PESTICIDES – LABELLING – REQUIREMENTS

DCRS 39:202X

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Foreword

This CARICOM Regional Standard CRS 39:202X, Pesticide – Labelling has been developed under the authority of the CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ). It was approved as a CARICOM Regional Standard by the CARICOM Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED) at its XX Meeting in MM YYYY.

The standard is meant to address the issues related to:

a) Safety, health and the environment in the transportation, storage, handling and use of pesticides, and

b) Inter-regional market access for pesticides by harmonizing product labelling.

The label is a primary source for information explaining the identity of and directions for use of a pesticide. Not only does the label state the purpose and conditions of use it also informs the user of the hazards and risks associated with the use of the pesticide. The label is meant to assist the handler or user in assessing the actual risk of handling and applying the product under specific local conditions. It is, therefore, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, an important tool to protect human health and the environment. Additionally, pesticide labels provide a link for contact between the manufacturer or supplier and the user of the product.

The standard is intended to be used by manufacturers, importers, re-packagers, distributors and retailers of pesticides, as well as, consumers and users. The ultimate intent of this standard is the provision of label information which is appropriate, clear, complete, direct and aligned to international best practice to all potential and actual users of pesticides.

In formulating this standard, considerable assistance was derived from the following:

a) Andean Community. “Manual Técnico Andino para el Registro y Control de Plaguicidas Químicos de Uso Agrícola” (Technical Andean Handbook for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural Use). 2002. Andean Community Resolution, No. 360. Lima: Peru;

b) Canada Pest Control Products Regulations, SOR/2006-124;

c) European Union. Regulation (EC) no 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures;

d) Food and Agriculture Organization. 2015. Guidelines on Good Labelling Practice for Pesticides. FAO: Rome;

e) Label Review Manual. 2014. United States Environmental Protection Agency. Washington: USA, Revised 2018; and

f) United Nations. 2019. Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). 8th revision. UN: Geneva.

This standard includes the following normative annexes that are indispensable to the proper application of this standard:

a) Annex A – Hazard class requirements;

b) Annex B – Standardized hazard statements;

c) Annex C – Standardized precautionary statements;

d) Annex D – GHS hazard symbols and labelling;

e) Annex E – Precautionary pictograms; and

f) Annex F – Guidance on use of precautionary pictograms;

This standard includes the following informative annexes which only provide information for guidance purposes:

a) Annex G – Presentation of colour band and precautionary pictograms

b) Annex H – Print size guide; and

c) Annex I - Sample layout of label.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the information to be included on labels of all pesticides, including aerosol insecticides, in any form that is destined to be applied by end-users.

This standard does not apply to pesticides:

a) which are used as human pharmaceuticals; or

b) utilized in an industrial setting, that is, active ingredients, bulk pesticide formulations destined for reformulation, repackaging or disposal or other pesticide formulation components.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable to the application of this standard; only the latest editions of the referenced documents (including any amendments) apply:

CARICOM Regional Standard

CRS 55:2016, *Labelling of goods – General Principles*

CRS 66:2016, *Labelling of pre-packaged goods*

International Organization for Standards

ISO 1750, *Common names of pesticides and other agricultural chemicals*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
accompanying instructions
information on the use of a pesticide, stated on a document, which is supplied on or with the package of a pesticide

3.2
active ingredient
the part of the product that provides the pesticidal action

3.3
acute toxicity
those adverse effects occurring following oral or dermal administration of a single dose of a substance, or multiple doses given within 24 hours, or an inhalation exposure of 4 hours

3.4
aerosol
gas compressed, liquefied or dissolved under pressure, with or without a liquid, paste or powder within a non-refillable receptacle, made of metal, glass or plastics, fitted with a release device allowing the contents to be ejected as solid or liquid particles in suspension in a gas, as a foam, paste or powder or in a liquid state or in a gaseous state

NOTE Aerosol includes aerosol dispensers

3.5
ancillary display panel
secondary display panel
part of the label other than the panel which contains product information on use and safety, that is not included in the panel

3.6
colour band
band printed at the bottom part of the label of a colour indicating the acute hazard of the pesticide product

3.7
chemical name
designation given to the active ingredient of a pesticide by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)

3.8
common name
name assigned to an active ingredient, in accordance with:

- the National Competent Authority in accordance with ISO 1750 Common names for pesticides and other agrochemicals; or
- the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

3.9
country of origin

- country where the products were wholly manufactured; or

- when a product undergoes processing in a second country which changes its nature, the country in which the processing is performed shall be considered to be the country of origin for the purposes of labelling.

NOTE A significant change in the product refers to where there is a change in the product that has resulted in a change of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding Systems (HS) number or where there is no change in the HS number but the product has gone through a significant process.

3.10
corrosive pesticide
pesticide that may cause irreversible damage, by direct chemical action or indirect inflammatory reaction, when in contact with inorganic materials or living tissues, within four hours of continuous exposure

3.11
distributor
person or legal entity, other than the manufacturer, that furthers the marketing or selling or both of a pesticide from the original place of manufacture without modifying the product, its packaging or its labelling

[Source: ISO 18113-1:2009, 3.15 (MOD)]

3.12
expiry date
date which signifies the end of the period under any stated storage conditions, after which the pesticide shall not be sold or used due to safety and quality reasons

3.13
explosive pesticide
pesticide that causes a sudden, almost instantaneous release of energy, pressure, gas, heat and light when subjected to sudden shock, pressure, high temperature or applied potential.

3.14
firmly affixed
label can reasonably be expected to remain attached during the foreseeable conditions and period of use.

3.15
hazard
the potential harm to the health or safety of a person, animal, or the environment, that may arise when pesticides are handled, used, or disposed of

3.16
hazard class
the category to which a pesticide is allocated based on the nature of the potential physical, health or environmental harm

EXAMPLE Flammable solid, aerosol, carcinogen, oral acute toxicity and hazardous to the aquatic environment.

3.17
hazard category
division of criteria within each hazard class

EXAMPLE The hazard class for pesticides of oral acute toxicity includes five hazard categories. The hazard class for pesticides of hazardous to the aquatic environment includes three acute hazard categories and five chronic hazard categories.

NOTE These categories compare hazard severity within a hazard class and is not a general comparison of hazard categories.

3.18
hazard statement
phrase or statement assigned to a hazard class and category that describes the nature of the hazards of a pesticide, including where appropriate, the degree of the hazard

3.19
hazard symbol
pictorial representation of the hazard class intended to succinctly convey information

3.20
irritant
pesticide that can cause inflammation and or reversible damage within four hours of exposure through contact with the skin or mucous membrane

3.21
label
any mark, symbol, imprint, stamp, brand, ticket or tag, that is affixed to, printed on, or attached to the immediate container or to the outside packaging of the pesticide

3.22
main display panel
principal display panel
part of a label normally intended to be presented to the consumer, or intended to be conspicuous to the consumer, at the time when the pesticide to which the label relates is offered, or exposed, for sale

3.22
manufacture date
date on which the pesticide is produced

3.23
manufacturer
individual or entity actually engaged in or principally responsible for, formulating, producing, processing, packaging, repackaging or preparing pesticides under a trade name controlled by that individual or organization

3.24
national competent authority
national body designated to administer a law controlling the labelling, packaging, manufacture, importation, transportation, storage, disposal, use or sale of pesticides

3.25
package
receptacle, container, wrapper or box in which a pesticide is sold but not including package liners, shipping containers or any other wrapping or box not customarily displayed to the consumer or purchaser at the point of retail sales

3.26
packager
person or organization actually engaged in, or principally responsible for, packaging pesticides for the retail trade

3.27
pest
any species, strain or biotype which is injurious or undesirable to any crop, stored produce, food, feed, animals, households, structures, wood, clothes, textiles or other fabrics and any other inanimate objects, or which are objectionable from the point of view of public health or hygiene or aesthetics

3.28
pesticide
any product, organism, substance or thing that is manufactured, represented, sold or used as a means of directly or indirectly controlling, preventing, destroying, mitigating, attracting or repelling any pest and includes:

a) any compound or substance that enhances or modifies or is intended to enhance or modify the physical or chemical characteristics of a pesticide to which it is added; and

b) any active ingredient used for the manufacture of a pesticide

[SOURCE: The Pesticides Act (Jamaica), No.6 of 1975.]

3.29
precautionary pictogram
graphical composition which conveys specific information on the storage, handling or use of pesticides without the use of words and includes symbols, borders and colour

3.30
precautionary statement
phrase or pictogram or both that describes recommended measures that should be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from the exposure to or improper storage or handling of a pesticide

3.31
retail package
package in which a pesticide is sold or intended for sale in the retail trade to the ultimate consumer or end user

3.32
sale
exchange of products for pecuniary gain

3.33
signal word
notice used to indicate and alert the reader to the relative level of toxicity of the active ingredient of a pesticide

NOTE – Signal words include ‘Danger’ and ‘Warning’.

3.34
SI units
International System of Units (SI) based on the seven base quantities: length, mass, time, electric current, thermodynamic temperature, amount of substance and luminous intensity and includes their names and symbols in addition to a series of prefixes and their names and symbols, together with rules for their use, adopted by the General Conference on Weights and Measures (CGPM).

3.35
toxic
capable of producing serious, acute, or chronic harm to health or even death when introduced into the body of humans or animals through ingestion, dermal contact or inhalation.

3.36
withholding period
minimum period which must elapse between last administration or application of a pesticide, including treated feed, and the slaughter, collection, harvesting or use of the animal for human consumption.

4 Requirements for labelling

4.1 General requirements

All labels shall be:

a) in the official language or languages of the Member State;

b) firmly affixed to the external package;

c) printed such that the print is legible and indelible;

d) located in a position such that it is not removed or damaged when the package is opened; and

e) of material which allows the label to remain intact for normal or expected use.

4.2 Requirements for principal display panel

4.2.1 Every package of pesticide shall have printed on its principal panel the following information:

a) the precautionary statements as appropriate in bold type and prominently located:

   1) “READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE”, and

   2) “KEEP LOCKED AWAY AND OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN”;

b) the brand or trade name of the pesticide;

c) the common name or the chemical name of all active ingredients where there is no common name;

d) a statement of the concentration of each active ingredient in a pesticide, expressed as:

   1) percentage by weight of weight or weight of volume; or

   2) grams per kilogram for solids, including mosquito coils, viscous liquids, aerosols, vapours or volatile liquids;

   3) grams per litre for other liquids;

4) volume per volume for gases, only; or

5) milligrams per mat for vapourizing mats;

e) a statement of the percentage by volume/volume or mass/mass (weight/weight) or weight /volume of the inert or other ingredients;

f) where the active ingredient is a microbial agent, the genus and species shall be identified and the subspecies shall be included where relevant;

EXAMPLE A *Bacillus* based product is *Bacillus thuringiensis (Isrealiensis).*

g) the concentration of microbial agents in products shall be expressed as;

1) International Toxic Units (ITU) per mg; or

2) number of viable units, whether spores, cells or colony forming units (CFU), per unit weight or volume of product

h) the hazard symbol and signal word based on the hazard category, in accordance with Annex A;

i) the formulation type of the pesticide, according to the most current version of the CropLife. Catalogue of Pesticide Formulation Types and International Coding System;

NOTE Some formulation types include: emulsifiable concentrate, wettable powder, granules.

j) a declaration of the net quantity or content of the package in terms of SI Units of mass, weight or volume, or in terms of number of pieces, where the net weight is expressed in grams or kilograms and the net volume is expressed in millilitres or litres, as applicable;

NOTE 1 to entry The Imperial System of Units or any other unit prescribed by law for use in trade, or commonly used in trade to measure the properties of an article can be used alongside or independently of the SI Units.

k) country of origin;

l) the name and physical address of the manufacturer and shall be qualified by the appropriate wording;

NOTE 1 Appropriate wording includes: ‘manufactured by’.

NOTE 2 See the definition for distributor and manufacturer at 3. 11 and 3.23, respectively.

NOTE 3 The contact information for the distributor is not compulsory but where it is included on the label it is to l be qualified by appropriate wording. Appropriate wording includes: “distributed by”, “sold by”.

m) any registration or license number or symbol assigned to the pesticide by the National Competent Authority.

4.2.2 Instructions in any other languages shall be separated from the language of the Member State.

4.3 Requirements for secondary display panel

4.3.1 The secondary display panel shall contain the additional essential information as follows:

a) hazard statements based on hazard for the appropriate hazard class or category of the pesticides, in accordance with Annexes A and B;

b) precautionary statements based on the appropriate hazard class and category of the pesticides, including;

1) statements of any precautions to be observed to protect workers in contact with crops, animals, area or space where the pesticides will be used, including statement of re-entry time;

2) statements of any precautions to be used to protect consumers against harm from any crop or animal, area or space where the pesticide has been used, including statement on pre-harvest interval; and

3) statements regarding the type of personal protective equipment recommended to be used for handling, mixing, application and disposal of the pesticide.

4) the safety precautions required for the storage, transportation and use of the pesticide;

5) statements indicating methods of safe disposal of unused pesticide and of the used package and a warning in the words “DO NOT RE-USE THIS PACKAGE”; and

6) statements of any precautions to be taken to protect animals including, birds, fish and bees or natural waters from contamination.

7) statements of common symptoms arising from poisoning;

8) the directions for first aid or medical treatment;

9) statement of any antidotes recommended for use in cases of poisoning by the pesticide; and

10) statements of any restriction-on-use required to avoid occurrence of any residues on foods exceeding limits or tolerances set by guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO) or any other internationally recognized organization or body or national competent authority.

c) adequate directions as to the manner of use of the pesticide, including the following:

1) indications of the target pests for which the pesticide is recommended giving the names in common use in the CARICOM region, but not to the exclusion of the scientific names for the pests,

2) product use, including crop, livestock, household, public health pests, urban pest control or seed treatment;

3) directions for mixing, including dosage;

4) directions on the method of application, the stages of the life cycle of the target plant or animal for which the pesticide is recommended, as necessary and timing and frequency of application;

5) indications of incompatibility with other pesticides, products or substances;

6) application method, inclusive of any special equipment which may be needed;

NOTE Pesticides incompatibility indicates those products which can or cannot be mixed together in one application.

7) indications of possible adverse effects on crops or animals for which the pesticide is recommended.

d) the manufacture and expiry dates shall be clearly legible and in the format YYYY/MM/ or /MM/YYYY and may include number format only or combined number and word format; and

EXAMPLE 2020-02, Feb 2020, 02-2020

e) batch or lot number.

4.3.2 Where applicable the requirements of 4.3.1.b) shall be given by one of the standardized precautionary statements in Annex C.

4.3.3 Where a pesticide is toxic, explosive, flammable, corrosive, a compressed gas, harmful or is an irritant, an indication of these hazards shall be given by the appropriate hazard statement and hazard symbol in Annex B and Annex D, respectively.

NOTE Where the pesticide poses more than one hazard the most severe one takes priority for labelling. In some instances, it may be necessary to use two or more hazard symbols and hazard statements depending upon the severity of the hazard.

4.4 Other requirements

4.4.1 All labels shall carry precautionary pictograms showing precautions to be taken when handling, applying or storing a pesticide, in accordance with Annexes E and F. In addition, Annex G provides guidance on the presentation of colour band and precautionary pictograms.

4.4.2 All labels shall carry a colour band based on the acute toxicity of the pesticide formulation, in accordance with Annex A. See Annex G for further information.

4.5 Prohibited terms

4.5.1 Words such as “SAFE”, “HARMLESS”, “NON-TOXIC”, ‘NON-POISONOUS” or “NON-INJURIOUS” or any other such words or phrases in respect of hazards to humans or animals, either with or without qualifying phrases such as “when used as directed”, shall not be used.

4.5.2 Superlatives such as “the best”, “superior control” or “unrivalled”, shall not be used.

5 Label format

5.1 Presentation of information

5.1.1 The label shall be presented as three-panel, two-panel or one-panel layout relative to the size of the container. Figures I.1, I.2, I.3 of Annex I provides examples of these types of layouts). One-panel labels shall require supplemental labelling in accordance with the requirements at Clause 6.

5.1.2 The print shall:

a) be a minimum of “8 points” for all hazard and precautionary statements. See Annex H for further information);

b) be of a minimum print size of “6 points” for all texts excluding 5.1.2.a). See Annex H for further information;

c) be in a standard sans serif type. See Annex H for further information;

d) be placed on a contrasting background; and

e) not be compressed, expanded or decorative.

5.1.3 The precautionary pictograms in Annex E shall appear conspicuously on the label. They shall cover a prominent area of the main label and shall not be less than 10 mm x 10 mm.

5.1.4 Crops and animals shall be indicated by the names that are commonly used in the CARICOM region, but not to the exclusion of other names.

5.1.5 Reference shall be made to any measuring devices accompanying the retail package or sold with it when describing proportions for mixing or diluting a pesticide with other substances, before application.

5.1.6 Measures and quantities shall be referred to in SI units only and the corresponding shortened form. Refer to 4.2.1 d), 4.2.1 e) and 4.2.1.j).

NOTE SI units include millilitres, litres, grams and kilograms.

5.1.7 Inclusion of the units of the Imperial System of Units or U.S. Customary Systems of Measurement in parenthesis alongside SI Units, is optional.

NOTE 30 ml (1 fluid oz), 115g (4 oz) and 3.75 litres (1 US gallon)

5.1.8 Rate of application shall be indicated as follows:

a) dilution for spraying: in g/litre or ml/ litres, or in other permitted SI units;

b) dusting: in kg/hectare, or in other permitted SI units;

c) fumigation: in g/cubic metre, or ml/cubic metre, or in other permitted SI units;

d) soil fumigation: in g/square metre of surface, or in any other permitted SI units; and

e) other cases, as appropriate, in SI units.

NOTE Other appropriate cases include, g per animal, g per nest.

5.1.9 There shall be no references to measurements such as teaspoons, tablespoon, capful or cupful or measuring implements other than those provided with the product.

5.2 Presentation of hazard symbols, signal words and hazard statements

5.2.1 All hazard symbols on the same label or in the accompanying instructions shall be of the same dimensions and shall be not less than 10 mm x 10 mm in size, in accordance with the hazard symbols represented at Annex D.

5.2.2 Where two or more hazard symbols and statements are to be used, they shall be printed, horizontally, alongside each other; the most severe of the different types of hazards is to be placed first from the left hand side.

5.2.3 The hazard symbols shall consist of a square set on a point, with a red border, white background and black symbols, as represented at D.1, D.2 and D.3 for the representing the physical, health and environmental hazards, respectively.

5.2.4 The appropriate signal word shall be printed immediately below the hazard symbol, in accordance with those at Table A.2.

5.2.5 The signal word shall be in bold type and prominent by its colour and size. A rhomboid surround is optional.

NOTE For compliance with this requirement, the heights of the letters of the brand name and name of the manufacturer of the pesticide may not be included for comparison with the height of the letters of the signal word.

5.3 Presentation of hazard colour band

5.3.1 The hazard colour band shall be placed at the bottom of the label and shall not be less than 15% but not more than 25 % of the label area in accordance with Annex F. Annex G provides additional information.

5.3.2 The hazard colour bands shall be allocated as follows:

a) red **–** when the signal word “Danger”, hazard symbol, hazard statements and precautionary statements are assigned. See Figure G.2 for additional information;

b) yellow – when the signal word “Danger”, hazard symbol, hazard statements and precautionary statements are assigned;

c) blue – when the signal word “Warning”, hazard statements and precautionary statements are assigned and hazard symbol is required for category 4 products only but not category 5, in accordance with Annex A and B; and

d) green – when no signal word, hazard symbol or hazard statements are assigned, in accordance with Annex A and B.

5.3.3 Where the pesticide poses more than one hazard the most severe one shall take priority for the allocation of the hazard colour band.

5.3.4 The hazard colour band that is applied to the label shall depend on the final classification of the pesticide as determined by the acute toxicity.

5.3.5 The hazard colour bands shall visually match colour reference numbers as follows:

— Red – PMS red 199 C;

— Yellow – PMS yellow C;

— Blue – PMS blue 293 C; and

— Green – PMS green 347 C.

NOTE The Pantone Matching System (PMS) is a colour matching system that is patented by Pantone.

5.3.6 The same colour as that of the colour band shall not be used on the label except for “red” used in the hazard symbol.

5.4 Presentation of precautionary pictograms

5.4.1 The precautionary pictograms which shall always appear on all labels are those depicting keeping the product locked away and out of reach of children and washing after use and be in accordance with Figures E.1 and E.3, respectively.

5.4.2 Precautionary pictograms shall be printed in black and white and shall not be larger than 15 mm x 15 mm and not smaller than 7 mm x 7 mm.

5.4.3 The precautionary pictograms shall appear within the colour band on the label in accordance with Annex E and F.

5.4.4 Precautionary pictograms shall be placed in two separate groupings, enclosed by a clearly defined box, one group for prevention during handling of concentrate and the other for handling during use, in accordance with Figures F.1. See Figure G.1 for additional information.

5.4.5 The pictograms for handling the product in its pack or container, that is the activity pictograms, shall appear to the left of the centre of the label, with associated advice pictograms grouped to the left of it, using the appropriate pictograms, in accordance with Figures E.2 and E.3 for the activity and advice pictograms, respectively.

NOTE See Annexes G and I for examples of precautionary pictograms and label presentations, respectively.

6 Supplementary labelling for small sized packages

6.1 A supplemental fold-out leaflet or booklet shall be attached to the retail package of the pesticide, in cases where:

a) the label requirements cannot all fit on the label; and

b) to fit the label requirements would entail reducing the print size below the minimum letter size of 6 points.

6.2 The leaflet or booklet shall fold out or open, respectively, when pulled out, but remain attached to the main panel on the package.

6.3 When using supplemental labels, the following shall be adhered to:

a) the panel with hazard symbols and statements is to be on the part of the label that is glued to the pack;

b) on the label include the instruction: Before using product, read the leaflet or booklet;

c) all information at Clauses 4 and 5 which are required for product labelling, is to be included on the supplemental label. (See Figure I.4 of Annex I); and

d) firmly affixed supplemental label to product packages so that it is available to the end user.

Annex A
(normative)

Hazard class requirements

Classification criteria for pesticides[1]

Pesticides can be allocated to one of five hazard categories based on acute toxicity by the oral, dermal or inhalation route according to the numeric cut-off criteria as shown in the table below. Acute toxicity values are expressed as (approximate) LD_{50} (oral, dermal) or LC_{50} (inhalation) values or as acute toxicity estimates (ATE). While some *in vitro* methods determine LD_{50}/LC_{50} values directly, other newer *in vivo* methods (e.g. using fewer animals) consider other indicators of acute toxicity, such as significant clinical signs of toxicity, which are used by reference to assign the hazard category.

Explanatory Notes:

The acute toxicity estimate (ATE) for the classification of a substance is derived using the LD_{50}/LC_{50} where available;

a) The acute toxicity estimate (ATE) for a substance in a mixture is derived using:

   1) the LD_{50}/LC_{50} where available, otherwise;

   2) the appropriate conversion value from Table A.1 that relates to the results of a range of a test; or

   3) the appropriate conversion value from Table A.1 that relates to a classification category;

b) Inhalation cut-off values in the table are based on four-hour testing exposures. Conversion of existing inhalation toxicity data which has been generated according to one-hour exposures should be by dividing by a factor of 2 for gases and vapours and four for dusts and mists;

c) It is recognized that saturated vapour concentration may be used as an additional element by some regulatory systems to provide for specific health and safety protection (for example UN Recommendations for the Transport of Dangerous Goods);

d) For some substances the test atmosphere will not just be a vapour but will consist of a mixture of liquid and vapour phases. For other substances the test atmosphere may consist of a vapour which is near the gaseous phase. In these latter cases, classification should be based on ppmV as follows: Category 1 (100 ppmV), Category 2 (500 ppmV), Category 3 (2500 ppmV), Category 4 (20000 ppmV). Dust is generally formed by mechanical processes. Mist is generally formed by condensation of supersaturated vapours or by physical shearing of liquids. Dust and mists generally have sizes ranging from less than 1 to approximately 100 µm;

[1] Referenced from the United Nations. 2019. Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). 8th revision.

e) The values for dusts and mists should be reviewed to adapt to any future changes to OECD Test Guidelines with respect to technical limitation in generating, maintaining and measuring dust and mist concentrations in respirable form;

f) Criteria for Category 5 are intended to enable the identification of substances which are of relatively low acute toxicity hazard but which under certain circumstances may present a danger to vulnerable populations. These substances are anticipated to have an oral or dermal LD_{50} in the range of 2000-5000 mg/kg bodyweight and equivalent doses for inhalation. The specific criteria for Category 5 are:

1) the substance is classified in the category if reliable evidence is already available that indicates the LD_{50} (or LC_{50}) to be in the range of Category 5 values other animal studies or toxic effects in humans indicate a concern for human health of an acute nature;

2) the substance is classified in this category, through extrapolation, estimation or measurement of data, if assignment to a more hazardous category is not warranted, and:

i) reliable information is available indicating significant toxic effects in humans

ii) any mortality is observed when tested up to Category 4 values by the oral, inhalation, or dermal routes; or

iii) where expert judgement confirms significant clinical signs of toxicity, when tested up to Category 4 values, except for diarrhoea, piloerection or an ungroomed appearance; or

iv) where expert judgement confirms reliable information indicating the potential for significant acute effects from other animal studies.

g) Recognizing the need to protect animal welfare, testing in animals in Category 5 ranges is discouraged and should only be considered when there is a strong likelihood that results of such a test would have a direct relevance for protecting human health.

Table A.1 — Acute toxicity estimate (ATE) values and criteria for acute toxicity hazard categories

Exposure route	Category				
	1	2	3	4	5
Oral (mg/kg bodyweight)	ATE≤5	5<ATE≤50	50<ATE≤300	300<ATE≤2000	2000<ATE≤ 5000 See f
Converted acute toxicity point estimate	0.5	5	100	500	2500 See f
Dermal (mg/kg bodyweight)	ATE≤ 50	50<ATE≤200	200<ATE≤1000	1000<ATE≤2000	2000<ATE≤ 5000

Exposure route	Category				
	1	2	3	4	5
					See f
Converted acute toxicity point estimate	5	50	300	1100	2500 See f
Gases (ppmV)	ATE≤100	100<ATE≤500	500<ATE≤2500	2500<ATE≤20000	See f
Converted acute toxicity point estimate	10	100	700	4500	
Vapours (mg/l)	ATE≤0.5	0.5<ATE≤2.0	2.0<ATE≤10.0	10.0<ATE≤20.0	
Converted acute toxicity point estimate	0.05	0.5	3	11	
Dusts and mists (mg/l)	<ATE≤0.05	0.05<ATE≤0.5	0.5<ATE≤1.0	1.0<ATE≤5.0	
Converted acute toxicity point estimate	0.005	0.05	0.5	1.5	

Table A.2 — Allocation of label elements based on hazard class

Requirement	Hazard category					
Category	1	2	3	4	5	Not classified
Hazard symbol					*No symbol*	*No symbol*
Signal Word	Danger	Danger	Danger	Warning	Warning	*No signal word*
Hazard statement						
- oral	Fatal if swallowed	Fatal if swallowed	Toxic if swallowed	Harmful if swallowed	May be harmful if swallowed	
- dermal mg/kg bodyweight	Fatal in contact with skin	Fatal in contact with skin	Toxic in contact with skin	Harmful in contact with skin	May be harmful in contact with skin	
- inhalation	Fatal if inhaled	Fatal if inhaled	Toxic if inhaled	Harmful if inhaled	May be harmful if inhaled	
Colour band[A]	PMS red 199 C	PMS red 199 C	PMS yellow C	PMS blue 293 C	PMS blue 293 C	PMS green 347 C

[A] These colours may not be true representations of the PMS colour on the hazard colour band.

NOTE 1 Referenced from the United Nations. 2019. Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). 8th revision. UN: Geneva and the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management: Guidelines on Good Labelling Practice for Pesticides (revised), Food and Agriculture Organization 2015.

NOTE 2 If a pesticide is also determined to be corrosive, corrosivity hazard may also be communicated as symbol or hazard statement or both. That is, in addition to an appropriate acute toxicity symbol, a corrosivity symbol maybe added along with a corrosivity hazard statement such as “corrosive” or “corrosive to the respiratory tract”.

NOTE 3 The Pantone Matching System (PMS) is a colour matching system that is patented by Pantone.

Annex B
(normative)

Standardized hazard statements

B.1 Introduction

The label of pesticides shall contain only essential information that is concisely expressed. To this end the hazard statements, which do not directly correspond to the hazard symbols, have been standardized. The number and length of the statements have been kept to a minimum, consistent with clarity and purpose. The aim in using standardized hazard statements is to ensure uniformity of warning when they appear on labels of differently formulated products presenting similar hazards. Standardized hazard statements or parts of standardized hazard statements should be used except for special products or uses where suitable standardized statements do not exist. The use should be kept to a minimum, thus maintaining the effectiveness of the standardized statements.

NOTE Where " [ ] " occurs in the standardized hazard statements, only the relevant or applicable wording should be extracted and used.

B.2 Hazard statements for physical hazards

The following hazard statements shall be used, as applicable:

— Explosive; mass explosion hazard

— Explosive; severe projection hazard

— Explosive; fire, blast or projection hazard

— Explosive; fire or projection hazard

— Explosive; may mass explode in fire

— Extremely flammable gas

— Extremely flammable aerosol

— Flammable aerosol

— Extremely flammable liquid and vapour

— Highly Flammable liquid and vapour

— Flammable liquid and vapour

— Combustible liquid

— Flammable solid

— Heating may cause an explosion

— Heating may cause a fire or explosion

— Heating may cause a fire

— Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air

— Self-heating; may catch fire

— In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously

— In contact with water releases flammable gas

— May cause or intensify fire

— May cause fire or explosion

— May intensify fire

— Contains gas under pressure

— Contains refrigerated gas

— May be corrosive to metal

B.3 Hazard statements for health hazards

The following hazard statements shall be used for health hazards, as applicable:

— May cause [serious poisoning / poisoning] by skin contact

— May cause [serious poisoning / poisoning] by breathing [gas / vapour / smoke / spray / mist / dust]

— May cause [serious poisoning / poisoning] through mouth

— May cause [serious irritation / irritation] of the [skin / eye / nose / throat]

— Repeated exposure may cause poisoning by skin contact

— Repeated exposure may cause poisoning by breathing [gas / vapour / smoke / spray / mist / dust]

— Ingestion may cause poisoning

— Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorder

- May cause burns
- May cause [eye / skin / respiratory] disorder
- May release poisonous gas on contact with acid water
- Fatal if swallowed
- Toxic if swallowed
- Harmful if swallowed
- May be harmful if swallowed
- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- Fatal in contact with skin
- Toxic in contact with skin
- Harmful in contact with skin
- May be harmful in contact with skin
- Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
- Causes skin irritation
- Causes mild skin irritation
- May cause an allergic skin reaction
- Causes [serious eye irritation /serious eye damage / eye irritation]
- Fatal if inhaled
- Toxic if inhaled
- Harmful if inhaled
- May be harmful if inhaled
- May cause [allergy / asthma symptoms / breathing difficulties] if inhaled
- May cause respiratory irritation
- May cause [drowsiness / dizziness]
- Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
- [Poisonous / harmful / irritant] product

B.4 Hazard statements for environmental hazards

The following hazard statements shall be used for environmental hazards, as applicable:

— Very toxic to aquatic life

— Hazardous to the aquatic environment

— [Toxic / Harmful] to aquatic life

— Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

— Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

— Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

— May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

— Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere

— Dangerous to [livestock/birds/wild animals / bees / pollinators / aquatic life]

— Harmful to [livestock/birds/wild animals / bees / pollinators]

— Toxic to bees

— Moderately toxic to bees

Annex C
(normative)

Standardized precautionary statements

C.1 Introduction

The label of pesticides shall contain only essential information that is concisely expressed. To this end the precautionary statements have been standardized, the number and length kept to a minimum, consistent with clarity and purpose. The aim in using standardized precautionary statements is to ensure uniformity of warning when they appear on labels of differently formulated products presenting similar hazards. Standardized precautionary statements or parts of standardized precautionary statements should be used except for special products or uses where suitable standardized statements do not exist. The use should be kept to a minimum, thus maintaining the effectiveness of the standardized statements.

NOTE 1 Where " [ ] " occurs within the standardized precautionary statements, only the relevant or applicable wording is to be extracted and used on the label.

NOTE 2 Where brackets occur within the standardized precautionary statements, they indicate the start and end of the relevant or applicable wording. Choose the most relevant word or phrase, in the bracket, for use on the label.

NOTE 3 Where "_____" occurs within the standardized precautionary statements, only the relevant or applicable wording is to be inserted on the label.

C.2 General precautionary statements

C.2.1 The following are the general precautionary statements that shall be included as a minimum on the primary panel of the label. See 4.2.1.a):

— Keep locked away and out of reach of children; and

— Read the label before use or similar statement as at 4.2.1.a)

C.2.2 The following are the general precautionary statements that shall be included as a minimum on the secondary panels of the label or on supplementary labels. See 4.2.1.a):

— Wash after use;

— Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product; and

— If medical advice is needed, have product information at hand

EXAMPLE Provision of product information includes label, SDS or picture of label.

C.3 Product specific prevention precautionary statements for safety of operators and users

The following statements shall be used for advising on safety of operators and users of the pesticide, as applicable, on the secondary panels or supplementary label:

— When using, do not eat, drink or smoke

— When [opening the container / transferring / diluting / mixing contents / spraying / dusting / fumigating / applying] wear [protective / chemical resistant clothing / gloves / boots / face shield / goggles / hoods / overalls]

— Wash [hands / exposed skin] after [work / use] and before [eating, drinking or smoking / meals]

— Avoid working in [spray / mist / dust]

— Avoid breathing [gas / vapour / fumes / smoke / spray / mist / dust]

— Avoid contact with [skin / eyes / mouth]

— Avoid contaminating clothing with [spray / mist / dust]

— Avoid spilling and splashing

— Do not use in [windy conditions / rain / down-wind]

— Remove personal protective equipment prior to eating, drinking or smoking

— Remove heavily contaminated clothing and footwear immediately after contamination occurs

— Thoroughly clean protective equipment: [clothing / gloves [especially the insides] / boots / apron / respirator / dust mask / face shield / goggles] after use

— [Spraying / dusting / application equipment / contaminated objects / ground / floor surfaces] must be [thoroughly washed with water/must be cleansed using the prescribed means]

— Ventilate well [during use / indoors in glasshouses / _____]

— Ventilate thoroughly for _____ [state period] before entering [fumigated / treated] premises

— Wear _____ [stated item(s)] if handling _____ [crop (s)] within _____ [interval of treatment]

— Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources, No smoking

— Do not spray on open flame or other ignition source

— Do not [puncture / pierce] or burn, even after use

— Pressurized container: may burst if heated

C.4 Product specific prevention precautionary statements for protection of consumers

The following prevention precautionary statements shall be used for protection of the consumer, as applicable, on the secondary panel or the supplementary label:

— Not to be used on any edible crop

— May only be used on _____ (state named crops or foodstuffs)

— Not to be applied to _____ [named crops or foodstuffs] at a rate in excess of _____ [dosage rate in terms of active ingredients] per application

— Not more than _____(state number) applications to be made to _____ (state crop or foodstuffs) per [season / year]

— Expires _____ (date)

— Allow at least _____ (state period) between last application and harvesting

— Do not use in food preparation areas

C.5 Product specific prevention precautionary statements for the environment, livestock, wildlife and third parties

The following prevention precautionary statements are for use for the protection of the environment, animal welfare and third parties, as applicable, on the secondary panel or the supplementary label:

— Post warnings telling unprotected persons to keep out of treated areas for _____(state period)

— Keep all livestock out of treated areas for at least _____ (interval)

— Keep all livestock out of treated water for at least _____ (interval)

— Do not apply at plant flowering stage

— Do not contaminate ponds, waterways and ditches with product or used container

— Keep (tightly closed / in a cool place / locked up / away from foodstuffs / away from feedstuffs / away from heat / away from flames]

— Neutralize waste material [with _____ / by triple rinsing] and [use rinsate on crops / dispose of waste in a manner authorised by the national competent authority]

— Dispose of empty containers in a manner authorised by the national competent authority

— Dispose of rinsate from container/equipment away from ponds, waterways, ditches and wells

— Do not enter within _____ (state interval) of treatment unless wearing full protective clothing/respirator

— Do not use within _____ (state distance) of a waterway

— _____ (Pesticide name) is one of the more persistent pesticides and its repeated application may lead to the contamination of the environment with possible detrimental effects

— Do not re-use container for storage of food or drink

— Protect from sunlight

— Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50˚C

NOTE to entry This statement is applicable only to aerosols.

— DANGEROUS TO BEES. To protect bees and other pollinating insects [do not apply to crop plants when in flower / do not use where bees are actively foraging / remove or cover beehives during application and for … (state time) after treatment / do not apply when flowering weeds are present / remove weeds before flowering / do not apply before … (state time)]

C.6 Product specific response precautionary statements for health risks

The following precautionary statements shall be used for response to health risks of the consumer, as applicable, on the secondary panel or the supplementary label:

— IF SWALLOWED: _____

— IF ON SKIN: _____

— IF ON SKIN (or hair): _____

— IF INHALED: _____

— IF IN EYES: _____

— IF ON CLOTHING: _____

— IF exposed: _____

— IF exposed or concerned: _____

— IF exposed or you feel unwell: _____

— Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician

— Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell

— Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell during or after application

— Get immediate medical advice/attention

— Specific treatment is urgent (see _____ on this label)

— Specific treatment (see _____ on this label)

— Specific measures (see _____ on this label)

— Do NOT induce vomiting

— If skin irritation or a rash occurs: _____

— Immerse in cool water/wrap in wet bandages

— Brush off loose particles from skin

— If eye irritation persists: _____

— Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least minutes

— Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing

— If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing

— If experiencing respiratory symptoms: _____

— Gently wash with soap and water

— Rinse continuously with water for at least _____ minutes

— Wash with soap and water

— Rinse skin with water/shower

— Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water while removing clothes

— Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing

— Take off contaminated clothing and wash separately before reuse

— Wash contaminated clothing separately before reuse

— In case of fire:_____

— In case of major fire and large quantities of pesticides: _____

— DO NOT fight fire when fire reaches explosives

— Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance

— Stop leak if safe to do so

— Leaking gas fire – do not extinguish unless leak can be stopped safely

- Use _____ for extinction of fire
- Evacuate area in case of _____
- Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so
- Collect spillage
- IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor / physician
- IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor / physician if you feel unwell
- IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
- IF ON SKIN: Immerse in cool water/wrap in wet bandages
- IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with soap and water
- IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water
- IF ON SKIN [or hair]: [Remove / Take off] immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
- IF INHALED: [Seek medical attention / Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor / physician] if you feel unwell
- IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
- IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
- IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for [several minutes / _____]. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing
- IF ON CLOTHING: Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water [while / before removing clothes]
- IF exposed: Call a [POISON CENTRE or doctor / physician]
- IF exposed or concerned: Get medical [advice / attention]
- IF exposed or you feel unwell: Call a [POISON CENTRE or doctor / physician]
- If skin irritation occurs: Get medical [advice / attention]
- If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention
- Immerse in cool water or wrap in wet bandages
- Call a [POISON CENTRE or doctor / physician]

- In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so
- In case of fire: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion

Annex D
(normative)

GHS hazard symbols and labelling

D.1 Physical hazards

EXPLOSIVE

[Explosives, Self Reactives, Organic Peroxides]

FLAMMABLE

[Flammables, Self Reactives, Pyrophorics, Self-Heating, Emits Flammable Gas, Organic Peroxides]

OXIDIZING

[Oxidizers]

[Compressed gas]

Figure D.1 — Symbols representing physical hazards

D.2 Health hazards

ACUTELY TOXIC

[Acutely toxic (severe)]

CORROSIVE

[Burns skin, Damages Eyes, Corrosive to Metal]

CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARD

[Carcinogen, Respiratory Sensitizer, Reproductive Toxicity, Target Organ Toxicity, Mutagenicity, Aspiration Toxicity]

ACUTE HEALTH HAZARD

ACUTELY TOXIC (HARMFUL)

[Acutely toxic (harmful), Irritant to skin, eyes or respiratory tract, Skin Sensitizer, Hazardous to Ozone layer]

Figure D.2 — Symbols representing health hazards

D.3 Environmental hazard

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

[Toxic to aquatic environment]

Figure D.3 — Symbol representing environmental hazard

NOTE The hazard symbols and statements are not to scale.

Annex E
(normative)

Precautionary pictograms

E.1 Storage pictograms

Keep locked away and out of reach of children

Figure E.1 — Precautionary storage pictogram

E.2 Activity pictograms

Handling liquid concentrate

Handling dry concentrate

Application

Figure E.2 — Precautionary activity pictograms

E.3 Advice pictograms

Wear chemical resistant gloves

Wear eye protection

Wash after use

Figure E.3 — Precautionary advice pictograms 1 of 2

Advice pictograms cont'd

Wear chemical resistant boots

Wear protection over nose and mouth

Wear respirator

Wear coverall

Wear apron

Wear face shield

Figure E.3 — Precautionary advice pictograms 2 of 2

E.4 Warning pictograms

Dangerous/harmful to animal

Toxic to bees

Dangerous/harmful to fish - do not contaminate lakes, rivers, ponds or streams

Figure E.4 — Precautionary warning pictograms

NOTE Pictograms are not to scale

Annex F
(normative)

Placement of precautionary pictograms

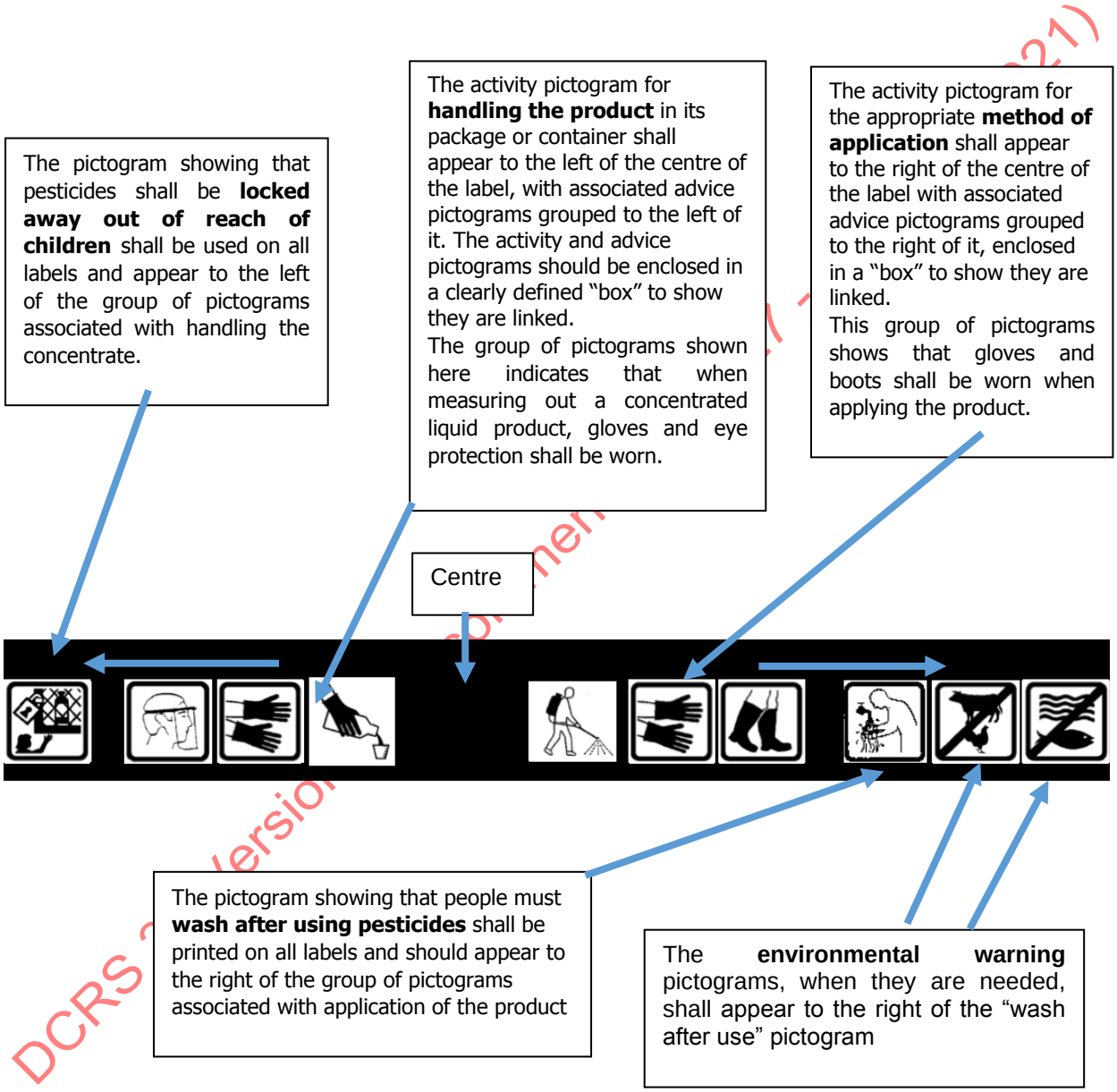

Figure F.1 — Order of placement of precautionary symbols

Annex G
(informative)

Guidance on use and presentation of precautionary pictograms on the colour band

General guidance

The pictograms used on any individual pesticides label relate to the specific safety advice associated with that product: the lower the hazards associated with the product, the fewer the pictograms which are needed. See subclause 5.3 for the requirements on colour bands and subclause 5.4 for the requirements on the use and presentation of precautionary pictograms.

The following are guidance on the use and presentation of precautionary pictograms:

a) The maximum number of advice and warning pictograms are shown at Figure G.1 and shows that protection is needed both when handling the concentrate and when applying the product. Figure G.2 shows the maximum number of precautionary pictograms on a label with red colour band.

b) The sequence in which advice pictograms should appear is shown in Figure G.1, starting from the centre, is: wear gloves; wear eye protection; wear protection over nose and mouth (or wear respirator); wear overall (or wear overalls and apron); wear boots.

c) Figure G.3 shows the example of a pesticide which is less hazardous than the examples at Figure G.1 and G.2, and the number of pictograms used reflects this; gloves and eye protection are only required when handling the concentrate, which in this case is a solid, and no special protection is required when applying the product. The colour band used will match the hazard category of the pesticide.

d) For pesticides which are ready-to-be applied and which require no dilution, there may not be a need for an activity pictogram to appear on the label depending on the acute toxicity and formulation of the product – advice pictograms may only be required. The example at Figure G.4 shows that gloves, eye protection and boots are required when applying this ready-to-use product.

Figure G.1 — Example of maximum number of precautionary pictograms on a label

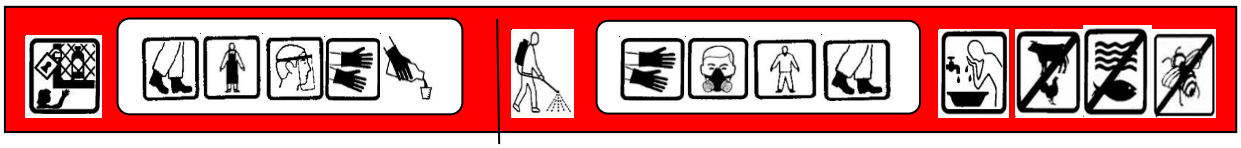

Figure G.2 — Example of maximum number of precautionary pictograms on a red colour band

Figure G.3 — Example of precautionary pictograms that may be required for a low hazard pesticide

Figure G.4 — Example of precautionary pictograms that may be required for a low hazard pesticide which do not require dilution

NOTE The diagrams are not drawn to scale.

Annex H
(informative)

Print size guide

18 point	POISON DANGER WARNING CAUTION
12 point	KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
12 point	Keep Out of Reach of Children

14 point	POISON DANGER WARNING CAUTION
10 point	KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
10 point	Keep Out of Reach of Children

12 point	POISON DANGER WARNING CAUTION
8 Point	KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
8 point	Keep Out of Reach of Children

10 point	POISON DANGER WARNING CAUTION
6 point	KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
6 point	Keep Out of Reach of Children

6 point	POISON DANGER WARNING CAUTION
6 point	KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
6 point	Keep Out of Reach of Children

NOTE The information in Annex G is for print size comparison only, all requirements of the standard apply.

Annex I
(informative)

Sample layout of label

I.1 Three-panel layout

If label size allows, the three panel layout shown below is suggested. The main panel should identify the product with other essential information, whilst the two other panels can be separately devoted to safety and instructions for use. Information in brackets are optional. Figure

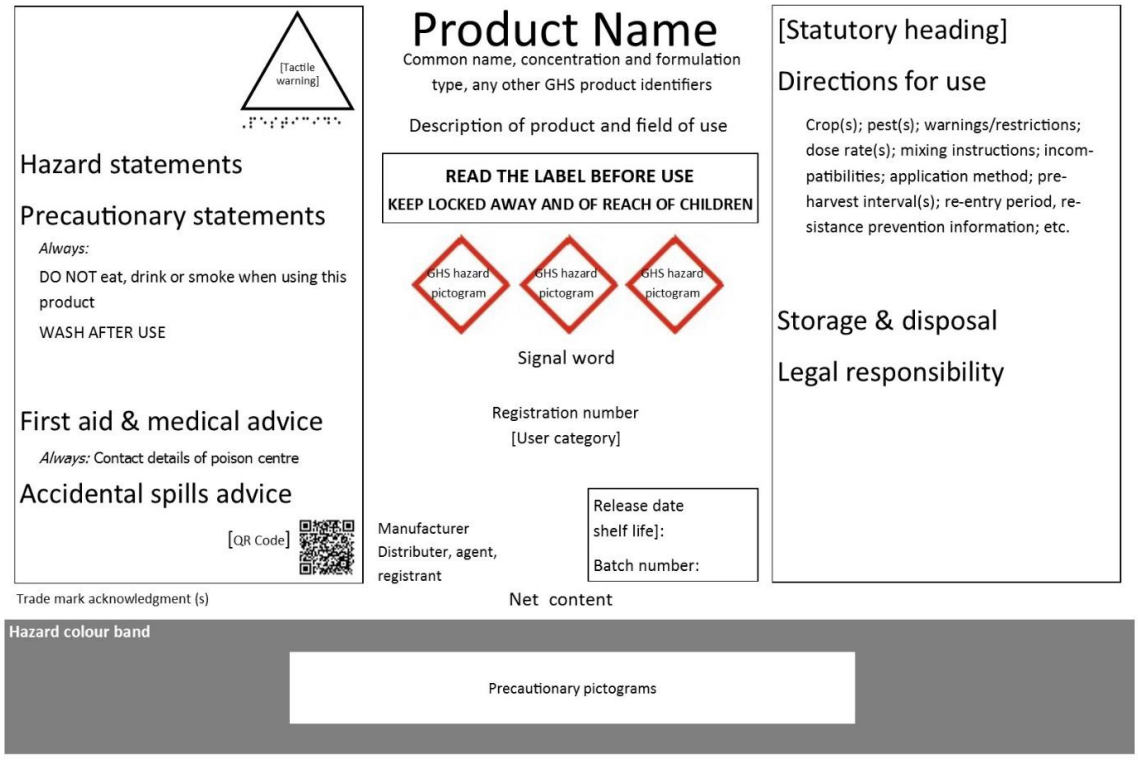

Figure J.1 — Example of a three-panel label

NOTE 1 The sample layouts at Figures I.1, I.2, I.3 and I.4 do not necessarily bear all the requirements of the standard and are for use as examples only.

NOTE 2 For the sample layouts at Figures I.1, 1.2, I.3 and I.4 the “release date” means the manufacture date and the “shelf life” means the expiry date.

NOTE 3 Label elements in square brackets are optional.

I.2 Two-panel layout

In this case, the panel should contain the information needed to identify the product and manufacturer and provide the key information on summary of uses, precautionary statements and hazard statements and symbols. The secondary should contain directions for use, first aid information and other essential information. The information in brackets are optional.

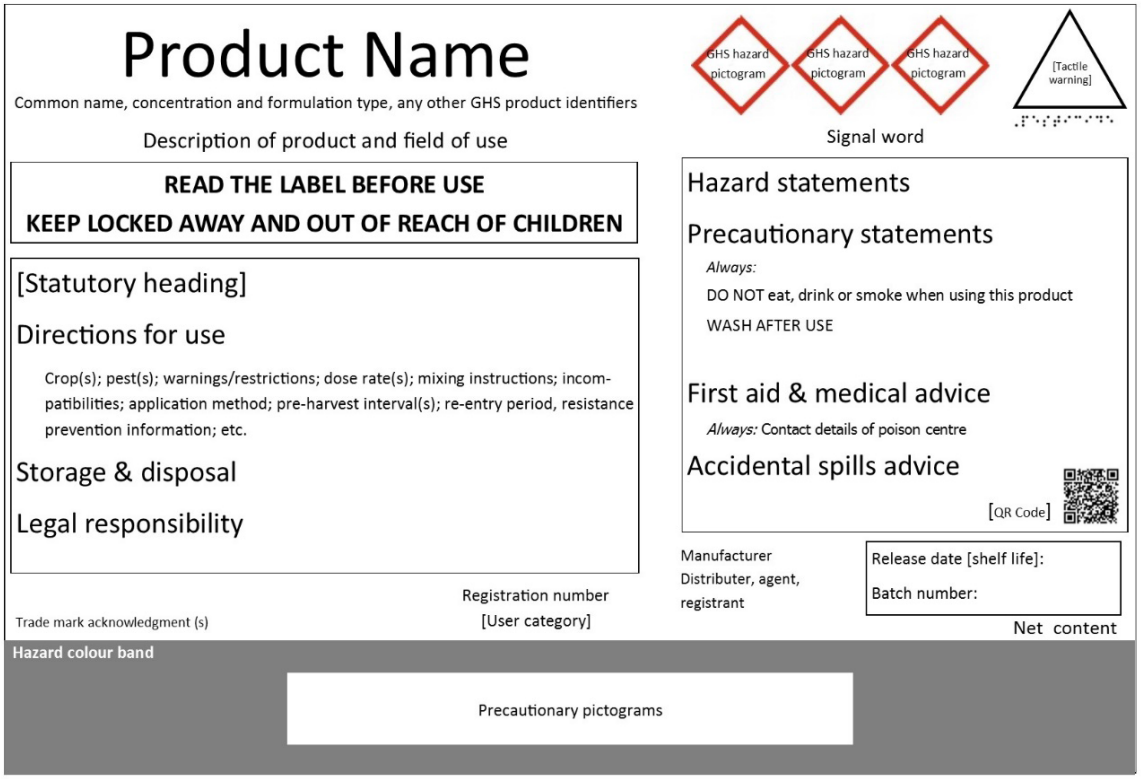

Figure I.2 — Example of a two-panel layout

I.3 One-panel layout

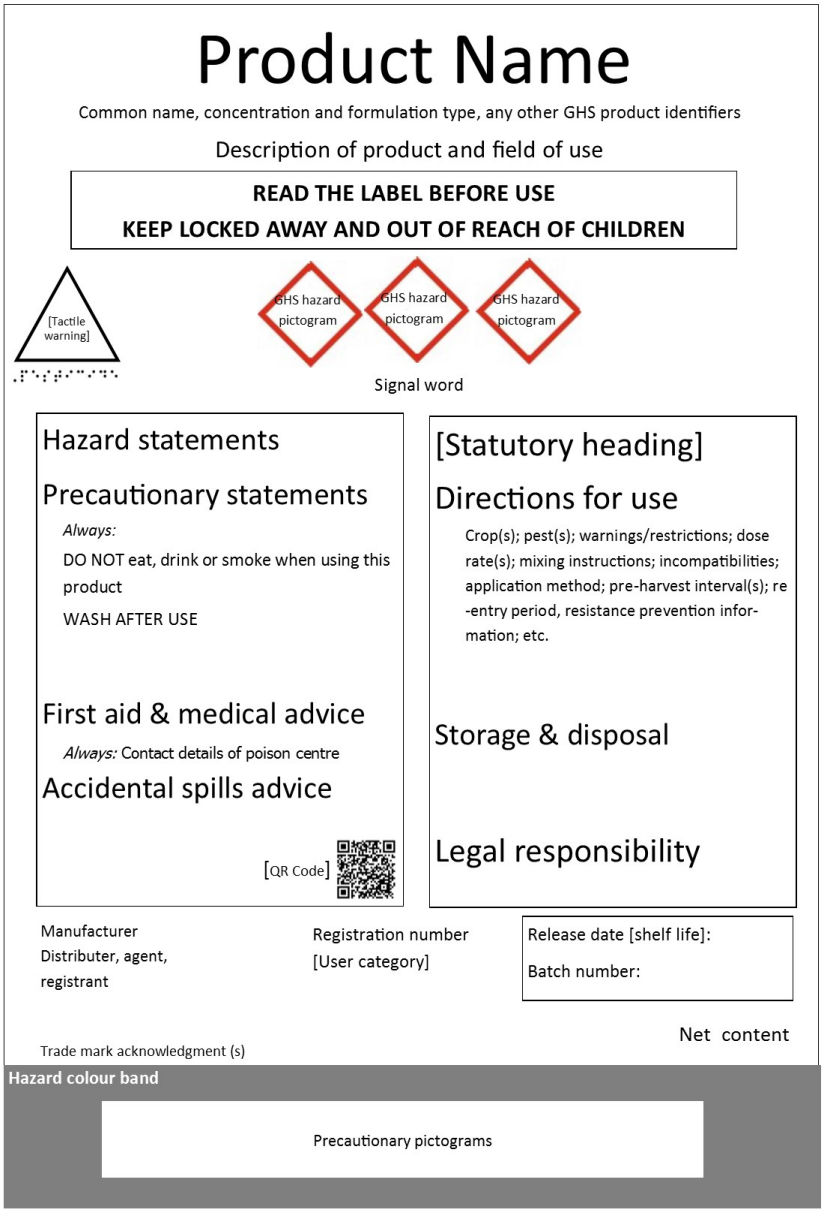

Figure J.3 — Example of a one-panel layout

I.4 Label for small packaging and supplemental label

Figure J.4 — Example of a supplemental label

END OF DOCUMENT

CARICOM REGIONAL ORGANISATION FOR STANDARDS AND QUALITY

The CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ) was created as an Inter-Governmental Organisation by the signing of an agreement among fourteen Member States of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). CROSQ is the regional centre for promoting efficiency and competitive production in goods and services, through the process of standardization and the verification of quality. It is the successor to the Caribbean Common Market Standards Council (CCMSC), and supports the CARICOM mandate in the expansion of intra-regional and extra-regional trade in goods and services.

CROSQ is mandated to represent the interest of the region in international and hemispheric standards work, to promote the harmonization of metrology systems and standards, and to increase the pace of development of regional standards for the sustainable production of goods and services in the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME), and the enhancement of social and economic development.

CROSQ VISION:

The premier CARICOM organisation for the development and promotion of an Internationally Recognised Regional Quality Infrastructure; and for international and regional harmonized CARICOM Metrology, Standards, Inspection, Testing and Quality Infrastructure

CROSQ MISSION:

The promotion and development of standards and standards related activities to facilitate international competitiveness and the sustainable production of goods and services within the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) for the enhancement of social and economic development

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