

**DJS 101: 201X**

**ICS 67.180.10**

**Draft**  
**Jamaican Standard Specification**  
**for**  
**White sugar**



**BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**

**COMMENT PERIOD : 1 March 2017 – 29 April 2017**

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JS 101: 201x

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ISBN XXX XXX XXX XXX X

Declared by the Bureau of Standards to be a standard specification pursuant to section 7 of the Standards Act 1968.

First published January 1985

**First revision**

This standard was circulated in the draft form for comment under the reference DJS 101: 201X.

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

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DRAFT JAMAICAN STANDARD SPECIFICATION

## Foreword

This standard is a revision of and supersedes JS 101: 1985.

It was standard was prepared with the intention of providing general and specific requirements, for white cane sugar. This document excludes icing sugar, the requirements of which are prescribed in JS 106.

This standard should be read in conjunction with JS108.

This standard is intended to be compulsory.

## Committee representation

The revision of this standard for the Standards Council, established under the Standards Act, 1968 was carried out under the supervision of the Bureau's National Food Standards Technical Committee, which at the time comprised the following members:

Ms L HooFung, <b>Chairperson</b>	ICENS, University of the West Indies, Mona Campus
Ms D Bromfield, <b>Vice Chairperson</b>	Jamaica Agroprocessors' Association
Ms P Blake	Jamaica Flour Mills
Mr L Brown	Sugar Industry Authority
Mr P Bravo	Central Food Packers Ltd.
Mr P Buchanan	Canco Ltd.
Mr N Budhi	Exotic Products
Ms S Davidson	Southern Fruits and Food Processors Ltd.
Mrs M Dennis-Bonner	Wisynco Group Ltd.
Ms A Ennis Trade	Winds Citrus
Mr D Foster	J. Wray & Nephew
Mr P Fuller	Consumer Affairs Commission
Ms S Lewis	Tourism Product Development Company
Mrs L Lowe	GraceKennedy
Mr S Mighty	Ping's Distributors
Dr D Minott-Kates	University of the West Indies, Mona Campus
Mr M Ming	Island Packers/Jamaica Agroprocessors' Association
Ms A Morris	Pan American Health Organization
Dr E Roberts	Sugar Industry Authority
Mr R Rowe	Consumer Affairs Commission

## DJS 101: 201X

Ms K Allydice-Francis	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
Ms S Budall	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
Ms K Blissett	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
Ms A Rose, Technical Secretary	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
Ms N Wellington	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
Mrs V Nurse Gayle, <b>Facilitator</b>	Bureau of Standards Jamaica

## Acknowledgements

Acknowledgement is made to the Codex Alimentarius Commission for use of material taken from CODEX STAN 212-1999.

## Related documents

This standard makes reference to the following:

CODEX STAN 212-1999	CODEX STANDARD FOR SUGARS
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
JS CRS 5	The labelling of prepackaged foods
JS 108	Sampling and methods of analysis of sugars
Caribbean Community Standard	Specification for white sugar
The Processed Food Act, 1959	
The Standards (Labelling of Processed Food) Regulations, 1974.	





# Draft Jamaican Standard Specification for White sugar

## 1 Scope

This standard prescribes the requirements for dry granulated white sugar packed in containers.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

JS CRS 5, *The labelling of prepackaged foods*

JS 108, *Sampling and methods of analysis of sugars*

JS 36 Jamaican Standard Specification for Processed Foods

The Processed Food Act, 1959 and its attendant regulations

## 3 Terms and definitions

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

### 3.1

#### **approved or official method**

a method approved by the Bureau of Standards Jamaica

### 3.2

#### **Bureau**

The Bureau of Standards Jamaica.

### 3.3

#### **container**

any receptacle used for packing or containing cane sugar

### 3.4

#### **extraneous matter**

any foreign matter, or other substances which may compromise food safety and may be hazardous to health ( e.g. plastic, stones, glass)

### 3.5

#### **insoluble matter**

particles which are inherent to the manufacturing process (e.g. carbonized vegetable matter/particles)

### 3.6

#### **invert sugar**

the sugar formed by the breaking up of a disaccharide ( e.g. sucrose into dextrose and laevulose)

### 3.7

#### **pol {apparent sucrose}**

the value determined by direct or single polarization of the standard weight solution in a saccharimeter

### 3.8

#### **sugar**

crystalline sucrose (saccharose)

## 4 Product description

White sugar shall be the white, refined crystalline product from the sugar cane or any other acceptable carbohydrate starting material.

## 5 General requirements

### 5.1 Processing

5.1.1 All processing areas, plants, equipment and personnel practices shall comply with the requirements of the relevant laws in Jamaica governing the production of processed foods.

5.1.2 An approved food safety system e.g. HACCP shall be in place.

### 5.2 Packaging

5.2.1 Sugar for retail sale must not be packaged at the point of sale.

5.2.2 Only packaging materials which are not likely to impair the organoleptic or chemical characteristics of the sugar or make them harmful to health may be used. The packaging materials and contents should be mutually compatible. For export goods, consideration should be given to international legislation on materials designed to come in contact with food.

### 5.3 Labelling

White sugar shall be labelled in accordance with JS CRS 5 and the following additional requirements:

- ❖ **waiver provision.** The Bureau of Standards Jamaica may at the request of any manufacturer, processor, importer or distributor of the goods, grant a permit in writing to waive the requirements of this standard, unconditionally or subject to such terms and conditions as may be specified in the permit.
- ❖ **warranty or guarantee.** An undertaking given by a vendor, manufacturer, distributor or supplier to a buyer or consumer with respect to any goods or part of goods relating to any of the following matters:

- (a) safety,
- (b) quantity,
- (c) quality,
- (d) composition,
- (e) performance,
- (f) life span,

- (g) durability,
- (h) repair and maintenance services,
- (i) replacement of goods if found defective,
- (j) compensation to the buyer or consumer for any undue hardships resulting from use of any defective goods supplied,
- (k) any other related matter not included under (a) to (j) above

❖ **prevention of deception.** A label on a package of prepackaged goods may contain other information, designs, symbols or pictorial matter, provided that no words, illustrations, symbols, or other matter are used for the following:

- (a) to give an erroneous impression as to the net contents of the package;
- (b) to give an erroneous impression as to any ingredient or component of the goods, or that the goods contain an ingredient or component that is not in fact contained in it;
- (c) to refer to the nature, origin, type, quality, performance, function or method of manufacture or production of the goods that is likely to give an erroneous impression as to the matter described or depicted;
- (d) to give an erroneous impression as to the country of origin of the goods;
- (e) to give an erroneous impression as to the price or unit price of the goods;
- (f) to give an erroneous impression as to the ease of maintenance or repair of the goods , or as to the availability of the goods;
- (g) to give an undertaking or warranty, expressed or implied, which cannot be satisfied by the product or the manufacturer.

**5.4 Storage**

Storage of white sugar shall be under such conditions that the product does not deteriorate below the requirements of this standard.

**6 Specific requirements**

6.1 When tested according to JS 108, the following specific requirements shall apply:

**Table 2 — Requirements for white sugar**

<b>Requirements</b>	<b>Limits</b>
Polarization, °S	99.7
Loss on drying (3 hours at 105° C), %	≤0.1
Safety Factor	≤0.25
Colour, Affined, ICUMSA Units	≤80
Extraneous matter	0
Insoluble matter, mg/kg	≤10

Invert/Reducing Sugar, %	≤0.05
Conductivity Ash, %	0.04

6.2 White sugar shall be free from heavy metals in amounts which may represent a hazard to human health.

## 7 Taste and odour

7.1 The white sugar, in dry as well as liquid form, shall be free from objectionable taste or odour.

## 8 Sedimentation and turbidity

8.1 The sugar in solution shall be free from any sign of sedimentation and turbidity

## 9 Sampling and analysis

9.1 The methods of sampling and analysis shall be as prescribed in JS 108.

DRAFT JAMAICAN STANDARD SPECIFICATION

**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 organisations 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 gazetted 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 Organisation 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.