

SCHEDULE 1

Regulations 2(1) and 5(3)

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTANCES 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>
PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES		
Explosive	Solid, liquid, pasty or gelatinous substances, which may 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 which give rise to a highly exothermic reaction in contact with other substances, particularly flammable substances.	O
Extremely flammable	Liquid substances 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— (a) substances which may become hot and finally catch fire in contact with air at ambient temperature without any application of energy, (b) solid substances which may readily catch fire	F

Notes

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2. The categories are specified in the approved classification and labelling guide.
3. In certain cases specified in the approved supply list and in the approved classification and labelling guide substances classified as dangerous for the environment do not require to be labelled with the symbol for this category of danger.

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	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 having a very low flash point, or (d) substances which, in contact with water or damp air, evolve highly flammable gases in dangerous quantities. (See Note 2.)	
Flammable	Liquid substances having a low flash point. (See Note 2.)	None
HEALTH EFFECTS		
Very toxic	Substances 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 which in low quantities cause death or acute or chronic damage to health when inhaled, swallowed or absorbed via the skin.	T
Harmful	Substances which may cause death or acute or chronic damage to health when inhaled, swallowed or absorbed via the skin.	Xn
Corrosive	Substances which may, on contact with living tissues, destroy them.	C
Irritant	Non-corrosive substances which, through immediate, prolonged or repeated contact with the skin or mucous membrane, may cause inflammation.	Xi
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Sensitizing	Substances which, if they are inhaled or if they penetrate the skin, are capable of eliciting a reaction by hypersensitization such that on further exposure to the substance or preparation, characteristic adverse effects are produced.	
Sensitizing by inhalation		Xn
Sensitizing by skin contact		Xi
Carcinogenic (See Note 3)	Substances 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 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		T
Category 3		Xn
Toxic for reproduction (See Note 3)	Substances which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may produce or increase the incidence of non-heritable adverse effects in the progeny and/or an impairment of male or female reproductive functions or capacity.	
Category 1		T
Category 2		T
Category 3		Xn

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Dangerous for the environment (See Note 4)	Substances which, were they to enter into the environment, would present or might present an immediate or delayed danger for one or more components of the environment.	N

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PART II

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTANCES DANGEROUS FOR SUPPLY IN AEROSOL DISPENSERS AS FLAMMABLE

1. A substance which is packed in an aerosol dispenser shall be classified as dangerous for supply at least as “flammable” if that dispenser contains either—

- (a) more than 45 per cent by weight of flammable substances; or
- (b) more than 250 grams 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 which is classified in accordance with paragraph 1 as “flammable” it shall show in accordance with the requirements of regulation 10 either—

- (a) the word “flammable”; or
- (b) the symbol having the symbol-letter F in column 2 of Schedule 2,

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 dangerous for supply in accordance with Part I of this Schedule the flash point 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, namely:—
 - (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 particularly having regard to the nature of the substance (eg viscosity) and to the flash point range and also to the advice provided in paragraphs 21 to 25 of the approved classification and labelling guide.

3. The equilibrium methods referred to in paragraph 1(a) are those defined in the following standards, namely, International Standards ISO 1516, ISO 3680, ISO 1523 and ISO 3679.

4. The non-equilibrium methods referred to in paragraph 1(b) use the apparatus referred to below 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 temperature 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 EN 57;

(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 D-93,
- (iv) French Standard NF M07-019,
- (v) German Standard DIN 51758,
- (vi) European Standard EN 11.

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 namely:—

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