
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1994 No. 3247

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994

Made - - - - 20th December 1994
Laid before Parliament 9th January 1995
Coming into force - - 31st January 1995

The Secretary of State, being the designated Minister⁽¹⁾ for the purpose of section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972⁽²⁾ in relation to the regulation and control of classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances and preparations, and for measures relating to consumer protection, in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by the said section 2(2) and sections 15(1), (2), (3), (4)(a), (5)(b), (6)(b) and (9), 80(1) and (4) and 82(3) (a) of, and paragraphs 1(1)(b) and (c), (4) and (5), 15 and 16 of Schedule 3 to, the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974⁽³⁾ (“the 1974 Act”) and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf—

- (a) for the purpose of giving effect without modifications to proposals submitted to him by the Health and Safety Commission under section 11(2)(d) of the 1974 Act after the carrying out by the said Commission of consultations in accordance with section 50(3) of that Act; and
- (b) it appearing to him that the modifications to the enactments referred to in regulation 19(3) below are expedient in consequence of the Regulations referred to below after the carrying out by him of consultations in accordance with section 80(4) of the 1974 Act,

hereby makes the following Regulations:—

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994 and shall come into force on 31st January 1995.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

(1) S.I. 1976/897 and S.I. 1993/2661.
(2) 1972 c. 68; the definition of the Treaties referred to in section 2(2) was extended by section 1 of the European Economic Area Act 1993 (c. 51).
(3) 1974 c. 37; sections 15(1), 50(3) and 80(4) were amended by the Employment Protection Act 1975 (c. 71), Schedule 15, paragraphs 6, 16(3) and 19 respectively.

“aerosol dispenser” means an article which consists of a non-reusable receptacle containing a gas compressed, liquefied or dissolved under pressure, with or without liquid, paste or powder and fitted with a release device allowing the contents to be ejected as solid or liquid particles in suspension in a gas, as a foam, paste or powder or in a liquid state;

“the Agreement” means the Agreement on the European Economic Area signed at Oporto on 2nd May 1992 as adjusted by the Protocol signed at Brussels on 17th March 1993(4) and adopted as respects the United Kingdom by the European Economic Area Act 1993(5);

“approved classification and labelling guide” means the guide entitled “Approved Guide to the Classification and Labelling of Substances and Preparations Dangerous for Supply (2nd Edition)” approved by the Health and Safety Commission on 18th October 1994 for the purposes of these Regulations;

“approved supply list” means the list described in regulation 4;

“category of danger” means, in relation to a substance or preparation dangerous for supply, one of the categories of danger specified in column 1 of Part I of Schedule 1;

“classification” means, in relation to a substance or preparation dangerous for supply, classification in accordance with regulation 5;

“commercial sample” means, in relation to a substance or preparation dangerous for supply, a sample of that substance or preparation provided to the recipient with a view to subsequent purchase;

“the Community” means the European Economic Community and other States in the European Economic Area;

“concentration limits” means, in relation to a substance dangerous for supply, the concentration limits for the substance (if any) specified in column 4 of Part V of the approved supply list or, where that substance is not listed in the approved supply list or appears in it without specified concentration limits, it means the concentration limits for that substance ascertained from Part II of Schedule 3;

“EEC number” means, in relation to a substance dangerous for supply—

- (a) in the case of a substance that is included in the approved supply list, the number (if any) specified in column 3 of Part V of that list;
- (b) in the case of a substance that is not included in the approved supply list or for which an EEC number is not given in Part V of that list, the number for that substance (if any) specified in the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)(6); or
- (c) in the case of a substance that is a new substance within the meaning of regulation 2(1) of the Notification of New Substances Regulations 1993(7), the number for that substance (if any) listed in the European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)(8);

“the European Economic Area” means the Area referred to in the Agreement;

“the Executive” means the Health and Safety Executive;

“flash point” means the flash point determined in accordance with Part III of Schedule 1;

“freight container” means a container as defined in regulation 2(1) of the Freight Containers (Safety Convention) Regulations 1984(9);

(4) The Agreement was amended by Decision 7/94 of the EEA Joint Committee of 21st March 1994 (OJ No. L 160, 28.6.94, p. 1). There are other amendments to the Agreement which are not relevant to these Regulations.

(5) 1993 c. 51.

(6) OJ No. C 146A, 15.6.90, p. 1.

(7) S.I. 1993/3050.

(8) OJ No. C 139, 29.5.91, p. 1.

(9) S.I. 1984/1890.

“index number” means, in relation to a substance dangerous for supply which appears in Part I of the approved supply list, the number for that substance specified in column 2 of that Part;

“indication of danger” means, in relation to a substance or preparation dangerous for supply, one or more of the indications of danger referred to in column 1 of Schedule 2 and—

- (a) in the case of a substance dangerous for supply listed in Part I of the approved supply list, it is one or more indications of danger for that substance specified by a symbol-letter in column 3 of Part V of that list; or
- (b) in the case of a substance dangerous for supply not so listed or a preparation dangerous for supply, it is one or more indications of danger determined in accordance with the classification of that substance or preparation under regulation 5 and the approved classification and labelling guide;

“member State” means a State which is a Contracting Party to the Agreement, but until the Agreement comes into force in relation to Liechtenstein does not include the State of Liechtenstein;

“package” means, in relation to a substance or preparation dangerous for supply, the package in which the substance or preparation is supplied and which is liable to be individually handled during the course of the supply and includes the receptacle containing the substance or preparation and any other packaging associated with it and any pallet or other device which enables more than one receptacle containing a substance or preparation dangerous for supply to be handled as a unit, but does not include—

- (a) a freight container (other than a tank container), a skip, a vehicle or other article of transport equipment; or
- (b) in the case of supply by way of retail sale, any wrapping such as a paper or plastic bag into which the package is placed when it is presented to the purchaser;

“packaging” means, in relation to a substance or preparation dangerous for supply, as the context may require, the receptacle, or any components, materials or wrappings associated with the receptacle for the purpose of enabling it to perform its containment function or both;

“pesticide” shall be construed in accordance with paragraph 1 of Schedule 4;

“poisons advisory centre” means a body approved for the time being for the purposes of regulation 14 by the Secretary of State for Health in consultation with the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales, the Health and Safety Commission and such other persons or bodies as appear to her to be appropriate;

“preparations” means mixtures or solutions of two or more substances;

“preparation dangerous for supply” means a preparation which is in one or more of the categories of danger specified in column 1 of Schedule 1;

“property” means, in relation to a substance or preparation dangerous for supply, a property described in column 2 of Part I of Schedule 1 and further described in the approved classification and labelling guide;

“receptacle” means, in relation to a substance or preparation dangerous for supply, a vessel, or the innermost layer of packaging, which is in contact with the substance and which is liable to be individually handled when the substance is used and includes any closure or fastener;

“risk phrase” means, in relation to a substance or preparation dangerous for supply, a phrase listed in Part III of the approved supply list and in these Regulations specific risk phrases may be designated by the letter “R” followed by a distinguishing number or combination of numbers but the risk phrase shall be quoted in full on any label or safety data sheet on which the risk phrase is required to be shown;

“safety phrase” means, in relation to a substance or preparation dangerous for supply, a phrase listed in Part IV of the approved supply list and in these Regulations specific safety phrases may be designated by the letter “S” followed by a distinguishing number or combination of numbers, but the safety phrase shall be quoted in full on any label or safety data sheet in which the safety phrase is required to be shown;

“substances” means chemical elements and their compounds in the natural state or obtained by any production process, including any additive necessary to preserve the stability of the product and any impurity deriving from the process used, but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition;

“substance dangerous for supply” means—

- (a) a substance listed in Part I of the approved supply list; or
- (b) any other substance which is in one or more of the categories of danger specified in column 1 of Schedule 1;

“supplier” means a person who supplies a substance or preparation dangerous for supply, and in the case of a substance which is imported (whether or not from a member State) includes the importer established in Great Britain of that substance or preparation;

“supply” in relation to a substance or preparation—

- (a) means, subject to sub-paragraph (b) and (c) below, supply of that substance or preparation, whether as principal or agent for another, in the course of or for use at work, by way of—
 - (i) sale or offer for sale,
 - (ii) commercial sample, or
 - (iii) transfer from a factory, warehouse or other place of work and its curtilage to another place of work, whether or not in the same ownership;
- (b) for the purposes of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of regulation 16(2), except in relation to regulations 7 and 12, in any case for which by virtue of those sub-paragraphs the enforcing authority for these Regulations is the Royal Pharmaceutical Society or the local weights and measures authority, has the meaning assigned to it by section 46 of the Consumer Protection Act 1987⁽¹⁰⁾ and also includes offer to supply and expose for supply; or
- (c) in relation to regulations 7 and 12 shall have the meaning assigned to it by regulations 7(2) and 12(12) respectively;

“symbol” means the symbol shown in column 3 of Schedule 2 for the indication of danger shown in column 1 of that Schedule, and “symbol-letter” means the letter shown in the corresponding entry in column 2 of that Schedule.

(2) Unless the context otherwise requires, where in these Regulations reference is made to a quantity of a substance or preparation dangerous for supply expressed in litres, that reference shall mean—

- (a) in the case of a liquid, the volume in litres of that liquid;
- (b) in the case of a gas, the volume in litres of the receptacle containing that gas; and
- (c) in the case of a solid, the same number of kilograms of that solid,

and for the purposes of aggregation, one kilogram of a solid shall be deemed to be equivalent to one litre of a liquid or gas.

(3) Subject to regulation 19, nothing in these Regulations shall prejudice any other requirement imposed by or under any enactment which relates to a substance or preparation dangerous for supply.

⁽¹⁰⁾ 1987 c. 43.

- (4) Unless the context otherwise requires, any reference in these Regulations to—
- (a) a numbered regulation or Schedule is a reference to the regulation or Schedule in these Regulations so numbered; and
 - (b) a numbered paragraph is a reference to the paragraph so numbered in the regulation or Schedule in which the reference appears.

Application of these Regulations

3.—(1) These Regulations shall apply to any substance or preparation which is dangerous for supply except—

- (a) a substance or preparation which is dangerous by reason that it is a radioactive substance within the meaning of the Ionising Radiations Regulations 1985(**11**) but is not otherwise dangerous for supply;
- (b) a substance or preparation which is—
 - (i) intended for use as an animal feeding stuff within the meaning of section 66(1) of the Agriculture Act 1970(**12**), and
 - (ii) in a finished state intended for the final user;
- (c) a cosmetic product within the meaning of regulation 2(1) of the Cosmetic Products (Safety) Regulations 1989(**13**) (including any aerosol dispenser containing a cosmetic product);
- (d) a substance or preparation which is—
 - (i) intended for use as a medicinal product within the meaning of section 130 of the Medicines Act 1968(**14**), or
 - (ii) a substance or preparation specified in an order made under section 104 or 105 of the Medicines Act 1968 which is for the time being in force and which directs that specified provisions of that Act shall have effect in relation to that substance or preparation as such provisions have effect in relation to medicinal products within the meaning of that Act;
- (e) a substance or preparation which is a controlled drug within the meaning of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971(**15**) except that these Regulations shall apply to drugs which are excepted from section 4(1)(b) of that Act (which makes it unlawful to supply a controlled drug) by regulations made under section 7(1)(a) of that Act;
- (f) a substance or preparation which is dangerous by reason that it contains disease producing micro-organisms but is not otherwise dangerous for supply;
- (g) a substance or preparation which is a sample taken by an authority responsible for the enforcement of any requirement imposed by or under any enactment;
- (h) munitions, and preparations which are supplied with a view to producing a practical effect by explosion or a pyrotechnic effect;
- (i) a substance or preparation which is—
 - (i) intended for use as food within the meaning of section 1 of the Food Safety Act 1990(**16**), and
 - (ii) in a finished state intended for the final user;

(11) S.I. 1985/1333.

(12) 1970 c. 40; section 66(1) was modified by S.I. 1991/2840.

(13) S.I. 1989/2233.

(14) 1968 c. 67.

(15) 1971 c. 38.

(16) 1990 c. 16.

- (j) a substance or preparation which is under customs control;
 - (k) subject to Council Regulation EC 2455/92(17) on the export notification and information exchange of dangerous substances, a substance or preparation which is intended for export to a country which is not a member State;
 - (l) a pesticide which has been approved under the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985(18);
 - (m) a substance or preparation which is transferred from a factory, warehouse or other place of work and its curtilage to another place of work in the same ownership and in the immediate vicinity;
 - (n) a substance to which paragraph (7) of regulation 6 of the Notification of New Substances Regulations 1993 applies (including new substances not yet fully tested) which is labelled in accordance with the provisions of that paragraph; or
 - (o) substances, preparations and mixtures thereof in the form of wastes which are covered by Council Directives 91/156/EEC(19) and 91/689/EEC(20).
- (2) Regulations 8 to 12 shall only apply to substances or preparations dangerous for supply which are supplied in packages.
- (3) Regulations 8 to 12 shall not apply to—
- (a) substances which are supplied with a view to producing a practical effect by explosion or a pyrotechnic effect; or
 - (b) propane, butane or liquefied petroleum gas.
- (4) Paragraph (3) of regulation 9, paragraph (1) of regulation 10 and paragraph (3) of regulation 12 shall notwithstanding paragraph (1) apply to the preparations referred to in those paragraphs (unless expressly otherwise provided for) whether or not those preparations would otherwise be dangerous for supply within the meaning of regulation 2(1).
- (5) Where a substance or preparation dangerous for supply has been imported for delivery to its importer at his place of work, the provisions of these Regulations which relate to the labelling of that substance or preparation shall not apply until ten days after it has been delivered to the importer, if during that period it is not—
- (a) supplied to any other person; or
 - (b) subjected to any form of manipulation, treatment or processing which results in the substance or preparation being exposed, or for any purpose (other than labelling in accordance with these Regulations) which results in any receptacle containing the substance or preparation being removed from its outer packaging.
- (6) These Regulations shall not extend to Northern Ireland.

Meaning of the approved supply list

4. The “approved supply list” means the list entitled “Information Approved for the Classification and Labelling of Substances and Preparations Dangerous for Supply (2nd Edition)” approved by the Health and Safety Commission on 18 October 1994 for the purposes of these Regulations and comprises—

- (a) in Part I—

(17) OJ No. L 251, 29.8.92, p. 13.

(18) 1985 c. 48.

(19) OJ No. L 78, 26.3.91, p. 32.

(20) OJ No. L 377, 31.12.91, p. 20.

- (i) in column 1, a list of the names of the substances for which the Commission has approved information, and
 - (ii) in the corresponding entries in columns 2 and 3 respectively the index number and (if any) the CAS Number (for reference only) for the substance;
- (b) in Part II—
- (i) in column 1, a list of the index numbers of the substances for which the Commission has approved information, and
 - (ii) in the corresponding entries in column 2 the names of those substances;
- (c) in Part III, a numbered list of the risk phrases and combinations of risk phrases which the Commission has approved;
- (d) in Part IV, a numbered list of the safety phrases and combinations of safety phrases which the Commission has approved;
- (e) in Part V, the information which the Commission has approved for each substance referred to in Part I, namely—
- (i) in column 1, the index number and abbreviated name (for reference only), and
 - (ii) in the corresponding entries in columns 2 to 4, respectively the classification, the labelling data (including the EEC Number) and any concentration limits which the Commission has approved for the substance for the classification of preparations containing that substance;
- (f) in Part VI, a list of the conventional oral toxicity (LD50) values which the Commission has approved in relation to pesticides for the purpose of classifying those pesticides in accordance with Schedule 4,

together with such notes and explanatory material as are requisite for the use of the list.

Classification of substances and preparations dangerous for supply

5.—(1) A supplier shall not supply a substance or preparation dangerous for supply, unless it has been classified in accordance with the following paragraphs of this regulation.

(2) In the case of a substance which is listed in the approved supply list, the classification shall be that specified in the entry for that substance in column 2 of Part V of that list.

(3) In the case of a substance which is a new substance within the meaning of regulation 2(1) of the Notification of New Substances Regulations 1993(21) and which has been notified in accordance with regulation 4 or 6(1) or (2) of those Regulations, the substance shall be classified in conformity with that notification.

(4) In the case of any other substance dangerous for supply, after an investigation to become aware of relevant and accessible data which may exist, the substance shall be classified by placing it into one or more of the categories of danger specified in column 1 of Part I of Schedule 1 corresponding to the properties of the substance specified in the entry opposite thereto in column 2 and by assigning appropriate risk phrases by the use of the criteria set out in the approved classification and labelling guide.

(5) Subject to paragraph (6), a preparation to which these Regulations apply shall be classified as dangerous for supply in accordance with Schedule 3 by the use of the criteria set out in the approved classification and labelling guide.

(6) A preparation which is intended for use as a pesticide (other than a pesticide which has been approved under the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985) shall be classified as dangerous for supply in accordance with Schedule 4.

Safety data sheets for substances and preparations dangerous for supply

6.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (5), the supplier of a substance or preparation dangerous for supply shall provide the recipient of that substance or preparation with a safety data sheet containing information under the headings specified in Schedule 5 to enable the recipient of that substance or preparation to take the necessary measures relating to the protection of health and safety at work and relating to the protection of the environment and the safety data sheet shall clearly show its date of first publication or latest revision, as the case may be.

(2) In this regulation “supply” shall not include supply by way of—

- (a) offer for sale;
- (b) transfer from a factory, warehouse or another place of work and its curtilage to another place of work in the same ownership; or
- (c) returning substances or preparations to the person who supplied them, providing that the properties of that substance or preparation remain unchanged.

(3) The supplier shall keep the safety data sheet up to date and revise it forthwith if any significant new information becomes available regarding safety or risks to human health or the protection of the environment in relation to the substance or preparation concerned and the revised safety data sheet shall be clearly marked with the word “revision”.

(4) Except in circumstances to which paragraph (5) relates, the safety data sheet shall be provided free of charge no later than the date on which the substance or preparation is first supplied to the recipient and where the safety data sheet has been revised in accordance with paragraph (3), a copy of the revised safety data sheet shall be provided free of charge to all recipients who have received the substance or preparation in the last 12 months and the changes in it shall be brought to their notice.

(5) Safety data sheets need not be provided with substances or preparations dangerous for supply sold to the general public in circumstances to which regulation 16(2)(a) or (b) applies (relating to supply from a shop etc.) if sufficient information is furnished to enable users to take the necessary measures as regards the protection of health and safety, except that safety data sheets shall be provided free of charge at the request of persons who intend the substance or preparation to be used at work, but in those circumstances paragraph (4) (in so far as it relates to the subsequent provision of revised data sheets) shall not apply to such requests.

(6) The particulars required to be given in the safety data sheets shall be in English, except that where a substance or preparation is intended to be supplied to a recipient in another member State, the safety data sheet may be in an official language of that State.

Advertisements for substances dangerous for supply

7.—(1) A person who supplies or offers to supply a substance dangerous for supply shall ensure that the substance is not advertised unless mention is made in the advertisement of the hazard or hazards presented by the substance.

(2) In this regulation the word “supply” has the same meaning as in section 46 of the Consumer Protection Act 1987.

Packaging of substances and preparations dangerous for supply

8. The supplier of a substance or preparation which is dangerous for supply shall not supply any such substance or preparation unless it is in a package which is suitable for that purpose, and in particular, unless—

- (a) the receptacle containing the substance or preparation and any associated packaging are designed, constructed, maintained and closed so as to prevent any of the contents of the receptacle from escaping when subjected to the stresses and strains of normal handling, except that this sub-paragraph shall not prevent the fitting of a suitable safety device;
- (b) the receptacle and any associated packaging, in so far as they are likely to come into contact with the substance or preparation, are made of materials which are neither liable to be adversely affected by that substance nor liable in conjunction with that substance to form any other substance which is itself a risk to the health or safety of any person; and
- (c) where the receptacle is fitted with a replaceable closure, that closure is designed so that the receptacle can be repeatedly re-closed without its contents escaping.

Labelling of substances and preparations dangerous for supply

9.—(1) Subject to regulations 9 and 10 of the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) Regulations 1994⁽²²⁾ (which allow combined carriage and supply labelling in certain circumstances) and paragraphs (5) to (9), a supplier shall not supply a substance or preparation which is dangerous for supply unless the particulars specified in paragraph (2) relating to a substance or in paragraph (3) relating to a preparation, as the case may be, are clearly shown in accordance with the requirements of regulation 11—

- (a) on the receptacle containing the substance or preparation; and
- (b) if that receptacle is inside one or more layers of packaging, on any such layer which is likely to be the outermost layer of packaging during the supply or the use of the substance or preparation, unless such packaging permits the particulars shown on the receptacle or other packaging to be clearly seen.

(2) The particulars required under paragraph (1) in relation to a substance dangerous for supply shall be—

- (a) the name and full address and telephone number of a person in a member State who is responsible for supplying the substance, whether he be its manufacturer, importer or distributor;
- (b) the name of the substance, being the name or one of the names for the substance listed in Part I of the approved supply list, or if it is not so listed an internationally recognised name; and
- (c) the following particulars ascertained in accordance with Part I of Schedule 6, namely—
 - (i) the indication or indications of danger and the corresponding symbol or symbols (if any),
 - (ii) the risk phrases (set out in full),
 - (iii) the safety phrases (set out in full), and
 - (iv) the EEC number (if any), and, in the case of a substance dangerous for supply which is listed in Part I of the approved supply list, the words “EEC label”.

(3) The particulars required under paragraph (1) in relation to a preparation which is, or (where sub-paragraph (d) below applies) may be, dangerous for supply shall be—

(22) S.I. 1994/669.

- (a) the name and full address and telephone number of a person in a member State who is responsible for supplying the preparation, whether he be its manufacturer, importer or distributor;
 - (b) the trade name or other designation of the preparation;
 - (c) the following particulars ascertained in accordance with Part I of Schedule 6, namely—
 - (i) identification of the constituents of the preparation which result in the preparation being classified as dangerous for supply,
 - (ii) the indication or indications of danger and the corresponding symbol or symbols (if any),
 - (iii) the risk phrases (set out in full),
 - (iv) the safety phrases (set out in full),
 - (v) in the case of a pesticide, the modified information specified in paragraph 5 of Part I of Schedule 6, and
 - (vi) in the case of a preparation intended for sale to the general public, the nominal quantity (nominal mass or nominal volume); and
 - (d) where required by paragraph 5(5), of Part I of Schedule 3, the words specified in that paragraph.
- (4) Where the Executive receives a notification of a derogation provided for by paragraph 3(1) of Part I of Schedule 6, it shall forthwith inform the European Commission thereof.
- (5) Indications such as “non-toxic” or “non-harmful” or any other statement indicating that the substance or preparation is not dangerous for supply shall not appear on the package.
- (6) Except for the outermost packaging of a package in which a substance or preparation is transferred, labelling in accordance with this regulation shall not be required where a substance or preparation dangerous for supply is supplied by way of transfer from a factory, warehouse or other place of work and its curtilage to another place of work, if, at that other place of work it is not subject to any form of manipulation, treatment or processing which results in the substance or preparation dangerous for supply being exposed or, for any purpose other than labelling in accordance with these Regulations, results in any receptacle containing the substance or preparation being removed from its outer packaging.
- (7) Except in the case of a substance or preparation dangerous for supply for which the indication of danger is required to be explosive, very toxic or toxic or which is classified as sensitizing, labelling under this regulation shall not be required for such small quantities of that substance or preparation that there is no reason to fear danger to persons handling that substance or preparation or to other persons.
- (8) Where, in the case of a substance or preparation dangerous for supply, other than a pesticide, the package in which the substance or preparation is supplied does not contain more than 125 millilitres of the substance or preparation, the risk phrases required by paragraph (2)(c)(ii) or (3)(c)(iii), and the safety phrases required by paragraph (2)(c)(iii) or (3)(c)(iv), as the case may be, need not be shown if the substance or preparation is classified only in one or more of the categories of danger, highly flammable, flammable, oxidising or irritant or in the case of substances not intended to be supplied to the public, harmful.
- (9) Where, because of the size of the label, it is not reasonably practicable to provide the safety phrases required under paragraph (2)(c)(iii) or (3)(c)(iv), as the case may be, on the label, that information may be given on a separate label or on a sheet accompanying the package.

Particular labelling requirements for certain preparations

10.—(1) In the case of preparations to which Part II of Schedule 6 applies the appropriate provisions of that Part of the Schedule shall have effect to regulate the labelling of such preparations even if the preparations referred to in Part IIB of that Schedule would not otherwise be dangerous for supply.

(2) In the case of preparations packaged in aerosol dispensers, the flammability criteria set out in Part II of Schedule 1 shall have effect for the classification and labelling of those preparations for supply in place of the categories of danger “extremely flammable”, “highly flammable” or “flammable” set out in Part I of that Schedule, and where a dispenser contains a substance so classified, that dispenser shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of the said Part II.

Methods of marking or labelling packages

11.—(1) Any package which is required to be labelled in accordance with regulations 9 and 10 may carry the particulars required to be on the label clearly and indelibly marked on a part of that package reserved for that purpose and, unless the context otherwise requires, any reference in these Regulations to a label includes a reference to that part of the package so reserved.

(2) Subject to paragraph (7), any label required to be carried on a package shall be securely fixed to the package with its entire surface in contact with it and the label shall be clearly and indelibly printed.

(3) The colour and nature of the marking shall be such that the symbol (if any) and wording stand out from the background so as to be readily noticeable and the wording shall be of such size and spacing as to be easily read.

(4) The package shall be so labelled that the particulars can be read horizontally when the package is set down normally.

(5) Subject to paragraph (7), the dimensions of the label required under regulation 9 shall be as follows—

Capacity of Package	Dimensions of label
(a) (a) not exceeding 3 litres	if possible at least 52 × 74 millimetres
(b) (b) exceeding 3 litres but not exceeding 50 litres	at least 74 × 105 millimetres
(c) (c) exceeding 50 litres but not exceeding 500 litres	at least 105 × 148 millimetres
(d) (d) exceeding 500 litres	at least 148 × 210 millimetres

(6) Any symbol required to be shown in accordance with regulation 9(2)(c)(i) or 9(3)(c)(ii) and specified in column 3 of Schedule 2 shall be printed in black on an orange-yellow background and its size (including the orange-yellow background) shall be at least equal to an area of one-tenth of that of a label which complies with paragraph (5) and shall not in any case be less than 100 square millimetres.

(7) If the package is an awkward shape or so small that it is unsuitable to attach a label complying with paragraphs (2) and (5), the label shall be attached in some other appropriate manner.

(8) The particulars required to be shown on the label shall be in English, except that where a substance or preparation is intended to be supplied to a recipient in another member State, the label may be in an official language of that State.

Child resistant fastenings and tactile warning devices

12.—(1) The British and International Standards referred to in this regulation are further described in Schedule 7.

(2) This regulation shall not apply in relation to a pesticide.

(3) Subject to paragraph (5), a person shall not supply a substance or preparation referred to in paragraph (4) in a receptacle of any size fitted with a replaceable closure unless the packaging complies with the requirements of BS EN 28317 or ISO 8317.

(4) Paragraph (3) shall apply to—

- (a) substances and preparations dangerous for supply which are required to be labelled with the indication of danger “very toxic”, “toxic”, or “corrosive”;
- (b) preparations containing methanol in a concentration equal to or more than 3% by weight;
- (c) preparations containing dichloromethane in a concentration equal to or more than 1% by weight;
- (d) liquid preparations having a kinematic viscosity measured by rotative viscometry in accordance with BS 2782 method 730 B or ISO 3291 of less than $7 \times 10^{-6} \text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$ at 40°C and containing aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbons or both in a total concentration equal to or more than 10% by weight, except where such a preparation is supplied in an aerosol dispenser.

(5) Paragraph (3) shall not apply if the person supplying it can show that it is obvious that the packaging in which the substance or preparation is supplied is sufficiently safe for children because they cannot obtain access to the contents without the help of a tool.

(6) If the packaging in which the substance or preparation is supplied was approved on or before 31 May 1993 by the British Standards Institution as complying with the requirements of the British Standards Specification BS 6652: 1989 it shall be treated in all respects as complying with the requirements of BS EN 28317.

(7) A person shall not supply a preparation dangerous for supply if the packaging in which the preparation is supplied has—

- (a) a shape or designation or both likely to attract or arouse the active curiosity of children or to mislead consumers; or
- (b) a presentation or a designation or both used for human or animal foodstuffs, medicinal or cosmetic products.

(8) A person shall not supply a substance or preparation referred to in paragraph (9) in a receptacle of any size, unless the packaging carries a tactile warning of danger in accordance with BS 7280 or EN Standard 272.

(9) Paragraph (8) shall apply to substances and preparations dangerous for supply which are required to be labelled with the indication of danger “very toxic”, “toxic”, “corrosive”, “harmful”, “extremely flammable” or “highly flammable”.

(10) A duly authorised officer of the enforcing authority, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there has been a contravention of paragraph (3) may require the person supplying a substance or preparation to which that paragraph applies to provide him with a certificate from a qualified test house stating that—

- (a) the closure is such that it is not necessary to test to BS EN 28317 or ISO 8317; or
- (b) the closure has been tested and found to conform to that standard.

(11) For the purpose of paragraph (10) a “qualified test house” means a laboratory that conforms to BS 7501 or EN 45 000.

(12) In this regulation, “supply” means offer for sale, sell or otherwise make available to the general public.

Retention of classification data for substances and preparations dangerous for supply

13. A person who classifies a substance in accordance with regulation 5(4) or a preparation dangerous for supply shall keep a record of the information used for the purposes of classifying it for at least 3 years after the date on which the substance or preparation was supplied by him for the last time and shall make the record or a copy of it available to the appropriate enforcing authority referred to in regulation 16(2) at its request.

Notification of the constituents of certain preparations dangerous for supply to the poisons advisory centre

14.—(1) This regulation shall apply to any preparation which is classified on the basis of one or more of its health effects referred to in column 1 of Schedule 1.

(2) Subject to regulation 17 (transitional provisions), the supplier of a preparation to which this regulation applies shall, if it was first supplied before these Regulations came into force (or, if it was first supplied after that date, before first supplying it), notify the poisons advisory centre of the information required to be in the safety data sheet prepared for the purposes of regulation 6 relating to the preparation.

(3) The supplier shall ensure that the information supplied to the poisons advisory centre in pursuance of paragraph (2) is kept up to date.

(4) The poisons advisory centre shall only disclose any information sent to it in pursuance of paragraph (2) or (3) on a request by, or by a person working under the direction of, a registered medical practitioner in connection with the medical treatment of a person who may have been affected by the preparation.

Exemption certificates

15.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) and to any of the provisions imposed by the Community in respect of the free movement of dangerous substances and preparations, the Executive may by a certificate in writing exempt any person or class of persons, substance or preparation to which these Regulations apply, or class of such substances or preparations, from all or any of the requirements or prohibitions imposed by or under these Regulations and any such exemption may be granted subject to conditions and to a limit of time and may be revoked at any time by a certificate in writing.

(2) The Executive shall not grant any such exemption unless, having regard to the circumstances of the case, and in particular to—

- (a) the conditions, if any, which it proposes to attach to the exemption; and
- (b) any requirements imposed by or under any enactments which apply to the case,

it is satisfied that the health or safety of persons who are likely to be affected by the exemption will not be prejudiced in consequence of it.

Enforcement, civil liability and defence

16.—(1) Insofar as any provision of regulations 5 to 14 is made under section 2 of the European Communities Act 1972(23)—

(23) 1972 c. 68.

- (a) subject to paragraph (2), the provisions of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974⁽²⁴⁾ which relate to the approval of codes of practice and their use in criminal proceedings, to enforcement and to offences shall apply to that provision as if that provision had been made under section 15 of that Act; and
 - (b) a breach of a duty imposed by that provision shall confer a right of action in civil proceedings, insofar as that breach of duty causes damage.
- (2) Notwithstanding regulation 3 of the Health and Safety (Enforcing Authority) Regulations 1989⁽²⁵⁾, the enforcing authority for these Regulations shall be the Executive, except that—
- (a) where a substance or preparation dangerous for supply is supplied in or from premises which are registered under section 75 of the Medicines Act 1968⁽²⁶⁾, the enforcing authority shall be the Royal Pharmaceutical Society;
 - (b) where a substance or preparation dangerous for supply is supplied otherwise than as in sub-paragraph (a) above—
 - (i) in or from any shop, mobile vehicle, market stall or other retail outlet, or
 - (ii) otherwise to members of the public, including by way of free sample, prize or mail order,
 the enforcing authority shall be the local weights and measures authority; and
 - (c) for regulations 7 and 12, the enforcing authority shall be the local weights and measures authority.
- (3) In every case where by virtue of paragraph (2) these Regulations are enforced by the Royal Pharmaceutical Society or the local weights and measures authority, they shall be enforced as if they were safety regulations made under section 11 of the Consumer Protection Act 1987⁽²⁷⁾ and the provisions of section 12 of that Act shall apply to these Regulations as if they were safety regulations and as if the maximum period of imprisonment on summary conviction specified in subsection (5) thereof were 3 months instead of 6 months.
- (4) In any proceedings for an offence under these Regulations, it shall be a defence for any person to prove that he took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of that offence.

Transitional provisions

17.—(1) Until 31st July 1995 it shall be a sufficient compliance with the requirements of these Regulations (except regulation 12(3)) if a substance or preparation is classified, packaged and labelled and a safety data sheet provided for it in accordance with the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993⁽²⁸⁾ as in force immediately before these Regulations came into force.

(2) Until 31st July 1995 it shall be a sufficient compliance with regulation 12(3) (relating to child resistant fastenings) if the packaging complies with the requirements of the Child Resistant Packaging (Safety) Regulations 1986⁽²⁹⁾ as in force immediately before these Regulations came into force.

(3) Until 1st March 1995 in any case in which—

- (a) the package or receptacle in which one or more substances or preparations dangerous for supply is supplied contains a total quantity of 25 litres or less;

⁽²⁴⁾ 1974 c. 37; section 15 was amended by the Employment Protection Act 1975 (c. 71), Schedule 15, paragraph 6.

⁽²⁵⁾ S.I. 1989/1903.

⁽²⁶⁾ 1968 c. 67.

⁽²⁷⁾ 1987 c. 43.

⁽²⁸⁾ S.I. 1993/1746.

⁽²⁹⁾ S.I. 1986/758, amended by S.I. 1990/1736 and S.I. 1993/1546.

- (b) the substances or preparations were packaged and labelled before 1st September 1994 and were not removed from their package or receptacle since that date; and
- (c) it was not reasonably practicable either—
 - (i) to repackage and relabel the substances or preparations before they were supplied, or
 - (ii) to supply them on a date earlier than the date on which they were in fact supplied,it shall be a sufficient compliance with the requirements of these Regulations (not being the requirement to provide the safety data sheets described in regulation 6(1)) if the substances or preparations are classified, packaged and labelled in accordance with the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984⁽³⁰⁾ as in force immediately before 1st September 1993 (on which date the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993 came into force).

(4) Regulation 14 (notification to the poisons advisory centre) shall not apply until the date on which the Secretary of State has approved the poisons advisory centre and it shall be a sufficient compliance with that regulation if the information required to be provided in relation to any preparation is received by the poisons advisory centre—

- (a) in the case of a preparation which is required to have the indication of danger, very toxic, toxic or corrosive, before 6 months after that date;
- (b) in the case of a preparation which is required to have the indication of danger, harmful or irritant, before 1 year after that date; or
- (c) in either case, before such later date as the Executive may approve.

Extension outside Great Britain

18. These Regulations shall apply to any activity outside Great Britain to which sections 1 to 59 and 80 to 82 of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 apply by virtue of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (Application Outside Great Britain) Order 1989⁽³¹⁾ as they apply to activities within Great Britain.

Revocations and modifications

19.—(1) The following Regulations are revoked:—

- (a) the Child Resistant Packaging (Safety) Regulations 1986⁽³²⁾;
- (b) the Child Resistant Packaging (Safety) (Amendment) Regulations 1990⁽³³⁾;
- (c) the Child Resistant Packaging (Safety) (Amendment) Regulations 1993⁽³⁴⁾;
- (d) the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993⁽³⁵⁾;

(2) Where a substance or preparation dangerous for supply is required to be labelled in accordance with these Regulations and is so labelled, that labelling shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of—

- (a) section 5 of the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928⁽³⁶⁾ including that section as applied to any dangerous substance by an Order in Council made under section 19 of that Act;

⁽³⁰⁾ S.I. 1984/1244, amended by S.I. 1986/1922, 1988/766, 1989/2208 and 1990/1255.

⁽³¹⁾ S.I. 1989/840.

⁽³²⁾ S.I. 1986/758.

⁽³³⁾ S.I. 1990/1736.

⁽³⁴⁾ S.I. 1993/1546.

⁽³⁵⁾ S.I. 1993/1746.

⁽³⁶⁾ 1928 c. 32; relevant amending instruments are S.I. 1992/1811 and S.I. 1993/1746.

- (b) regulation 6 of the Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations 1972(37); and
 - (c) regulations 3 and 4 of the Farm and Garden Chemicals Regulations 1971(38).
- (3) The following Local Acts shall be modified in accordance with sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) below—
- (a) in section 4 of Part II of the London County Council (General Powers) Act 1912(39), for the definition of “flash point” there shall be substituted the following definition—
 - ““flash point” means the flash point determined in accordance with Part III of Schedule 1 to the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/3247)”;
 - (b) in section 38 of the London Building Acts (Amendment) Act 1939(40) for subsection (2A), there shall be substituted the following subsection—
 - “(2A) In this section, “flash point” means the flash point determined in accordance with Part III of Schedule 1 to the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/3247).”.
- (4) In the first Note following the table in Part II of Schedule 2 to the Control of Industrial Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1984(41) for the words “the [Chemicals \(Hazard Information and Packaging\) Regulations 1993 \(S.I. No 1746\)](#)” there shall be substituted the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/3247)”
- (5) In note 2 to Schedule 1 of the Dangerous Substances in Harbour Areas Regulations 1987(42) for the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993” there shall be substituted the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/3247)”.
- (6) In paragraph 1(1)(a) of Schedule 2 to the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 1987(43) for the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993 (S.I. 1993/1746)” there shall be substituted the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/3247)”.
- (7) In regulation 2(1) of the Health and Safety (Enforcing Authority) Regulations 1989(44)—
- (a) in the definition of “preparation dangerous for supply” for the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993 (S.I. 1993 No. 1746)” there shall be substituted the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/3247)”;
 - (b) in the definition of “substance dangerous for supply” for the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993” there shall be substituted the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994”.
- (8) The Notification of New Substances Regulations 1993(45) shall be amended as follows—
- (a) in regulation 2(1) in the definition of “the approved supply list” for the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993” there shall be substituted the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/3247)”;

(37) S.I. 1972/917, to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

(38) S.I. 1971/729.

(39) 1912 c. civ; section 4 was amended by section 4 of the [Greater London Council \(General Powers\) Act 1981 \(c.xvii\)](#).

(40) 1939 c. xcvi; section 38 was amended by section 5 of the [Greater London Council \(General Powers\) Act 1981 \(c.xvii\)](#).

(41) S.I. 1984/1902, relevant amending instrument is S.I. 1990/2325.

(42) S.I. 1987/37.

(43) S.I. 1987/2115, relevant amending instrument is S.I. 1994/669.

(44) S.I. 1989/1903, relevant amending instrument is S.I. 1994/669.

(45) S.I. 1993/3050.

- (b) in regulations 4(d), 6(7) and 18(3)(h) in each place where the words occur, for the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993” there shall be substituted the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994”.

(9) The provisions of the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928 referred to in column 1 of Part I of Schedule 8 and the provisions of the instruments referred to in column 1 of Part II of that Schedule (all of which relate to the flash points of flammable liquids) shall be modified to the extent specified in the corresponding entries in column 2 of that Schedule.

(10) In the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) Regulations 1994(46)—

- (a) in regulation 2(1), for the definition of “the supply Regulations” there shall be substituted the following definition—

““the supply Regulations” means the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/3247), except that for the purposes of regulation 14 (transitional defences) it means the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993 (S.I. 1993/1746 as amended by S.I. 1993/3050) excluding those amendments made by paragraphs 2 to 19, 21 to 29 and 31 to 33 of Schedule 9;”;

- (b) in regulation 11(5) for the words “regulation 14” there shall be substituted the words “regulation 11”; and

- (c) in paragraphs (1), (2)(a) and (3)(a) of regulation 14, the words “as in force immediately before these Regulations came into force” shall be deleted in each place where those words occur.

(11) In regulation 3(2) of the Dangerous Substances and Preparations (Safety) (Consolidation) Regulations 1994(47) for the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993” there shall be substituted the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/3247)”.

(12) In regulation 2(1) of the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994(48)

- (a) in the definition of “approved supply list” for the words “regulation 4(1) of the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993” there shall be substituted the words “regulation 4 of the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/3247)”;

- (b) in sub-paragraph (a) of the definition of “carcinogen” for the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993” there shall be substituted the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994”; and

- (c) in sub-paragraph (a) of the definition of “substance hazardous to health” for the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993” there shall be substituted the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994”.

(46) S.I. 1994/669.

(47) S.I. 1994/2844.

(48) S.I. 1994/3246.

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

Signed by order of the Secretary of State.

20th December 1994

Phillip Oppenheim
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State,
Department of Employment

20th December 1994

Ian Taylor
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State,
Department of Trade and Industry

SCHEDULE 1

Regulations 2(1), 5(4) and 10(2)

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>
PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES		
Explosive	Solid, liquid, pasty or gelatinous substances and preparations 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 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, namely— (a) substances and preparations which may	F

Notes

1. As further described in the approved classification and labelling guide.
2. Preparations packed in aerosol dispensers shall be classified as flammable in accordance with the additional criteria set out in Part II of this Schedule.
3. The categories are specified in the approved classification and labelling guide.
4. (a) 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.
(b) This category of danger does not apply to preparations.

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

Column 1 <i>Category of danger</i>	Column 2 <i>Property (See Note 1)</i>	Column 3 <i>Symbol-letter</i>
	become hot and finally catch fire in contact 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.)	none
HEALTH EFFECTS		
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
<i>Notes</i>		
1. As further described in the approved classification and labelling guide.		
2. Preparations packed in aerosol dispensers shall be classified as flammable in accordance with the additional criteria set out in Part II of this Schedule.		
3. The categories are specified in the approved classification and labelling guide.		
4. (a) 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.		
(b) This category of danger does not apply to preparations.		

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

Column 1 <i>Category of danger</i>	Column 2 <i>Property (See Note 1)</i>	Column 3 <i>Symbol-letter</i>
Harmful	Substances and preparations which may cause death or acute or chronic damage to health when inhaled, swallowed or absorbed via the skin.	Xn
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
Sensitizing	Substances and preparations 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 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	

Notes

1. As further described in the approved classification and labelling guide.
2. Preparations packed in aerosol dispensers shall be classified as flammable in accordance with the additional criteria set out in Part II of this Schedule.
3. The categories are specified in the approved classification and labelling guide.
4. (a) 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.
(b) This category of danger does not apply to preparations.

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

Column 1 <i>Category of danger</i>	Column 2 <i>Property (See Note 1)</i>	Column 3 <i>Symbol-letter</i>
	genetic defects or increase their incidence.	
Category 1		T
Category 2		T
Category 3		Xn
Toxic for reproduction (See Note 3)	Substances and preparations 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
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

Notes

- As further described in the approved classification and labelling guide.
- Preparations packed in aerosol dispensers shall be classified as flammable in accordance with the additional criteria set out in Part II of this Schedule.
- The categories are specified in the approved classification and labelling guide.
- 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.
 - This category of danger does not apply to preparations.

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 “flammable” if that dispenser contains either—

- more than 45 per cent by weight of flammable substances; or
- 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 or preparation 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 or preparation 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°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 namely:—

- (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 temperatures 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,

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

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

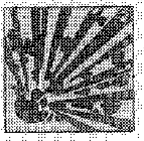
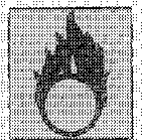
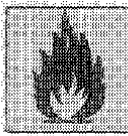


5. To determine the flash point of viscous liquids (paints, gums and similar) containing solvents, only apparatus and test methods suitable for determining the flash point of viscous liquids may be used namely:—

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


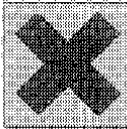
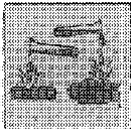
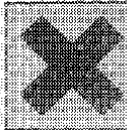
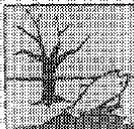
SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 2(1)

INDICATIONS OF DANGER AND SYMBOLS FOR SUBSTANCES
AND PREPARATIONS DANGEROUS FOR SUPPLY

Column 1 <i>Indication of danger</i>	Column 2 <i>Symbol-letter</i>	Column 3 <i>Symbol</i>
Explosive	E	
Oxidizing	O	
Extremely flammable	F+	
Highly flammable	F	
Very Toxic	T+	

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

Column 1 <i>Indication of danger</i>	Column 2 <i>Symbol-letter</i>	Column 3 <i>Symbol</i>
Toxic	T	
Harmful	Xn	
Corrosive	C	
Irritant	Xi	
Dangerous for the environment	N	

SCHEDULE 3

Regulations 5(5) and 9(3)(d)

CLASSIFICATION PROVISIONS FOR PREPARATIONS DANGEROUS FOR SUPPLY

PART I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Application

1. The provisions of this Schedule shall apply for the classification of preparations (other than pesticides).

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

Interpretation

2. In this Schedule, for the purposes of classification—

“physico-chemical properties” means the properties to be applied for the classifications “explosive”, “oxidizing”, “extremely flammable”, “highly flammable” or “flammable”;

“health effects” means the effects to be assessed for the classifications “very toxic”, “toxic”, “harmful”, “corrosive”, “irritant”, “sensitizing”, “carcinogenic”, “mutagenic” or “toxic for reproduction”.

Classification of preparations by physico-chemical properties

3.—(1) The requisite physico-chemical properties for the classification of preparations shall be determined in accordance with the criteria set out in the approved classification and labelling guide.

(2) Preparations shall be classified as explosive, oxidizing, extremely flammable, highly flammable or flammable when they satisfy the criteria referred to in sub-paragraph (1) above for the category of danger.

(3) By way of derogation from sub-paragraph (2), the determination of explosive, oxidizing, extremely flammable, highly flammable or flammable properties is not necessary provided that none of the constituents possess such properties and that, on the basis of information available to the manufacturer, the preparation is unlikely to present dangers of this kind.

Classification of preparations by health effects

4.—(1) The health effects of a preparation shall be assessed by one or more of the following methods—

- (a) by the conventional method described in the following paragraphs using concentration limits; or
- (b) by the criteria set out in the approved classification and labelling guide in relation to the preparation for an appropriate classification and label.

(2) Any one or more of the health effects of the preparation which are not assessed by the method set out in sub-paragraph (1)(b) above shall be assessed in accordance with the conventional method.

(3) Where the health effects have been established by both methods, the results of the method set out in sub-paragraph (1)(b) above shall be used for classifying the preparation except in the case of carcinogenic and mutagenic effects and toxic effects for reproduction, when the conventional method set out in sub-paragraph (1)(a) shall always be used.

(4) Where it can be demonstrated that—

- (a) the health effects on man differ from those suggested by a toxicological determination or a conventional assessment, then the preparation shall be classified according to its effects on man;
- (b) owing to effects such as potentiation a conventional assessment would underestimate the health effects, these effects shall be taken into account in classifying the preparation; or
- (c) owing to effects such as antagonism a conventional assessment would overestimate the health effects, these effects shall be taken into account in classifying the preparation.

(5) For preparations of a known composition classified in accordance with the method set out in sub-paragraph (1)(b) above, a new health effect assessment either by the method set out in sub-paragraph (1)(a) or (1)(b) above shall be performed whenever—

- (a) changes of composition of the initial concentration of a weight/weight percentage of one or more of the constituents are introduced by the manufacturer which exceed the permitted variations set out in the following table—

<i>Initial concentration range of the constituent</i>	<i>Permitted variation in actual concentration of the constituent</i>
< 2.5%	± 15%
> 2.5 < 10%	± 10%
> 10 < 25%	± 6%
> 25 < 50%	± 5%
> 50 < 100%	± 2.5%

- (b) changes of composition involving the substitution or addition of one or more constituents, which may or may not be dangerous within the definitions in Schedule 1, are introduced by the manufacturer.

Classification by the conventional method

5.—(1) In accordance with paragraph 4(1)(a), the health effects shall be assessed by the conventional method described below using concentration limits.

(2) Where the substances concerned are dangerous for supply and are listed as dangerous for supply in the approved supply list and are assigned concentration limits necessary for the application of the method of assessment described below, these concentration limits shall be used.

(3) Where the substances concerned are dangerous for supply and do not appear in the approved supply list as dangerous for supply or appear there without the concentration limits necessary for the application of the method of evaluation described below, the concentration limits shall be assigned in accordance with Part II of this Schedule.

(4) In its application to preparations that are gases, this Part shall be modified so that references to concentrations expressed as percentage by weight are to concentrations expressed as the same percentage by volume.

(5) Where a preparation contains at least one substance which, in accordance with regulation 6(7) of the Notification of New Substances Regulations 1993(49) bears the warning “Caution — Substance not yet fully tested”, the label of the preparation must bear the words “Caution — This preparation contains a substance not yet fully tested” if the substance is present in a concentration equal to or in excess of 1% by weight.

(6) A substance referred to in sub-paragraph (5) above must, whatever its concentration level, be treated on the same basis as the other substances present in the preparation when applying the method of evaluation by calculation, if its labelling gives at least an indication of the health effect.

Classification by the conventional method as very toxic

6. The following preparations shall be regarded as very toxic—

- (a) owing to their acute lethal effects, preparations containing one or more substances classified or regarded as very toxic in concentrations exceeding—
- (i) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or
 - (ii) the concentration specified in paragraph 1 of Part II of this Schedule (Table I or Table IA in the case of gases) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits;

(49) S.I. 1993/3050.

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

- (b) owing to their acute lethal effects, preparations containing more than one substance classified or regarded as very toxic in individual concentrations not exceeding the limits specified in the approved list or in paragraph 1 of Part II of this Schedule (Table I or Table IA), if the sum of the quotients obtained by dividing the percentage weight of each very toxic substance in the preparation by the very toxic limit specified for that substance is 1 or more, i.e.—

$$\sum \left(\frac{P_{r+}}{L_{r+}} \right) \geq 1$$

where—

PT+ the percentage by weight of each very toxic substance in the preparation,

LT+ the very toxic limit specified for each very toxic substance expressed as a percentage.

- (c) owing to their non-lethal irreversible effects after a single exposure, preparations containing one or more substances dangerous for supply which produce such effects in individual concentrations exceeding—
- (i) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or
 - (ii) the concentration specified in paragraph 2 of Part II of this Schedule (Table II or Table IIA in the case of gases) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits.

Classification by the conventional method as toxic

7. The following preparations shall be regarded as toxic—

- (a) owing to their acute lethal effects, preparations containing one or more substances classified or regarded as very toxic or toxic in concentrations exceeding—
 - (i) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or
 - (ii) the concentration specified in paragraph 1 of Part II of this Schedule (Table I or Table IA) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits;
- (b) owing to their acute lethal effects, preparations containing more than one substance classified or regarded as very toxic or toxic in individual concentrations not exceeding the limits specified in the approved supply list or in paragraph 1 of Part II of this Schedule (Table I or Table IA) if the sum of the quotients obtained by dividing the percentage weight of each very toxic or toxic substance in the preparation by the toxic limit specified for that substance is 1 or more, i.e.—

$$\sum \left(\frac{P_{r1}}{L_{r1}} + \frac{P_T}{L_T} \right) \geq 1$$

where—

PT+ the percentage by weight of each very toxic substance in the preparation,

PT the percentage by weight of each toxic substance in the preparation,

LT the toxic limit specified for each very toxic or toxic substance expressed as a percentage;

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

- (c) owing to their non-lethal irreversible effects after a single exposure, preparations containing one or more substances dangerous for supply which produce such effects in individual concentrations exceeding—
 - (i) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or
 - (ii) the concentration specified in paragraph 2 of Part II of this Schedule (Table II or Table IIA) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits;
- (d) owing to their long term effects after repeated or prolonged exposure, preparations containing one or more substances dangerous for supply which produce such effects in individual concentrations exceeding—
 - (i) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or
 - (ii) the concentration specified in paragraph 3 of Part II of this Schedule (Table III or Table IIIA in the case of gases) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits.

Classification by the conventional method as harmful

8. The following preparations shall be regarded as harmful—
- (a) owing to their acute lethal effects, preparations containing one or more substances classified or regarded as very toxic, toxic or harmful in concentrations exceeding—
 - (i) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or
 - (ii) the concentration specified in paragraph 1 of Part II of this Schedule (Table I or Table IA) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits;
 - (b) owing to their acute lethal effects, preparations containing more than one substance classified or regarded as very toxic, toxic or harmful in individual concentrations not exceeding the limits specified in the approved supply list or in paragraph 1 of Part II of this Schedule (Table I or Table IA) if the sum of the quotients obtained by dividing the percentage weight of each very toxic, toxic or harmful substance in the preparation by the harmful limit specified for that substance is 1 or more, i.e.—

$$\sum \left(\frac{P_{T+}}{L_{Xn}} + \frac{P_T}{L_{Xn}} + \frac{P_{Xn}}{L_{Xn}} \right) \geq 1$$

where—

- PT+ the percentage by weight of each very toxic substance in the preparation,
- PT the percentage by weight of each toxic substance in the preparation,
- PXn the percentage by weight of each harmful substance in the preparation,
- LXn the harmful limit specified for each very toxic, toxic or harmful substance expressed as a percentage;

- (c) owing to their non-lethal irreversible effects after a single exposure, preparations containing one or more substances dangerous for supply which produce such effects in individual concentrations exceeding—
 - (i) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or

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

- (ii) the concentration specified in paragraph 2 of Part II of this Schedule (Table II or Table IIA) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits;
- (d) owing to their long-term effects after repeated or prolonged exposure, preparations containing one or more substances dangerous for supply that produce such effects in individual concentrations exceeding—
 - (i) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or
 - (ii) the concentration specified in paragraph 3 of Part II of this Schedule (Table III or Table IIIA in the case of gases) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits;
- (e) owing to their sensitizing effects by inhalation, preparations containing at least one substance dangerous for supply to which is assigned the risk phrase R42 (may cause sensitization by inhalation) that produces such effects in individual concentrations exceeding—
 - (i) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or
 - (ii) the concentration specified in paragraph 5 of Part II of this Schedule (Table V or Table VA in the case of gases) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits.

Classification by the conventional method as corrosive

9.—(1) In this Schedule a preparation shall be regarded as “very corrosive” if it has been classified as corrosive with the risk phrase R35 (causes severe burns).

- (2) The following preparations shall be regarded as very corrosive—
 - (a) preparations containing one or more substances classified or regarded as very corrosive in concentrations exceeding—
 - (i) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or
 - (ii) the concentration specified in paragraph 4 of Part II of this Schedule (Table IV or Table IVA in the case of gases) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits;
 - (b) preparations containing more than one substance classified or regarded as very corrosive in individual concentrations not exceeding the limits specified either in the approved supply list or in paragraph 4 of Part II of this Schedule (Table IV or Table IVA) if the sum of the quotients obtained by dividing the percentage weight of each very corrosive substance in the preparation by the corrosive (R35) limit specified for that substance is 1 or more, i.e.—

$$\sum \left(\frac{P_{C,R35}}{LC_{R35}} \right) \geq 1$$

where—

PC.R35 the percentage by weight of each very corrosive substance in the preparation,
 LC.R35 the corrosive (R35) limit specified for each very corrosive substance expressed as a percentage by weight.

- 10. The following preparations shall also be regarded as corrosive—

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

- (a) preparations containing one or more substances classified or regarded as corrosive to which is assigned the risk phrase R35 or R34 (causes burns) in individual concentrations exceeding—
 - (i) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or
 - (ii) the concentration specified in paragraph 4 of Part II of this Schedule (Table IV or Table IVA) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits;
- (b) preparations containing more than one substance classified or regarded as corrosive to which is assigned the risk phrase R35 or R34 in individual concentrations not exceeding the limits specified either in the approved supply list or in paragraph 4 of Part II of this Schedule (Table IV or Table IVA) if the sum of the quotients obtained by dividing the percentage weight of each corrosive substance in the preparation by the corrosive (R34) limit specified for that substance is 1 or more, i.e.—

$$\sum \left(\frac{P_{C.R35}}{L_{C.R34}} + \frac{P_{C.R34}}{L_{C.R34}} \right) \geq 1$$

where—

PC.R35 the percentage by weight of each corrosive substance to which is assigned the risk phrase R35 in the preparation,

PC.R34 the percentage by weight of each corrosive substance to which is assigned the risk phrase R34 in the preparation,

LC.R34 the corrosive (R34) limit specified for each corrosive substance to which is assigned the risk phrase R35 or R34 expressed as a percentage by weight.

Classification by the conventional method as irritant

11. The following preparations shall be regarded as liable to cause serious eye damage—

- (a) preparations containing one or more substances classified or regarded as irritant to which is assigned the risk phrase R41 (risk of serious damage to eyes) in individual concentrations exceeding—
 - (i) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or
 - (ii) the concentration specified in paragraph 4 of Part II of this Schedule (Table IV or Table IVA) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits;
- (b) preparations containing more than one substance classified or regarded as corrosive, to which is assigned the risk phrase R35 or R34, or irritant, to which is assigned the risk phrase R41, in individual concentrations not exceeding the limits specified either in the approved supply list or in paragraph 4 of Part II of this Schedule (Table IV or IVA) if the sum of the quotients obtained by dividing the percentage weight of each irritant substance in the preparation by the irritant (R41) limit specified for that substance is 1 or more, i.e.—

$$\sum \left(\frac{P_{C.R35}}{L_{xi.R34}} + \frac{P_{C.R34}}{L_{xi.R41}} + \frac{P_{xi.R41}}{L_{xi.R41}} \right) \geq 1$$

where—

PC.R35 the percentage by weight of each corrosive substance to which is assigned the risk phrase R35 in the preparation,

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

PC.R34 the percentage by weight of each corrosive substance to which is assigned the risk phrase R34 in the preparation,

PXi.R41 the percentage by weight of each irritant substance to which is assigned the risk phrase R41 in the preparation,

LXi.R41 the irritant (R41) limit specified for each irritant substance expressed as a percentage by weight to which is assigned the risk phrase R 41 in the preparation.

12. The following preparations shall be regarded as skin irritants—

- (a) preparations containing one or more substances classified or regarded as corrosive, to which is assigned the risk phrase R35 or R34, or irritant, to which is assigned the risk phrase R38 (irritating to skin) in individual concentrations exceeding—
- (i) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or
- (ii) the concentration specified in paragraph 4 of Part II of this Schedule (Table IV or Table IVA in the case of gases) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits;
- (b) preparations containing more than one substance classified or regarded as corrosive, to which is assigned the risk phrase R35 or R34, or irritant, to which is assigned the risk phrase R38, in individual concentrations not exceeding the limits specified either in the approved supply list or in paragraph 4 of Part II of this Schedule (Table IV or Table IVA) if the sum of the quotients obtained by dividing the percentage weight of each substance in the preparation by the irritant (R38) limit specified for that substance is 1 or more, i.e.—

$$\sum \left(\frac{P_{C,R34}}{L_{Xi,R38}} + \frac{P_{C,R35}}{L_{Xi,R38}} + \frac{P_{Xi,R38}}{L_{Xi,R38}} \right) \geq 1$$

where—

PC.R35 the percentage by weight of each corrosive substance to which is assigned the risk phrase R35 in the preparation,

PC.R34 the percentage by weight of each corrosive substance to which is assigned the risk phrase R34 in the preparation,

PXi.R38 the percentage by weight of each irritant substance to which is assigned the risk phrase R38 in the preparation,

LXi.R38 the irritant (R38) limit specified for each corrosive or irritant substance expressed as a percentage by weight to which is assigned the risk phrase R35, R34 or R38 in the preparation;

- (c) owing to their sensitizing effects by skin contact preparations containing at least one substance dangerous for supply to which is assigned phrase R43 (may cause sensitization by skin contact) that produces such effects in individual concentrations exceeding:
- either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance under consideration, or
 - the concentration specified in paragraph 5 of Part II of this Schedule (Table V or Table VA) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits.

13. The following preparations shall be regarded as eye irritants—

- (a) preparations containing one or more substances classified or regarded as irritant to which is assigned the risk phrase R41 (risk of serious damage to eyes) or R36 (irritating to eyes) in individual concentrations exceeding—

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

- (i) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or
 - (ii) the concentration specified in paragraph 4 of Part II of this Schedule (Table IV or Table IVA) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits;
- (b) preparations containing more than one substance classified or regarded as irritant to which is assigned the risk phrase R41 or R36 in individual concentrations not exceeding the limits specified either in the approved supply list or in paragraph 4 of Part II of this Schedule (Table IV or Table IVA) if the sum of the quotients obtained by dividing the percentage weight of each irritant substance in the preparation by the irritant (R36) limit specified for that substance is 1 or more, i.e.—

$$\sum \left(\frac{P_{Xi.R41}}{L_{Xi.R36}} + \frac{P_{Xi.R36}}{L_{Xi.R41}} \right) \geq 1$$

where—

PXi.R41 the percentage by weight of each irritant substance to which is assigned the risk phrase R41 in the preparation,

PXi.R36 the percentage by weight of each irritant substance to which is assigned the risk phrase R36 in the preparation,

LXi.R36 the irritant (R36) limit specified for each irritant substance expressed as a percentage by weight to which is assigned the risk phrase R41 or R36 in the preparation.

14. The following preparations shall be regarded as irritants for the respiratory system—

- (a) preparations containing one or more substances classified or regarded as irritant to which is assigned the risk phrase R37 (irritating to the respiratory system) in individual concentrations exceeding—
 - (i) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or
 - (ii) the concentration specified in paragraph 4 of Part II of this Schedule (Table IV or Table IVA) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits;
- (b) preparations containing more than one substance classified or regarded as irritant to which is assigned the risk phrase R37 in individual concentrations not exceeding the limits specified either in the approved supply list or in paragraph 4 of Part II of this Schedule (Table IV or Table IVA) if the sum of the quotients obtained by dividing the percentage weight of each irritant substance in the preparation by the irritant (R37) limit specified for that substance is 1 or more, i.e.—

$$\sum \left(\frac{P_{Xi.R37}}{L_{Xi.R37}} \right) \geq 1$$

where—

PXi.R37 the percentage by weight of each irritant substance to which is assigned the risk phrase R37 in the preparation,

LXi.R37 the irritant (R37) limit specified for each irritant substance expressed as a percentage by weight to which is assigned the risk phrase R37 in the preparation.

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

Classification by the conventional method as carcinogenic

15.—(1) Preparations shall be regarded as carcinogenic and assigned at least the symbol and indication of danger “toxic” if they contain a substance producing such effects to which is assigned either the risk phrase R45 (may cause cancer) or R49 (may cause cancer by inhalation) which denotes carcinogenic substances in category 1 or category 2 in a concentration equal to or exceeding—

- (a) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or
- (b) the concentration specified in paragraph 6 of Part II of this Schedule (Table VI or Table VIA in the case of gases) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits.

(2) Preparations shall be regarded as suspect for humans owing to their possible carcinogenic effects and assigned at least the symbol and indication of danger “harmful” if they contain a substance producing such effects to which is assigned the risk phrase R40 (possible risk of irreversible effects) which denotes carcinogenic substances in category 3 in a concentration equal to or exceeding—

- (a) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or
- (b) the concentration specified in paragraph 6 of Part II of this Schedule (Table VI or Table VIA) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits.

Classification by the conventional method as mutagenic

16.—(1) Preparations shall be regarded as mutagenic and assigned at least the symbol and indication of danger “toxic” if they contain a substance producing such effects to which is assigned the risk phrase R46 (may cause heritable genetic damage) which denotes mutagenic substances in category 1 in a concentration equal to or exceeding—

- (a) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or
- (b) the concentration specified in paragraph 6 of Part II of this Schedule (Table VI or Table VIA) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits.

(2) Preparations shall be regarded as mutagenic and assigned at least the symbol and indication of danger “toxic” if they contain a substance producing such effects to which is assigned the risk phrase R46 (may cause heritable genetic damage) which denotes mutagenic substances in category 2 in a concentration equal to or exceeding—

- (a) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or
- (b) the concentration specified in paragraph 6 of Part II of this Schedule (Table VI or Table VIA) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits.

(3) Preparations shall be regarded as suspect for humans because of their possible mutagenic effects and assigned at least the symbol and indication of danger “harmful” if they contain a substance producing such effects to which is assigned the risk phrase R40 (possible risk of irreversible effects) which denotes mutagenic substances in category 3 in a concentration equal to or exceeding—

- (a) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or

- (b) the concentration specified in paragraph 6 of Part II of this Schedule (Table VI or Table VIA) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits.

Classification by the conventional method as toxic for reproduction

17.—(1) Preparations shall be regarded as toxic for reproduction and assigned at least the symbol and indication of danger “toxic” if they contain a substance producing such effects to which is assigned the appropriate risk phrase as ascertained from the approved classification and labelling guide which denotes substances toxic for reproduction in category 1 in a concentration equal to or exceeding—

- (a) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or
- (b) the concentration specified in paragraph 6 of Part II of this Schedule (Table VI or Table VIA) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits;

(2) Preparations shall be regarded as having to be treated as toxic for reproduction and assigned at least the symbol and indication of danger “toxic” if they contain a substance producing such effects to which is assigned the appropriate risk phrase as ascertained from the approved classification and labelling guide which denotes substances toxic for reproduction in category 2 in a concentration equal to or exceeding—

- (a) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or
- (b) the concentration specified in paragraph 6 of Part II of this Schedule (Table VI or Table VIA) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits.

(3) Preparations shall be regarded as having to be treated as toxic for reproduction and assigned at least the symbol and indication of danger “harmful” if they contain a substance producing such effects to which is assigned the appropriate risk phrase as ascertained from the approved classification and labelling guide which denotes substances toxic for reproduction in category 3 in a concentration equal to or exceeding—

- (a) either the concentration specified in the approved supply list for the substance or substances under consideration, or
- (b) the concentration specified in paragraph 6 of Part II of this Schedule (Table VI or Table VIA) where the substance or substances do not appear in the approved supply list or appear in it without concentration limits.

Lower limits of concentration

18.—(1) For preparations to which this Schedule applies, no account shall be taken of substances, whether or not listed in the approved supply list, whether existing as impurities or as additives, if their concentration by weight is less than—

- (a) 0.1% for substances classified as very toxic, toxic, carcinogenic (category 1 or 2) or mutagenic (category 1 or 2);
- (b) 0.5% for substances classified as toxic for reproduction (category 1 or 2);
- (c) 1% for substances classified as harmful, corrosive, irritant, sensitizing, carcinogenic (category 3) or mutagenic (category 3); or
- (d) 5% for substances classified as toxic to reproduction (category 3),

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

unless lower limits are referred to in Part V of the approved supply list, or in the case of gases in Part II of this Schedule.

(2) Some substances may have more than one health effect and each of these properties shall be characterised by its specific concentration limit.

PART II

CONCENTRATION LIMITS TO BE USED IN APPLYING THE CONVENTIONAL METHOD OF ASSESSING HEALTH EFFECTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART I OF THIS SCHEDULE WHERE NO SUCH LIMITS ARE GIVEN IN THE APPROVED SUPPLY LIST

An assessment must be made of the health effects that the use of a substance or a preparation might entail. For that purpose the dangerous health effects have been subdivided into:

1. acute lethal effects;
2. non-lethal irreversible effects after a single exposure;
3. severe effects after repeated or prolonged exposure;
4. corrosive effects, irritant effects;
5. sensitizing effects;
6. carcinogenic effects, mutagenic effects, toxic effects for reproduction.

The systematic assessment of the dangerous health effects is expressed by means of concentration limits, expressed as weight/weight percentage except for gaseous preparations (Tables A) where they are expressed as a volume/volume percentage and in conjunction with the classification of a substance.

The classification of the substance is expressed either by a symbol and one or more risk phrases or by categories (category 1, category 2 or category 3) also expressed by risk phrases when substances are shown to be carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction. Therefore it is important to consider, in addition to the symbol, all the phrases denoting specific risks which are assigned to each substance under consideration.

Acute lethal effects

1

Other than gaseous preparations

1.1 The concentration limits fixed in Table 1 determine the classification of the preparation in relation to the individual concentration of the substance(s) present whose classification is also shown.

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

TABLE I

<i>Classification of the substance</i>	<i>Classification of the preparation</i>		
	<i>T</i>	<i>Xn</i>	
T+ with R26, R27, R28	concentration > 7%	1% < concentration < 7%	0.1% < concentration < 1%
T with R23, R24, R25		concentration > 25%	3% < concentration < 25%
Xn R20, R21, R22			concentration > 25% —

The R phrases denoting risk shall be assigned to the preparation in accordance with the following criteria:

- the label shall include one or more of the above mentioned R phrases according to the classification used,
- in general, the R phrases selected should be those applicable to the substance(s) present in the concentration which gives rise to the most severe classification.

Gaseous preparations

1.2 The concentration limits expressed as a volume/volume percentage in Table 1A below determine the classification of the gaseous preparations in relation to the individual concentration of the gas(es) present whose classification is also shown.

TABLE 1A

<i>Classification of the substance (gas)</i>	<i>Classification of the preparation</i>		
	<i>T</i>	<i>Xn</i>	
T+ with R26, R27, R28	concentration > 1%	0.2% < concentration < 1%	0.02% > concentration < 0.2%
T with R23, R24, R25		concentration > 5%	0.5% < concentration < 5%
Xn with R20, R21, R22			concentration > 5%

The R phrases denoting risk shall be assigned to the preparation in accordance with the following criteria:

- the label shall include one or more of the above mentioned R phrases according to the classification used,
- in general, the R phrases selected should be those applicable to the substance(s) present in the concentration which gives rise to the most severe classification.

Non-lethal irreversible effects after a single exposure

2

Other than gaseous preparations

2.1 For substances that produce non-lethal irreversible effects after a single exposure (R39/route of exposure, R40/route of exposure), the individual concentration limits specified in Table II determine, when appropriate, the classification of the preparation.

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

TABLE II

<i>Classification of the substance</i>	<i>Classification of the preparation</i>		
	<i>T</i>	<i>Xn</i>	
T+ with R39/route of exposure	concentration > 10% R39 ^(*) obligatory	1% < concentration < 10% R39 ^(*) obligatory	0.1% < concentration < 1% R40 ^(*) (†) obligatory
T with R39/route of exposure		concentration > 10% R39 ^(*) obligatory	1% < concentration < 10% R40 ^(*) (†) obligatory
Xn with R40/route of exposure			concentration > 10% R40 ^(*) (†) obligatory
(*) In order to indicate the route of administration/exposure the combined R phrases listed in paragraphs 44, 45 and 46 of the approved classification and labelling guide shall be used.			
(†) R40 here refers to substances classified as harmful. Concentration limits for substances required to be labelled R40 but classified as carcinogenic or mutagenic are given in Table VI.			

Gaseous preparations

2.2 For gases that produce non-lethal irreversible effects after a single exposure (R39/route of exposure, R40/route of exposure), the individual concentration limits specified in Table IIA, expressed as a volume/volume percentage, determine, when appropriate, the classification of the preparation.

TABLE IIA

<i>Classification of the substance (gas)</i>	<i>Classification of the preparation</i>		
	<i>T</i>	<i>Xn</i>	
T+ with R39/route of exposure	concentration > 1% R39 ^(*) obligatory	0.2% < concentration < 1% R39 ^(*) obligatory	0.02% < concentration < 0.2% R40 ^(*) (†) obligatory
T with R39/route of exposure		concentration > 5% R39 ^(*) obligatory	0.5% < concentration < 5% R40 ^(*) (†) obligatory
Xn with R40/route of exposure			concentration > 5% R40 ^(*) (†) obligatory
(*) In order to indicate the route of administration/exposure the combined R phrases listed in paragraphs 44, 45 and 46 of the approved classification and labelling guide shall be used.			
(†) R40 here refers to substances classified as harmful. Concentration limits for substances required to be labelled R40 but classified as carcinogenic or mutagenic are given in Table VI.			

Severe effects after repeated or prolonged exposure

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

Other than gaseous preparations

3.1 For substances that produce severe effects after repeated exposure (R48/route of exposure), the individual concentration limits specified in Table III determine, when appropriate, the classification of the preparation.

TABLE III

<i>Classification of the substance</i>	<i>Classification of the preparation</i>	
<i>T</i>	<i>Xn</i>	
T + with R48/route of exposure	concentration > 10% R48 ^(*) obligatory	1% < concentration < 10% R48 ^(*) obligatory
Xn with R48/route of exposure		concentration > 10% R48 ^(*) obligatory

(*) In order to indicate the route of administration/exposure the combined R phrases listed in paragraphs 44, 45 and 46 of the approved classification and labelling guide shall be used.

Gaseous preparations

3.2 For gases that produce severe effects after repeated or prolonged exposure (R48/route of exposure), the individual concentration limits specified in Table IIIA below, expressed as a volume/volume percentage, determine, when appropriate, the classification of the preparation.

TABLE IIIA

<i>Classification of the substance (gas)</i>	<i>Classification of the preparation</i>	
<i>T</i>	<i>Xn</i>	
T + with R48/route of exposure	concentration > 5% R48 ^(*) obligatory	0.5% < concentration < 5% R48 ^(*) obligatory
Xn with R48/route of exposure		concentration > 5% R48 ^(*) obligatory

(*) In order to indicate the route of administration/exposure the combined R phrases listed in paragraphs 44, 45 and 46 of the approved classification and labelling guide shall be used.

Corrosive and irritant effects including serious damage to eye

4

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.

Gaseous preparations

4.2 For gases that produce such effects (R34, R35 — or R36, R37, R38, R41), the individual concentration limits specified in Table IVA below, expressed as a volume/volume percentage determine, when appropriate, the classification of the preparation.

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

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 > 10% R35 obligatory	5% < concentration < 10% R34 obligatory	(*)	1% < concentration < 5% R36/38 obligatory
C with R34		concentration > 10% R34 obligatory	(*)	5% < concentration < 10% R36/38 obligatory
Xi with R41			concentration > 10% R41 obligatory	5% < concentration < 10%
Xi with R36, R37, R38				concentration > 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 (paragraph 57) when a substance or preparation is classified as corrosive and assigned the risk phrase R34 or R35, the risk phrase R41 does not need to be included. Consequently, if 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).

Therefore when the formulae of paragraphs 11(b) and 13(b) of Part I of this Schedule are applied the following concentration limits must be used, unless different values are fixed in the approved supply list.

- (a) when formula 11(b) is applied the limit values for LXiR41 are:
- 10% for the substances XiR41,
 - 10% for the substances C R34,
 - 5% for the substances C R35;
- (b) when the formula 13(b) is applied the limit values for LXiR36 are:
- 20% for the substances Xi R36,
 - 5% for the substances Xi R41,
 - 5% for the substances C R34,
 - 1% for the substances C R35.

TABLE IVA

<i>Classification of the substance (gas)</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 > 1% R35 obligatory	0.2% < concentration	(*)	0.02% < concentration

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

Classification of the substance (gas)	Classification of the preparation		
	C with R34	Xi with R41	Xi with R36, R37, R38
C with R35		< 1% R34 obligatory	< 0.2% R37 obligatory
C with R34		concentration > 5% R34 obligatory	(*) 0.5% < concentration < 5% R37 obligatory
Xi with R41			concentration > 5% R41 obligatory
Xi with R36, R37, R38			concentration < 5% R41 obligatory
			concentration < 5% R36, R37, R38 obligatory as appropriate

(*) According to the approved classification and labelling guide (paragraph 57) when a substance or preparation is classified as corrosive and assigned the risk phrase R34 or R35, the risk phrase R41 does not need to be included. Consequently, if 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).

Therefore when the formulae of paragraphs 11(b) and 13(b) of Part I of this Schedule are applied the following concentration limits must be used, unless different values are fixed in the approved supply list.

- (a) when formula 11(b) is applied the limit values for LXiR41 are:
- 10% for the substances XiR41,
 - 10% for the substances C R34,
 - 5% for the substances C R35;
- (b) when the formula 13(b) is applied the limit values for LXiR36 are:
- 20% for the substances Xi R36,
 - 5% for the substances Xi R41,
 - 5% for the substances C R34,
 - 1% for the substances C R35.

Sensitizing effects

5

Other than gaseous preparations

5.1 Substances that produce such effects are classified as sensitizing and assigned:

- the symbol Xn and phrase R42 if this effect can be produced by inhalation,
- the symbol Xi and phrase R43 if this effect can be produced through contact with the skin,
- the symbol Xn and phrase R42/43 if this effect can be produced by inhalation and through contact with the skin.

The individual concentration limits specified in Table V determine, when appropriate, the classification of the preparation.

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

TABLE V

<i>Classification of the substance</i>	<i>Classification of the preparation</i>
<i>Sensitizing with R42</i>	<i>Sensitizing with R43</i>
Sensitizing with R42	concentration > 1% R42 obligatory
Sensitizing with R43	concentration >1% R43 obligatory
Sensitizing with R42/43	concentration > 1% R42/43 obligatory

Gaseous preparations

5.2 Gases that produce such effects are classified as sensitizing and assigned:

- the symbol Xn and phrase R42 if this effect can be produced by inhalation,
- the symbol Xn and phrase R 42/43 if this effect can be produced by inhalation and through contact with the skin.

The individual concentration limits specified in Table VA below, expressed as a volume/volume percentage, determine, when appropriate, the classification of the preparation.

TABLE VA

<i>Classification of the substance (gas)</i>	<i>Classification of the preparation</i>
<i>Sensitizing with R42</i>	<i>Sensitizing with R43</i>
Sensitizing with R42	concentration > 0.2% R42 obligatory
Sensitizing with R42/43	concentration > 0.2% R42/43 obligatory

Carcinogenic/mutagenic/toxic effects for reproduction

6

Other than gaseous preparations

6.1 For substances which produce such effects and for which specific concentration limits do not yet appear in the approved supply list, concentration limits laid down in Table VI shall determine, where appropriate, the classification of the preparation.

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

TABLE VI

<i>Classification of the substance</i>	<i>Classification of the preparation</i>
<i>Categories 1 and 2</i>	<i>Category 3</i>
Carcinogenic substances of category 1 or 2 with R45 or R49	> 0.1% carcinogenic R45, R49 obligatory as appropriate
Carcinogenic substances of category 3 with R40 ^(*)	> 1% carcinogenic R40 ^(*) obligatory
Mutagenic substances of category 1 or 2 with R46	> 0.1% mutagenic R46 obligatory
Mutagenic substances of category 3 with R40 ^(*)	> 1% mutagenic R40 ^(*) obligatory
Substances “toxic for reproduction” of category 1 or 2 with R60 (fertility)	> 0.5% toxic for reproduction (fertility) R60 obligatory
Substances “toxic for reproduction” of category 3 with R62 (fertility)	> 5% toxic for reproduction (fertility) R62 obligatory
Substances “toxic for reproduction” of category 1 or 2 with R61 (development)	> 0.5% toxic for reproduction (development) R61 obligatory
Substances “toxic for reproduction” of category 3 with R63 (development)	> 5% toxic for reproduction (development) R63 obligatory

(*) R40 here refers to substances classified as carcinogenic or mutagenic. Concentration limits for substances required to be labelled R40 but classified as harmful are given in Table II.

Gaseous preparations

6.2 For gases which produce such effects and for which specific concentration limits do not yet appear in the approved supply list, concentration limits laid down in Table VIA, expressed as a volume/volume percentage, shall determine, where appropriate, the classification of the preparation.

TABLE VIA

<i>Classification of the substance (gas)</i>	<i>Classification of the preparation</i>
<i>Categories 1 and 2</i>	<i>Category 3</i>
Carcinogenic substances of category 1 or 2 with R45 or R49	> 0.1% carcinogenic R45, R49 obligatory as appropriate
Carcinogenic substances of category 3 with R40 ^(*)	> 1% carcinogenic R40 ^(*) obligatory
Mutagenic substances of category 1 or 2 with R46	> 0.1% mutagenic R46 obligatory

(*) R40 here refers to substances classified as carcinogenic or mutagenic. Concentration limits for substances required to be labelled R40 but classified as harmful are given in Table IIA.

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

<i>Classification of the substance (gas) Categories 1 and 2</i>	<i>Classification of the preparation Category 3</i>
Mutagenic substances of category 3 with R40 ^(*)	> 1% mutagenic R40 ^(*) obligatory
Substances “toxic for reproduction” of category 1 or 2 with R60 (fertility)	> 0.2% toxic for reproduction (fertility) R60 obligatory
Substances “toxic for reproduction” of category 3 with R62 (fertility)	> 1% toxic for reproduction (fertility) R62 obligatory
Substances “toxic for reproduction” of category 1 or 2 with R61 (development)	> 0.2% toxic for reproduction (development) R61 obligatory
Substances “toxic for reproduction” of category 3 with R63 (development)	> 1% toxic for reproduction (development) R63 obligatory

(*) R40 here refers to substances classified as carcinogenic or mutagenic. Concentration limits for substances required to be labelled R40 but classified as harmful are given in Table IIA.

SCHEDULE 4

Regulations 2(1) and 5(6)

CLASSIFICATION PROVISIONS FOR PREPARATIONS INTENDED TO BE USED AS PESTICIDES

Interpretation

1. A pesticide means a preparation designed—
 - (a) to destroy organisms harmful to plants or to plant products or to protect plants and plant products from such organisms;
 - (b) to improve or regulate plant production, with the exception of a fertiliser and a soil conditioner;
 - (c) to preserve plant products except—
 - (i) a wood preservative which does not contain preservatives which penetrate into the wood, or
 - (ii) a food preservative to which the Preservatives in Food Regulations 1979(50) apply;
 - (d) to destroy undesired plants;
 - (e) to destroy parts of plants or to prevent undesired growth; or
 - (f) to render harmless or to destroy, or to give protection against, any nuisance or harmful animals or insect pests and to control organisms with harmful or unwanted effects on water systems, buildings or other structures, or manufactured products.

Classification as very toxic, toxic or harmful

2.—(1) A preparation intended for use as a pesticide shall be classified as very toxic, toxic or harmful if its toxicity as determined by an internationally recognised test method in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) below is within the range for that classification in the table set out at the end of this sub-paragraph.

(50) S.I. 1979/752.

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

Classification	<i>LD₅₀ absorbed orally in rat, mg/kg</i>		<i>LD₅₀ absorbed percutaneously in rat or rabbit, mg/kg</i>		<i>LC₅₀ absorbed by inhalation in rat, mg/litre (4 hours)</i>
	<i>Solids other than baits and tablets</i>	<i>Liquids and bait preparations and pesticides in tablet form</i>	<i>Solids other than baits and tablets</i>	<i>Liquids and bait preparations and pesticides in tablet form</i>	<i>Gases, liquified gases, fumigants and aerosols, in powders having particle size < 50 microns</i>
Very Toxic	< 5	< 25	< 10	< 50	< 0.5
Toxic	> 5 to 50	> 25 to 200	> 10 to 100	> 50 to 400	> 0.5 to 2
Harmful	> 50 to 500	> 200 to 2,000	> 100 to 1,000	> 400 to 4,000	> 2 to 20

(2) Subject to sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) below, pesticides shall be classified as very toxic, toxic or harmful by carrying out toxicity tests on the pesticide in the form in which it is intended to be used and these tests shall be suitable having regard to the nature and intended method of use of the pesticide and in particular—

- (a) in the case of pesticides which can be absorbed through the skin, the percutaneous LD₅₀ value shall be used where it is such that it would place a pesticide in a more restrictive class than the oral LD₅₀ value or the inhalation LC₅₀ value; and
- (b) in the case of gases, liquefied gases, fumigants and aerosols and powders in which the diameter of the particles does not exceed 50 microns, the inhalation LC₅₀ value shall be used.

(3) In a case where a preparation to which this Schedule applies—

- (a) contains only one active ingredient;
- (b) the toxicity of that active ingredient is known; and
- (c) there are valid grounds for believing that the toxicity determined on the basis of a calculation carried out in accordance with this sub-paragraph would not differ substantially from the toxicity determined by biological testing carried out in accordance with sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) above, the toxicity of the preparation may be calculated in accordance with the formula—

$$\frac{L \times 100}{C}$$

where

L is the oral toxicity (LD₅₀) of the active ingredient and C its concentration as a percentage by weight and in this sub-paragraph where the active ingredient is listed in column 1 of Part VI of the approved supply list, its toxicity shall be taken as the conventional LD₅₀ value given in the corresponding entry in column 2 of that Part.

(4) Account shall also be taken of any fact which suggests that—

- (a) the preparation in normal use involves a risk to human health;
- (b) the preparation is less toxic or harmful than its ingredients seem to indicate; or

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

(c) in relation to a particular preparation, the rat is not the most suitable animal for testing.

(5) Classification for properties other than very toxic, toxic or harmful shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of regulation 5(5).

SCHEDULE 5

Regulation 6(1)

HEADINGS UNDER WHICH PARTICULARS ARE TO BE PROVIDED IN SAFETY DATA SHEETS

The safety data sheet referred to in regulation 6 shall contain the following obligatory headings:

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and company/undertaking.
2. Composition/information on ingredients.
3. Hazards identification.
4. First-aid measures.
5. Fire-fighting measures.
6. Accidental release measures.
7. Handling and storage.
8. Exposure controls/Personal protection.
9. Physical and chemical properties.
10. Stability and reactivity.
11. Toxicological information.
12. Ecological information.
13. Disposal considerations.
14. Transport information.
15. Regulatory information.
16. Other information.

SCHEDULE 6

Regulations 9 and 10(1)

PARTICULARS TO BE SHOWN ON LABELS FOR SUBSTANCES AND PREPARATIONS DANGEROUS FOR SUPPLY AND CERTAIN OTHER PREPARATIONS

PART I

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO LABELS

Labelling particulars for substances dangerous for supply

1.—(1) In the case of a substance dangerous for supply which is listed in Part I of the approved supply list, the particulars to be shown on the label in accordance with regulation 9(2) (c) shall be the particulars specified for the substance in the relevant entry in column 3 of Part V of that list.

(2) Subject to paragraph 4, in the case of a substance dangerous for supply which is not listed in Part I of the approved supply list the particulars required to be shown on the label in accordance

with regulation 9(2)(c) shall be determined from the classification of the substance in accordance with regulation 5 in conjunction with the approved classification and labelling guide.

Labelling particulars for preparations dangerous for supply

2.—(1) Subject to paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, the provisions of this paragraph shall have effect in relation to the labelling of preparations dangerous for supply.

(2) Subject to sub-paragraph (4) below, the chemical names of the substances dangerous for supply present in the preparation shall be shown in accordance with the following rules—

- (a) in the case of a preparation classified as requiring the indication of danger T+, T or Xn, only substances requiring those indications of danger present in the preparation in concentrations exceeding the lowest limit (Xn limit) for the substance laid down in column 4 of Part V of the approved supply list, or if no such limit is laid down the relevant limit laid down in Part II of Schedule 3 need be referred to;
- (b) in the case of a preparation classified as requiring the indication of danger C, only substances requiring that indication of danger present in the preparation in concentrations exceeding the lowest limit (Xi limit) for the substance laid down in column 4 of Part V of the approved supply list, or if no such limit is laid down the relevant limit laid down in Part II of Schedule 3 need be referred to; and
- (c) if the preparation is assigned one or more of the standard risk phrases R39, R40, R42, R43, R42/43, R45, R46, R48, R49, R60, R61 or R62, the name of any substance causing the preparation to be so assigned shall be referred to.

(3) The chemical name referred to in sub-paragraph (2) above shall be—

- (a) in the case of a substance listed in Part I of the approved supply list, the name or one of the names under which it is listed; or
- (b) in the case of a substance not so listed, an internationally recognised name.

(4) For the purposes of labelling, no account shall be taken of any substance in the preparation if its concentration is less than the concentration referred to in paragraph 18(1) of Part I of Schedule 3.

(5) Subject to sub-paragraph (4) above, the particulars to be shown on the label in accordance with regulation 9(3)(c)(ii), (iii) and (iv) shall be determined from the classification of the preparation made in accordance with regulation 5 in conjunction with the approved classification and labelling guide.

Derogation for naming the ingredients of certain preparations containing harmful substances.

3.—(1) Where a person can demonstrate to the Executive that the disclosure of the chemical identity of a substance required to show the indication of danger Xn (not being a substance which would cause the preparation to be assigned one of the risk phrases referred to in paragraph 2(2)(c)) on the label will put at risk the confidential nature of his property, he shall be permitted to refer to that substance either by means of a name that identifies the most important functional chemical groups of the substance or by means of an alternative name giving equivalent information.

(2) In such a case the manufacturer shall notify the Executive of his intention so to label the preparation.

(3) Regulation 18 of the Notification of New Substances Regulations 1993(51) (which relates to confidentiality of information notified) shall apply to information notified under sub-paragraph (2) above as it applies to information notified under those Regulations.

(51) S.I. 1993/3050.

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

Indications of danger and symbols for substances and preparations dangerous for supply

4.—(1) Except in the case of a substance dangerous for supply which is listed in Part I of the approved supply list, where a substance or preparation is required to have more than one indication of danger in either of the following groups listed in decreasing order of severity, namely—

- (a) explosive, oxidizing, extremely flammable and highly flammable; or
- (b) very toxic, toxic, corrosive, harmful and irritant,

only one of the indications of danger with its symbol from each group corresponding to the most severe indication of danger in that group needs be shown.

(2) The risk phrases R 12 (extremely flammable) and R 11 (highly flammable) need not be used if they repeat the indication of danger shown on the label.

Designation of pesticides to which Schedule 4 applies

5.—(1) A preparation which is a pesticide shall be designated by—

- (a) the trade name or trade designation of the preparation;
- (b) the name and concentration of each active ingredient in the preparation and the concentration thereof shall be expressed—
 - (i) in the case of pesticides which are supplied as solids, in aerosol dispensers, or as volatile or viscous liquids, as percentage by weight,
 - (ii) for other liquids as percentage by weight or as grams per litre, or
 - (iii) for gases, as percentage by volume;
- (c) the name of each other ingredient which is—
 - (i) required to have the indication of danger T+ or T, if the concentration thereof exceeds 0.2 per cent by weight,
 - (ii) required to have the indication of danger C or Xn, if the concentration thereof exceeds 5 per cent by weight.

(2) the label shall also show—

- (a) the net quantity of the preparation;
- (b) the batch number; and
- (c) in the case of preparations which are required to have the indication of danger T+, T or Xn, an indication that the container must not be re-used except in the case of containers that are specifically designed for re-use, recharging or refilling by the supplier of the pesticide.

PART II

PARTICULAR PROVISIONS CONCERNING CERTAIN PREPARATIONS

A

Special provisions for preparations dangerous for supply

Preparations to be supplied to the general public

1.—(1) The labels on packages of preparations dangerous for supply intended to be supplied to the general public must bear relevant safety phrase S1, S2, S45 or S46 in accordance with the approved classification and labelling guide.

(2) When such preparations are classified as very toxic, toxic, or corrosive and where it is physically impossible to give the information on the package itself, packages containing such preparations must be accompanied by precise and easily understandable instructions for use including, where appropriate, instructions for the destruction of the empty package.

Preparations intended for use by spraying

2. The labels on packages containing preparations dangerous for supply intended to be used for spraying shall bear the safety phrase S23 and safety phrase S38 or S51 assigned in accordance with the approved classification and labelling guide.

Preparations containing a substance affected by the risk phrase R33 (danger of cumulative effects)

3. When a preparation dangerous for supply contains at least one substance required to show the risk phrase R33, that phrase must be shown on the label of the preparation when the concentration of that substance is equal to or higher than 1% unless a different value for that substance is shown in Part V of the approved supply list.

Preparations containing a substance affected by the risk phrase R64 (may cause harm to breast-fed babies)

4. When a preparation dangerous for supply contains at least one substance required to show the risk phrase R64, that phrase must be shown on the label of the preparation when the concentration of that substance is equal to or higher than 1% unless a different value for that substance is shown in Part V of the approved supply list.

B

Special provisions for preparations whether or not dangerous for supply

Paints and varnishes containing lead

1.—(1) Labels of packages of paints and varnishes containing lead in quantities exceeding 0.15% expressed as weight of metal of the total weight of the preparation, as determined in accordance with ISO Standard 6503/1984, shall show the following particulars—

“Contains lead. Should not be used on surfaces that are liable to be chewed or sucked by children.”.

(2) In the case of packages containing less than 125 millilitres of such preparations the particulars may be—

“Warning. Contains lead.”.

Cyanoacrylate based adhesives

2.—(1) The immediate packages of glues based on cyanoacrylates shall bear the following inscription—

“Cyanoacrylate.

Danger.

Bonds skin and eyes in seconds.

Keep out of the reach of children.”.

(2) Appropriate safety advice shall accompany the package.

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

Preparations containing isocyanates

3. The package labels of preparations containing isocyanates (whether as monomers, oligomers, prepolymers etc or as mixtures thereof) shall bear the following inscriptions—

“Contains isocyanates.

See information supplied by the manufacturer.”.

Certain preparations containing epoxy constituents

4. The package labels of preparations containing epoxy constituents with an average molecular weight < 700 shall bear the following inscriptions—

“Contains epoxy constituents.

See information supplied by the manufacturer.”.

Preparations intended to be sold to the general public that contain active chlorine

5. The package labels of preparations containing more than 1% of active chlorine which are intended to be sold to the general public shall bear the following inscription—

“Warning! Do not use with other products. May release dangerous gases (chlorine).”

Preparations containing cadmium (alloys) intended to be used for brazing or soldering

6. The package labels of preparations containing cadmium (alloys) intended to be used for brazing or soldering shall bear the following inscription—

“Warning! Contains cadmium.

Dangerous fumes are formed during use.

See information supplied by the manufacturer.

Comply with the safety instructions.”.

SCHEDULE 7

Regulation 12(1)

PROVISIONS RELATING TO CHILD RESISTANT CLOSURES AND TACTILE WARNING DEVICES

The British and International Standards referred in regulation 12 are as follows:—

“BS 2782” means the British Standard Specification for the determination of the viscosity of polymers in the liquid, emulsified or dispersed state using a rotational viscometer working at a defined shear rate, BS 2782: Part 7: Method 730B: 1978 (1991) which was published by the British Standards Institution and came into effect on 31 October 1978;

“ISO 3219” means the International Standard ISO 3219 (December 15 1977 edition) adopted by the International Standards Organisation (ISO);

“BS EN 28317” means the British Standard Specification for packagings resistant to opening by children, BS EN 28317:1993 which was published by the British Standards Institution and came into effect on 15 February 1993;

“ISO 8317” means the International Standard ISO 8317 (1 July 1989 edition) relating to “Child-resistant packaging—Requirements for the testing of reclosable packages adopted by the International Standards Organisation (ISO)”;

“BS 6652” means the British Standard Specification for packagings resistant to opening by children, BS 6652:1989 which was published by the British Standards Institution and came into effect on 30 June 1989;

“BS 7280” means the British Standard Specification for the requirements for tactile danger warnings for packaging BS 7280:1990 which was published by the British Standards Institution and came into effect on 28 February 1990;

“EN 272” means European Standard EN 272 (20 August 1989 edition) relating to tactile warning of danger;

“BS 7501” means the British Standard on the general criteria for the operation of testing laboratories BS 7501:1989 which was published by the British Standards Institution and came into effect on 31 October 1989;

“EN 45 000” means European Standards Series 45 000 which sets out the general criteria which laboratories must adhere to in order to obtain accreditation for the certification of child resistant fastenings.

SCHEDULE 8

Regulation 19(9)

MODIFICATIONS TO CERTAIN ENACTMENTS RELATING TO THE FLASH POINT OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

PART I

MODIFICATION TO THE PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT 1928

Column 1 <i>Provision</i>	Column 2 <i>Extent of modification</i>
Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928(52)	
Section 23	
Definition of petroleum-spirit	In the definition of petroleum-spirit for the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993 (S.I. 1993 No. 1746)” substitute the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/3247)”.

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

PART II

MODIFICATIONS TO INSTRUMENTS

Column 1 <i>Provision</i>	Column 2 <i>Extent of modification</i>
Petroleum (Mixtures) Order 1929(53)	
Article 1	For the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993 (S.I. 1993 No. 1746)” substitute the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/3247)”.
Part II of the Schedule	
Paragraph 1 (liquid mixtures)	For the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993” substitute the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994”.
Paragraph 2 (sedimentary and viscous mixtures)	In sub-paragraphs (1), (2) and (4) in each place where the words occur, for the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993” substitute the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994”.
Paragraph 3 (solid mixtures)	For the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993” substitute the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994”.
The Dry Cleaning Special Regulations 1949(54)	
Regulation 2(2)	In the definition of “Flash point”, for the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993 (S.I. 1993 No. 1746)” substitute the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/3247)”.
The Factories (Testing of Aircraft Engines and Accessories) Special Regulations 1952(55)	
Regulation 2(2)	In the definition of “Petroleum-spirit”, for the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993 (S.I. 1993 No. 1746)” substitute the words “the Chemicals

(53) S.R. & O. 1929/993; relevant amending instruments are S.I. 1992/1811 and S.I. 1993/1746.

(54) S.I. 1949/2224; relevant amending instruments are S.I. 1992/1811 and S.I. 1993/1746.

(55) S.I. 1952/1689; relevant amending instruments are S.I. 1992/1811 and S.I. 1993/1746.

Column 1 <i>Provision</i>	Column 2 <i>Extent of modification</i>
The Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Regulations 1960(56) Regulation 3(2)	(Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/3247)". In the definition of “Abel closed cup test”, for the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993 (S.I. 1993 No. 1746)” substitute the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/3247)”.
The Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations 1972(57) Regulation 2(2)	In sub-paragraph (a) of the definition of “highly flammable liquid”, for the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993 (S.I. 1993 No. 1746)” substitute the words “the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/3247)”.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

1. These Regulations revoke and re-enact with amendments the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993 (S.I. 1993/1746) (“the 1993 Regulations”). The 1993 Regulations were substantially amended by the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/669) which revoked those parts of the 1993 Regulations which regulated the classification, packaging and labelling for carriage by road of substances dangerous for carriage.

2. By virtue of the amendments to the European Communities Act 1972 (c. 68) made by the European Economic Area Act 1993 (c. 51), these Regulations make provisions relating to the European Economic Area as defined in regulation 2(1) of these Regulations.

3. Like the 1993 Regulations, these Regulations, as respects Great Britain, implement—

- (a) Council Directive 92/32/EEC (OJ No. L 154, 5.6.92, p. 1) amending for the 7th time Council Directive 67/548/EEC (OJ No. 196, 16.8.67, p. 1 (OJ/SE 1967 p. 234), in so far as its provisions relate to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (“the substances Directive”); and

(56) S.I. 1960/1932; relevant amending instruments are S.I. 1992/1811 and S.I. 1993/1746.

(57) S.I. 1972/917; relevant amending instruments are S.I. 1992/1811 and S.I. 1993/1746.

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

(b) Council Directive [88/379/EEC](#) (OJ No L 187, 16.7.88 p. 14) on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations (“the preparations Directive”).

4. These Regulations also implement the Directives referred to below which adapt to technical progress and modify the substances Directive and the preparations Directive. These Directives are—

- (a) Commission Directive [90/35/EEC](#) (OJ No. L 19, 24.1.90, p. 14) definition of the categories of preparations to which Article 6 of the preparations Directive applies;
- (b) Commission Directive [91/410/EEC](#) (OJ No. L 228, 17.8.91, p. 67) 14th adaptation to technical progress of the substances Directive;
- (c) Commission Directive [91/442/EEC](#) (OJ No. L 238, 27.8.91, p. 25) definition of further preparations the packaging of which must be fitted with child resistant fastenings;
- (d) Commission Directive [92/37/EEC](#) (OJ No. L 154, 5.6.92, p. 30) 16th adaptation to technical progress of the substances Directive;
- (e) Commission Directive [93/18/EEC](#) (OJ No. L 104, 29.4.93, p. 46) 3rd adaptation to technical progress of the preparations Directive;
- (f) Commission Directive [93/21/EEC](#) (OJ No. L 110, 4.5.93, p. 20) 18th adaptation to technical progress of the substances Directive;
- (g) Commission Directive [93/72/EEC](#) (OJ No. L 258, 16.10.93, p. 29) 19th adaptation to technical progress of the substances Directive;
- (h) Commission Directive [93/101/EC](#) (OJ No. L 13, 15.1.94, p. 1) 20th adaptation to technical progress of the substances Directive; and
- (i) Commission Directive [93/112/EC](#) (OJ No. L 314, 16.12.93, p. 38) amendment to the safety data sheets Directive (Commission Directive [91/155/EEC](#), OJ No. L 76, 22.3.91, p. 39).

5. The terms and expressions used in the Regulations are defined in regulation 2 and the scope of the Regulations is described in regulation 3. Regulation 4 defines and describes the approved supply list which has been approved by the Health and Safety Commission for the purposes of classifying substances and preparations dangerous for supply.

6. Regulation 5 describes the procedures for classifying substances and preparations dangerous for supply and regulation 6 describes the safety data sheets which (with certain exceptions) are required to be provided when dangerous substances or preparations are supplied. Regulation 7 requires that advertisements for substances which are dangerous for supply must refer to the hazards presented by the substance.

7. Regulation 8 imposes requirements relating to the packaging of substances and preparations dangerous for supply and regulation 9 imposes requirements in respect of the particulars that must be shown on the labels for such substances and preparations. Special labelling requirements for certain preparations are imposed in regulation 10 and regulation 11 imposes requirements in respect of the methods of marking and labelling substances and preparations dangerous for supply.

8. Regulation 12 requires that the packaging of certain substances and preparations be provided with child resistant fastenings or tactile warning devices or both, and sets out the standards to which they must conform.

9. The Regulations also require a person who classifies a substance or preparation dangerous for supply to retain the data used for the classification for at least 3 years after the substance or preparation was last supplied (regulation 13), and for certain data relating to preparations dangerous for supply to be notified to a poisons advisory centre approved by the Secretary of State for Health (regulation 14).

10. The Regulations make provision for exemptions to be granted by the Health and Safety Executive in certain circumstances (regulation 15) and for their enforcement (regulation 16).

Regulation 16 also provides for a defence in specific circumstances in the case of contravention of the Regulations and for civil liability. Transitional provisions are set out in regulation 17 and provision is made in regulation 18 to extend the application of the Regulations outside Great Britain. Revocations and modifications are set out in regulation 19.

11. Copies of the publications referred to in the Regulations are obtainable as follows—

- (a) (i) the approved supply list (ISBN 0 7176 0858 1),
(ii) the approved classification and labelling guide (ISBN 0 7176 0860 3), from HSE Books, PO Box 1999, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6FS; Dillons; Ryman the Stationer; and any good bookseller.
- (b) the British and International Standards referred to in Part III of Schedule 1 (relating to the determination of flash point), regulation 12 and Schedule 7 (relating to child resistant fastenings and tactile warning devices) from (by personal callers) the British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS or (by post) from the British Standards Institution, Linford Wood, Milton Keynes, MK14 6LE.