THE PHARMACY AND POISONS LAW.

(CAP. 132.)

PHARMACY AND POISONS REGULATIONS.

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1. These regulations may be cited as the Pharmacy and Poisons Regulations.

2.—(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

"antimonial poisons" means chlorides of antimony, oxides of antimony, sulphides of antimony, antimonates, antimonites, and organic compounds of antimony;

"arsenical poisons" means halides of arsenic, oxides of arsenic, sulphides of arsenic, arsenates, arsenites, copper acetoarsenites, sodium thioarsenates, and organic compounds of arsenic;

"food" includes drink;

"British Pharmacopœia" and "British Pharmaceutical Codex" have the same meaning, respectively, as in section 32 (4) of the Law;

"medicine for the internal treatment of human ailments" includes any medicine to be administered by parenteral injection but does not include any mouth-wash, eye-drops, eye-lotion, ear-drops, douche or similar article;

"Part 1 poison" or "Part 2 poison" means a poison included in the First Part or the Second Part of the Poison List respectively;

"Poisons List" means the Schedule to the Law;

"the Law" means the Pharmacy and Poisons Law, Cap. 132, and includes any other Law amending or substituted for the same.

(2) Any reference to the percentage of a poison contained in any substance shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be construed in the following manner, that is to say, a reference to a substance containing one per cent. of any poison means—

(*a*) in the case of a solid, that one gramme of the poison is contained in every hundred grammes of the substance;

(*b*) in the case of a liquid, that one millilitre of poison, or, if the poison itself is a solid, one gramme of the poison, is contained in every hundred millilitres of the substance;

and so in proportion for any greater or less percentage.

IMPORTATION OF POISONS.

3.—(1) No person other than a registered pharmacist, or a duly qualified medical practitioner or dentist or a veterinary surgeon shall import poisons without a permit in writing from the Board; such permit may be in general terms:

Provided that a licensed seller of Part 2 poisons may import Part 2 poisons without such permit.

(2) The Board may refuse any application for such a permit:

Provided that any person aggrieved by any such refusal may within ten days of the communication to him of such refusal, appeal to the Governor in Council and the decision of the Governor shall be final and conclusive.

EXEMPTIONS.

4. The provisions of section 21 (1) (*c*) and 21 (2) of the Law shall not apply—

First Appendix.

(*a*) to any poison specified in the first column of Group I of the First Appendix to these regulations if the percentage of poison content is below that shown opposite each;

(*b*) to any poison specified in Group II of the First Appendix to these regulations;

(*c*) to the undermentioned articles:—

(i) machine-spread plasters;

(ii) surgical dressings;

(iii) articles containing barium carbonate and prepared for the destruction of rats and mice;

(iv) corn paints in which the only poison is a poison included in the Poisons List under the heading of "Cannabis".

5. Nothing in Part III of the Law or in these regulations shall apply to—

(*a*) any article in Group I of the Second Appendix to these regulations;

Second Appendix.

(*b*) any poison specified in the first column of Group II of the Second Appendix to these regulations if contained in or in the form of any of the articles or substances specified in the second column.

POISONS TO BE SUPPLIED ONLY UPON PRESCRIPTION.

6.—(1) No person shall sell by retail any of the undermentioned Part 1 poisons except on and in accordance with a prescription given by a duly qualified medical practitioner or dentist or veterinary surgeon:—

Acetarsol.

Amidopyrine; its salts.

Amphetamina.

Barbituric acid; its salts; derivatives of barbituric acid; their salts; compounds of barbituric acid; its salts; its derivatives, their salts, with any other substance.

Dinitrocresols; dinitronaphthols; dinitrophenols; dinitrothymols.

Mepacrine, its salts and derivatives.

Methylsulphonal.

Organic arsenical preparations for injection.

Pamaquinum.

Para-aminobenzene sulphonamide; its salts; derivatives of para-amino-benzene sulphonamide having any of the hydrogen atoms of the para-amino group or of the sulphonamide group substituted by another radical; their salts.

Phenylcinchoninic acid; salicyl-cinchoninic acid; their salts; their esters.

Strychnine.

Sulphonal; alkyl sulphonals.

(2) This regulation shall not apply to any sale exempted by section 25 of the Law nor to strychnine sold with the permission of the Board for the purpose of poisoning vermin.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation a prescription shall—

(*a*) be in writing and be signed by the person giving it with his usual signature and be dated by him;

(*b*) specify the address of the person giving it;

(*c*) specify the name and address of the person for whose treatment it is given or, if the prescription is given by a veterinary surgeon, of the person to whom the medicine is to be delivered;

(*d*) have written thereon, if given by a dentist, the words " for dental treatment only " or, if given by a veterinary surgeon, the words " for animal treatment only " ;

(*e*) specify the total amount of the medicine to be supplied and the dose to be taken.

(4) The person dispensing the prescription shall comply with the following requirements :—

(*a*) the prescription must not be dispensed more than once unless the prescriber has stated thereon that it may be dispensed more than once ;

(*b*) if the prescription contains a direction that it may be dispensed a stated number of times or at stated intervals, it must not be dispensed otherwise than in accordance with the direction ;

(*c*) at the time of dispensing there must be noted on the prescription above the signature of the prescriber the name and address of the seller and the date on which the prescription is dispensed ;

(*d*) except in the case of a prescription which may be dispensed again, the prescription must, for a period of two years, be retained and kept on the premises on which it was dispensed in such manner as to be readily available for inspection.

SALE OF PART 2 POISONS BY LICENSED SELLERS.

7. A licensed seller of Part 2 poisons shall not sell any poison other than ammonia, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, potassium quadroxalate and sulphuric acid unless—

(*a*) it is in the original container as supplied to such licensed seller ;

(*b*) it is sold in containers in which it has been repacked by a registered pharmacist.

8. A licensed seller of Part 2 poisons shall not sell—

(*a*) any poison which is to be used for any of the special purposes indicated in the case of certain poisons in the Second Part of the Poisons List unless the container, in addition to any other label required, is labelled clearly with a warning that the poison is to be used only for that special purpose ;

(*b*) any arsenical poison other than lead arsenates, calcium arsenates and copper acetoarsenites, or any mercuric chloride, mercuric iodide or any organic compound of mercury except to a purchaser who is himself a licensed seller of Part 2 poisons or who is engaged in the trade or business of agriculture or horticulture and requires the poison for the purpose of that trade or business.

LABELS AND CONTAINERS.

9.—(1) The particulars with which the container of a poison is required to be labelled by section 23 of the Law and regulations 9 to 13 must appear clearly and distinctly in a conspicuous position on the container in which the poison is supplied and on every box or other covering of whatever nature enclosing the container.

(2) Where the poison is contained in an ampoule, cachet or similar article it shall not be necessary to label the article itself if the article is contained in a box or other covering duly labelled.

(3) If the container is duly labelled it shall not be necessary to label any outer cover or wrapper used only for the purpose of delivery or transport except as required by regulation 16.

(4) The word "Poison", or the alternative indication of character prescribed by regulation 12, as the case may be, shall—

(*a*) in the case of a poison—

(i) included in Group I of the First Appendix to the regulations;

(ii) specified in the Fourth Appendix to the regulations;

either be printed in red letters on a contrasting background or in letters of some other colour set against a red background.

(*b*) in all cases be easily legible and either on a separate label or surrounded by a line within which there must be no other words except words with which the container of the poison is required to be labelled under the Law or these regulations.

10. The name with which a poison must be labelled in compliance with section 23 of the Law shall be the term under which it is included in the Poisons List:

Provided that—

(*a*) Where the said term describes a group of poisons and not the poison specifically, the name of the poison shall be—

(i) if the poison is the subject of a monograph in either the British Pharmacopœia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex, one or other of the names, synonyms or abbreviated names set out at the head of the monograph; and

(ii) in any other case, the accepted scientific name or name descriptive of the true nature and origin of the poison;

(*b*) In the case of a preparation in the British Pharmacopœia, or the Formulary of the British Pharmaceutical Codex or any dilution or admixture of such a preparation, or any surgical dressing for which a standard is described in the British Pharmaceutical Codex, it shall be sufficient to state the name, synonym or abbreviated name used to describe the preparation or surgical dressing in the British Pharmacopœia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex with the addition of the letters B.P. or B.P.C., as the case may be.

11.—(1) The label of the container of any preparation containing a poison as one of its ingredients shall include a statement of the proportion, expressed in the form of a percentage, which the poison bears to the total ingredients of the preparation:

Provided that—

(*a*) In the case of a preparation containing a poison specified in the first column of the Third Appendix it shall be sufficient to state on the label the particulars specified in the second column of that Appendix against the description of the poison.

Third Appendix.

(*b*) In the case of a preparation or surgical dressing which is named in accordance with paragraph (*b*) of regulation 10, it shall not be necessary to state on the label the proportion of the poison contained in the preparation, and in the case of any dilution or admixture of such a preparation, it shall be sufficient to state the proportion which the preparation bears to the total ingredients of the dilution or admixture.

(*c*) Where the poison is in tablets, pills, cachets, capsules, lozenges or similar articles, or in ampoules, it shall be sufficient to state on the label of the box or other covering in which the articles are enclosed the number of the articles and the amount of the poison, or in the case of such a preparation as is mentioned in the last foregoing paragraph, the amount of the preparation contained in each article.

(2) Where any proportion is stated as a percentage, the statement shall indicate how the percentage is calculated.

12. The following special provisions shall be observed with regard to the labelling of certain medicines and preparations:—

(*a*) Medicines made up ready for the internal treatment of human ailments and containing any of the poisons specified in this paragraph shall, instead of being labelled with the word "Poison" be labelled with the following words:—

"Caution: It is dangerous to take this preparation except under medical supervision".

The poisons to which this special provision applies are:—

Allylisopropylacetylurea.

Beta-aminopropylbenzene; its salts; its N-alkyl derivatives; their salts; beta-aminoisopropylbenzene; its salts; its N-alkyl derivatives; their salts.

Insulin.

Phenylethylhydantoin; its salts; its acyl derivatives; their salts.

Pituitary gland, the active principles of.

Thyroid gland, the active principles of; their salts.

(*b*) Medicines made up ready for the internal treatment of human ailments and consisting of any of the substances exempted from certain provisions by the First Appendix shall, instead of being labelled with the word "Poison" be labelled with the following words:—

"Caution: It is dangerous to exceed the stated dose".

(*c*) Medicines made up ready for the treatment of animals shall be labelled with the following words:—

"Poison: For animal treatment only".

(*d*) Preparations for the dyeing of hair containing phenylene diamines, toluene diamines or other alkylated benzene diamines or their salts shall instead of being labelled with the word "Poison", be labelled with the following words:—

"Caution: This preparation may cause serious inflammation of the skin in certain persons and should be used only in accordance with expert advice".

(*e*) Potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, and articles containing either of those substances shall, instead of being labelled with the word "Poison", be labelled with the following words:—

"Caution: This substance is caustic".

13.—(1) No person shall supply any poison—

(*a*) in the case of a liquid other than a medicine, contained in a bottle of a capacity of not more than 120 fluid ounces, unless the bottle is labelled with the words "Not to be taken";

(*b*) in the case of an embrocation, liniment, lotion, liquid antiseptic, or other liquid medicine for external application, unless the container is labelled with the name of the article and the words "For external use only".

(2) No person shall sell or supply any hydrocyanic acid, or cyanide unless the container is labelled with the words "Warning. This container holds a poisonous substance and should only be opened and used by persons having expert knowledge of the precautions to be taken in its use".

14. No person shall keep, supply or consign for transport any poison unless—

(*a*) it is contained in a container impervious to the poison and sufficiently stout to prevent leakage arising from the ordinary risks of handling and transport; and

(*b*) in the case of a liquid contained in a glass bottle of a capacity of not more than 120 fluid ounces, not being a medicine made up ready to be taken for the internal treatment of human ailments, the outer surface of the bottle is fluted vertically with ribs or grooves recognizable by touch.