

TEXTILES AND COSMETICS LABELLING REQUIREMENTS

Textiles

The federal *Textile Labelling Act* requires that consumer textile articles bear accurate and meaningful labelling information to help consumers make informed purchasing decisions. The Act prohibits the making of false or misleading representations and sets out specifications for mandatory label information such as:

- the fibre content information expressed in percentages by mass
- the dealer's full name and postal address or a CA identification number

For more information, go to

https://www.competitionbureau.gc.ca/eic/site/cb-bc.nsf/eng/h_01436.html.

Cosmetics

Under the Food and Drugs Act, a cosmetic is defined as: *“Any substance you use to clean, improve or change your complexion, skin, hair, teeth or nails. Cosmetics include beauty preparations (perfume, skin cream, nail polish, make-up) and grooming aids (soap, shampoo, shaving cream, deodorant).”*

Cosmetic labels must show:

- the ingredient list
- the common name of the product (for example hairspray)
- the amount of product in metric units or count (for example, 2 bars or 55 mL)
- the name and address of the manufacturer or distributor
- warnings or cautions
- directions for safe use of the product

Therapeutic claims are only allowed on drugs or natural health products, not on cosmetic products, e.g., if a cosmetic vendor is claiming their cream treats/cures eczema, it may not be classified as a cosmetic.

Every manufacturer and importer of cosmetics is required to submit a completed Cosmetic Notification form for **each** cosmetic intended for sale. It is the vendor's responsibility to ensure compliance with all regulations.

For more information:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/consumer-product-safety/cosmetics/notification-cosmetics.html>.