

## SCHEDULE 1

### CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTANCES DANGEROUS FOR SUPPLY

#### 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)  $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,
  - (ii)  $19^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $23^{\circ}\text{C}$ , or
  - (iii)  $53^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $57^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 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.

**Status:** This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

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.