

SCHEDULE 1

Regulations 2(1) and 5(4)

Classification of substances and preparations dangerous for supply

PART I

CATEGORIES OF DANGER

| Column 1 <i>Category of danger</i> | Column 2 <i>Property (See Note 1)</i> | Column 3 <i>Symbol-letter</i> |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| <i>Physico-chemical properties</i> | | |
| Explosive | Solid, liquid, pasty or gelatinous E substances and preparations which may also react exothermically without atmospheric oxygen thereby quickly evolving gases, and which under defined test conditions detonate, quickly deflagrate or upon heating explode when partially confined. | E |
| Oxidizing | Substances and preparations which give rise to a highly exothermic reaction in contact with other substances particularly flammable substances. | O |
| Extremely flammable | Liquid substances and preparations having an extremely low flash point and a low boiling point and gaseous substances and preparations which are flammable in contact with air at ambient temperature and pressure. (See Note 2) | F+ |
| Highly flammable | The following substances and preparations— (a) substances and preparations which may become hot and finally catch fire in contact | F |
| Note 1 As further described in the approved classification and labelling guide. Note 2 Preparations packed in aerosol dispensers shall be classified as flammable in accordance with the additional criteria set out in Part II. Note 3 The categories are specified in the approved classification and labelling; guide. | | |

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| Column 1 <i>Category of danger</i> | Column 2 <i>Property (See Note 1)</i> | Column 3 <i>Symbol-letter</i> |
|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | with air at ambient temperature without any application of energy, (b) solid substances and preparations which may readily catch fire after brief contact with a source of ignition and which continue to burn or to be consumed after removal of the source of ignition, (c) liquid substances and preparations having a very low flash point, or (d) substances and preparations which, in contact with water or damp air, evolve highly flammable gases in dangerous quantities. (See Note 2) | |
| Flammable | Liquid substances and preparations having a low flash point. (See Note 2) | — |
| <i>Health effects</i> | | |
| Very toxic | Substances and preparations which in very low quantities cause death or acute or chronic damage to health when inhaled, swallowed or absorbed via the skin. | T+ |
| Toxic | Substances and preparations which in low quantities cause death or acute or chronic damage to health when inhaled, swallowed or absorbed via the skin. | T |
| Harmful | Substances and preparations which may cause death or acute or chronic damage to health when inhaled, | Xn |

Note 1

As further described in the approved classification and labelling guide.

Note 2

Preparations packed in aerosol dispensers shall be classified as flammable in accordance with the additional criteria set out in Part II.

Note 3

The categories are specified in the approved classification and labelling; guide.

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| | swallowed or absorbed via the skin. | |
| Corrosive | Substances and preparations which, may on contact with living tissues, destroy them. | C |
| Irritant | Non-corrosive substances and preparations which, through immediate, prolonged or repeated contact with the skin or mucous membrane, may cause inflammation. | Xi |
| Carcinogenic (See Note 3) | Substances and preparations which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may induce cancer or increase its incidence. | |
| Category 1 | | T |
| Category 2 | | T |
| Category 3 | | Xn |
| Mutagenic (See Note 3) | Substances and preparations which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may induce heritable genetic defects or increase their incidence. | |
| Category 1 | | T |
| Category 2 | | Xn |
| Category 3 | | Xn |
| Teratogenic (See Note 3) | | |
| Category 1 | | T |
| Category 2 | | Xn |
| <i>Environment</i> | | |
| Dangerous for the environment | N | |
| Substances which, were they to enter into the environment, would present or may present an immediate or | | |

Note 1

As further described in the approved classification and labelling guide.

Note 2

Preparations packed in aerosol dispensers shall be classified as flammable in accordance with the additional criteria set out in Part II.

Note 3

The categories are specified in the approved classification and labelling; guide.

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| Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 3 |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Category of danger</i> | <i>Property (See Note 1)</i> | <i>Symbol-letter</i> |
| delayed damage for one or more components of the environment. | | |
| Note 1 As further described in the approved classification and labelling guide. | | |
| Note 2 Preparations packed in aerosol dispensers shall be classified as flammable in accordance with the additional criteria set out in Part II. | | |
| Note 3 The categories are specified in the approved classification and labelling; guide. | | |

PART II

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTANCES AND PREPARATIONS DANGEROUS FOR SUPPLY IN AEROSOL DISPENSERS AS FLAMMABLE

1. A substance or preparation which is packed in an aerosol dispenser shall be classified as dangerous for supply at least as either—

“flammable” if that dispenser contain

- (a) more than 45 per cent by weight of flammable substances; or
- (b) more than 250 grammes of flammable substances.

For the purposes of this paragraph, “flammable substances” means highly flammable gases or flammable liquids having flash points equal to or less than 100°C

2. Where an aerosol dispenser contains a substance or preparation which classified in accordance with paragraph 1 as flammable it shall show in accordance with regulation 14 either—

- (a) the word “flammable”; or
- (b) the symbol having the symbol-letter F,

or both the word “flammable” and that symbol.

PART III

METHODS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF FLASH POINT

1. For the purpose of classifying a substance or preparation dangerous for supply or carriage in accordance with Parts I and II of this Schedule or Part I of Schedule 3, the flash point (or in the case of the methods mentioned in paragraph 3(a) the classification of the substance) shall be determined:—

- (a) by one of the equilibrium methods referred to in paragraph 3; or
- (b) by one of the non-equilibrium methods referred to in paragraph 4, except that when the flash point so determined falls within one of the following ranges—
 - (i) -2°C to $+2^{\circ}\text{C}$,
 - (ii) 19°C to 23°C , or
 - (iii) 53°C to 57°C ,

that flash point shall be confirmed by one of the equilibrium methods referred to in paragraph 3 using like apparatus.

2. The use of any method or apparatus referred to in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 is subject to the conditions specified in the appropriate standard having regard in particular to the nature of the substance (for example viscosity) and to the flash point range.

3. The equilibrium methods referred to in paragraph 1(a) are those defined in the following standards:—

- (a) International Standards ISO 1516 and ISO 3680 (which show whether or not a liquid is classified on the basis of flash point as extremely flammable, highly flammable or flammable);
- (b) International Standards ISO 1523 and ISO 3679 (which provide a value for a flash point).

4. The non-equilibrium methods referred to in paragraph 1(b) use the apparatus referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d) in accordance with the following standards:—

- (a) Abel Apparatus—
 - (i) British Standard BS 2000 Part 170,
 - (ii) French Standard NF M07-011,
 - (iii) French Standard NF T66-009;
- (b) Abel-Pensky Apparatus—
 - (i) German Standard DIN 51755, Part 1 (for temperatures from 5 to 65 degrees C),
 - (ii) German Standard DIN 51755, Part 2 (for temperature below 5 degrees C),
 - (iii) French Standard NF M07-036,
 - (iv) European Standard EN57;
- (c) Tag Apparatus—
 - (i) American Standard ASTM D-56;
- (d) Pensky-Martens Apparatus—
 - (i) British Standard BS 6664 Part 5,
 - (ii) International Standard ISO 2719,
 - (iii) American Standard ASTM D93,
 - (iv) French Standard NF M07-019,
 - (v) German Standard DIN 51758,
 - (vi) European Standard EN11.

5. To determine the flash point of viscous liquids (paints, gums and similar) containing solvents, only apparatus and test methods suitable for determining the flash point of viscous liquids may be used in accordance with the following standards:—

- International Standards ISO 3679, ISO 3680, ISO 1523 and German Standard DIN 53213, Part 1.