

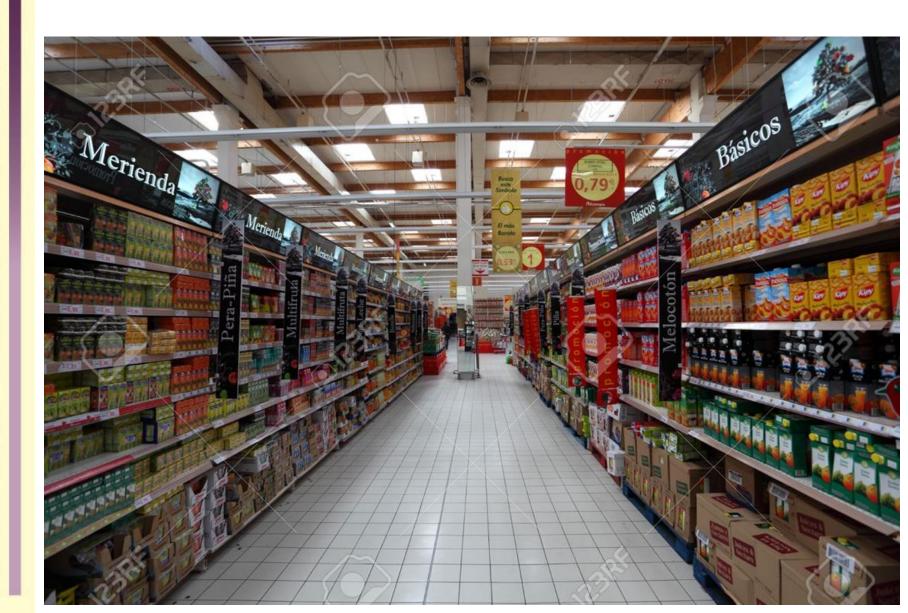
BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA

Making Standards Work For You...

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What comes to mind?

What is the customer looking for ?

What catches the attention of the customer first?



What comes to mind?

FOOD

BRIGHTLY COLOURED LABELS, RED LABELS, GREEN LABELS, ETC

BOXES, PLASTIC BOTTLES, GLASS BOTTLES, LONG ISLES

EXPENSIVE, CHEAP

I LIKE, I DON'T LIKE

I WANT TO TRY IT, WHEN I GET PAY AGAIN I WILL TRY IT, STICK TO THE BUDGET AND PRODUCT LIST



What is the customer looking for ?

- Quality Products at affordable prices
- Safe food
- Well labelled products
- Nicely packaged products
- Tasty products
- Familiar brands
- New products to try, etc



What catches the attention of the customer first?

Label

Package

Cost



Bureau's Role in this Process



Consumer Protection through Testing and Verification



Who determines what information is present on a label?

Who determines what package to use?



1. The Manufacturer

2. The Regulator of Standards/Food and Drug Administration



Why are Labels important to consumers?

Safeguarding their own consumer rights

 A form of contract between the manufacturer/supplier and consumer



Why is a package important?

- Protect of product
- Extends shelve Life
- Prevents packaging material from leaching out into the food/other product
- Preserves the taste of food
- Prevent tampering of product



What is a Label?



Definition

A label is a slip of paper or other material which is fastened to a container or article, and on which is printed information about the product.

Note:

The label can be different from a package or one and the same.



Importance of a label

A label helps to advertise the product for the manufacturer /processor and gives the consumer information about the product necessary to make the best buy.

The label must be accurate, true and reflect the true nature of the product.



Different Part of a Label

Principal display panel or main panel

Information panel



Principal display panel

The part of the package which is most likely to be displayed, presented, shown or examined by the customer. This part of the label generally contains

- A. common name of the goods together with any brand name or registered trade name.
- B. The net contents of the package



Information Panel

Contain any other information about the product.

For example:

- 1 Name and address of the processor, manufacturer, packer, importer or distributor.
- 2 Country of origin
- 3 Listing of the ingredients
- 4 Date Mark(Expiration date, Best Before, etc)



Information Panel Cont'd

- 5 Storage Information
- 6 Precautionary Statement
- 7 Batch Code
- 8 Instructions for use
- 9 Nutritional Information
- 10 Health Claim



Country of Origin

Can be stated as :-

"Product of" with the blank being filled in accordingly.

For example: Product of USA/Hecho en Canada



Statement of Identity

A common or usual name of the commodity

For example: Green Peas, Ginger Tea, Wine, Engine Oil, etc.



Name and Address

Name and <u>Address</u>: <u>Registered</u> name and location of business of the manufacturer, packer, distributor, or importer



Preceded by the phrase:

"manufactured by", "packed by"

or distributed by" (as applicable)

Example:

Manufactured by Bureau of Standards 6 Winchester Road, Kingston 10



 A <u>batch code</u> is a unique code used by the manufacturer to identify when the product was made.

Note: A manufacturer's batch code should be on label or package for traceability purpose.



Net Content

Example: mass expressed as g , kg volume expressed as mL , L length expressed as mm ,cm



Ingredients Listing

- Products intended for retail sale to consumers must declare the ingredients.
- should be listed in decreasing order of proportion by weight
- should be identified by the common or usual name, chemical name.



Instructions for use

Where any risk to the safety or health of a consumer or user is possible then a instruction for use is needed.



Official Language(s) is a must !!!!



Warning/ Caution Statement

 Warnings and cautions should be part of the label wherever it is necessary and appropriate to prevent a health hazard that may be associated with the use of the product.

Warning – Advises you to be wary of something

Example: Avoid contact with eyes or content under pressure or do not consume if seal is torn.

Caution –Advises you to pay attention to safety

Example: Flammable or keep away from heat

Most labels should read: Keep out of the reach of children



Date Marking/date of minimum durability

Products should have dates of minimum durability or expiry dates

Example: October 20,2020



Storage Information

This information aids in extending the shelf life of the product as well as giving the consumer pointers on how to preserve the product.

Example: Keep refrigerated, store at room temperature, store above room temperature, keep away from sunlight, etc.



Examples of Different types of Packages





Type of test performed

Leak Test
Compression Testing
Smoothness and Porosity
Burst Testing, etc





Website information for different countries as it relates to food and drug

European Union

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/browse/summaries.html

USA

http://www.fda.gov/

Canada

http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/fn-an/legislation/acts-

lois/act-loi_reg-eng.php

Jamaica

www.bsj.org.jm



Thank you for your attention

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