CHAPTER 110
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

• Act • Subsidiary Legislation •

ACT

Act No. 14 of 1986

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

CHAPTER 110
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

An Act relating to foods, drugs, cosmetics and therapeutic devices.

[Act No. 14 of 1986.]

[11*th April*, 1986.]

PART I

General

1. Short title

This Act may be cited as the Food and Drugs Act.

2. Interpretation

In this Act—

"advertisement" includes any representation by any means whatsoever for the purpose of promoting directly or indirectly the sale or disposal of any food, drug, cosmetic or device;

"analyst" means a person appointed under section 21 as an analyst;

"animal feeds" means feed for sale, for consumption by animals, fish or birds, but does not include food fit, and commonly used, for human consumption;

"cosmetic" includes deodorants, perfumes and any substance or mixture of substances manufactured, sold or represented for use in cleansing, improving or altering the complexion, skin, lips, hair, fingernails, toenails or teeth;

"device" means any instrument, apparatus or contrivance (including the component parts and accessories thereof) manufactured, sold or represented for use in the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of a disease, disorder, abnormal state of health, or the symptoms thereof, in man or animal, or used or intended to be used for the prevention of uterine conception;

"drug" includes any substance or mixture of substances manufactured, sold or represented for use in—

(*a*) the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of a disease, disorder, abnormal state of health, or the symptoms thereof, in man or animal;

(*b*) restoring, correcting or modifying organic functions in man or animal;

(*c*) disinfection in premises in which food is manufactured, prepared, preserved, packaged or stored for sale or sold, or for the control of vermin in such premises; or

(*d*) the control of plant or animal pests;

"food" includes any article manufactured, sold or represented for use as food or drink for man, chewing gum, and any ingredient that may be mixed with food or drink for any purpose whatsoever;

"importer", in relation to an imported article, includes any person who, whether as owner, consignee, agent or broker, is in possession of the article or in any way entitled to the custody or control of it;

"insanitary conditions" means such conditions or circumstances as might contaminate a food, drug or cosmetic, as the case may be, with dirt or filth or render it injurious to health or unsafe for use;

"inspector" means a person appointed under section 21 as an inspector;

"label" includes any legend, word or mark attached to, included in, belonging to or accompanying any food, drug, cosmetic, device or package;

"manufacturer" means a person who, under his or her own name, or under a trade, design, or word mark, trade name or other name, word or mark controlled by him or her, sells a food, drug or cosmetic to the general public or to a wholesaler or other distributor for resale to the general public;

"Minister" means the Minister responsible for health;

"package" includes anything in which any food, drug, cosmetic or device is wholly or partly contained, placed or packed;

"preparation", in relation to any food, drug or cosmetic, includes manufacture and all forms of treatment and packaging;

"sell" includes offer for sale, expose for sale, have in possession for sale, and distribute.

3. Power of Minister to require particulars relating to the composition, use and effects of substances used in food, drugs or cosmetics

(1) For the purpose of enabling him or her to exercise his or her functions under this Act the Minister may, by Order, require every person who, at the date of the Order or at any subsequent time, carries on a business which includes the production, importation or use of a substance of any class specified in the Order, to furnish to an analyst, within such time as may be so specified, such particulars as may be so specified of the composition and use of such substances which in the course of that business are used, or sold for use, in the preparation of food, drugs or cosmetics.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), an Order made thereunder may require the following particulars to be furnished in respect of a substance, that is to say—

(*a*) particulars of the composition and chemical formula of the substance;

(*b*) particulars of the manner in which the substance is used or proposed to be used in the preparation of food, drugs or cosmetics;

(*c*) particulars of any investigations carried out by or to the knowledge of the person carrying on the business in question, for the purpose of determining whether and to what extent the substance, or any product formed when the substance is used as aforesaid, is injurious to, or in any other way affects, health;

(*d*) particulars of any investigations or inquiries carried out by or to the knowledge of the person carrying on the business in question, for the purpose of determining the cumulative effect on the health of a person consuming the substance in ordinary quantities.

(3) Any person who, without the previous consent in writing of the person carrying on the business in question, discloses particulars furnished in accordance with an Order under this section or information relating to an individual business obtained by means of such particulars, except—

(*a*) in accordance with directions of the Minister so far as may be necessary for the purpose of this Act; or

(*b*) for the purposes of proceedings for an offence under this Act or of a report of such proceedings,

is guilty of an offence.

4. Prohibition against advertising cures for certain diseases and other ailments

(1) Except as prescribed or exempted by regulations, a person who advertises any food, drug, cosmetic or device to the general public as a treatment, preventive or cure for any of the ailments listed in the First Schedule is guilty of an offence.

(2) Except as prescribed or exempted by regulations, a person who sells any food, drug, cosmetic or device—

(*a*) that is represented by label; or

(*b*) that he or she advertises to the general public, as a treatment, preventive or cure for any of the ailments listed in the First Schedule is guilty of an offence.

PART II

Food

5. Offence to sell harmful, unfit, adulterated or insanitary food

A person who sells an article of food which—

(*a*) has in or upon it any poisonous or harmful substance in excess of the specified limits;

(*b*) is unfit for human consumption;

(*c*) consists in whole or in part of any filthy, putrid, rotten, decomposed or diseased animal or vegetable substance;

(*d*) is adulterated; or

(*e*) was manufactured, prepared, preserved, packaged or stored under insanitary conditions,

is guilty of an offence.

6. Offences in connection with description of food

(1) A person who labels, packages, treats, processes, sells or advertises food in a manner that is false, misleading or deceptive or is likely to create an erroneous impression regarding its character, value, quantity, composition, merit or safety, is guilty of an offence.

(2) An article of food that is not labelled or packaged as required by regulations made under this Act, or is labelled or packaged contrary to such regulations, shall be deemed to be labelled or packaged contrary to subsection (1).

7. Maintenance of food standards

Where a standard has been prescribed for a food, a person who labels, packages, sells or advertises any article in such a manner that it is likely to be mistaken for such food is, unless the article complies with the prescribed standard, guilty of an offence.

8. Food prepared, etc., under insanitary conditions

A person who manufactures, prepares, preserves, packages, or stores for sale any food under insanitary conditions is guilty of an offence.

9. Application of Part to animal feeds

The provisions of this Part apply to animal feeds.

PART III

Drugs

10. Offence to sell insanitary or adulterated drugs

A person who sells any drug which—

(*a*) was manufactured, prepared, preserved, packaged or stored under insanitary conditions;

(*b*) is adulterated; or

(*c*) has passed its expiry date or has lost its potency,

is guilty of an offence.

11. Prohibition against various forms of misleading representation with respect to drugs

(1) A person who labels, packages, treats, processes, sells or advertises a drug in a manner that is false, misleading or deceptive or is likely to create an erroneous impression regarding its character, value, quantity, composition, merit or safety, is guilty of an offence.

(2) A drug that is not labelled or packaged as required by regulations made under this Act, or is labelled or packaged contrary to such regulations, shall be deemed to be labelled or packaged contrary to subsection (1).

12. Maintenance of drug standards

(1) Where a standard has been prescribed for a drug, a person who labels, packages, sells or advertises any substance in such a manner that is likely to be mistaken for such drug is guilty of an offence.

(2) Where a standard has not been prescribed for a drug but a standard for the drug is contained in any publication mentioned in the Second Schedule, a person who labels, packages, sells or advertises any substance in such a manner that it is likely to be mistaken for such drug is, unless the substance complies with such standard, guilty of an offence.

(3) Where a standard for a drug has not been prescribed and no standard for the drug is contained in any publication mentioned in the Second Schedule, a person who sells such drug is guilty of an offence unless—

(*a*) it is in accordance with the professed standard under which it is sold; and

(*b*) it does not resemble, in a manner likely to deceive, a drug for which a standard has been prescribed or is contained in any publication mentioned in the Second Schedule.

13. Drugs prepared, etc., under insanitary conditions

A person who manufactures, prepares, preserves, packages or stores for sale any drug under insanitary conditions is guilty of an offence.

14. Prohibition on distribution of drug samples

(1) Subject to subsection (2), a person who distributes or causes to be distributed any drug as a sample is guilty of an offence.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the distribution of samples of drugs, whether by mail or otherwise, to duly registered medical practitioners, dentists, veterinary surgeons or Government pharmacists, or to an entomologist, or to the distribution of drugs (other than those mentioned in the Third Schedule) to registered pharmacists for individual redistribution to adults only, or by a distributor in compliance with individual requests, or by a manufacturer of drugs to a person acting as a distributor of drugs on behalf of such manufacturer.

PART IV

Cosmetics

15. Offence to sell harmful or insanitary cosmetics

A person who sells any cosmetic which—

(*a*) has in or upon it a substance that may cause injury to the health of the user when the cosmetic is used—

(i) according to the directions on the label or accompanying the cosmetic, or

(ii) for such purposes and by such methods of use as are customary or usual therefore; or

(*b*) consists in whole or in part of any filthy or decomposed substance or of any foreign matter; or

(*c*) was manufactured, prepared, preserved, packaged or stored under insanitary conditions,

is guilty of an offence.

16. Maintenance of standards for cosmetics

Where a standard has been prescribed for a cosmetic, a person who labels, packages, sells or advertises an article in such a manner that it is likely to be mistaken for such cosmetic is, unless the article complies with the prescribed standard, guilty of an offence.

17. Cosmetics prepared, etc., under insanitary conditions

A person who manufactures, prepares, preserves, packages or stores for sale any cosmetic under insanitary conditions is guilty of an offence.

PART V

Devices

18. Offence to sell injurious devices

A person who sells any device which, when used according to directions or under such conditions as are customary or usual, may cause injury to the health of the purchaser or user thereof, is guilty of an offence.

19. Prohibition against various forms of misleading representation with respect to devices

(1) A person who labels, packages, treats, processes, sells or advertises any device in a manner that is false, misleading or deceptive or is likely to create an erroneous impression regarding its character, value, composition, merit or safety, is guilty of an offence.

(2) A device that is not labelled or packaged as required by regulations made under this Act or is labelled or packaged contrary to such regulations, shall be deemed to be labelled or packaged contrary to subsection (1).

20. Maintenance of standards for devices

Where a standard has been prescribed for a device, a person who labels, packages, sells or advertises an article in such a manner that it is likely to be mistaken for such device is, unless the article complies with the prescribed standard, guilty of an offence.

PART VI

Administration and Enforcement

21. Appointment of analysts and inspectors

(1) The Minister may appoint fit and proper persons to be analysts or inspectors for the purposes of this Act and notice of every such appointment shall be published in the *Gazette* and officially and judicially noticed.

(2) The Minister shall furnish every person appointed by him or her under subsection (1) with a certificate signifying his or her appointment.

22. Power of inspector to enter premises, examine, take samples, make copies of documents, demand information and seize articles

(1) An inspector may at any reasonable time—

(*a*) enter any place where on reasonable grounds he or she believes an article to which this Act applies is manufactured, prepared, preserved, packaged or stored for sale or sold, and examine the article and take samples thereof, and examine anything that he or she reasonably believes is being, or capable of being, used for the manufacture, preparation, preservation, packaging or storing thereof;

(*b*) open and examine any receptacle or package which on reasonable grounds he or she believes to contain an article to which this Act applies;

(*c*) examine any books, documents or other records found in a place mentioned in paragraph (*a*) which on reasonable grounds he or she believes to contain or to be likely to contain information relevant to the enforcement of this Act with respect to an article to which this Act applies, and may make copies thereof or extracts therefrom; and

(*d*) seize and detain for so long as may be necessary for the purposes of an examination, investigation, trial or inquiry, an article by means of or in relation to which he or she reasonably believes a provision of this Act has been contravened.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the expression "article to which this Act applies" includes—

(*a*) any food, drug, cosmetic, device or animal feeds;

(*b*) anything used for the manufacture, preparation, preservation, packaging or storing thereof; and

(*c*) any labelling or advertising material associated with any article mentioned in paragraph (*a*) or (*b*).

(3) An inspector on entering a place pursuant to subsection (1) shall produce to the person in charge thereof his or her certificate of appointment.

(4) The owner or person in charge of a place entered by an inspector pursuant to subsection (1) and every person found therein shall give the inspector all reasonable assistance in his or her power and furnish him or her with such information as he or she may reasonably require.

(5) A person who—

(*a*) fails to comply with subsection (4);

(*b*) obstructs an inspector in the carrying out of his or her duties under this Act;

(*c*) knowingly makes a false or misleading statement, whether verbally or in writing, to an inspector engaged in carrying out his or her duties under this Act; or

(*d*) without the authority of an inspector, removes, alters or interferes in any way with an article seized under this Act,

is guilty of an offence.

(6) An article seized under this Act may at the option of an inspector be kept or stored in the building or place where it was seized, or may at the direction of an inspector be removed to any other proper place and, when an article is so removed, the inspector shall issue a receipt therefor.

(7) Where an inspector in exercise of his or her powers under this Act has taken a sample of any food, drug, cosmetic, or device and it appears from an examination or investigation by an analyst or the inspector that the sale of any such food, drug, cosmetic or device would not be in contravention of this Act, the inspector shall, unless the sample can be returned to the owner without detriment to the owner, pay compensation to the owner if the owner requests compensation.

(8) An inspector shall release every article seized by him or her in respect of which he or she is satisfied that the provisions of this Act are complied with.

23. Provisions concerning imported goods to which Act applies

(1) An inspector has the right to examine customs entries relating to the importation of foods, drugs, cosmetics or devices, to take samples thereof, and to submit samples to an analyst for analysis or examination.

(2) The bulk of the food, drug, cosmetic or device from which a sample has been taken pursuant to subsection (1) shall not be delivered to the importer until the analyst has reported upon the samples taken, and the analyst must report within a reasonable time.

(3) If it appears from the report of an inspector, or where a sample is taken if it appears from the report of an inspector or an analyst, that the sale of the food, drug, cosmetic, or device in question—

(*a*) would be in contravention of this Act if sold in Grenada, the food, drug, cosmetic or device shall not be admitted in Grenada for use as a food, drug, cosmetic or device;

(*b*) would not be in contravention of this Act if sold in Grenada, the food, drug, cosmetic or device shall, subject to the provisions of any other written law, be admitted in Grenada for use as a food, drug, cosmetic or device.

24. Forfeiture

(1) Where an inspector has seized an article under this Act and the owner thereof, or the person in whose possession the article was at the time of seizure, consents to the destruction thereof the article shall thereupon be forfeited and destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Minister may direct.

(2) Where a person has been convicted of an offence against this Act, the court may order that all articles in respect of which the offence was committed shall be forfeited, whereupon the articles shall be forfeited and destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Minister shall direct.

25. Analysis

(1) An inspector may submit any article seized by him or her or any sample therefrom or any sample taken by him or her to an analyst for analysis or examination.

(2) Where an analyst has made an analysis or examination he or she shall issue to the inspector a certificate or report setting forth the results of his or her analysis or examination.

26. Regulations

(1) The Minister may make regulations for carrying the purposes and provisions of this Act into effect, and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, may make regulations—

(*a*) declaring a food or drug or class of food or drug to be adulterated if a named substance or class of substance is present therein or has been added thereto or extracted or omitted therefrom;

(*b*) respecting—

(i) the labelling and packaging and the offering, exposing and advertising for sale of any food, drug, cosmetic or device,

(ii) the size, dimensions, fill and other specifications of the packaging of any food, drug, cosmetic or device,

(iii) the sale or the conditions of sale of any food, drug, cosmetic or device, and

(iv) the use of any substance as an ingredient in any food, drug, cosmetic or device,

for the purpose of ensuring that consumers or purchasers thereof are not deceived or misled as to its quantity, character, value, composition, merit or safety or subjected to risk of injury to their health;

(*c*) prescribing standards for the composition, strength, potency, purity, quality or other constituent property of any food, drug, cosmetic or device;

(*d*) governing the importation of food, drugs, cosmetics and devices in order to ensure compliance with this Act;

(*e*) controlling or prescribing methods of preparing, manufacturing, preserving, packing, storing, and testing any food, drug, cosmetic or device in the interest of, or for the prevention of injury to, the health of consumers or purchasers;

(*f*) requiring persons who sell food, drugs, cosmetics or devices to maintain such books and records as may be prescribed or as the Minister considers necessary for the proper enforcement and administration of this Act and to produce such books and records to any person authorised in that behalf by the Minister;

(*g*) respecting the duties of inspectors and analysts and the taking of samples and the seizure and detention of articles;

(*h*) exempting any food, drug, cosmetic or device from all or any of the provisions of this Act and prescribing the conditions of such exemption;

(*i*) prescribing forms for the purposes of this Act;

(*j*) providing measures for the analysis of food, drugs or cosmetics at the request of members of the public and a tariff of fees to be paid for such analysis;

(*k*) providing for the making of special schedules of drugs and for the listing or describing of drugs therein, and for the imposition of conditions of manufacture of such drugs relating to the premises wherein they are manufactured, the qualifications of technical staff engaged thereupon, and any other matters necessary to ensure that a drug so listed or described will not be unsafe for use;

(*l*) amending any of the Schedules in the interest of, or for the prevention of injury to, the health of consumers or purchasers;

(*m*) requiring proof of safety regarding the use of any substance, in whole or in part, in any food, drug or cosmetic;

(*n*) restricting the use of any class of additives for foods, drugs or cosmetics to a prescribed list of members of that class;

(*o*) prescribing anything authorised or required to be prescribed under this Act.

(2) Regulations made under this section may prescribe in respect of a contravention thereof a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment for three months on summary conviction.

27. Food Advisory Committee and Drug Advisory Committee

(1) The Minister may establish—

(*a*) a Food Advisory Committee to assist and advise him or her with respect to food standards, labelling and other matters connected to the manufacture and distribution of foods in the interests, and for the protection, of public health;

(*b*) a Drug Advisory Committee to assist and advise him or her with respect to drug standards, schedules of drugs, conditions of sale of drugs, standards for cosmetics and any other matters connected therewith in the interests, and for the protection, of public health.

(2) The committees mentioned in subsection (1) shall be representative of lay and professional interests and shall comprise persons who, by reason of their knowledge, interest and experience, are considered by the Minister to be suitable for appointment.

28. Offences by bodies corporate

If a body corporate commits an offence against this Act, the chairperson and each director and officer thereof concerned in the management of the body corporate is guilty of the offence unless he or she proves that the act or omission constituting the offence took place without his or her knowledge or that he or she exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission thereof.

29. Place of prosecution and trial

A prosecution for an offence against this Act may be instituted, heard and determined in the place in which the offence was committed or where the subject matter of the prosecution arose or in any place in which the accused is apprehended or happens to be.

30. Defence

(1) Subject to subsection (2), in a prosecution for an offence in respect of an article alleged to be in contravention of this Act, it shall be a defence if the accused proves to the satisfaction of the court that—

(*a*) he or she purchased the article from another person in packaged form and sold it in the same package and in the same condition the article was in at the time he or she purchased it; and

(*b*) that he or she could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained that the sale of the article would be in contravention of this Act.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply unless the accused, on or before the day fixed for the trial, has given to the prosecutor notice in writing that he or she intends to rely upon the defence afforded by that subsection and has disclosed to the prosecutor the name and address of the person from whom he or she purchased the article and the date of purchase.

31. Evidence by certificate of analyst, and costs of attendance

(1) A certificate of an analyst stating that he or she has analysed or examined an article or a sample submitted to him or her by an inspector and stating the result of his or

her examination is admissible in evidence in any proceeding in a magistrate's court for an offence against this Act and is evidence of the statement contained in the certificate, and if an analyst is called as an expert, the party calling him or her shall, unless the magistrate otherwise orders, pay all costs occasioned by his or her having been so called.

(2) Proof that a package containing any article to which this Act applies bore a name or address purporting to be the name and address of the person by whom it was manufactured or packaged is evidence in a prosecution for an offence against this Act that the article was manufactured or packaged, as the case may be, by the person whose name or address appeared on the package.

(3) In a prosecution for an offence against this Act it is sufficient proof of the offence to establish that it was committed by an employee or agent of the accused whether or not the employee or agent has been prosecuted for the offence; and for the purposes of this subsection, any person selling shall be presumed to be employed to sell.

(4) In proceedings for an offence against this Act a copy made pursuant to section 22(1)(*c*) of any book, document or record or extract therefrom certified to be a true copy by the inspector who made it is receivable as evidence of the contents thereof.

(5) Where a person is prosecuted under this Act for having manufactured an adulterated food or drug for sale, and it is established that—

(*a*) the food or drug has by regulation been declared to be adulterated if any prescribed substance has been added thereto; and

(*b*) such person had in his or her possession or on his or her premises any such prescribed substance,

the onus of proving that the food or drug was not adulterated by the addition of such substance shall be on the accused.

32. Presumptions

For the purposes of this Act—

(*a*) any article commonly used for human consumption shall, if sold, be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to have been sold for human consumption;

(*b*) any article commonly used for human consumption which is found on premises used for the preparation, storage, or sale of that article and any article commonly used in the manufacture of products for human consumption which is found on premises used for the preparation, storage, or sale of those products, shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be intended, as the case may be, for sale, or for manufacturing products for sale, for human consumption;

(*c*) any substance capable of being used in the composition or preparation of any article commonly used for human consumption which is found on premises on which that article is prepared shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be intended for such use.

33. Requirements concerning manufacturer's declaration, and importation certificate

(1) The Minister may require a manufacturer to furnish him or her with a declaration in prescribed form that an article has been manufactured in accordance with the requirements of this Act. A person who fails to comply with such a requirement is guilty of an offence.

(2) Except as provided by regulations, no food, drug, cosmetic or device shall be imported into Grenada unless it conforms entirely to the law of the country in which it was manufactured or produced and is accompanied by an authentic document in

prescribed form certifying that the article does not contravene any known requirement of the law of that country and that its sale therein would not constitute a contravention of the law thereof.

34. Penalties

Every person who commits an offence against this Act is liable—

(*a*) on summary conviction for a first offence to a fine of five hundred dollars and to imprisonment for three months, and for a second or any subsequent offence to a fine of one thousand dollars and to imprisonment for six months;

(*b*) on conviction upon indictment to a fine of five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for three years.

35. Time limit on prosecutions

A prosecution for an offence punishable under section 34(*a*) may be instituted at any time within twelve months from the date of the offence.

36. Prosecutions by inspectors

Inspectors may institute prosecutions under this Act before courts of summary jurisdiction and an inspector may conduct prosecutions instituted by him or her notwithstanding that he or she is not a barrister or a solicitor.

37. Application of provisions of this Act to the Crown and the Government

(1) The Minister may, by Order, provide for the application to the Crown and the Government of such of the provisions of this Act as may be specified in the Order, with such adaptations and modifications as may be so specified.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), an Order under this section may make special provision for the enforcement of any provisions applied by the Order, and, where any such provision imposes liability on a person by reason that he or she is the occupier or owner of premises, or the owner of a business, or the principal on whose behalf any transaction is carried out, the Order may make provision for determining, in a case where the premises are occupied or owned, or the business is owned, by the Crown or the Government, or the transaction is carried out on behalf of the Crown or the Government, the person who is to be treated as being so liable.

38. Act does not derogate from Chapter 263

This Act does not derogate from the provisions of the Public Health Act.

First Schedule

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Diseases and Ailments Prohibited from Advertising their Cures

[Section 4.]

Aids

Alcoholism

Alopecia (Baldness)

Anxiety state

Appendicitis

Arteriosclerosis

Arthritis

Bladder diseases

Blood diseases

Blood poisoning

Blood pressure (high or low)

Cancer

Depression

Diabetes

Diphtheria

Disorders of the prostate gland

Dropsy

Dysentery

Epilepsy

Eye diseases

Filariasis

Gall bladder disease

Gangrene

Gastro-enteritis

Glaucoma

Goitre

Haemorrhoids (piles)

Heart disease

Hernia (rupture)

Kidney disease

Leprosy

Liver disease

Lumbago

Menstrual disorders

Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy

Nervous diseases and disorders

Obesity

FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued*

Pleurisy

Pneumonia

Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)

Psychiatric disorders

Sexual impotence

Spinal meningitis

Stroke

Tetanus (lockjaw)

Tuberculosis

Tumours

Typhoid fever

Ulcer of the gastro-intestinal tract

Venereal disease

Second Schedule

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Pharmaceutical Labels

[Section 12.]

Name	*Abbreviation*
Pharmacopoea Internationalis	Ph.I.
The British Pharmacopoeia	B.P.
The Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America	U.S.P.
The British Pharmaceutical Codex	B.P.C. (latest edition and addenda)
The Canadian Formulary	C.F.
The National Formulary	N.F.
The British National Formulary	B.N.F.
Codex Français	Codex

Third Schedule

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Drugs Prohibited from Distribution as Samples

[Section 14.]

PART I

Amitriptyline and its salts

Appetite suppressment agents (anoretics) except those specifically exempted by the regulations, amphitamine, its derivatives and their salts

Barbituric acid, any derivative thereof and any salt thereof

Bemegride

Benzediazepine derivatives — the following and their salts—

- Diazepam
- Nitrazepam
- Oxazepam

Bromal and the following derivatives—

- Bromal hydrate

- Brometone
- Bromoform

Carbromal and the following derivatives—

- Acetylcarbromal
- Allylisopropylacetylurea
- Bromisoval
- Diethylbromacetamide

Carisoprodol

Chloral and the following derivatives—

- Butyl chloral hydrate
- Alpha-chloralose
- Chloral hydrate (except in preparations for external use containing not more than one per cent)

Cinchophen and its salts

Clofibrate

Clominphene and its salts

Cyclizine

Cycolphosphamide

2,4—Dinitrophenol and its salts

Diphonylmethane derivatives, the following and their salts—

- Azacylonol
- Benactyzine
- Captodiamine
- Hydroxyzine
- Piperliate

Diuretics, excluding caffeine and its salts

Emylcamate

Ergot alkaloids and their salts and derivatives

Ethionamide and its salts

5-Flurouracil and its salts

Haloperidol

Hydralazine and its salts

Indomethacin

Isoniazid

Liothyronine

Mebanazine and its salts

Mephenoxalone and its salts

Meprobamate

6-Mercaptopurine

Mustine (or Meclorethamine) and its salts

Neocinchophen and its salts

Oral hypoglycaemic drugs for the control of diabetics

Pargyline and its salts

Phenothiazine derivatives — the following and their salts—

- Acepromazine
- Fluphenazine
- Levomepromazine (or Mepromazine or Methotrimeprazine)
- Perphenazine

- Pecazine (or Mepazine)
- Promazine
- Thiethylperazine
- Thioproperazine
- Thiopropasits
- Thioidazine
- Trifuloperazine
- Triflupromazine
- Trimeprazine
- Phenylbutazene and its salts
- Prethipendyl hydrochloride
- Pyrazinamide
  - Chloralformamide
  - Chloralimide
- Chlordiazepoxide and its salts
- Chlorphentermine and its salts
- Disulfiram
- Glutethimide
- Imipramine and its salts
- Iproniazid and its salts
- Isocarboxizid and its salts
- Lysergide

Mefenamic acid
Mephentermine and its salts
Mascaline and its salts
Metaldehyde
Methamphetamine, its derivatives and salts
Methadqualone and its salts
Methysergide
Nialamide and its salts
Nortriptyline and its salts
Paraldehyde
Pemoline and its salts
Pentazocine
Phenelzine and its salts
Pheniprazine and its salts
Phentermine and its salts
Prodilidine and its salts
Propoxyphene (Dextropropoxyphene)
Pipamazine and its salts
Protriptyline and its salts
Sulphonal and alkyl sulphonals
Sulphonamides and their salts and derivatives
Trimipramine and its salts

PART II

Adrenocoriteal hormones and their salts and derivatives

Allopurinol

Aminopterin and its salts

4—Aminopteroylaspartic acid and its salts

4—Aminopteroy—N—methylglutamic acid and its salts

Aminopyrine and its derivatives and their salts

Antihypertensive drugs

Anticoagulants

Anticonvulsants

Bretylium Tosylate

Busulfan

Captodiame

Chlorambucil and its salts and derivatives

Chlorcyclizine (except in preparations for external use only)

Rauwolfia, and the following Rauwolfia alkaloids and their salts and derivatives—

Deserpidine

Raubasine

Rescinnamine

Reserpine

Sex hormones, natural and synthetic, or their derivatives (except for cosmetic preparation for external use)

Sulfinpyrazone and its salts

Tetrabenazine

Thiotepa

Thiouracil and its derivatives

Thyroid

Thyroxin and its salts

Tranylcypromine

Tretamine

1 – Triiodothyronine

Trimethadione

Vinblastine and its salts

CHAPTER 110
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

No Subsidiary Legislation
