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 of 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 6329, Kampala, Tel: +256-417-333250/1/2, E-mail: info@unbs.go.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.

SECTION 1 MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES

1.1 Occupational health and safety

1. US ISO 11613:2017, Protective clothing for firefighter's who are engaged in support activities associated with structural firefighting - Laboratory test methods and performance

Scope: 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.

2. US ISO 12312-1:2013, Eye and face protection - Sunglasses and related eyewear - Part 1: Sunglasses for general use

Scope: 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.

3. US ISO 12312-2:2015, Eye and face protection - Sunglasses and related eyewear - Part 2: Filters for direct observation of the sun

Scope: This Uganda Standard applies to all afocal (plano power) products intended for direct observation of the sun, such as solar eclipse viewing.

4. **US ISO 12609-1, Eyewear for protection against intense light sources used on humans and animals for cosmetic and medical applications - Part 1: Specification for products**

Scope: 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.

5. 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

Scope: 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.

6. US ISO 13577-4:2014, Industrial furnace and associated processing equipment -- Safety - Part 4: Protective systems

Scope 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

7. US ISO/FDIS 16321-1:2019, Eye and face protection for occupational use - Part 1: General requirements

Scope: 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 document applies to:

- all plano as well as corrective and prescription lens protectors and components;
- those eye and face protectors used for occupational-type tasks that are performed similarly to an occupation, e.g. "do-it-yourself";
- those eye and face protectors used in educational establishments.

8. 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

Scope: 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 document also applies to welding 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".

9. US ISO/FDIS 16321-3:2019, Eye and face protection for occupational use - Part 3: Additional requirements for mesh protectors

Scope: 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".

10. 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

Scope: 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.

11. US ISO/TS 16976-4:2019, Respiratory protective devices — Human factors — Part 4: Work of breathing and breathing resistance: Physiologically based limits

Scope: 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.

12. US ISO 18639-5:2018, PPE ensembles for firefighters undertaking specific rescue activities - Part 5: Helmet

Scope: 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.

13. US ISO 18639-6:2018, PPE ensembles for firefighters undertaking specific rescue activities - Part 6: Footwear

Scope: 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.

14. US ISO 18758-2:2018, Mining and earth-moving machinery - Rock drill rigs and rock reinforcement rigs - Part 2: Safety requirements

Scope: 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.

15. US ISO 18893:2014, Mobile elevating work platforms - Safety principles, inspection, maintenance and operation

Scope: 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.

16. US ISO 19296:2018, Mining - Mobile machines working underground - Machine safety

Scope: 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.

17. US ISO 22559-1:2014, Safety requirements for lifts (elevators) - Part 1: Global essential safety requirements (GESRs)

Scope: 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.

18. US ISO 22568-1:2019, Foot and leg protectors — Requirements and test methods for footwear components — Part 1: Metallic toecaps

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for metallic toecaps, intended to function as components of PPE footwear (e.g. as described by US ISO 20345 and US ISO 20346).

19. US ISO 22568-2:2019, Foot and leg protectors — Requirements and test methods for footwear component — Part 2: Non-metallic toecaps

Scope: 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).

20. US ISO 22568-3:2019, Foot and leg protectors — Requirements and test methods for footwear components — Part 3: Metallic perforation resistant inserts

Scope: 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).

21. US ISO 22568-4:2019, Foot and leg protectors — Requirements and test methods for footwear components — Part 4: Non-metallic perforation resistant inserts

Scope: 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).

22. US ISO 25980:2014, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Transparent welding curtains, strips and screens for arc welding processes

Scope: 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.

1.2 Tourism and related services

23. US ISO 10862:2009, Small craft — Quick release system for trapeze harness

Scope: 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.

24. US ISO 12401:2009, Small craft — Deck safety harness and safety line — Safety requirements and test methods

Scope: 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.

25. US ISO 25649-1:2017, Floating leisure articles for use on and in the water — Part 1: Classification, materials, general requirements and test methods

Scope: 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 256492 and the relevant specific parts (US ISO 256493 to US ISO 256497).

26. US ISO 25649-2:2017, Floating leisure articles for use on and in the water — Part 2: Consumer information

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies consumer information for classified floating leisure articles for use on and in water according to US ISO 256491. US ISO 25649-2:2017 is applicable with US ISO 256491 and the relevant specific parts (US ISO 256493 to US ISO 256497).

27. 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

Scope: This Uganda Standard is applicable for CLASS A classified floating leisure articles for use on and in water according to US ISO 256491 regardless whether the buoyancy is achieved by inflation or inherent buoyant material. US ISO 25649-3:2017 is to be applied with US ISO 256491 and US ISO 256492.

28. 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

Scope: 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 256491. US ISO 25649-4:2017 is to be applied with US ISO 256491 and US ISO 256492. US ISO 25649-4:2017 is applicable for Class B floating leisure articles for use on and in the water according to US ISO 256491 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.

29. 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

Scope: This Uganda Standard is applicable for CLASS C classified floating leisure articles for use on and in water according to US ISO 256491 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 256491 and US ISO 256492.

30. 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

Scope: This Uganda Standard is applicable for Class D floating leisure articles for use on and in water according to US ISO 256491 regardless whether the buoyancy is achieved by inflation or inherent buoyant material. US ISO 25649-6:2017 is to be applied with US ISO 256491 and US ISO 256492.

31. 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

Scope: This Uganda Standard is applicable for Class E floating leisure articles for use on and in water according to US ISO 256491 regardless whether the buoyancy is achieved by inflation or inherent buoyant material. US ISO 25649-7:2017 is applicable with US ISO 256491 and US ISO 256492. Class E devices are intended for use in bathing areas or in protected and safe shore zones.

1.3 Petroleum Management, Health, Safety, Security and Environment

32. US ISO 17782:2018, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Scheme for conformity assessment of manufacturers of special materials

Scope: 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.

33. US ISO 20074:2019, Petroleum and natural gas industry - Pipeline transportation systems - Geological hazard risk management for onshore pipeline

Scope: 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.

34. US ISO 20815:2018, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Production assurance and reliability management (2nd Edition)

Scope: 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*).

SECTION 2 CHEMICALS AND CONSUMER PRODUCTS

2.1 Medical devices

35. US 2220:2020, Zinc oxide surgical adhesive plaster (tape) — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for zinc oxide surgical adhesive plaster (tape).

36. US ISO 7886-4:2018, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 4: Syringes with re-use prevention feature (2nd Edition)

Scope: 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*).

2.2 Petroleum

37. US ISO 8068:2006, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Family T (Turbines) — Specification for lubricating oils for turbines

Scope: 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.

2.3 Chemicals and Environment

2.3.1 Plastics and related products

38. US 766:2020, Plastic basins — Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for basins made from polyolefin. (*This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition US 766:2007, Plastic basins — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

39. US 786: 2020, Plastics — Codes for resin identification on plastic containers (2nd Edition)

Scope: 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).*

40. US ISO 11469:2016, Plastics — Generic identification and marking of plastics products (2nd Edition)

Scope: 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).*

2.3.2 Cosmetics

41. US 2151: 2019, Beeswax for cosmetic industry — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for beeswax for cosmetic industry.

SECTION 3 ENGINEERING

3.1 Building and construction materials

42. US EAS 73: 2000, Building limes (quicklime and hydrated lime) — Specification

Scope: 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).*

43. US 816:2020, Clay roofing tiles and ridges — Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: 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).*

44. US 2224:2020, Expanded polystyrene flagstones and semi-cylinders — Specifications

Scope: 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.

45. US 2225:2020, Expanded polystyrene cap vaults and coffers — Specifications

Scope: 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 ().

46. US ISO 19595:2017, Natural aggregates for concrete

Scope: 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)*

3.2 Packaging and packaging products

47. US 1890: 2020, Polyethylene film and sheeting — Specification

Scope: 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.

48. US 1891:2020, Plastic films made from low-density polyethylene and linear low-density polyethylene for general use and packaging applications — Specification

Scope: 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.

49. US 2239: 2020, Plastic closures — Specification

Scope: 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.

50. US 2240:2020, Metallic crown caps — Specification

Scope: 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.

51. US 2244: 2020, Non-woven bags — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for non-woven bags used for packaging.

52. US ISO 12822:2020, Glass packaging — 26 H 126 crown finish — Dimensions

Scope: 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.

3.3 Metrology

53. US 1984:2019, Geometry sets — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard covers the requirements of school type geometry sets, namely, Grade 1.

3.4 Transport and Communication

54. US 2080: 2019, Military combat helmets — Specification

Scope: 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.

3.5 Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgy

3.5.1 Plastic pipes

55. 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

Scope: 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*).

56. 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

Scope: 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)*).

57. 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

Scope: 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.

58. 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

Scope: 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.

59. 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

Scope: 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.

60. US ISO 4427-1:2019, Plastics piping systems for water supply and for drainage and sewerage under pressure — Polyethylene (PE) — Part 1: General

Scope: 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*).

61. US ISO 4427-2:2019, Plastics piping systems for water supply, and for drainage and sewerage under pressure — Polyethylene (PE) — Part 2: Pipes

Scope: 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*).

62. US ISO 4427-3:2019, Plastics piping systems for water supply, and for drainage and sewerage under pressure — Polyethylene (PE) — Part 3: Fittings

Scope: 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.

3.5.2 Steel

63. US EAS 410: 2005, Hot-dip aluminium-zinc coated plain and corrugated steel sheets — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for continuous hot-dip Aluminium-Zinc (AZ) coated plain and corrugated steel sheets for roofing, cladding, fencing, fabrication and general use. This standard does not cover the special purpose profiles. The Aluminium-Zinc alloy composition by mass is nominally 55 % Aluminium, 1.6% Silicon and balance Zinc. The product is intended for applications where the corrosion characteristics of Aluminium coupled with those of Zinc are most desired. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 540:2006 Hot-dip aluminium –zinc plain and corrugated steel sheets— Specification*).

64. US EAS 415: 2005, Hot-rolled steel sheet of high yield stress structural quality

Scope: 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.

3.5.3 Repair workshops

65. US 1857:2020, Criteria for issuance of licences and certificate of competence to persons and firms involved in repair of weighing and measuring instruments

Scope: 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.

SECTION 4 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

4.1 Edible oilseeds, fats and oils

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

Scope: 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*).

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

Scope: 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).*

68. US EAS 795: 2018, Palm olein — Specification

Scope: 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).*

69. US EAS 796: 2018, Palm stearin — Specification

Scope: 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).*

70. US EAS 887: 2018, Crude and semi refined palm oil — Specification

Scope: 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.

71. US EAS 888: 2018, Raw and roasted groundnuts — Specification

Scope: 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).*

72. US EAS 889: 2018, Groundnuts for oil extraction — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for groundnuts of the fruit of the plant *Arachis hypogea* intended for oil extraction.

73. US EAS 890: 2018, Blended edible oils — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for blended edible oils of plant origin intended for human consumption.

4.2 Cereals, pulses and related products

74. US 1923:2020, Cakes — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for cakes for human consumption.

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

Scope: 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*).

4.3 Fruits, vegetables, spices and related products

76. US 2149:2020, Food seasoning mixtures — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for food seasoning mixtures.

4.4 Meat, poultry, eggs and related products

77. US 2122:2020, Ovine (lamb) meat cuts and carcasses — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, test and sampling methods for raw lamb meat fit for human consumption and for use in the food industries.

78. US 2170:2020, Pasteurized liquid eggs — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for pasteurized liquid eggs obtained from domesticated birds for human consumption.

79. US 2156:2020, Live animals' grades — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and grading of live animals for cattle, goat and sheep for the purpose of slaughtering.

80. US 1866:2020, Edible collagen sausage casings — Specification

Scope: 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.

4.5 General

81. US 2146:2020, Edible insects — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for edible insects intended for human consumption.

APPROVED THIS DAY 16th June 2020

Eng. Masitula Munyaami Male
CHAIRPERSON, NATIONAL STANDARDS COUNCIL

Dr. Ben Manyindo
SECRETARY, NATIONAL STANDARDS COUNCIL