

## SCHEDULE 3

## PROVISIONS FOR CLASSIFYING DANGEROUS PREPARATIONS

## PART II

CONCENTRATION LIMITS TO BE USED IN  
THE EVALUATION OF HEALTH HAZARDS*Other than gaseous preparations*

**4.1** For substances that produce corrosive effects (R34, R35) or irritant effects (R36, R37, R38, R41), the individual concentration limits specified in Table IV determine, when appropriate, the classification of the preparation.

**Table IV**

<i>Classification of the substance</i>	<i>Classification of the preparation</i>			
	<i>C with R35</i>	<i>C with R34</i>	<i>Xi with R41</i>	<i>Xi with R36, R37, R38</i>
C with R35	concentration $\geq$ 10% R35 obligatory	5% $\leq$ concentration < 10% R34 obligatory	5%(*)	1% $\leq$ concentration < 5% R36/38 obligatory
C with R34		Concentration $\geq$ 10% R34 obligatory	10%(*)	5% $\leq$ concentration < 10% R36/38 obligatory
Xi with R41			concentration $\geq$ 10% R41 obligatory	5% $\leq$ concentration < 10% R36 obligatory
Xi with R36, R37, R38				concentration $\geq$ 20% R36, R37, R38 are obligatory in the light of the concentration present if they apply to the substances under consideration

(\*) According to the approved classification and labelling guide, when a substance or preparation is classified as corrosive and assigned the risk phrase R34 or R35, the risk of severe damage to the eyes is considered implicit and the risk phrase R41 is not included on the label. Consequently, if

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the preparation contains corrosive substances with R35 or R34 below the concentration limits for a classification of the preparation as corrosive, such substances can contribute to a classification of the preparation as irritant (R41) or irritant (R36).