

# FINAL DRAFT UGANDA STANDARD

DUS DEAS 28

Second Edition  
2018-mm-dd

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## Black tea — Specification

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT



Reference number  
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The Executive Director  
Uganda National Bureau of Standards  
P.O. Box 6329  
Kampala  
Uganda  
Tel: +256 417 333 250/1/2  
Fax: +256 414 286 123  
E-mail: [info@unbs.go.ug](mailto:info@unbs.go.ug)  
Web: [www.unbs.go.ug](http://www.unbs.go.ug)

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Draft Uganda Standards adopted 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.

This Uganda Standard, DUS DEAS 28: 2018, *Black tea — Specification*, is identical with and has been reproduced from an East African Standard, DEAS 28: 2018, *Black tea — Specification*, and adopted as a Uganda Standard.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee UNBS/TC 2, *Food and agriculture*.

This Second edition cancels and replaces the First edition, US 292:2002 *Specification for Black tea*, which has been technically revised.

Wherever the words, "East African Standard" appear, they should be replaced by "Uganda Standard."



DEAS 28: 2018

ICS 67.160.10

## DRAFT EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

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Black tea — Specification

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

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## Foreword

Development of the East African Standards has been necessitated by the need for harmonizing requirements governing quality of products and services in the East African Community. It is envisaged that through harmonized standardization, trade barriers that are encountered when goods and services are exchanged within the Community will be removed.

The Community has established an East African Standards Committee (EASC) mandated to develop and issue East African Standards (EAS). The Committee is composed of representatives of the National Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the public and private sector organizations in the community.

East African Standards are developed through Technical Committees that are representative of key stakeholders including government, academia, consumer groups, private sector and other interested parties. Draft East African Standards are circulated to stakeholders through the National Standards Bodies in the Partner States. The comments received are discussed and incorporated before finalization of standards, in accordance with the Principles and procedures for development of East African Standards.

East African Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the East African Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest versions of the standards they are implementing.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee EAS/TC 002, *Coffee, Tea, Cocoa and Related products*.

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This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (EAS 28: 2000), which has been technically revised.

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## Black — Specification

### 1 Scope

This Draft East African Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for black tea.

This standard also applies to blended black tea.

It does not apply to scented or decaffeinated black tea.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EAS 38, *Labelling of pre-packaged foods — General requirements*

EAS 39, *Hygiene in the food and drink industry — Code of practice*

ISO 1572, *Tea — Preparation of ground sample of known dry matter content*

ISO 1573, *Tea — Determination of loss in mass at 103 °C*

ISO 1575, *Tea — Determination of total ash*

ISO 1576, *Tea — Determination of water soluble ash and water insoluble ash*

ISO 1577, *Tea — Determination of acid insoluble ash*

ISO 1578, *Tea — Determination of alkalinity of water-soluble ash*

ISO 1839, *Tea — Sampling*

ISO 3103, *Tea — Preparation of liquor for use in sensory tests*

ISO 5498, *Agricultural food products — Determination of crude fibre content — General method*

ISO 6078, *Black tea — Vocabulary*

ISO 14502-1, *Determination of substances characteristic of green and black tea — Part 1: Content of total polyphenols in tea — Colorimetric method using Folin-Ciocalteu reagent*

ISO 15598, *Tea — Determination of crude fibre content*

ISO 21527-2, *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*

ISO 6579, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp*

ISO 6888-1, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species)*

ISO 7251, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli — Most probable number technique*

ISO 9768, *Tea — Determination of water extract*

ISO 16649-2, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of glucuronidase-positive Escherichia coli — Part 2: Colony-count technique at 44 °C using 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-D-glucuronide*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 6078 and the following apply.

**3.1 black tea**  
Tea derived solely and exclusively, and produced by acceptable processes, notably withering, leaf maceration, aeration and drying from leaves, buds and/or tender stems of varieties of the species *Camellia sinensis* (L) O. Kuntze, known to be suitable for making tea for consumption as a beverage

**3.2 blended black tea**  
mixture of black teas from different grades, gardens or regions

**3.3 foreign matter**  
any material which is not of tea origin e.g. sand, stones, metallic chips and any organic matter

**3.4 extraneous matter**  
any material which is not tea leaf, but of tea origin such as twigs, bark and stems

**3.5 adulterant**  
any material intentionally added that changes the original composition and compromises the quality and safety of black tea

**3.6 filth**  
any material of animal origin such as, but not limited to dead insects, rodents and their derivatives.

### 4 Requirements

#### 4.1 General requirements

Black tea shall:

- a) be free from taint and have characteristic appearance, colour and taste of black tea;
- b) free from living insects, moulds, filth and adulterants;

- c) free from added colouring matter and harmful substances; and
- d) free from foreign and extraneous matter

NOTE Black tea may be graded especially when it is sold in bulk (See Annex B)

## 4.2 Specific requirements

The black tea shall comply with the specific requirements specified in Table 1 when tested in accordance with test methods specified therein.

**Table 1 — Specific requirements for black tea**

S/N	Characteristic	Requirement	Test method
i.	Moisture content, %, (m/m), max.	7	ISO 1573
ii.	Water extract, %, (m/m), min.	32	ISO 9768
iii.	Total ash, %, (m/m)	4-8	ISO 1575
iv.	Water soluble ash, as percentage of total ash, min.	45	ISO 1576
v.	Alkalinity of water-soluble ash (as KOH), %, (m/m)	1.0 <sup>a</sup> - 3.0 <sup>a</sup>	ISO 1578
vi.	Acid-insoluble ash, %, (m/m), max.	1.0	ISO 1577
vii.	Crude fibre, %, (m/m), max.	16.5	ISO 5498 or ISO 15598 <sup>b</sup>
viii.	Total polyphenols (m/m), min.	9.0	ISO 14502-1

Apart from moisture content, other parameters are calculated on dry basis

<sup>a</sup> When the alkalinity of water-soluble ash is expressed in terms of millimoles of KOH per 100 g of ground sample, the limits shall be 17.8 - 53.6.

<sup>b</sup> The specific method for the determination of crude fibre in tea is specified in ISO 15598, however for the purpose of routine estimation, the general method specified in ISO 5498 is adequate. In cases of dispute, the method of determination should always be that specified in ISO 15598. The requirement of 16.5 % mass fraction remains unchanged regardless of the method used.

## 5 Hygiene

5.1 Black tea shall be processed and handled in a hygienic manner in accordance with EAS 39.

5.2 Black tea shall comply with microbiological requirements specified in Table 2 when tested in accordance with test method stated therein.

**Table 2 — Microbiological limits for black tea**

S/N	Micro-organism	Maximum limits	Test method
i.	Yeasts and Moulds CFU/ g CFU/ g	10 <sup>4</sup>	ISO 21527-2
ii.	<i>E. Coli</i> , CFU/ g	Absent	ISO16649-2

## 6 Contaminants

When tested in accordance with Annex A, the amount of iron filings in black tea shall not exceed 150 mg/kg.

## 7 Pesticide residues

Black tea shall comply with the maximum residue limits established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

## 8 Sampling

Sampling shall be done in accordance with ISO 1839.

Liquor for the sensory assessment shall be prepared in accordance with ISO 3103.

## 10 Packaging

The product shall be packaged in closed, clean and dry materials which do not compromise the quality and safety of black tea.

## 11 Labelling

In addition to the requirements specified in EAS 38, each package of the black tea shall be legibly and indelibly marked with the following:

- a) name of the product as “Black Tea”; “Blended black tea”;
- b) name and physical address of the manufacturer/ blender/packer/ importer/ exporter;
- c) date of manufacture;
- d) best before;
- e) identification number net weight in g or kg;
- f) country of origin;
- g) instruction for use and storage; and
- h) grade of tea (when sold in bulk).

## Annex A (normative)

### Determination of Iron fillings

#### A.1 Apparatus

- a) Magnet (at least 4000 gauss)
- b) Polythene sheet
- c) Petridish

#### A.2 Procedure

**A.2.1** A known amount of (25 g) tea is spread evenly on petridish

**A.2.2** A powerful magnet wrapped in polythene sheet is run over the sample repeatedly till no more iron filings cling to the magnet

**A.2.3** Collect the iron filings in a clean, dry and previously weighed petridish

**A.2.4** Note down and express the mass of iron filings as mg/kg

#### A.3 Calculation

$$\text{Iron fillings} = \frac{M_1 \times 1000}{M_2}$$

Where;

$M_1$ =Mass, in g, of iron filings, and

$M_2$ =mass, in g, of sample taken for the test.

## **Annex B** (informative)

### **Black tea grades**

#### **A.1 Leaf**

TGFOP - Tippy golden flowery orange pekoe

TFOP - Tippy flowery orange pekoe

GFOP - Golden flowery orange pekoe

FOP - Flowery orange pekoe

OP - Orange pekoe

FP - Flowery pekoe

P - Pekoe

#### **A.2 Brokens**

TGFBOP - Tippy golden flowery broken orange pekoe

TGBOP - Tippy golden broken orange pekoe

GFBOB - Golden flowery broken orange pekoe

TBOP - Tippy broken orange pekoe

GBOP - Golden broken orange pekoe

FBOP - Flowery broken orange pekoe

BOP - Broken orange pekoe

BP - Broken pekoe

BPS - Broken pekoe souchong

PS – Pekoe souchong

S - Souchong

BM - Broken mixed

BT - Broken tea

### **A.3 Fannings**

TGOF - Tippy golden orange Fannings

GOF - Golden orange Fannings

FBOPF - Flowery broken orange pekoe Fannings

BOPF - Broken orange pekoe Fannings

FOF - Flowery orange Fannings

OF - Orange Fannings

OPF - Orange pekoe Fannings

BPF - Broken pekoe Fannings

PF - Pekoe Fannings

FF - Flowery Fannings

F - Fannings

BMF - Broken mixed Fannings

### **A.4 Dust**

BOPD - Broken orange pekoe Dust

PD - Pekoe Dust

D - Dust

FD

CD

RD

Fine Dust

Churamoni Dust

Red Dust

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