

:

Draft Jamaican Standard
Specification
for
The labelling of commodities
Part 15: Labelling of household chemicals



BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA

Comment period: 12 January to 14 March 2022

DRAFT JAMAICAN STANDARD

DRAFT JAMAICAN STANDARD

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Jamaican standards are subjected to periodic review. The next amendment will be sent without charge if you cut along the dotted line and return the self-addressed label. If we do not receive this label we have no record that you wish to be kept up-to-date. Our address:

Bureau of Standards Jamaica
6 Winchester Road
P.O. Box 113
Kingston 10
Jamaica W.I.

-----(~~✂~~cut along the line)-----

D JS 1: Part 15: 202X

NAME OR DESIGNATION.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

JBS CERTIFICATION MARK PROGRAMME

The general policies of the JBS Certification Mark Programme are as follows:

- The JBS provides certification services for manufacturers participating in the programme and licensed to use the gazetted JBS Certification Marks to indicate conformity with Jamaican Standards.
- Where feasible, programmes will be developed to meet special requirements of the submitter.
- JBS certification is provided in the interest of maintaining agreed-upon standard requirements. Where applicable, certification may form the basis for acceptance by inspection authorities responsible for enforcement of regulations.
- In performing its functions in accordance with its policies, JBS does not assume or undertake to discharge any responsibility of the manufacturer or any other party.

Participants in the programme should note that in the event of failure to resolve an issue arising from interpretation of requirements, there is a formal appeal procedure.

Further information concerning the details of JBS Certification Mark Programme may be obtained from the Jamaica Bureau of Standards, 6 Winchester Road, Kingston 10.

CERTIFICATION MARKS



Product Certification Marks



Plant Certification Mark



Certification of Agricultural Produce (CAP) Mark



Jamaica-Made Mark

Draft Jamaican Standard Specification
for
The labelling of commodities
Part 15: Labelling of household chemicals

Bureau of Standards Jamaica
6 Winchester Road
P.O. Box 113
Kingston 10
JAMAICA, W. I.
Tel: (876) 926 -3140-5/(876) 618 - 1534 /(876) 632- 4275
Fax: (876) 929 -4736
Website: www.bsj.org.jm
E-mail: info@bsj.org.jm

Month 2022

© 202X Bureau of Standards Jamaica

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of a Bureau of Standards publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including, photocopying microfilm or scanning, without permission in writing.

ISBN XXX-XXX-XXX-XXX-X

Declared by the Bureau of Standards Jamaica to be a standard specification pursuant to section 7 of the Standards Act 1969.

First published December 1985

First revision May 1992

Second revision Month Year

This standard was circulated in the draft form for comment under the reference DJS 1: Part 15: 1992. Jamaican Standards establish requirements in relation to commodities, processes and practices, but do not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

The attention of those using this standard specification is called to the necessity of complying with any relevant legislation.

Amendments

No.	Date of Issue	Remarks	Entered by and date

Contents

Foreword.....	ii
Committee representation	ii
Acknowledgement	ii
Related documents	ii
Specification	
1. Scope.....	1
2. Definitions.....	1
3. General requirements.....	2
4. Additional requirements.....	3
5. Approval of labels.....	3
Appendix A	
GHS Hazard Classification (symbols).....	4

Foreword

This standard was first published in 1985 to provide adequate labelling requirements for the growing number of household chemicals offered for sale. This first revision was undertaken to incorporate requirements from the United Nations recommendations on transport of dangerous goods.

The second revision of the standard was undertaken to review and harmonize the classification of household chemicals with the global harmonized system.

This standard is intended to be compulsory.

Committee representation

The revision of this standard for the Standards Council, established under the Standards Act, 1969, was carried out under the supervision of the Bureau's Labelling Technical Committee. At the time of the revision, the Committee was comprised of the following members:

Acknowledgement

Acknowledgement is made to the Standards Australia for permission to reproduce material from AS 1216.

Related documents

This standard makes reference to the following:

AS 1216: Part 1 Safe handling of dangerous goods. Classification and class labels for dangerous goods

Dangerous substances: Volumes 1 and 2
Surrey: Croner Publications, 1988

Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code: Volumes 1-4 - London IMCO, 1977

United Nations
Recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods - 5th ed. - New York: UN, 1988

JS 349 Jamaican Standard Specification for Labelling of goods — Part 1: General requirements

Draft Jamaican Standard Specification for The labelling of commodities

Part 15: Labelling of household chemicals

1. Scope

This standard specifies requirements for the labelling of household chemicals sold in Jamaica, whether locally-made or imported, and presents a series of warning labels corresponding to the designated classes of dangerous goods as detailed in appendix A.

This standard shall be read in conjunction with JS 349.

2. Definitions

For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions apply:

2.1 **corrosive chemical.** A chemical that causes visible destruction or irreversible alterations in living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. This shall not refer to action on inanimate surfaces.

2.2 **explosive.** A substance (whether or not contained in a device) specially prepared and manufactured with a view to producing an explosive or a pyrotechnic effect, or any other substance which, by reason of the nature of its explosive properties is to be treated as such, provided that:

- (a) an explosive atmosphere of gas, vapour or dust shall not be considered to be an explosive for the purpose of this definition; and
- (b) a substance otherwise classified shall not be deemed to be explosive within the meaning of this definition.

2.3 **extremely flammable.** Any product having a flash point below 6.7°C (see 2.4).

2.4 **flammable.** Capable of being ignited and burnt in air.

NOTE. The word 'flammable' has now replaced the previously used word 'inflammable'.

2.5 **flammable chemical.** A substance falling within any of the following categories.

2.5.1 *flammable gas.* A gas which exhibits the following properties:

- (a) has a critical temperature of less than 50°C or exerts at 50°C a vapour pressure of more than 300 kPa; or
- (b) exerts an absolute pressure of more than 280 kPa at 21.1°C or 730 kPa at 54.4°C or exerts a Reid vapour pressure of more than 280 kPa at 37.8°C.

2.5.2 *flammable liquid.* Any liquid or mixture of liquids or a liquid containing solid in suspension (e.g. paints, varnishes and lacquers) which emits a flammable vapour at temperatures of not more than 60.5°C closed cup test and 65.6°C open cup test.

NOTE: This does not include substances otherwise classified on account of their dangerous characteristics.

2.5.3 *flammable solid.* A solid, other an explosive, that is liable to cause fire through friction, interaction with moisture, spontaneous chemical change, or retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or that can be ignited readily and, when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a hazard.

2.6 **household chemicals.** Chemical products, which under any foreseeable or customary conditions of purchase, storage or use may be brought into or around a dwelling or in or around any related building, including but not limited to a garage, carport or storage shed.

These products include such items as polishes, paints, varnishes, garden chemicals and cleaners designed primarily for professional use, but which may be available in retail outlets for purchase by non-professionals.

Suitability for household use shall not be determined only by size of container but also by whether under any reasonable, foreseeable conditions of purchase, storage and use, the product may be found in a dwelling.

2.7 **irritant.** A chemical, not corrosive, that causes a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissues by chemical action at the site of contact.

2.8 **label.** Any legend, word or mark attached to, included on, belonging to, or accompanying a product or container.

2.9 **poison (toxic).** A substance which when introduced into an animal organism by ingestion, inhalation, or absorption, is injurious to its health, destroys or threatens to destroy life.

2.10 **principal display panel.** The part of the container which is more likely to be displayed, presented, shown or examined under normal or customary conditions of display for sale (see 3.1 to 3.4).

2.11 **sell.** To offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in possession for sale, or to display in such a manner as to lead to the reasonable belief that the product displayed is intended for sale.

3. General requirements

3.1 All labels shall be prominently and conspicuously displayed. All required information shall be readily visible, clear and in legible English.

3.2 All required information shall be of a permanent nature, whether printed, painted, stencilled, die-stamped or indelibly stamped and shall be in English. This does not preclude the use of other languages.

3.3 No words, illustrations or symbols referring to the safety, nature, origin, quality or performance of the product that is likely to give an erroneous impression of the product shall be used.

3.4 The following shall appear on the label of all household chemicals with 3.4 (a) to (e) appearing on the principal display panel and 3.4 (e) to (k) appearing on any other panel:

- (a) the descriptive name of the product i.e. the common, generic or functional name of the product together with any brand name controlled by manufacturer or distributor;
- (b) the correct statement of net contents which shall be given in metric units;
- (c) the cautionary statement 'KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN' shall be printed in red or in a strong contrasting colour and in a bold type face, and a size greater than or equal to 3.175 mm;
- (d) a warning statement of danger specific to the product, if dangerous when misused, together with, the instructions, 'READ DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE USE';

- (e) warning symbols corresponding to the designated classes of dangerous goods (if applicable), the designs of which shall be as illustrated in appendix A; the minimum dimensions of warning symbols appearing on the shipping container shall be 100 mm X 100 mm, except in the case of packages of such dimensions that they can only bear smaller labels;
- (f) name and identifiable address of manufacturer, distributor or packer;
- (g) country of origin;
- (h) name of each active ingredient in decreasing order of percentages;
- (i) detailed instructions for use. These shall be clear and easily read;
- (j) other cautionary statements appropriate to the product;
- (k) first-aid instructions including the following subject matter:
 - 1) precautionary measures;
 - 2) instructions in case of contact or exposure;
 - 3) antidotes;
 - 4) notes to physicians; and
 - 5) instructions in case of fire, spill or leak.

3.5 The colours used on the labels shall be as indicated in the key to background colours in appendix A.

4. Additional requirements

4.1 Aerosols. In addition to the information required in clause 3, the label of aerosol containers shall carry the following warning statement:

'THIS CONTAINER IS PRESSURIZED; KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT INCLUDING DIRECT SUNLIGHT. DO NOT PUNCTURE, BURN OR INCINERATE EVEN WHEN EMPTY'.

5. Approval of labels

Drafts or designs of labels shall be submitted to the Bureau of Standards for advice on whether they comply with the requirements of the standard. The final label shall be submitted to the Bureau for approval prior to printing.

Where another authority administers a law which makes provisions for labelling of products covered by this standard, the Bureau of Standards will refer the applicant to this authority for approval of labels.

Appendix A

Classification and labels for dangerous goods according to class

A.1 Multiple classification

Many materials possess characteristics that would justify their placement in two or more of the given classes, for example, some compressed gases may also be corrosive; some flammable liquids may also be toxic or corrosive or both. Many, if not most, corrosive materials may technically be toxic.

As far as possible, particular materials shall be assigned to the class that may reasonably be regarded as representing their major hazard under expected conditions of transport, handling and storage. Thus materials shall be classified unilaterally according to their major hazard, but they may bear more than one class label if this is warranted by the hazards they are likely to present under these conditions.

A.2 Classes of dangerous goods

Dangerous goods shall be divided into the following classes:

A.2 GHS Classification of Hazardous Chemicals

- GHS01 Explosive (Symbol: exploding bomb)
- GHS02 Flammable (Symbol: flame)
- GHS03 Oxidising (Symbol: flame over circle)
- GHS04 Gas under pressure (Symbol: gas cylinder)
- GHS05 Corrosive (Symbol: corrosion)
- GHS06 Acute toxicity (Symbol: skull and crossbones)
- GHS07 Health hazard/Hazardous to the ozone layer (Symbol: exclamation mark)
- GHS08 Serious health hazard (Symbol: health hazard)
- GHS09 Hazardous to the environment (Symbol: environment)

A.3 Labels for dangerous goods according to class

GHS Hazard Classification (symbols)

The hazard symbols appear in the shape of a diamond with a distinctive red border and white background. One or more pictograms might appear on the labelling of a single chemical.



GHS01 Explosive



GHS04 Compressed Gas



GHS07 Harmful



GHS02 Flammable



GHS05 Corrosive



GHS08 Health Hazard



GHS03 Oxidizing



GHS06 Toxic



GHS09 Environmental Hazard

Key to symbol colors:

Bright red borders, black image and white background.

NOTE. Household chemicals shall not contain radioactive substances hence the symbol for class 7 has been omitted.

Standards Council

The Standards Council is the controlling body of the Bureau of Standards Jamaica and is responsible for the policy and general administration of the Bureau.

The Council is appointed by the Minister in the manner provided for in the Standards Act, 1969. Using its powers in the Standards Act, the Council appoints committees for specified purposes.

The Standards Act, 1969 sets out the duties of the Council and the steps to be followed for the formulation of a standard.

Preparation of standards documents

The following is an outline of the procedure which must be followed in the preparation of documents:

1. The preparation of standards documents is undertaken upon the Standard Council's authorisation. This may arise out of representation from national organisations or existing Bureau of Standards' Committees of Bureau staff. If the project is approved it is referred to the appropriate sectional committee or if none exists a new committee is formed, or the project is allotted to the Bureau's staff.
2. If necessary, when the final draft of a standard is ready, the Council authorises an approach to the Minister in order to obtain the formal concurrence of any other Minister who may be responsible for any area which the standard may affect.
3. The draft document is made available to the general public for comments. All interested parties, by means of a notice in the Press, are invited to comment. In addition, copies are forwarded to those known, interested in the subject.
4. The Committee considers all the comments received and recommends a final document to the Standards Council
5. The Standards Council recommends the document to the Minister for publication.
6. The Minister approves the recommendation of the Standards Council.
7. The declaration of the standard is gazetted and copies placed on sale.
8. On the recommendation of the Standards Council the Minister may declare a standard compulsory.
9. Amendments to and revisions of standards normally require the same procedure as is applied to the preparation of the original standard.

Overseas standards documents

The Bureau of Standards Jamaica maintains a reference library which includes the standards of many overseas standards organisations. These standards can be inspected upon request.

The Bureau can supply on demand copies of standards produced by some national standards bodies and is the agency for the sale of standards produced by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) members.

Application to use the reference library and to purchase Jamaican and other standards documents should be addressed to:

Bureau of Standards Jamaica
6 Winchester Road
P.O. Box 113,
Kingston 10
JAMAICA, W. I.