



UGANDA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS



GENERAL NOTICE OF 2020 THE UGANDA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS ACT, 1983 (Cap 327, Section 18), as amended

NOTICE FOR THE DECLARATION OF COMPULSORY STANDARDS

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

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

The National Standards Council therefore calls upon all interested persons or parties that may have any objection to declaring the compulsory application of these standards, in accordance with Section 19 of Cap 327 of the Laws of Uganda, to lodge their objections in writing to the Executive Director, UNBS Head Office, Standards House, Bweyogerere Industrial Park, Plot 2-12 Bypass Link, P.O. Box 6 329, Kampala, Tel: + 256-417-333 25 0 / 1 / 2, E-mail: info@unbs.ug, within 60 days of this notice.

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

CHEMICALS AND CONSUMER PRODUCTS

Medical devices

1. US EN 149:2001+A1, Respiratory protective devices

-Filtering half masks to protect against particles

-Requirements, testing, marking

Scope: 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.

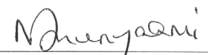
(This Uganda Standard is an adoption of EN 149:2001+A1).

2. US EN 14683:2019+AC:2019, Medical face masks

-Requirements and test methods

Scope: 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 inducing 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).

APPROVED THIS DAY 12th May 2020



Eng. Masitula Muryaami Male
CHAIRPERSON, NATIONAL STANDARDS COUNCIL



Dr. Ben Manyindo
SECRETARY, NATIONAL STANDARDS COUNCIL

DECLARATION OF NATIONAL STANDARDS

This is to notify the General Public that under Section 15 of the Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) Act (Cap 327), as amended, the National Standards Council has declared the following standards whose Reference Numbers, Titles and Scopes are listed below in this Notice are elaborated National Standards (Uganda Standards).

These Uganda Standards and information regarding these standards may be viewed (and obtained at a fee) at the UNBS Head Office, Standards House, Bweyogerere Industrial Park, Plot 2-12 Bypass Link, P.O. Box 6329, Kampala, Tel: + 256-4 17-333250 / 1 / 2, E-mail: info@unbs.go.ug

CHEMICALS AND CONSUMER PRODUCTS

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3. US 2552:2020, Non-medical masks- Specification

Scope: 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.

4. US ISO 6940:2004, Textile fabrics - Burning behaviour - Determination of ease of ignition of vertically oriented specimens

Scope: 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.

5. US ISO 13934-2:2014, Textiles - Tensile properties of fabrics - Part 2: Determination of maximum force using the grab method

Scope: 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.

6. US ISO 11737-1:2018, Sterilization of health care products - Microbiological methods - Part 1: Determination of a population of micro organisms on products

Scope: 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.

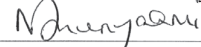
7. US ISO 2859-1:1999, Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes - Part 1: Sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies an acceptance sampling system for inspection by attributes. It is indexed in terms of the acceptance quality limit (AQL).

8. 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)

Scope: This Uganda Standard describes a laboratory test method for measuring the resistance of medical face masks to penetration by a splash of synthetic blood.

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