DJS 1: Part 29: 2014
ICS 55.020:13.020

DRAFT

Jamaican Standard

Specification

for

The Labelling of Commodities
Part 29: Labelling of products and equipment containing or manufactured using ozone depleting substances and/or their substitutes

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD: 15 DECEMBER 2014 – 16 FEBRUARY 2015

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)----------

JS 1 Part 29: 20XX

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.
- 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 will not assume or undertake 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 the JBS Certification Mark Programme may be obtained from the 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

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Bureau of Standards Jamaica
6 Winchester Road
P.O. Box 113
Kingston 10
Jamaica, WI
Tel: 876-926-3140-5, 619-1131 or 632- 4275
Fax: 929-4736
E-mail: info@bsj.org.jm
Website: www.bsj.org.jm

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This standard specification was circulated in draft form for comment under the reference DJS 1 Part 29:2014.

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 Page

Foreword

This standard is a revision of and supersedes JS 1 Part 29: 1999.

This standard specifies the requirements for labels to be placed on products and equipment containing or manufactured using ozone depleting substances or their substitutes.

Jamaica acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and it's London Amendment on 31 March 1993. As a party to the Protocol, Jamaica is obligated to phase out the use of all ozone depleting substances. This standard was prepared to assist with meeting the requirements of the Protocol and to meet phase out targets set by Jamaica. The aim is to identify products and equipment entering the marketplace that contain substances which are harmful to the ozone layer.

Committee representation

The preparation of this standard for the Standards Council, established under the Standards Act, 1968, was carried out under the supervision of the Bureau's Labelling Committee and its attendant Labelling- ozone depleting substances Sub-Committee which at the time comprised the following members:

Acknowledgement

Acknowledgement is made to the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) for their assistance in the preparation of this standard.

Related documents

In developing this standard, assistance was derived from the following:

JS 1 Part 1 The Labelling of Commodities: Part 1 General principles

JS 1 Part 20 The Labelling of Commodities: Part 20 Labelling of prepackaged goods.

Saving the Ozone Layer: Every Action Counts. Ozone Action programme: United Nations Environmental Programme/ Industrial Environment (UNEP/IE)

The Trade (Prohibition of Importation) (Equipment containing Chlorofluorocarbons) Order, 1997

United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

Jamaican Standard Specification for
The labelling of commodities
Part 29: Labelling of products and equipment containing or manufactured using ozone depleting substances and/ or their substitutes

1. Scope

This standard describes the labelling requirements for the equipment and products that utilize ozone depleting substances or their substitutes. The equipment includes, but not limited to:

(a) cleaning solvents
(b) vehicular air conditioning units
(c) halon based fire fighting equipment
(d) domestic, commercial and industrial air conditioning units
(e) domestic, commercial and industrial refrigeration units
(f) recovery/recycling cylinders

This standard also applies to retrofitted equipment.

2. Definitions

For the purpose of this standard the following definitions apply:

2.1 aerosol. A suspension of very fine solid or liquid particles in a gas. Aerosol is also used as a common name for spray, or aerosol can, in which a container is filled with a product and a propellant and pressurized so as to release the product in a fine spray.

2.2 badly contaminated refrigerant. Refrigerant that contains acids**.**

2.3 CFCs (Chlorofluorocarbons). A family of chemicals that contain chlorine, fluorine and carbon; used as refrigerants, aerosol propellants, cleaning solvents and in the manufacture of foam. It is one of the main causes of ozone depletion. Chlorofluorocarbons are hydrocarbon compounds in which the hydrogen atoms are completely or partially replaced by fluorine and chlorine compounds. When they break down, they deplete the ozone layer. CFC 12 - has high ozone depleting potential (see **2.10**) and is being phased out under the Montreal Protocol (see **2.9**).

2.4 controlled substance. Any chemical that is subject to control measures, for example a phase-out requirement.

2.5 disposal. The destruction of used refrigerants, this may be necessary if refrigerants become badly contaminated with other products and no longer are of the acceptable specifications for reuse.

2.6 halons. Brominated chemicals related to CFCs, that are used in fire fighting and have very high ozone-depleting potential (ODPs).

2.7 HFCs (Hydrofluorocarbons). A family of chemicals related to CFCs, which contain hydrogen, fluorine and carbon, but no chlorine, and therefore, do not deplete the ozone layer.

2.8 HCFCs (Hydrochlorofluorocarbons). A family of chemicals related to CFCs which contain hydogen as well as chlorine , flourine and carbon . The hydrogen reduces their atmosphere lifetime making HCFCs less damaging than CFCs in the longer term.

2.9 Montreal Protocol. The Protocol to the Vienna Convention, signed in 1987, which commits Parties to take concrete measures to protect the ozone layer by freezing, reducing or ending production and consumption of controlled substances.

2.10 ozone-depleting potential (ODP). A measure of a substance's ability to destroy stratospheric ozone, based on its atmospheric lifetime, stability, reactivity and content of elements that can attack ozone such as chlorine and bromine. The ODP of the substances is calculated relative to the CFC 11 whose ODP is equal to 1.

2.11 ozone-depleting substance (ODS). Any chemical that can deplete the ozone layer. Most ODS are controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol.

2.10 ozone. A gas whose molecules contain three atoms of oxygen, and whose presence in the stratosphere constitutes the ozone layer.

NOTE. Ozone is toxic to humans, animals and plants at high concentrations, and so is a pollutant when it occurs in the lower atmosphere in smog.

2.11 ozone depletion. The process by which stratospheric ozone is destroyed by man-made chemicals, leading to a reduction in its concentration.

2.12 ozone layer. A thinly scattered layer of ozone molecules found in the stratosphere. The ozone layer filters most ultraviolet radiation from the sun, preventing it from reaching the earth.

2.13 party. A country that signs and/or ratifies an international legal instrument, indicating that it agrees to be bound by the rules set out therein. Parties to the Montreal Protocol are countries that have signed and ratified the Protocol.

2.14 phase-out. The ending of all production and consumption of a substance controlled under the Montreal Protocol.

2.15 propellant. A liquid or gas used in aerosol spray cans to force the product out of the can in a fine spray when the valve is opened.

2.16 reclaimed. The re-processing of used refrigerant to new product specifications.

2.17 recovery. The removal of refrigerants from equipment and collection in an approved external container. Recovery does not involve processing or analytical testing.

2.18 recycling. Reduction of contaminants (including oil, water and particulates) in order to return refrigerants to acceptable standards. Recycling is usually conducted in the field with no analytical testing to verify the quality of the recycled refrigerants.

2.19 refrigerant. Substances used in refrigerating mechanism. It absorbs heat in an evaporator by change of state from liquid to a gas and releases heat in a condenser as the substance returns from the gaseous state back to liquid state.

2.20 reuse. Refers to the use of recovered refrigerants that have been reclaimed or recycled.

2.21 ozone-depleting substance (ODS)substitute. Alternate substances developed to replace ozone depleting substances.

NOTE. These are reviewed on the basis of ODP, global warming potential, toxicity and flammability. These may contain HCFCs and HFCs.

3. Labelling requirements

3.1 Products and equipment, including retrofitted equipment, using **ozone depleting** substances and/or their substitutes shall be labelled with the name of the specific substance either present in the product or

used in its manufacture.

3.2 The name may either be the common name, (e.g. R or CFC, HCFC), chemical name and/or trade name.

3.3 Hazard symbols shall be used if the refrigerant is flammable, toxic or hazardous to health or the environment. Hazard symbols, if used, shall be in conformance with the latest version of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

3.4 Labels for retrofitted equipment shall be in conformance with the template provided in Appendix 1. The information shall be printed in black on a yellow background as specified in Appendix 1.

3.5 In addition to the requirements specified in 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 labels shall conform to the requirements of JS 1 Part 1 and JS 1 Part 20.

4. Location of label and prominence

The label must be prominently and conspicuously displayed on the outside of retrofitted equipment . The label shall also be placed on the inside of the equipment to prevent loss of information from the elements.

5. Claims

It shall be deceptive to misrepresent a product as not harmful to the ozone layer or the atmosphere if these products contain any ozone depleting substance or have any ozone depleting potential.

6. Responsibility

It shall be the responsibility of any persons who sells, distributes or imports any goods to ensure that they are properly labelled as required by this standard.

7. Banned items

It shall be the responsibility of any person who sells, distributes or imports any goods to be aware of items that are banned from entering the country.

8. Approval of labels

Labels shall be submitted to the Bureau of Standards at the design stage, for approval.

Appendix A
HCFC Retrofit label

HCFC Retrofit Label

Name of Importer:……

Address:……

Serial Number:……

Country of Export:……

Nature of Retrofit:……

Type of gas removed from system:……Quantity(kg)……

Type of lubricant removed from system:……Quantity(kg)……

Type of gas installed in system:……Quantity(kg)……

Type of lubricant installed in system:……Quantity(kg)……

Flammability Hazard: Yes ☐ No ☐

Retrofitters' Information

Name:…… Licence no.:……

Address: ……

Signature ……..…… Date……

Standards Council

The Standards Council is the controlling body of the Bureau of Standards 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, 1968. Using its powers in the Standards Act, the Council appoints committees for specified purposes.

The Standard Act, 1968 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:

a. The preparation of standards documents is undertaken upon the Standards Council's authorization. This may arise out of representations from national organizations or existing Bureau of Standards' Committees or Bureau's 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 assigned to a Bureau staff.

b. If necessary, when the final draft of a standard is ready, the Council authorizes 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.

c. With the approval of the Standards Council, the draft document is made available for general public 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.

d. The committee considers all the comments received and recommends a final document to the Standards Council.

e. The Standards Council recommends the document to the Minister for publication.

f. The Minister approves the recommendation of the Standards Council.

g. The declaration of the standard is gazzetted and copies placed on sale.

h. On the recommendation of the Standards Council the Minister may declare a standard to be compulsory.

i. 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 maintains a reference library which includes the standards of many overseas standard organizations. These standards can be inspected upon request.

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

Application to use the reference library and to purchase Jamaican and other standard documents should be addressed to:
Bureau of Standards
6 Winchester Road,
P.O. Box 113,
Kingston 10,
Jamaica, W.I.