoa beans.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4773. US ISO 34101-2:2019, Sustainable and traceable cocoa — Part 2: Requirements for performance (related to economic, social and environmental aspects) (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements related to economic, social and environmental aspects for sustainable cocoa bean production, including post-harvest processes, if applicable.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4774. US ISO 34101-3:2019, Sustainable and traceable cocoa — Part 3: Requirements for traceability (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies basic requirements for the design and implementation of traceability systems within the cocoa supply chain for sustainably produced cocoa beans and cocoa products derived from sustainably produced cocoa beans that conform to US ISO 34101-2 and either US ISO 34101-1 or ISO 34101-4:2019, Annex A or B, as described in the Introduction.

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4775. US ISO/TS 34700:2016, Animal welfare management — General requirements and guidance for organizations in the food supply chain.

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and guidance for the implementation of the animal welfare principles as described in the introduction to the recommendations for animal welfare of the OIE TAHC (Chapter 7.1). This document applies to terrestrial animals bred or kept for the production of food or feed. The following areas are excluded: animals used for research and educational activities, animals in animal shelters and zoos, companion animals, stray and wild animals, aquatic animals, killing for public or animal health purposes under the direction of the competent authority, humane killing traps for nuisance and fur species. Application of this document is limited to aspects for which process or species-specific chapters are available in the OIE TAHC. This document is designed to guide users in

conducting a gap analysis and developing an animal welfare plan that is aligned with the OIE TAHC. It can also be used to facilitate the implementation of any public or private sector animal welfare standards that meet at least the OIE TAHC. The scope of this document is intended to be revised as the animal welfare provisions of the OIE TAHC are supplemented or amended.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4776. US ISO 35001:2019, Biorisk management for laboratories and other related organisations

This Uganda Standard defines a process to identify, assess, control, and monitor the risks associated with hazardous biological materials. This document is applicable to any laboratory or other organization that works with, stores, transports, and/or disposes of hazardous biological materials. This document is intended to complement existing International Standards for laboratories. This standard is not intended for laboratories that test for the presence of microorganisms and/or toxins in food or feedstuffs. This document is not intended for the management of risks from the use of genetically modified crops in agriculture.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4777. US ISO 37001:2016, Anti-bribery management systems — Requirements with guidance for use

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and provides guidance for establishing, implementing, maintaining, reviewing and improving an anti-bribery management system. The system can be stand-alone or can be integrated into an overall management system.

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4778. US ISO 37101:2016, Sustainable Development in communities — Management System for sustainable development — Requirements with guidance for use

This Uganda Standard establishes requirements for a management system for sustainable development in communities, including cities, using a holistic approach, with a view to ensuring consistency with the sustainable development policy of communities. The intended outcomes of a management system for sustainable development in communities include:

managing sustainability and fostering smartness and resilience in communities, while taking into account the territorial boundaries to which it applies;

improving the contribution of communities to sustainable development outcomes;

assessing the performance of communities in progressing towards sustainable development outcomes and the level of smartness and of resilience that they have achieved; fulfilling compliance obligations.

This standard was Published on 2016-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4779. US ISO 37105:2019, Sustainable cities and communities — Descriptive framework for cities and communities

This Uganda Standard specifies a descriptive framework for a city including an associated foundational ontology of the anatomical structure of a city or community. The descriptive framework is intended to have the following qualities: — timeless, i.e. compatible with any human settlement at any time in history; — acultural, i.e. valid for any culture and any type of city; — scalable, i.e. valid for a metropolis, a city, a small town or a village; — generic, so that everything we could define as a "human settlement", such as a "smart city", has a place in this structure.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

4780. US ISO 37106:2018, Sustainable cities and communities — Guidance on establishing smart city operating models for sustainable communities

This Uganda Standard gives guidance for leaders in smart cities and communities (from the public, private and voluntary sectors) on how to develop an open, collaborative, citizen-centric and digitally-enabled operating model for their city that puts its vision for a sustainable future into operation. This document does not describe a one-size-fits-all model for the future of cities. Rather, the focus is on the enabling processes by which innovative use of technology and data, coupled with organizational change, can help each city deliver its own specific vision for a sustainable future in more efficient, effective and agile ways. This document provides proven tools that cities can deploy when operationalizing the vision, strategy and policy agenda they have developed following the adoption of US ISO 37101, the management system for sustainable development of communities. It can also be used, either in whole or in part, by cities that have not committed to deployment of the US ISO 37101 management system.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4781. US ISO/TS 37107:2019, Sustainable cities and communities — Maturity model for smart sustainable communities

This Uganda Standard provides a top-level maturity model for smart sustainable communities (MMSSC), which can be used for self-assessment by individual cities and communities and as the basis for cross-city benchmarking. The MMSSC is a simple way for community leaders to assess how mature their community is in its journey towards adoption of good practices as set out in ISO standards for sustainable and smart-enabled development; to identify strengths and weaknesses; and then to quickly find their way to the international standards and guidance that are most relevant to their needs.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4782. US ISO 37120:2018, Sustainable cities and communities — Indicators for city services and quality of life (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines and establishes methodologies for a set of indicators to steer and measure the performance of city services and quality of life. It follows the principles set out in US ISO 37101 and can be used in conjunction with US ISO 37101 and other strategic frameworks. This document is applicable to any city, municipality or

local government that undertakes to measure its performance in a comparable and verifiable manner, irrespective of size and location. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 37120:2014, Sustainable development of communities — Indicators for city services and quality of life, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

4783. US ISO 37122:2019, Sustainable cities and communities — Indicators for smart cities

This Uganda Standard specifies and establishes definitions and methodologies for a set of indicators for smart cities. As accelerating improvements in city services and quality of life is fundamental to the definition of a smart city, this document, in conjunction with US ISO 37120, is intended to provide a complete set of indicators to measure progress towards a smart city. This is represented in Figure 1.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

4784. US ISO 37123:2019, Sustainable cities and communities — Indicators for resilient cities

This Uganda Standard defines and establishes definitions and methodologies for a set of indicators on resilience in cities. This document is applicable to any city, municipality or local government that undertakes to measure its performance in a comparable and verifiable manner, irrespective of size or location. Maintaining, enhancing and accelerating progress towards improved city services and quality of life is fundamental to the definition of a resilient city, so this document is intended to be implemented in conjunction with ISO 37120. This document follows the principles set out in ISO 37101, and can be used in conjunction with this and other strategic frameworks.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

4785. US ISO 37155-1:2020, Framework for integration and operation of smart community infrastructures — Part 1: Recommendations for considering opportunities and challenges from interactions in smart community infrastructures from relevant aspects through the life cycle

This Uganda Standard describes a framework (a set of processes and methodologies) for smart community infrastructure interactions (interactions between multiple infrastructures, between infrastructures and stakeholders, and between infrastructures and the external environment) to ensure that such interactions are well identified and managed. There are two potential use cases for this document. The first is for green field sites, where all the smart community infrastructures can be designed and developed at the same time. This is of value to planners and investors of major new infrastructure developments. The second builds on the first and will support efficient management of an existing urban area by taking into account the increasing interdependencies of the infrastructures on each other and the way they should be managed as a system of systems. This document will also take into account accelerating technological and environmental changes. Since this framework is concerned with ensuring the consistency of different systems

consisting of smart community infrastructures, the scope does not overlap with any existing work or deliverables that have been or are being developed by existing TCs addressing issues at individual infrastructure level.

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4786. US ISO 37159:2019, Smart community infrastructures — Smart transportation for rapid transit in and between large city zones and their surrounding areas

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure to organize smart transportation that enables one-day trips by citizens between cities and in a large city zone, including its surrounding areas, and conveys a large number of people at a high frequency in a short time over distances of up to 1 000 km. Smart transportation aims to promote political and economic work and stimulate business activity by providing citizens with a manner of travel to complete a return trip from their home or place of work to destinations outside their cities on the same day. However, this document does not designate a procedure for constructing smart transportation facilities.

This standard was published on 2023-12-13
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

4787. US ISO 37301:2021 Compliance management systems — Requirements with guidance for use

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and provides guidelines for establishing, developing, implementing, evaluating, maintaining and improving an effective compliance management system within an organization. This document is applicable to all types of organizations regardless of the type, size and nature of the activity, as well as whether the organization is from the public, private or non-profit sector. All requirements specified in this document that refer to a governing body apply to top management in cases where an organization does not have a governing body as a separate function.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4788. US ISO 37500:2014, Guidance on outsourcing

This Uganda Standard covers the main phases, processes and governance aspects of outsourcing, independent of size and sectors of industry and commerce. It is intended to provide a good foundation to enable organizations to enter into, and continue to sustain, successful outsourcing arrangements throughout the contractual period.

This standard was Published on 2015-06-30
STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4789. US ISO 39001:2012, Road traffic safety (RTS) management systems — Requirements with guidance for use

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a road traffic safety (RTS) management system to enable an organization that interacts with the road traffic system to reduce death and serious injuries related to road traffic crashes which it can influence. The requirements in this standard include development and implementation of an appropriate RTS policy, development of RTS objectives and action plans, which take into account legal and other

requirements to which the organization subscribes, and information about elements and criteria related to RTS that the organization identifies as those which it can control and those which it can influence.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31.

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED ON 2021-03-02. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4790. US ISO 39002:2020, Road traffic safety — Good practices for implementing commuting safety management

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for good practices that can be adopted by organizations for the implementation of commuting safety management. These practices are intended to reduce the number of fatalities and serious injuries, the severity of injuries, and further to minimize damage to property and economic loss due to road crashes.

This document is applicable to any organization to help it protect commuters including vulnerable road users (VRU) through the adoption of a proactive approach to manage commuting risks. This document is also applicable to commercial transport organizations including fleet operators, as well as schools.

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

4791. US ISO 41001:2018, Facility management — Management systems — Requirements with guidance for use

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for a facility management (FM) system when an organization:

needs to demonstrate effective and efficient delivery of FM that supports the objectives of the demand organization;

aims to consistently meet the needs of interested parties and applicable requirements;

aims to be sustainable in a globally-competitive environment.

The requirements specified in this standard are non-sector specific and intended to be applicable to all organizations, or parts thereof, whether public or private sector, and regardless of the type, size and nature of the organization or geographical location.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

4792. US ISO 41011:2017 Facility management —— Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in facility management standards.

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4793. US ISO 41012:2017, Facility management — Guidance on strategic sourcing and the development of agreements

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on sourcing and development of agreements in facility management (FM). It highlights:

essential elements in FM sourcing processes;

FM roles and responsibilities in sourcing processes;

development processes and structures of typical agreement models.

This standard is applicable to:

strategic processes related to service and support functions for the core business;
development of FM strategies;
development of facility service provision agreements covering both public and private service demand and internal and external production/delivery options;
development of FM information systems;
FM education and research;
organization development and business re-engineering processes in major types of working environments (e.g. industrial, commercial, administration, military, healthcare, accommodation).

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

4794. US ISO 41014:2020, Facility management — Development of a facility management strategy

This This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the development of a strategy for facility management (FM) when the FM organization:

a) intends to ensure alignment between FM requirements and the objectives, needs and constraints of the demand organization's core business;
b) wants to improve the usefulness and benefits provided by the facilities for the betterment of the demand organization and its core business;
c) aims to meet the needs of stakeholders and applicable provisions consistently;
d) aims to be sustainable in a globally competitive environment.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4795. US ISO 44002:2019, Collaborative business relationship management systems — Guidelines on the implementation of ISO 44001

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for organizations on implementing ISO 44001 (see Figure 3) in order to achieve successful collaborative business relationships, as well as helping organizations use and implement the framework specification effectively. This document explains what is intended by each requirement of ISO 44001, why each is important, and recommends approaches to take for their practical implementation. How to meet the requirements is individually evaluated and applied in the context of each organization. This document is applicable to any organization.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 100,000

4796. US ISO 45001:2018, Occupational health and safety management systems — Requirements with guidance for use

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for an occupational health and safety (OH&S) management system, and gives guidance for its use, to enable organizations to provide safe and healthy workplaces by preventing work-related injury and ill health, as well as by proactively improving its OH&S performance. This standard is applicable to any organization that wishes to establish, implement and maintain an OH&S management system to improve occupational health and safety, eliminate hazards and minimize OH&S risks (including system

deficiencies), take advantage of OH&S opportunities, and address OH&S management system. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 534:2008, Occupational health and safety management systems — Specification and US 536:2014 Occupational health and safety management systems — Guidelines for the implementation of US 534, which have been withdrawn).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

4797. US ISO/PAS 45005: 2020, Occupational health and safety management — General guidelines for safe working during the COVID-19 pandemic (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for organizations on how to manage the risks arising from COVID-19 to protect work-related health, safety and well-being.

This document is applicable to organizations of all sizes and sectors, including those that:

a) have been operating throughout the pandemic;
b) are resuming or planning to resume operations following full or partial closure;
c) are re-occupying workplaces that have been fully or partially closed;
d) are new and planning to operate for the first time.

This document also provides guidance relating to the protection of workers of all types (e.g. workers employed by the organization, workers of external providers, contractors, self-employed individuals, agency workers, older workers, workers with a disability and first responders), and other relevant interested parties (e.g. visitors to a workplace, including members of the public).

This standard was published on 2023-05-24.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4798. US ISO 46001:2019, Water efficiency management systems — Requirements with guidance for use

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and contains guidance for its use in establishing, implementing and maintaining a water efficiency management system. It is applicable to organizations of all types and sizes that use water. It is focused on end-use consumers. This document is applicable to any organization that wishes to: a) achieve the efficient use of water through the reduce, replace or reuse' approach; b) establish, implement and maintain water efficiency; c) continually improve water efficiency. This document specifies requirements and contains guidance for its use regarding organizational water use. It includes monitoring, measurement, documentation, reporting, design and procurement practices for equipment, systems, processes and personnel training that contribute to water efficiency management.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

4799. US ISO 54001:2019, Quality management systems — Particular requirements for the application of US ISO 9001:2015 for electoral organizations at all levels of government

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a quality management system when an organization: needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide products and services that meet customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, and aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. All the requirements of this International Standard are generic and are intended to be applicable to any organization, regardless of its type or size, or the products and services it provides.

This standard was Published on 2020-06-16

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000

4800. US ISO 55000:2014 Asset management — Overview, principles and terminology

This Uganda Standard provides an overview of asset management, its principles and terminology, and the expected benefits from adopting asset management. This standard can be applied to all types of assets and by all types and sizes of organizations.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

4801. US ISO 55001:2014 Asset management — Management systems — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for an asset management system within the context of the organization. This standard can be applied to all types of assets and by all types and sizes of organizations.

This standard was Published on 2014-07-31

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

4802. US ISO 55002:2018, Asset management — Management systems — Guidelines for the application of ISO 55001 (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the application of an asset management system, in accordance with the requirements of US ISO 55001. This document can be applied to all types of assets and by all types and sizes of organizations. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 55002:2014, Asset management — Management systems — Guidelines for the application of ISO 55001, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2019-12-10

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 90,000

4803. US ISO/TS 55010:2019, Asset management — Guidance on the alignment of financial and non-financial functions in asset management

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the alignment between financial and non-financial asset management functions, in order to improve internal control as part of an organization's management system. Alignment of these functions will enable the realization of value derived from the implementation of asset management detailed within US ISO 55000, US ISO 55001 and US ISO 55002, particularly US ISO 55002, Annex F. The guidance in this document is consistent with the requirements of US ISO 55001 for an asset management system but does not add new requirements to US ISO 55001 or provide interpretations of the requirements of US ISO 55001.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 55,000***

4804. US ISO 56000:2020 Innovation management — Fundamentals and vocabulary

This Uganda Standard provides the vocabulary, fundamental concepts and principles of innovation management and its systematic implementation. It is applicable to:

a) organizations implementing an innovation management system or performing innovation management assessments;
b) organizations that need to improve their ability to effectively manage innovation activities;
c) users, customers and other relevant interested parties (e.g. suppliers, partners, funding organizations, investors, universities and public authorities) seeking confidence in the innovation capabilities of an organization;
d) organizations and interested parties seeking to improve communication through a common understanding of the vocabulary used in innovation management;
e) providers of training in, assessment of, or consultancy for, innovation management and innovation management systems;
f) developers of innovation management and related standards.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 50,000***

4805. US ISO 56002:2019, Innovation management — Innovation management system — Guidance

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for the **establishment**, implementation, maintenance, and continual improvement of an innovation management system for use in all established organizations.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 45,000***

4806. US ISO 56003:2019, Innovation management — Tools and methods for innovation partnership — Guidance

This Uganda Standard provides a guidance for innovation partnerships. It describes the **innovation** partnership framework and the sample corresponding tools to decide whether to enter an innovation partnership, identify, evaluate and select partners, align the perceptions of value and challenges of the partnership, and manage the partner interactions.

This standard was Published on 2020-12-15.
STATUS: VOLUNTARY ***PRICE: 35,000***

4807. US ISO 56005:2020, Innovation management — Tools and methods for intellectual property (IP) management — Guidance

This Uganda Standard proposes guidelines for supporting the role of IP within innovation management. Efficient management of IP is key to support the process of innovation, is essential for organizations' growth and protection, and is their engine for competitiveness. It aims to address the following issues concerning IP management at strategic and operational levels:

- Creating an IP strategy to support innovation in an organization;
- Establishing systematic IP management within the innovation processes;

• Applying consistent IP tools and methods in support of efficient IP management.

This document can be used for any type of innovation activities and initiatives.

This standard was published on 2022-02-04.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

4808. US ISO/IEC 80079-34:2011, Explosive atmospheres — Part 34: Application of quality systems for equipment manufacture

This Uganda Standard specifies particular requirements and information for establishing and maintaining a quality system to manufacture Ex equipment including protective systems in accordance with the Ex certificate. It does not preclude the use of other quality systems that are compatible with the objectives of ISO 9001:2008 and which provide equivalent results.

This standard was Published on 2019-3-26

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000

4809. US IEC 80416-1:2008, Basic principles for graphical symbols for use on equipment — Part 1: Creation of graphical symbols for registration

This Uganda Standard provides basic principles and guidelines for the creation of graphical symbols for registration, and provides the key principles and rules for the preparation of title, description and note(s. It is published as a double logo standard.

This standard applies to graphical symbols used:

• to identify the equipment or a part of the equipment (for example, controls or displays);

• to indicate functional states or functions (for example, on, off, alarm);

• to designate connections (for example, terminals, filling points);

• to provide information on packaging (for example, identification of content, instructions for handling);

• to provide instructions for the operation of the equipment (for example, limitations of use).

This standard was published on 15 June 2021.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 290,000

4810. US ISO 80416-2:2001, Basic principles for graphical symbols for use on equipment — Part 2: Form and use of arrows

This Uganda Standard lays down the basic principles and the proportions for arrows used to indicate various elements, forces, functions or dimensions. The arrows defined in US ISO 80416-2 are used as graphical symbols or graphical symbol elements. When new symbol originals are created or graphical symbols in current use are revised, the principles established in US ISO 80416-2 are applicable.

This standard was Published on 2021-12-14.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

4811. US ISO 81001-1 2021, Health software and health IT systems safety, effectiveness and security — Part 1: Principles and concepts

This Uganda Standard provides the principles, concepts, terms and definitions for health software and health IT systems, key properties of safety, effectiveness and security, across the full life cycle, from concept to decommissioning, as represented in Figure 1. It also identifies the transition points in the life cycle where transfers of responsibility occur, and the types of multi-lateral communication that are

necessary at these transition points. This Uganda Standard also establishes a coherent concepts and terminology for other standards that address specific aspects of the safety, effectiveness, and security (including privacy) of health software and health IT systems. This document is applicable to all parties involved in the health software and health IT systems life cycle including the following:

Organizations, health informatics professionals and clinical leaders designing, developing, integrating, implementing and operating health software and health IT systems – for example health software developers and medical device manufacturers, system integrators, system administrators (including cloud and other IT service providers);

Healthcare service delivery organizations, healthcare providers and others who use health software and health IT systems in providing health services;

Governments, health system funders, monitoring agencies, professional organizations and customers seeking confidence in an organization's ability to consistently provide safe, effective and secure health software, health IT systems and services;

Organizations and interested parties seeking to improve communication in managing safety, effectiveness and security risks through a common understanding of the concepts and terminology used in safety, effectiveness and security management;

Providers of training, assessment or advice in safety, effectiveness and security risk management for health software and health IT systems;

Developers of related safety, effectiveness and security standards.

This standard was published on 2022-12-13

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000

4812. US ISO/IEC 90003:2014 Software engineering — Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001:2008 to computer software (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for organizations in the application of ISO 9001:2008 to the acquisition, supply, development, operation and maintenance of computer software and related support services. It does not add or otherwise change the requirements of ISO 9001:2008. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 90003:2004, Software engineering - Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001:2000 to computer software, which has been technically revised).*

This standard was Published on 2017-06-20

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

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