 WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT, 2010

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

Section

Part I–PRELIMINARY

1. Interpretation and construction.

Part II–UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

2. International System of Units.
3. Measurements to be made in International System of Units.
4. Primary standards.
5. Secondary standards.
6. Tertiary standards.
7. Working standards.
8. Verification of standards.

Part III–Weights and Measures for Trade and Industry

10. Weights and measures for use in trade and industry.
11. Marking of weights and measures with denomination.
12. Stamping, verification and issue of certificates.
13. Lead, pewter and iron weights.
14. Mode of filling measures of capacity.

Part IV–ADMINISTRATION

15. Custodian of weights and measures.
16. Inspectors of weights and measures.
17. Duties of Inspectors.
18. Powers of entry and seizure.

Part V–OFFENCES

19. Offences relating to trade and industry.
20. Offences relating to packaged goods.
21. Failure of seller to weigh or measure.
22. Trading without required weights, measures, etc.
23. Fraud, forgery, etc.
24. Obstruction, etc., of Inspectors.
25. Offences by Inspectors.
26. Offences by bodies of persons.
27. Seizure and forfeiture.
28. Evidence as to possession.

Part VI–GENERAL

29. Permissible margin of error.
30. Conversion.
31. References to units in other enactments.
32. Vessels not represented as authorized measures, etc.
33. Regulations.
34. Repeal and savings

SCHEDULES
THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT, 2010

Being an Act to repeal and replace the Weights and Measures Act, 1961, to authorise and validate the use of the metric system of measurements based on the International System of Units, to provide for the comparison and verification of weights and measures and to provide for other related matters.

ENACTED by the President and Members of Parliament in this present Parliament assembled.
PART I–PRELIMINARY

1. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Inspector” includes the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures;

“instrument for weighing” includes a balance scale, beam, steel meter, counterpoise and every machine for determining weight;

“measure” includes any instrument for the measurement of length, area, volume, capacity, temperature, pressure or gravity;

“Minister” means the Minister responsible for trade;

“prescribed” means prescribed by regulations made under section 33;

“Standards Bureau” means the Standards Bureau established by section 3 of the Standards Act, 1996 (Act No. 2 of 1996.)

“trade” means any contract, bargain, sale or dealing made or had in Sierra Leone for any work, goods, wares or merchandise or thing which has been or is to be done, sold, delivered, carried or agreed for by weight or measure and the collection of tolls or duties charged or collected according to weight or measure.

(2) This Act shall be read and construed together, and accordingly every expression and word used in this Act to which a particular meaning is given by the Standards Act, 1996 for the purposes of this Act has the meaning so given.

PART II–UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

2. (1) The units of measurement to be used throughout Sierra Leone shall be the units known as the International System of Units.

(2) The International System of Units shall comprise—

(a) the basic units set out in Part I of the First Schedule;

(b) the supplementary and derived units set out in Part 2 of the First Schedule; and

(c) the units which may be used in conjunction with the basic, supplementary and derived units as set out in Part 3 of the First Schedule.

(3) Multiples and sub-multiples of each of the units of the International System of Units shall be an integral power of ten (positive or negative) as set out in Part 4 of the First Schedule.

3. (1) All measurements shall be made by reference to the International System of Units or their multiples or sub-multiples.

(2) No other units of measurement or their multiples or sub-multiples shall be used.

4. (1) The Minister may, authorise the Standards Bureau, as the circumstances may require, to procure or cause to be prepared and maintained a national prototype standards of weights and measure of the units of the International System of Units set out in Part I of the First Schedule.

(2) The national prototype standards of mass and measure shall be verified and certified in terms of the international prototype standards of mass and measure, maintained and kept by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, by such means and in such manner as the Minister may determine.

(3) When so verified and certified the national prototype standards shall be the Sierra Leonean Primary Standards of mass and measure by reference to which all standards of mass and measure shall be maintained in Sierra Leone.

(4) The Sierra Leonean Primary Standards of mass and measure shall be in such form and of such material as the Minister may direct and the form, material and place of keeping shall be such as to be, as far as practicable, proof against mechanical and atmospheric agencies and all other sources of error.

(5) The Minister shall also cause to be maintained such weighing machines and other articles as appear to him necessary for giving effect to this section.
5. The Minister shall authorise the Standards Bureau to procure or cause to be prepared and maintained, as he thinks fit, secondary standards of mass and measure consisting of all the weights and measures set out in the Second Schedule, and shall cause such secondary standards to be verified from the Sierra Leonean primary standards.

6. The Minister shall authorise the Standards Bureau to procure or cause to be prepared and maintained, such copies of the secondary standards, as he may think fit, and shall cause such copies to be verified as tertiary standards of mass and measure.

7. (1) The Minister may, authorise the Standards Bureau, as he thinks fit, to procure or cause to be prepared and maintained, working standards of weights and measure in such form as may be recommended by the Sierra Leone Standards Bureau, which shall be the Custodian of Weights and Measures and shall verify the working standards by reference to the tertiary standards and cause an indelible mark to be made on such working standards.

(2) The working standards shall be used for the inspection, verification and authentication of all weights and measures as required by this Act, and for such other purposes as the Minister may direct.

8. (1) The Minister shall cause the primary standards verified at least once in every ten years at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.

(2) Where the Primary Standards are to be sent out for such verification, the Minister shall cause to be deposited with the Sierra Leone Standards Bureau such secondary standards, as he may consider necessary, after having provided for them to be compared and verified with the primary standards in such manner as he may direct and such secondary standards shall be deemed to be the primary standards during such time as the primary standards are out of Sierra Leone.

(3) The secondary, tertiary and working standards shall be compared and verified by the Sierra Leone Standards Bureau at such intervals and in such manner as the Minister may determine.

9. (1) The primary and secondary standards shall be kept in such place as the Minister may determine in the custody and under the control of the Sierra Leone Standards Bureau, which shall ensure their security in such manner as the Minister may direct.

(2) The tertiary standards shall be kept in the custody of the Sierra Leone Standards Bureau and in such manner as the Minister may direct.

(3) The working standards shall be kept in the custody of the Sierra Leone Standards Bureau and such other persons as the Minister may direct.

PART III–WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR TRADE AND INDUSTRY

10. (1) No person shall—

(a) use for trade or industry any unit of measurement of length, area, volume, or mass or weight, which is not included in the First Schedule; or

(b) use for trade or industry, or have in his possession for use for trade or industry, any linear, square or cubic measure which is not included in the Second Schedule or any weight which is not so included.
(2) Except as may be prescribed and subject to any regulations made under section 33—

(a) a linear measure specified in Part I of the Second Schedule may be marked in whole or in part with divisions and subdivisions representing any shorter length or lengths;

(b) no cubic measure specified in Part 3 of the Second Schedule shall be used for trade or industry by means of any division or subdivision marked thereon as a cubic measure of any lesser quantity.

11. (1) Every weight for use for trade or industry shall have the denomination of such weight marked on the top or side thereof in legible figures and letters by the manufacturer:

Provided that where the small size of a weight renders it impracticable to mark such a weight, a certificate shall be supplied by the manufacturer in respect of such weight and the certificate shall contain sufficient particulars to enable the identification and denomination of such weight to be established.

(2) Every measure of capacity for use in trade or industry shall have the denomination thereof marked on the outside of such measure in legible figures and letters by the manufacturer.

(3) A weight or measure not in conformity with this section shall not be stamped with a stamp of verification under section 12.

12. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, every weight, measure and instrument for weighing or measuring for use in trade or industry shall be verified and stamped by an Inspector with a stamp of verification, and the Inspector shall issue a certificate of verification at the time of stamping:

Provided that where the small size of a weight renders it impracticable for the Inspector to stamp it with his stamp of verification, he may on being satisfied with the identity and denomination of such weight, dispense with stamping and issue a certificate of verification.

(2) A certificate of verification issued under subsection (1), shall be in force for such period as may be prescribed and shall during that period authorize the use of the weight, measure or instrument for weighing or measuring in any part of Sierra Leone unless it is unjust.

(3) Every person who has in his possession for use for trade or industry any weight, measure or instrument for weighing or measuring shall retain in his possession the certificate of verification issued in respect thereof and shall produce the certificate for inspection whenever required to do so by an Inspector.

(4) Every weight, measure and instrument for weighing or measuring which has been stamped and verified under subsection (1), shall be authenticated within such intervals as the Minister may prescribe.

(5) The verification and stamping or authentication under this section shall be made by reference to a Working Standard.

(6) Where any weight, measure or instrument for weighing or measuring is of such a character as not to be capable of being readily or conveniently brought to an Inspector for the purpose of examination, such Inspector shall upon the written request of the person in possession of the weight, measure or instrument, and on payment by him of the prescribed fees, attend at the premises where it is located and there examine it.

(7) An Inspector shall not verify, stamp, certify or authenticate any weight, measure or instrument for weighing or measuring where—

(a) it is not in conformity with subsection (1) of section 10 or subsection (2) of section 10; or
(b) it presents unusual features which do not conform to such pattern or specifications as the Custodian of Weights and Measures may prescribe generally by notice published in the Gazette; or

(c) it contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or regulations made thereunder.

13. (1) A weight made of lead or pewter or any of the mixture thereof shall not be verified and stamped with a stamp of verification or certified or authenticated under section 12 nor shall such weight be used for trade:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply where such weight is wholly and substantially cased with brass, copper or iron and legibly marked “cased”.

(2) Nothing in this section shall prevent the insertion into a weight of such plug of lead or pewter as is necessary for the purpose of adjusting the weight and affixing thereon the stamp of verification.

(3) An Inspector may refuse to stamp any iron weight or any weight cased with iron unless it has a plug of softer metal upon which to impress or affix the stamp.

14. (1) A measure of capacity having a portion made of metal or other suitable material, sufficient to bear the stamp of verification, extending from the lower end and having the upper portion made wholly or partially of glass or other transparent material so that the level of the surface of the contents may be clearly seen, and with the level line distinctly marked upon the transparent portion, may be used for measuring liquids and shall be filled to the level of the line so marked.

(2) All measures used for measuring liquids not constructed as described in subsection (1), shall be filled to the level of the brim.

PART IV – ADMINISTRATION

15. (1) The Sierra Leone Standards Bureau shall be Custodian of Weights and Measures for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) The Minister may by regulations prescribe additional duties and powers of the Sierra Leone Standards Bureau.

16. (1) The Director of the Sierra Leone Standards Bureau shall be the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures and shall be assisted by such number of Inspectors of Weights and Measures as may be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) Every Inspector shall make such returns and furnish such information as the Chief Inspector may require and generally shall conform to the directions of the Chief Inspector.

(3) The powers and duties of the Chief Inspector may be exercised and discharged by any Inspector.

(4) The Council may from time to time give the Chief Inspector directions of a general character not inconsistent with the this Act and the Standards Act, 1996 and the Chief Inspector shall give effect to such directions.

17. (1) The Chief Inspector shall cause such working standards and instruments for weighing or measuring as he may think requisite to be procured and delivered to the Inspectors and every Inspector shall, at such times and places as the Chief Inspector shall by public notice appoint, attend with his working standards and instruments for weighing and measuring, and examine all weights, measures and instruments for weighing or measuring brought to him.
(2) An Inspector shall examine every weight and measure which is brought to him for the purpose of verification, and shall compare it with the corresponding working standard.

(3) If he finds it to be just, and not already stamped or marked, he shall stamp or mark it in the prescribed manner.

(4) An Inspector shall also stamp and mark in the prescribed manner any instrument for weighing or measuring brought or submitted to him for examination which he finds to be just and accurate and not already stamped or marked.

(5) Whenever an Inspector stamps, marks, or verifies any weight, measure or instrument for weighing or measuring, he shall enter in a book kept by him particulars of the stamping, marking or verification.

18. (1) Every Inspector may, subject to the production if so requested of a certificate of his appointment, at all reasonable times enter any shop, store, warehouse, stall, yard or other place, in which he has reasonable cause to believe that goods are bought, sold, exposed, or kept for sale, or weighed or measured for conveyance or carriage, and may require the production of, and may examine, any weight, measure or instrument for weighing or measuring that may be there.

(2) If on the examination the Inspector has reasonable cause to believe that any such weight, measure or instrument for weighing or measuring is made or used contrary to any of the provisions of this Act or of any statutory instrument made thereunder, he may seize, carry away, and detain it for the purpose of comparing it with a working standard.

PART V – OFFENCES

19. Any person who uses in trade or industry, or has in his possession for use in trade or industry, any weight, measure or instrument for weighing or measuring–

(a) which is false or unjust; or

(b) which is not authorized to be used under section 10; or

(c) which is not marked or certified in conformity with section 11; or

(d) which is not verified, stamped, certified or authenticated in conformity with section 12 or section 13; or

(e) in respect of which, a certificate of verification is not in force,

commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Le5,000,000.00 or to imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

20. (1) Any person who sells goods, whether on his own behalf or on behalf of another shall, if the goods are packaged or put into containers or are similarly prepared for exhibition or sale, cause both the gross and the net weights or measures to be declared on the package or container.

(2) Any person required under this section to have the weight or measure of goods declared on the package or container who refuses or neglects to do so as required by this section commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding Le5,000,000.00.

21. (1) Any person who sells goods, whether on his own behalf or on behalf of another, by weight or measure, shall upon being so required by the person to whom the goods are delivered and in the presence of that person –

(a) if the goods are sold by weight, weigh the goods, or

(b) if the goods are sold by measure, measure the goods.
(2) Any person required under this section to weigh or measure any goods who refuses or neglects to do so as required by this section commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Le500,000.00.

22. Where in any trade the transaction or dealing is to be determined by weight or measure, a trader in respect of such trade is not in possession of the weights, measures or instruments for weighing or measuring necessary for such trade, commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Le1,000,000.00.

23. Any person who—

(a) knowingly makes, sells or uses, or knowingly causes to be made, sold or used, any unjust weight, measure, or instrument for weighing or measuring; or

(b) forges or counterfeits, or causes or procures to be forged or counterfeited, or knowingly assists in forging or counterfeiting, any stamp or mark used for stamping or marking any weight, measure or instrument for weighing or measuring; or

(c) knowingly sells, disposes of or exposes for sale any weight, measure or instrument for weighing or measuring with any forged or counterfeit stamp or mark thereon; or

(d) with intent to defraud, alters any weight, measure or instrument for weighing or measuring stamped or marked in accordance with this Act; or

(e) commits any fraud involving any weight, measure or instrument for weighing or measuring in use for trade or industry,

commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years or to a fine not exceeding Le20,000,000.00.

24. Any person who—

(a) neglects or refuses to produce for examination by an Inspector when lawfully required to do so any certificate, weight, measure, or instrument for weighing or measuring in his possession or custody or on his premises; or

(b) willfully obstructs or hinders an Inspector in the performance of his duties under this Act, commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding twelve months or to a fine not exceeding Le5,000,000.00.

25. Any Inspector who—

(a) stamps, marks or certifies any weight or measure without duly verifying it by comparison with the proper Working Standard; or

(b) repairs, alters or adjusts any weight, measure or instrument for weighing or measuring examined by him,

commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years or to a fine not exceeding Le20,000,000.00.

26. (1) Where an offence under this Act or under any statutory instrument made thereunder is committed by a body of persons—

(a) where the body of persons is a body corporate, every director or officer of that body corporate shall be deemed to have committed that offence; and

(b) where the body of persons is a firm, every partner of that firm shall be deemed to have committed that offence.
(2) No person shall be deemed to have committed an offence under subsection (1), if he proves that the act in respect of which he is charged was committed by some other person without his consent or connivance and that he exercised all such diligence to prevent the commission of that act as he ought to have exercised having regard to all the circumstances.

27. (1) Where an Inspector has reasonable cause to believe that an offence under this Act has been committed in respect of any weight, measure or instrument for weighing or measuring he may seize and detain that weight, measure or instrument.

(2) Where the owner of such weight, measure or instrument cannot be found within thirty days after the seizure, that weight, measure or instrument shall be forfeited to the Republic of Sierra Leone.

(3) Subject to subsection (2), any weight, measure or instrument for weighing or measuring in respect of which any offence is committed under this Act may be forfeited to the Republic of Sierra Leone by order of the court.

(4) Any weight, measure or instrument for weighing or measuring which is forfeited to the Republic of Sierra Leone shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the Chief Inspector may direct.

28. Where any weight, measure or instrument for weighing or measuring is found in the possession of any person carrying on trade or industry, or in or upon the premises of any person, whether in a building or in the open air, and whether open or enclosed, are used for trade or industry, that person shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act, unless the contrary is proved, to have that weight, measure or instrument for weighing or measuring in his possession for use in trade or industry.
subject a person to a penalty under this Act for the possession of any vessel where it is shown that that vessel is not intended for use as a measure.

33. The Minister may by statutory instrument make Regulations—

(a) prescribing the fees to be charged for stamping, marking or verifying weights, measures and instruments for weighing or measuring;

(b) modifying, amending or revoking any of the provisions of the Schedules to this Act;

(c) otherwise for carrying into effect the principles and purposes of this Act.

34. (1) The Weights and Measures Act, 1961 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Weights and Measures Act, 1961, the use of any weight or measure authorized by that Act shall be lawful up to the 1st day of January, 2012:

Provided that on and after the 2nd day of January, 2012 only the International System of Units as provided by this Act shall be used.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Part 1

S.I. UNITS OF MEASUREMENT—THE BASIC UNITS

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<th>Quantity</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mass</td>
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<td>kg</td>
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Part 2

SUPPLEMENTARY AND DERIVED UNITS

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<td>Co-efficient of heat transfer</td>
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<td>Heat Capacity</td>
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<td>Specific heat capacity</td>
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<td>J/kg K</td>
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<td>Entropy</td>
<td>joule per kelvin</td>
<td>J/K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific entropy</td>
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<td>J/kg K</td>
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<td>Specific energy</td>
<td>joule per kilogram</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific latent heat</td>
<td>joule per kilogram</td>
<td>J/kg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quantity of electricity</td>
<td>coulomb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electric charge</td>
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<td>C/m³</td>
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<td>Volume density of charge</td>
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<td>Electric field strength</td>
<td>volt per metre</td>
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<td>Electric tension</td>
<td>volt</td>
<td>V</td>
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<td>Electric permittivity</td>
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<td>Current density</td>
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<td>Linear current density</td>
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<td>Magnetic field strength</td>
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<td>Magnetic potential</td>
<td>ampere per metre</td>
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<td>Magnetic induction</td>
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<td>Flux of magnetic induction, magnetic flux</td>
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<td>Magnetic vector potential</td>
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<td>Wb/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self inductance, mutual inductance</td>
<td>henry</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permeability</td>
<td>henry per metre</td>
<td>H/m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Part 3

**UNITS WHICH MAY BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH BASIC UNITS AND SUPPLEMENTARY AND DERIVED UNITS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Name of unit</th>
<th>Unit symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>minute</td>
<td>min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass</td>
<td>tonne</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radian</td>
<td>grade</td>
<td>g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume</td>
<td>litre</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velocity</td>
<td>kilometer per hour</td>
<td>km/h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Name of unit</th>
<th>Unit symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electromagnetic moment</td>
<td>ampere metre squared</td>
<td>A/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnetization</td>
<td>ampere per metre</td>
<td>A/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnetic polarization</td>
<td>tesla</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Name of unit</td>
<td>Unit symbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impedance, reactance</td>
<td>ohm</td>
<td>(V/A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admittance, susceptance</td>
<td>reciprocal ohm</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparent power</td>
<td>volt ampere</td>
<td>VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactive power</td>
<td>Var</td>
<td>Var</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diffusion coefficient</td>
<td>square metre per second</td>
<td>m²/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal diffusion co-efficient</td>
<td>square metre per second</td>
<td>m²/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luminous flux</td>
<td>lumen</td>
<td>lm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luminance</td>
<td>candela per square metre</td>
<td>cd/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illumination</td>
<td>lux</td>
<td>lx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity of radionuclides</td>
<td>reciprocal second</td>
<td>s⁻¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Units**

- **Temperature**
  - Kelvin (K)
  - Degree Celsius (°C)

- **Quantities**
  - Joule (J)
  - Watt (W)
  - Watt per square metre (W/m²)
  - Watt per metre kelvin (W/(mK))
  - Watt per square metre Kelvin (W/m²K)
  - Joule per kelvin (J/K)
  - Joule per kilogram kelvin (J/kg K)
  - Joule per kilogram (J/kg)
  - Joule per kilogram (J/kg)
  - Coulomb (C)
  - Coulomb per cubic metre (C/m³)
  - Coulomb per square metre (C/m²)
  - Volt per metre (V/m)
  - Volt (V)
  - Farad (F)
  - Farad per metre (F/m)
  - Coulomb per square metre (C/m²)
  - Coulomb metre (Cm)
  - Ampere per square metre (A/m²)
  - Ampere per metre (A/m)
  - Ampere per metre (A/m)
  - Ampere (A)
  - Tesla (T)
  - Weber (Wb)
  - Weber per metre (Wb/m)
  - Henry (H)
  - Henry per metre (H/m)
  - Kelvin (K)
  - Degree Celsius (°C)

**Units**

- **Temperature**
  - Kelvin (K)
  - Degree Celsius (°C)

- **Quantities**
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  - Joule per kilogram (J/kg)
  - Coulomb (C)
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  - Coulomb per square metre (C/m²)
  - Volt per metre (V/m)
  - Volt (V)
  - Farad (F)
  - Farad per metre (F/m)
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  - Ampere per square metre (A/m²)
  - Ampere per metre (A/m)
  - Ampere per metre (A/m)
  - Ampere (A)
  - Tesla (T)
  - Weber (Wb)
  - Weber per metre (Wb/m)
  - Henry (H)
  - Henry per metre (H/m)
  - Kelvin (K)
  - Degree Celsius (°C)
The kilogram (kg): unit of mass. The kilogram is equal to the mass of the international prototype of the kilogram.

The ampere (A): unit of electric current. The ampere is that constant current which, if maintained in two straight parallel conductors of infinite length, of negligible circular cross-section, and placed 1 metre apart in a vacuum would produce between these conductors a force equal to 2 x 10^-7 newton per metre of length.

The Kelvin (K): unit of thermodynamic temperature. The Kelvin is the fraction 1/273.16 of the thermodynamic temperature of the triple point of water.

The candela (cd): unit of luminous intensity. The candela is the luminous intensity, in the perpendicular direction, of a surface of 1/600,000 square metre of a black body at the temperature of freezing platinum under a pressure of 101,325 newtons per square metre.

(ii) Definition of Supplementary Units

The Radian (rad): unit of plane angle. The angle between two radii of a circle which cut off on the circumference an arc equal in length to the radius.

The Steradian (sr): unit of solid angle. The solid angle which, having its vertex in the centre of a sphere, cuts off an area of the surface of the sphere equal to that of a square having sides of length equal to the radius of the sphere.

SECOND SCHEDULE

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR USE FOR TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Part 1

LINEAR MEASURES

Measures of –
20 metres
10 metres
3 metres
2 metres
1 metre
1 decimetre
1 centimetre
Part 2

SQUARED MEASURES

Any measures of, or of any multiple of, 1 square decimetre.

Part 3

CUBIC MEASURES

Measures of –
Any multiple of 10 cubic decimetres
10 cubic decimetres
5 cubic decimetres
2.5 cubic decimetres
2 cubic decimetres
1 cubic decimetre
1,000 cubic centimetres
250 cubic centimeters
200 cubic centimetres
100 cubic centimetres
50 cubic centimetres
25 cubic centimetres
20 cubic centimetres
10 cubic decimetres
5 cubic decimetres
2 cubic decimetres
1 cubic decimetre

Part 4

WEIGHTS

(a) For dealings in articles or things other than precious metals and precious stones.

Measures of –
20 kilograms
10 kilograms
5 kilograms
1 kilogram
500 grams

(b) For dealings involving precious metals and precious stones.

Weights of –
500 carats (metric)
200 carats (metric)
100 carats (metric)
50 carats (metric)
20 carats (metric)
5 carats (metric)
2 carats (metric)
1 carat (metric)
0.5 carat (metric)
0.25 carat (metric)
0.2 carat (metric)
0.1 carat (metric)
0.05 carat (metric)
0.02 carat (metric)
0.01 carat (metric)

Note: 1 carat (metric) = 0.2 gm. (exactly)
Passed in Parliament this 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord two thousand and ten.

VICTOR A. KAMARA,
Clerk of Parliament.

This printed impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed Parliament and found by me to be a true and correct printed copy of the said Bill.

VICTOR A. KAMARA,
Clerk of Parliament.