

THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE 27TH DECEMBER, 2003
LEGAL SUPPLEMENT - B

GUYANA

No. 41 of 2003

ORDER
Made Under

THE GUYANA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS ACT 1984
(Act 11 of 1984)

**IN EXERCISE OF THE POWERS CONFERRED UPON ME BY SECTION 20 OF
THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS ACT 1984, I HEREBY MAKE THE
FOLLOWING ORDER:-**

- 1. This Order may be cited as the Guyana National Bureau of Standards
 (Compulsory Standard Specifications) Order 2003.**

Citation.
- 2. The standard specifications specified in the First, Second and Third
 Schedules are hereby declared compulsory.**

**Standard
specification
declared
compulsory.**

SECOND SCHEDULE

GYS 9-15 : 2003

Specification for the labelling of commodities - Part 12: labelling of garments

1 Scope

This standard specifies the requirements for the labelling of garments sold in Guyana whether locally made or imported. It applies to labels and descriptions to be used on garments classified as follows: shirts; t-shirts; jerseys; blouses; skirts; pants; short-pants; school uniforms; swimwear; dresses and all other garments.

2 Definitions

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

- 2.1 **competent authority:** The Guyana National Bureau of Standards.
- 2.2 **fibre (sometimes called a filament):** An individual, slender strand of narrow diameter which is the basic unit of a textile fabric.
- 2.3 **fibre content:** The amount and type of fibre in a garment.
- 2.4 **garments:** Articles of dress and articles (usually of textiles) designed to cover, protect or adorn the body.
- 2.5 **irregular:** Textiles which have imperceptible defects, for example, uneven yarn, lower count than the required minimum.
- 2.6 **label:** Any mark, symbol, device, imprint, stamp, brand, ticket or tag, applied to, placed on, accompanying, sold with, distributed with or referring to any goods.
- 2.7 **manufacturer:** One who manufactures, produces, processes, prepares, packages or pre-packages any goods for retail or the person who sells any goods under a trade name controlled by him.

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- 2.8 reclaimed fibre:** Fibre which may be re-processed or otherwise re-formulated.
- 2.9 retailer:** One who sells goods in small quantities, numbers or parcels directly to the consumer.
- 2.10 sell:** Offer for sale, expose for sale, have in possession for sale, and display in such a manner as to lead to a reasonable belief that the product so displayed is intended for sale.
- 2.11 textile:** A product made from fibres by braiding, bonding, crocheting, felting, knitting, knotting, laminating or weaving.
- 2.12 wholesaler:** One who sells goods in relatively large quantities.

3 Labelling requirements

- 3.1 Labelling shall be done in accordance with GYS 9-1:1994, "Specification for labelling of commodities - Part 1 : General principles" and shall include the following:**
- (a) composition:
 - (i) fibre content, given in percentages, in descending order of quantity;
 - (ii) fibre content of less than 5% shall be classified as other fibres;
 - (iii) fibres used for lettering labels woven into the selvedge, or for symbols or signs indicating brand or manufacturer shall not be included in the composition listing, the words "exclusive of ornamentation" shall be printed at the end of the composition table if the fibres used are not the same as those used in the body of the cloth.
 - (b) the name and address of the manufacturer or his trade mark or brand name registered with the competent authority;
 - (c) the country of origin;
 - (d) the appropriate garment size;
 - (e) quality designation, "irregular" where applicable; and

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(f) care information for proper maintenance of the garments.

- 3.2 All information required shall be clearly and prominently displayed, easily legible, grouped together and set apart from the graphic matter on the label, and where appropriate, measurements shall be in metric units.
- 3.3 The label shall be constructed and marked so that the information shall be legible after 10 launderings or washings. The label shall be so fixed to the garment that it remains attached to the garment during a similar treatment.

4 Fibre content of a garment

- 4.1 The percentage of any fibre in a garment shall be calculated on the total fibre content of the product.
- 4.2 When a garment is tested, it shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this standard if the percentages of each fibre found in the garment do not differ from the declared percentages by more than 5%, or if the descending order of fibre content is found to be the same as the order declared on the label.

FIRST SCHEDULE**GYS 9 – 16 : 2003****Specification****for****labelling of commodities -****Part 16: Labelling of textiles****1 Scope**

This standard specifies the requirements for labelling and advertising of textiles and certain consumer textiles products. It applies to:

- (a) labels which are to be sold with textiles at retail or wholesale outlets, and descriptions of textiles used in advertisements;
- (b) all household textile articles, such as draperies, floor coverings, furnishings, beddings, accessories to the foregoing and other textile goods of a type customarily used in institutions and households; and
- (c) textiles sold by length (including narrow fabrics), to articles used for stuffing, filling or padding, to threads and cordage.

It does not apply to the labelling of garments, hair pieces, and all other items of wearing apparel, costumes and accessories.

2 Definitions

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

- 2.1 **backing:** The structure on which the pile, face or surface of a pile, fabric or floor covering is fixed by weaving, hooking, tufting, knitting or otherwise.

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2.2 consumer textile:

- (a) any textile, fibre yarn or fabric; or
- (b) any product, other than a garment, made in whole or in part from a textile fibre, yarn or fabric that is in the form in which it is to be sold to any person for consumption or use other than consumption or use in the manufacturing, processing or finishing of any product for sale.

2.3 fibre: A substance having a high length-width ratio. It is the basic unit of textile fabric.

2.4 findings: Any textile product which may be used on garments or other consumer textile products for a functional or decorative purpose, inside, or on the edge of the consumer textile product, and includes belting, binding, tape, stiffening, facing, inter-facing, garters, leg and wrist bands, waist bands, pocketing and padding under floor coverings.

2.5 first quality: Textiles which are free from imperfections.

2.6 irregulars: Textiles which have imperceptible defects, for example, uneven yarn, lower count than the required minimum.

2.7 label: A legend, mark or device attached to, included in, or accompanying a consumer textile product.

2.8 manufacturer: One who manufactures, produces, prepares, packages or pre-packages any goods for retail or the person who sells any goods under a trade name controlled by him.

2.9 narrow fabric: A textile which is less than 300 mm in width and which is ordinarily used as trimming or findings.

2.10 pile fabric: A textile on which raised loops, cut interlacings of double cloths or tufts (cut loops) and other erect yarns or fibres deliberately produced on the cloth, form part of all the surface of the fabric.

2.11 seconds: Textiles in which there are readily perceptible imperfections, for example, tears, mends, broken yarns, uneven count, etc.

2.12 textile: Any type of woven, knitted, or felted fabric.

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2.13 trimming: Any textile fibre product that may be used on a consumer textile product for a decorative purpose.

3 Labelling requirements

3.1 The labelling shall be done in accordance with GYS 9-1:1994, "Specification for labelling of commodities - Part 1: General principles" and shall include statements giving information as follows:

(a) composition:

- (i) fibre content, given in percentages, in descending order of quantity;
- (ii) fibre content of less than five percent shall be classified as other fibres; and
- (iii) fibres used for lettering labels woven into the selvedge, or for symbols or signs indicating brand or manufacturer shall not be included in the composition listing, the words "exclusive of ornamentation" shall be printed at the end of the composition table if the fibres used are not the same as those used in the body of the cloth.

(b) name and address of the manufacturer, including country of origin;

(c) width of textile in centimeters;

(d) any finishing treatments; and

(e) quality designation, "irregular" where applicable.

3.2 Statements containing the following additional information shall be included on the label:

(a) mass of the cloth in grams per square metre;

(b) suggested end use;

(c) first quality; and

(d) the brand name of the manufacturer.

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- 3.3 All information required by 3.1 and 3.2 except 3.2 (d) shall be clearly and prominently displayed, easily legible, in type of equal size and prominence grouped together and set apart from the graphic matter on the label.
- 3.4 Where the textile is sold by length from a bolt or roll the label shall:
- (a) be displayed to the purchaser on the end of any spool or bolt case on which the textile is displayed for sale;
 - (b) be woven or printed into the selvedge at distances not exceeding 90 cm apart; or
 - (c) be displayed, in the case of narrow fabrics, as a sign in the immediate vicinity of, or on the fabric, at the point of display.
- 3.5 Where the textile is pre-cut or pre-packaged as to length, the label shall be applied to each piece or on each package and shall include in addition to the requirements of 3.1, a statement of the length of the material in metric units.

4 Advertising requirements

- 4.1 Any representation to the general public by printed, spoken, pictorial, radio and written, or television advertising concerning the fibre content of a textile shall:
- (a) state the fibres present in the textile in descending order of proportion, with or without the percentage of each present; and
 - (b) state the country of origin by name, if imported into Guyana.
- 4.2 In any written or pictorial advertisement concerning the fibre content of a textile the statements required by 4.1 shall be in type of equal size and of the same colour and prominence

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5 Amount of fibre content of a textile

- 5.1** The amount of any fibre in a textile shall be determined by the methods indicated as acceptable.
- 5.2** The percentage of a fibre in a textile shall be calculated on the total fibre content of the textile, exclusive of ornamentation.
- 5.3** In a pile fabric textile where the backing is of a different textile to that in the surface covering, the percentage of each fibre in the covering shall be calculated separately from the percentage of each fibre in the backing.
- 5.4** In the case of a floor covering with a backing, the fibre content of the textile surface covering is to be calculated as the amount of surface covering present.
- 5.5** Fibre contents of less than five percent shall be classified as other fibres.
- 5.6** When a sample of a textile is tested, it shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this standard if the percentage found of each fibre in the textile does not differ from the declared percentage by more than 5 percent, and if the order of descending fibre contents of each fibre is found to be the same as that declared on the label.

6 Wording on labels

- 6.1** Where reference is made to one fibre only, unqualified by any quantitative term, it shall indicate that the cloth so described is manufactured wholly from that fibre.
- 6.2** The term "all X", or "pure X" or "100% X", where "X" is the generic name of a fibre shall be used on a label or in advertising if no other fibre is present in the article labelled or advertised.
- 6.3** The term "virgin" or "new" shall be used on textile articles containing no reclaimed fibre.
- 6.4** The terms "hand-knitted", "hand-crafted", "hand-framed", "hand-spun", "hand-woven" shall be used on labels or in advertising of textiles that have been knitted, spun, or woven, in whole or in part, on machines manually or pedally operated.
- 6.5** The term "hand-printed" shall be used on labels, or in advertisements for textile that have

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been printed by manually-operated screens, stencils or blocks.

- 6.6 The term "hair", "fur", "wool" or any other term relating to the hair, fur or wool of animal shall be used on labels, or in advertisements for textiles simulating such animal products but not containing such hair, fur or wool if they are used with a word such as "synthetic", or "imitation", in immediate proximity, printed in type of the same size, colour and design as the type used for the term hair, fur, or wool.

7 Compliance

- 7.1 An applicant shall submit labels, drafts of labels or draft advertising texts to the Guyana National Bureau of Standards for advice as to whether the labels, drafts of labels or draft advertising texts comply with the provisions of this standard.

THIRD SCHEDULE**GYS 9-4: 2003****Specification
for
Labelling of commodities - Part 4: Labelling of footwear****1 Scope**

This standard specifies the labelling requirements of all footwear.

This standard shall be read in conjunction with GYS 9-1: 1994, "Specification for labelling of commodities - Part 1: General principles".

2 Definitions

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

- 2.1 average foot:** A normal foot defined from the examination of statistical results and anatomical studies.
- 2.2 footwear:** Shoes, boots, sandals, slippers and safety boots and shoes.
- 2.3 identification number:** The number assigned to a manufacturer by the Guyana National Bureau of Standards. This number may be used in lieu of the manufacturer's name and address on the footwear. This number does not imply any approval or recognition of the footwear by the Guyana National Bureau of Standards. It serves only to facilitate communication with its manufacturer(s) and will be considered in the same context as the manufacturer's name and address.
- 2.4 length of the foot:** The horizontal distance between the perpendiculars in contact with the end of the most prominent toe and the most prominent part of the heel measured with the subject standing (the weight of the body equally distributed on both feet) and wearing hose appropriate to the type of boot or shoe (See Figure 1).
- 2.5 mondopoint:** The size of a shoe expressed in millimetres based on the size of foot it is intended to fit.

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The mondopoint size marking using S1 units will comprise two numbers, for example, 240/95. The first number is the size; it is an indication of the length of the foot fitted by the shoe, measured in millimetres, the second number is the width index; it is an indication of the joint girth of the foot fitted, expressed as a percentage of its length.

Three millimetres shall be added to the measured length of a child's foot in order to arrive at the correct mondopoint size. This is a growth allowance; it is logical that growing foot which measures, say, 240 mm at the time of purchase ought to have a larger shoe than an adult foot which measures 240 mm.

- 2.6 size of the shoe:** The measurements of a foot deemed to be sufficient to provide a shoe that will fit a foot corresponding to that of those measurements.
- 2.7 width of the foot:** The horizontal distance between vertical lines in contact with the first and fifth metatarsophalangeal joints (See Figure 2), under conditions identical with those previously used for measurement of length.

3 Labelling requirements

3.1 The label on each item of footwear shall include the following:

- (a) name and address of the manufacturer or supplier or his identification number or brand name or trade mark;
- (b) size of the item shall be stated in mondopoint;
- (c) country of origin of the manufactured item;
- (d) the materials from which the sole and the upper are made; (for example, leather, genuine leather, synthetic or man-made materials) (See Appendix A); and

3.1.1 Requirements at 3.1 (a), (b), and (c) shall appear on the permanent label on the shoe; requirements at (d) shall appear on an attached tag.

3.2 The label shall be legible and durable up to the point of sale and shall not be false or deceptive. It shall be affixed or attached in such a manner as not to impair the quality of the shoe.

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- 3.3** The label on the container in which footwear is sold shall include the following:
- (a) name and address of the manufacturer or supplier or the brand name or trade mark;
 - (b) size of the item shall be stated in mondopoint;
 - (c) the materials from which the sole and the upper are made; (for example, leather, genuine leather, synthetic or man-made materials); and
 - (d) colour.
- 3.4** It is the responsibility of any person who sells or distributes footwear to ensure that it is labelled in accordance with the requirements of this standard.

4 Sizing system

- 4.1** The sizing system shall be based on the length of the average foot fitted by the footwear.

Note: The sizing system may also include the width of the foot.

- 4.2** Each measurement shall be expressed in a whole number of millimetres.

Note: This requirement does not preclude the use of codes as an additional means of expressing width.

5 Size marking and labelling

- 5.1** The size marking shall be expressed as specified in 4.1 or 4.2, using characters which shall be at least 3 mm in height.

5.2 Length of measurement only

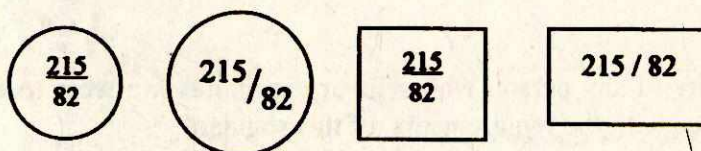
- 5.2.1** The length measurement shall be marked on the footwear.

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5.3 Length and width measurements

- 5.3.1 The length measurement shall be stated first, following by the width measurement and the two numbers shall be separated by a solidus or other line.

Note: The numbers shall be enclosed in a rectangular or oval figure for clarity and ease of recognition, for example 215/82.



6 Transition from existing systems

- 6.1 Any existing system of footwear sizing, other than the monpoint system, shall be adapted to the monpoint system by conversion length (expressed in millimetres of the average foot fitted). Each size shall also include a designation of the width in millimetres or by means of a code.

7 Conformity

- 7.1 To conform to this standard, the labelling shall comply with 3.1 and 3.2.

8 Approval of labels

- 8.1 Labels may be submitted to the Guyana National Bureau of Standards at the design stage, for approval.

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Figure 1
Length of foot

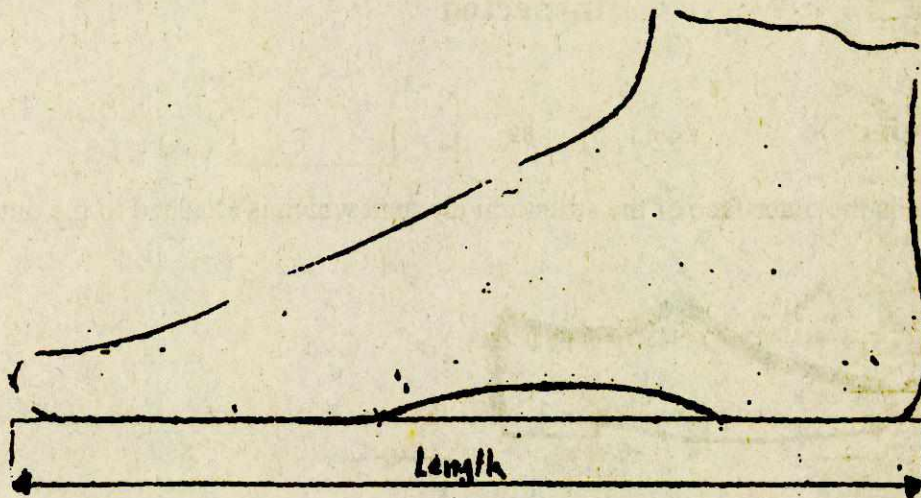
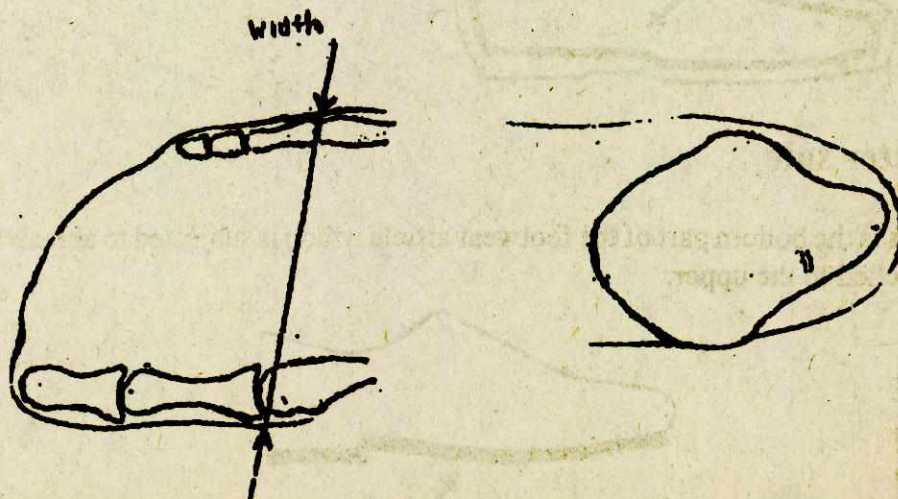


Figure 2
Width of foot



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Appendix A

Pictograms and written indications concerning parts of a footwear to be inspected

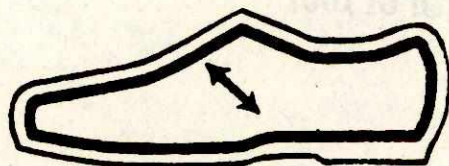
A-1.0 Upper

This is the outer face of the structural element which is attached to the outer sole.



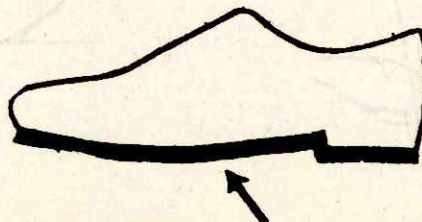
A-2.0 Lining and sock

These are lining of the upper and the insole, constituting the inside of the footwear article.

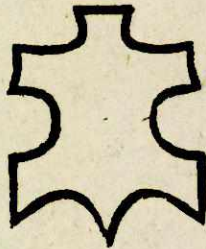


A-3.0 Outer sole

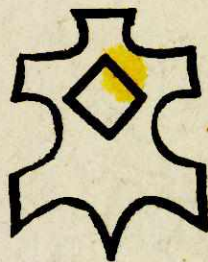
This is the bottom part of the footwear article which is subjected to abrasive wear and attached to the upper.



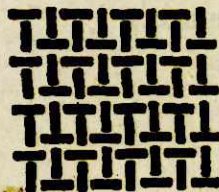
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A-4.0 Leather**A-5.0 Coated leather**

Leather where the surface coating applied to the leather does not exceed one third of the total thickness of the product, but is in excess of 0.15 mm.

**A-6.0 Textile**

Natural textile materials and synthetic or non-woven textile materials.



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A-7.0

All other materials

Dated this *10* day of December, 2003.

Harjot Nandan

Minister of Tourism, Industry and Commerce