THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

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

The Uganda Gazette

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Published by Authority

Vol. CI No. 52 **17th October, 2008** **Price: Shs. 1500**

CONTENTS PAGE

The Uganda National Bureau of Standards Act —Notices 445-453
The Companies Act—Notices 454
The Electoral Commission —Notices 454
The Advocates Act —Notices 454-455
The Mining Act —Notice 455
The Trademarks Act—Registration of Applications 455-457
Advertisements 458-459

SUPPLEMENTS

Statutory Instrument

No. 42—The Electoral Commission (Appointment of Date of Completion of Update of Voters' Register in Kyadondo County North Constituency, Wakiso District) Instrument, 2008.

Acts

No. 16—The Supplementary Appropriation Act, 2008.

No. 17—The Appropriation Act, 2008.

General Notice No. 537 of 2008.

THE UGANDA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS ACT, 1983

(Act No. 1 of 1983, Section 14)

NOTICE

NOTICE FOR DECLARATION OF NATIONAL STANDARDS

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

These standards may be viewed (and/or obtained at a fee) at the UNBS Head Office, Plot M217 Nakawa Industrial Area, P.O. Box 6329, Kampala, Tel: 0414-222367/9, 0414-505995, Fax: 0414-286123, E-mail: unbs@infocom.co.ug

A FOOD AND AGRICULTURE STANDARDS

A.1 MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

1. **US 817:2008, Milk fat products — Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for anhydrous milk fat, anhydrous butteroil, butteroil and ghee, which are intended for further processing or culinary use.

2. **US ISO 3595:1976, Milk fat — Detection of vegetable fat by the phytosteryl acetate test**
Scope: 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.

3. **US ISO 3976:2006, Milk fat — Determination of peroxide value**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the peroxide value of anhydrous milk fat.

4. **US ISO 5536:2002, Milk fat products — Determination of water content — Karl Fischer method**
Scope: This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of the water content of milk fat products by the Karl Fischer (KF) method.

5. **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**
Scope: 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.

A.2 WATER AND NATURAL MINERAL WATER

6. **US 42:2008, Packaged water other than natural mineral water _ Specification (2nd Edition)**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for packaged water offered as non-carbonated (still) water or as carbonated (sparkling) water, with or without added minerals or other permitted additives. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 42:1999, which has been revised).

7. **US 43:2008, Packaged natural mineral waters — Specification (2nd Edition)**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for packaged natural mineral waters offered for human consumption. This standard applies to natural mineral water packaged in plastic bottles, glass bottles, poly bags and other acceptable packaging material. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 43:1999, which has been revised).

8. **US 201:2008, Drinking (potable) water — Specification (2nd Edition)**
Scope: This Uganda Standard prescribes the quality and safety requirements for drinking (potable) water. It also lays down the factors required during surveillance of water sources to ensure that the quality and safety of water is maintained. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 201:1994, which has been revised).

9. **US ISO 5664:1984, Water quality — Determination of ammonium — Distillation and titration method**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a distillation and titration method for the determination of ammonium in raw, potable and waste water.

10. **US ISO 5666:1999, Water quality — Determination of mercury**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of mercury in water, for example in ground, surface and waste waters.

11. **US ISO 5667-1:1980, Water quality — Sampling — Part 1: Guidance on the design of sampling programmes**
Scope: This Uganda Standard sets out the general principles to be applied in the design of sampling programmes for the purposes of quality control, quality characterization, and identification of sources of pollution of water, including bottom deposits and sludges.

12. **US ISO 5667-2:1991, Water quality — Sampling — Part 2: Guidance on sampling techniques**
Scope: This Uganda Standard provides guidance on sampling techniques used to obtain the data necessary to make analyses for the purposes of quality control, quality characterization and identification of sources of pollution of waters.

13. **US ISO 5667-3:2003, Water quality — Sampling — Part 3: Guidance on preservation and handling of water samples**
Scope: This Uganda Standard gives general guidelines on the precautions to be taken to preserve and transport all water samples including those for biological analyses but not those intended for microbiological analysis.

14. **US ISO 5667-4:1987, Water quality — Sampling — Part 4: Guidance on sampling from lakes, natural and man-made.**
Scope: This Uganda Standard presents detailed principles to be applied to the design of sampling programmes, to sampling techniques and the handling and preservation of samples of water from natural and man-made lakes.

15. **US ISO 5667-5:2006, Water quality — Sampling — Part 5: Guidance on sampling of drinking water from treatment works and piped distribution systems**
Scope: This Uganda Standard establishes principles to be applied to the techniques of sampling water intended for human consumption.

16. **US ISO 5667-6:2005, Water quality — Sampling — Part 6: Guidance on sampling of rivers and streams**
Scope: This Uganda Standard sets out the 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.

17. **US ISO 5667-11:1993, Water quality — Sampling — Part 11: Guidance on sampling of groundwaters**
Scope: This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the design of sampling programmes, sampling techniques and the handling of water samples taken from groundwater for physical, chemical and microbiological assessment. It does not cover sampling related to the day-to-day operational control of groundwater abstractions for potable or other purposes, but is concerned with the general surveillance of groundwater quality.

18. **US ISO 5961:1994, Water quality — Determination of cadmium by atomic absorption spectrometry**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of cadmium: flame atomic absorption spectrometry and electrothermal atomization (AAS).

19. **US ISO 6058:1984, Water quality — Determination of calcium content — EDTA titrimetric method**
Scope: 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.

20. **US ISO 6059:1984, Water quality — Determination of the sum of calcium and magnesium—EDTA titrimetric method**
Scope: 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.

21. **US ISO 6222:1999, Water quality — Enumeration of culturable micro-organisms — Colony count by inoculation in a nutrient agar culture medium**
Scope: 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.

22. **US ISO 6332:1988, Water quality — Determination of iron — Spectrometric method using 1,10-phenanthroline**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a 1,10-phenanthroline spectrometric method for the determination of iron in water and waste water. Procedures are described for the determination of:

a) total iron (sum of dissolved and undissolved iron):
   i) direct determination,
   ii) determination after decomposition;
b) total dissolved iron [sum of dissolved iron(II) and iron(III)];
c) determination of dissolved iron(II).

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23. **US ISO 6333:1986, Water quality — Determination of manganese — Formaldoxime spectrometric method**
Scope: 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.

24. **US ISO 6461-2:1986, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of the spores of sulfite-reducing anaerobes (clostridia) — Part 2: Method by membrane filtration**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection and enumeration of the spores of sulfite-reducing anaerobes (clostridia) by membrane filtration.

25. **US ISO 6703-1:1984, Water quality — Determination of cyanide — Part 1: Determination of total cyanide**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for the determination of total cyanide in water.

26. **US ISO 6703-2:1984, Water quality — Determination of cyanide — Part 2: Determination of easily liberatable cyanide**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for the determination of easily liberatable cyanide in water.

27. **US ISO 6703-3:1984, Water quality — Determination of cyanide — Part 3: Determination of cyanogen chloride**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of cyanides, as cyanogen chloride in water.

28. **US ISO 6777:1984, Water quality — Determination of nitrite — Molecular absorption spectrometric method**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a molecular absorption spectrometric method for the determination of nitrite in potable, raw and waste water.

29. **US ISO 7027:1999, Water quality — Determination of turbidity**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies four methods for the determination of turbidity of water.

30. **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**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method for the determination of free chlorine and total chlorine in water.

31. **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**
Scope: 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.

32. **US ISO 7393-3:1990, Water quality — Determination of free chlorine and total chlorine — Part 3: Iodometric titration method for the determination of total chlorine**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies an iodometric titration method for the determination of total chlorine in water.

33. **US ISO 7887:1994, Water quality — Examination and determination of colour**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for the examination of colour.

34. **US ISO 7888:1985, Water quality — Determination of electrical conductivity**
Scope: 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 surface waters, process waters and waste waters.

35. **US ISO 7890-3:1988, Water quality — Determination of nitrate — Part 3: Spectrometric method using sulfosalicylic acid**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of nitrate ion in water.

36. **US ISO 7899-2:2000, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of intestinal enterococci — Part 2: Membrane filtration method**
Scope: 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.

37. **US ISO 7980:1986, Water quality — Determination of calcium and magnesium — Atomic absorption spectrometric method**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved calcium and magnesium by flame atomic absorption spectrometry.

38. **US ISO 8199:2005 Water quality — General guidance on the enumeration of micro-organisms by culture**
Scope: This Uganda Standard presents guidance for carrying out manipulations which are common to each