HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS REGULATIONS

PART 1

INTERPRETATION

Definitions

1. (1) The following definitions apply in these Regulations.

"Act" « *Loi* »

"Act" means the *Hazardous Products Act.*

"aerosol dispenser" « *générateur d'aérosol* »

"aerosol dispenser" means a receptacle made of metal, glass or plastic and containing a gas that is compressed, liquefied or dissolved under pressure, with or without a liquid, paste or powder, and fitted with a release device allowing the contents to be ejected in the form of solid or liquid particles in suspension in a gas, as a foam, a paste or a powder or in a liquid or gaseous state.

"ATE" « *ETA* »

"ATE" means an acute toxicity estimate, and includes the LD_{50} and the LC_{50}, and the acute toxicity point estimate determined in accordance with section 8.1.7.

"CAS registry number" « *numéro d'enregistrement CAS* »

"CAS registry number" means the identification number assigned to a chemical by the Chemical Abstracts Service, a division of the American Chemical Society.

"chemical name" « *dénomination chimique* »

"chemical name" means a scientific designation of a material or substance that is made in accordance with the rules of nomenclature of either the Chemical Abstracts Service, a division of the American Chemical Society, or the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, or a scientific designation of a material or substance that is internationally recognized and that clearly identifies the material or substance.

"distributor" « *distributeur* »

"distributor" means a supplier who is not a manufacturer or importer and who, in the course of business in Canada, sells a hazardous product.

"dust" « *poussières* »

"dust" means solid particles of a mixture or substance that are suspended in a gas, usually air.

"flash point" « *point d'éclair* »

"flash point" means the lowest temperature, corrected to the standard pressure of 101.3 kPa, at which the application of an ignition source causes the vapours of a liquid to ignite.

"gas" « *gaz* »

"gas" means a mixture or substance that

(*a*) at 50°C has an absolute vapour pressure of greater than 300 kPa; or

(*b*) is completely gaseous at 20°C and at the standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

"GHS" « *SGH* »

"GHS" means the United Nations document entitled *Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS),* Third Revised Edition.

"hazardous ingredient" « *ingrédient dangereux* »

"hazardous ingredient" means an ingredient in a mixture that, when evaluated as an individual substance, is classified in a division or subdivision of a health hazard class.

"hazard statement" « *mention de danger* »

"hazard statement" means a statement assigned to a division or subdivision of a hazard class that describes the nature of the hazard presented by a hazardous product.

"initial boiling point" « *point d'ébullition initial* »

"initial boiling point" means the temperature of a liquid at which its vapour pressure is equal to the standard pressure of 101.3 kPa, i.e., the temperature at which the first gas bubble appears.

"initial supplier identifier" « *identificateur du fournisseur initial* »

"initial supplier identifier" means the name, address and telephone number of

(*a*) the manufacturer ; or

(*b*) the importer of the hazardous product who operates in Canada.

"LC_{50}" « CL_{50} »

"LC_{50}" means the concentration of a mixture or substance in air that causes the death of 50% of a group of test animals.

"LD_{50}" « DL_{50} »

"LD_{50}" means the single dose of a mixture or substance that, when administered by a particular exposure route in an animal study, is expected to cause the death of 50% of a given animal population.

"liquid" « *liquide* »

"liquid" means a mixture or substance that

(*a*) at 50°C has a vapour pressure of 300 kPa or less;

(*b*) is not completely gaseous at 20°C and at the standard pressure of 101.3 kPa; and

(*c*) has a melting point or initial melting point of 20°C or less at the standard pressure of 101.3 kPa or, in the case of a mixture or substance for which neither can be determined, is shown

(i) to be a liquid further to the results of the D4359-90 Test of ASTM International entitled *Standard Test Method for Determining Whether a Material is a Liquid or a Solid*, as amended from time to time, or

(ii) to not be pasty further to the results of the test for determining fluidity (penetrometer test), referred to in section 4 of chapter 3 of Part 2 of Annex A of the *European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road*, as amended from time to time.

"Manual of Tests and Criteria" « *Manuel d'épreuves et de critères* »

"Manual of Tests and Criteria" means the United Nations document entitled *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods — Manual of Tests and Criteria*, as amended from time to time.

"manufacturer" « *fabricant* »

"manufacturer" means a supplier who, in the course of business in Canada, manufactures, produces, processes, packages or labels a hazardous product and sells it.

"OECD" « *OCDE* »

"OECD" means the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

"outer container" « *contenant externe* »

"outer container" means the most outward container of a hazardous product that is visible under normal conditions of handling, but does not include the most outward container if it is the only container of the hazardous product.

"pictogram" « *pictogramme* »

"pictogram" means a graphical composition that includes a symbol along with other graphical elements, such as a border or background colour.

"precautionary statement" « *conseil de prudence* »

"precautionary statement" means a phrase that describes the recommended measures to take in order to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous product or resulting from improper storage or handling of a hazardous product.

"product identifier" « *identificateur de produit* »

"product identifier" means, in respect of a hazardous product, the brand name, chemical name, common name, generic name or trade-name.

"risk group classification" « *classification par groupe de risque* »

"risk group classification" means, in relation to the "Biohazardous Infectious Materials" health hazard class, classification in Risk Group 2, Risk Group 3 or Risk Group 4 as defined in subsection 3(1) of the *Human Pathogens and Toxins Act*.

"SADT" or "self-accelerating decomposition temperature" « *TDAA* » *ou* « *température de décomposition auto-accélérée* »

"SADT" or "self-accelerating decomposition temperature" means the lowest temperature at which self-accelerating decomposition occurs.

"scientifically validated method" « *méthode validée sur le plan scientifique* »

"scientifically validated method" means, in relation to a hazard, a method that specifies standards for the evaluation of that hazard and whose results are accurate and reproducible, in accordance with established scientific principles.

"signal word" « *mention d'avertissement* »

"signal word" means, in respect of a hazardous product, the word "Danger" or "Warning" that is used to alert the reader to a potential hazard and to indicate its severity.

"solid" « *solide* »

"solid" means a mixture or substance that is not a liquid or gas.

"United Nations Model Regulations" « *Règlement type des Nations-Unies* »

"United Nations Model Regulations" means the United Nations document entitled *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods — Model Regulations*, as amended from time to time.

"UN number" « *numéro ONU* »

"UN number" means the four-digit identification number issued in accordance with the United Nations Model Regulations.

"vapour" « *vapeur* »

"vapour" means the gaseous form of a mixture or substance released from its liquid or solid state.

"work place" « *lieu de travail* »

"work place" means a place where a person works for remuneration.

Reference to hazard class

(2) In these Regulations, a reference to a hazard class is to be read as a reference to a hazard class that is listed in *** to the Act.

Health professionals

(3) For the purposes of Parts 5 and 6, health professionals are

(*a*) physicians who are registered and entitled under the laws of a province to practise medicine and who are practising medicine under those laws in that province; and

(*b*) nurses who are registered nurses, registered or licensed under the laws of a province to practise nursing and who are practising nursing under those laws in that province.

PART 2

CLASSIFICATION OF A PRODUCT, MIXTURE, MATERIAL OR SUBSTANCE

GENERAL

Order of decreasing severity

2. (1) In each Subpart of Parts 7 and 8, the divisions and subdivisions in each of the classification tables to those Subparts are set out in the order of the hazard's decreasing severity, except for the divisions of the classification table to Subpart 5 of Part 7.

Evaluation — more severe hazard

(2) If a product, mixture, material or substance has been evaluated in accordance with the criteria and requirements of a division or subdivision of a hazard class that represents the more severe hazard compared to another division or subdivision of that hazard class and is classified in that division or

subdivision, the product, mixture, material or substance need not be evaluated in respect of a division or subdivision of the same hazard class that represents a less severe hazard.

Prescribed classification

(3) Any product, mixture, material or substance for which classification in a division or subdivision of a hazard class is prescribed in Schedule 4 is classified in that division or subdivision. The product, mixture, material or substance must also be evaluated in accordance with section 2.1, 2.2 or 2.7 in respect of each of the divisions or subdivisions of the other hazard classes.

Prescribed classification — Subpart 1, 4 or 7 of Part 8

(4) In addition to the requirement in subsection (3), a mixture, material or substance — for which classification in a division or subdivision within a classification table of a hazard class set out in Subpart 1, 4 or 7 of Part 8 is prescribed in Schedule 4 — must also be evaluated in accordance with section 2.1 or 2.2 in respect of each of the divisions or subdivisions of the other classification tables of the same hazard class.

Individually packaged in single outer container

(5) If two or more different products or individually packaged different mixtures, materials or substances, designed to be accessed individually, are packaged together in a single outer container for sale or import, and at least two of them are hazardous products, the assemblage of the products, mixtures, materials and substances in the single outer container must not be considered as a single product for the purpose of classification, as each product, mixture, material or substance is subject to the classification provisions of this Part.

Classification — different content in a common packaging

(6) If two or more different and discrete mixtures, materials or substances are contained in a common packaging that has not been designed for individual access to each of them, the content of the common packaging as a whole is subject to the classification provisions of this Part.

Material or Substance

Classification — material or substance

2.1. Subject to sections 2.8 and 2.9, for the purpose of establishing whether a material or substance is classified in a division or subdivision of a hazard class, the material or substance must be evaluated in accordance with established scientific principles, with respect to the criteria and requirements of each division or subdivision of the hazard class as set out in Parts 7 and 8, using available data of the following types, as applicable:

(*a*) in relation to the material or substance itself,

(i) results of testing or studies carried out in accordance with the test methods referred to in Part 7 or 8,

(ii) results of testing or studies carried out in accordance with generally accepted standards of good scientific practices at the time the test or study was carried out,

(iii) conclusions based on established scientific principles, and

(iv) case reports or documented observations; and

(*b*) except for Subparts 2 and 3 of Part 8, if the data of the types referred to in paragraph (*a*) are insufficient to evaluate the material or substance in accordance with the criteria and requirements set out in Parts 7 and 8, in relation to a material or substance that has similar properties,

(i) results of testing or studies carried out in accordance with the test methods referred to in Part 7 or 8,

(ii) results of testing or studies carried out in accordance with generally accepted standards of good scientific practices at the time the test or study was carried out,

(iii) conclusions based on established scientific principles, and

(iv) case reports or documented observations.

MIXTURE

Classification

Part 7

2.2. (1) Subject to section 2.9, for the purpose of establishing whether a mixture is classified in a division or subdivision of a physical hazard class, the mixture must be evaluated, in respect of each division or subdivision of each physical hazard class, using data of the types referred to in subparagraphs 2.1(*a*)(i) to (iv) in relation to the mixture or, if the data of those types are insufficient to evaluate the mixture in accordance with the criteria and requirements set out in Part 7, using data of the types referred to in subparagraphs 2.1(*b*)(i) to (iv) in relation to a mixture with similar properties.

Part 8

(2) Subject to section 2.8, for the purpose of establishing whether a mixture is classified in a division or subdivision of a health hazard class, the mixture must be evaluated, in respect of each division or subdivision of each health hazard class, using data of the types referred to in subparagraphs 2.1(*a*)(i) to (iv), either in relation to the mixture as a whole or in relation to a mixture with similar properties, following the order of the provisions, in relation to mixtures, as presented in each Subpart of Part 8.

Part 8 — order of provisions

(3) When following the order of the provisions in accordance with subsection (2), the mixture must be classified in accordance with the first provision that permits its classification. Once the mixture is classified, the provisions that follow within the same Subpart in relation to mixtures do not apply.

Bridging Principles

Definitions

2.3. (1) The following definitions apply in this section.

"production batch" « *lot de fabrication* »

"production batch" means a batch that results from a consistent production process using fixed physico-chemical parameters when there is no intention to alter the characteristics of the final product.

"tested" « *testé* »

"tested" refers to a mixture for which there are data of a typereferred to in subparagraph 2.1(*a*)(i), (ii) or (iv).

Application of bridging principles

(2) In the case of the health hazard classes set out in Subparts 1 to 10 of Part 8, the bridging principles set out in subsections (3) to (8) must be applied if there is an indication to that effect.

Dilution

(3) If a tested mixture that is classified in a division or subdivision of a health hazard class set out in Subparts 1 to 10 of Part 8 is diluted with a diluent, the following applies provided that the diluent is a mixture or substance that, with respect to that health hazard class, has an equivalent or less severe hazard classification than the least hazardous ingredient of the tested mixture and, based on established scientific principles, does not affect the classification of the tested mixture:

(*a*) in the case of a tested mixture that is classified in a division or subdivision of a health hazard class set out in Subparts 1 to 3 of Part 8, either the method referred to in section 8.1.5, 8.2.11 or 8.3.11, as the case may be, must be used to establish whether the diluted mixture must be classified in a division or subdivision of a hazard class, or the diluted mixture must be classified in the same division or subdivision of the health hazard class as the tested mixture; or

(*b*) in all other cases, the diluted mixture must be classified in the same division or subdivision of the health hazard class as the tested mixture.

Production batches

(4) The classification is the same for a mixture in all production batches of that mixture that are manufactured, produced or processed by the same supplier, unless there is a significant variation between the batches that affects the classification of the mixture.

Increase in concentration of hazardous ingredient

(5) If the concentration of a hazardous ingredient of a tested mixture is increased, the following applies:

(*a*) in the case of the health hazard classes set out in Subparts 1 and 8 to 10 of Part 8, if the tested mixture is classified in the Category 1 division of the health hazard class, the new mixture resulting from the increased concentration must be classified in the same division of the same health hazard class, without additional evaluation with regard to that hazard class;

(*b*) in the case of the health hazard class set out in Subpart 2 of Part 8,

(i) if the tested mixture is classified in the Category 1A subdivision of the health hazard class, the new mixture resulting from the increased concentration must be classified in the same subdivision of the same health hazard class, without additional evaluation with regard to that hazard class, or

(ii) if the tested mixture does not contain any hazardous ingredient classified in the Category 1 division and is classified in the Category 2 division of the health hazard class, the new mixture resulting from the increased concentration must be classified in the same division of the same health hazard class, without additional evaluation with regard to that hazard class; and

(*c*) in the case of the health hazard class set out in Subpart 3 of Part 8,

(i) if the tested mixture is classified in the Category 1 division of the health hazard class, the new mixture resulting from the increased concentration must be classified in the same division of the same health hazard class, without additional evaluation with regard to that hazard class, or

(ii) if the tested mixture does not contain any hazardous ingredient classified in the Category 1 division and is classified in the Category 2A subdivision of the health hazard class, the new mixture resulting from the increased concentration must be classified in the same subdivision of the same health hazard class, without additional evaluation with regard to that hazard class.

Interpolation

(6) In the case of the health hazard classes set out in Subparts 1 to 3 and 8 to 10 of Part 8, when three mixtures (A, B and C) contain identical ingredients — some or all of which are hazardous — if mixtures A and B have been tested and are classified in the same division or subdivision of the same health hazard class and if mixture C has not been tested and has the same hazardous ingredients as mixtures A and B with concentrations intermediate to the concentrations of those hazardous ingredients in mixtures A and B, then mixture C must be classified in the same division or subdivision of the same health hazard class as mixtures A and B.

Substantially similar mixtures

(7) If one of the mixtures (ingredient A + ingredient B) or (ingredient C + ingredient B) is a tested mixture that is classified in a division or subdivision of a health hazard class, the other mixture must be classified in the same division or subdivision of the same health hazard class if the following conditions are met:

(*a*) the concentration of ingredient B is the same in both mixtures;

(*b*) the concentration of ingredient A equals that of ingredient C; and

(*c*) ingredients A and C are classified in the same division or subdivision of the same health hazard class and, based on established scientific principles, do not affect the classification of ingredient B.

Aerosols — health hazard classes

(8) In the case of the health hazard classes set out in Subparts 1 to 4, 8 and 9 of Part 8, a mixture to which a propellant has been added and that is contained in an aerosol dispenser must be classified in the same division or subdivision of the same health hazard class as the mixture to which no propellant was added if, in accordance with established scientific principles, the added propellant does not affect the classification of the mixture on spraying.

Other Principles

Synergistic effects

2.4. (1) In order to establish whether a mixture is classified in a division or subdivision of a health hazard class, if the evaluation of the mixture is carried out in accordance with a provision that requires the use of data available on the ingredients in the mixture, then all data available about the potential occurrence of synergistic effects among the ingredients of the mixture must be used in the evaluation carried out in accordance with section 2.2.

Antagonistic effects

(2) If antagonistic effects among the ingredients of the mixture are considered in order to establish the classification of the mixture in a division or subdivision of a health hazard class in the course of the evaluation carried out in accordance with section 2.2, the data in respect of the antagonistic effects must be conclusive, in accordance with established scientific principles.

Concentration limits — lower concentration

2.5. (1) In the case of Subparts 1 to 10 of Part 8, if an ingredient is present in a mixture at a lower concentration than the concentration limit for a particular division or subdivision of a health hazard class, but still presents the hazard identified by the division or subdivision of that hazard class at that concentration, the mixture must be classified in that division or subdivision.

Concentration limits — equivalent or higher concentration

(2) In the case of Subparts 1 to 10 of Part 8, subject to subsection 2.4(1), if an ingredient is present in a mixture at an equivalent or higher concentration than the concentration limit for a particular division or subdivision of a health hazard class, but does not present the hazard identified by the division or subdivision of that hazard class at that concentration, the mixture need not be classified in that division or subdivision.

Maximum concentration

2.6. If a mixture with a specific product identifier contains a hazardous ingredient that is not always present at the same concentration, the maximum concentration must be used for the purposes of establishing whether the mixture is classified in a division or subdivision of a health hazard class.

PRODUCT

Classification — product

2.7. Subject to section 2.9, to establish whether a product is classified in a division or subdivision of a physical hazard class, it must be evaluated in accordance with section 2.1 or 2.2.

SPECIFIC RULES

Biological availability

2.8. If it can be shown by conclusive experimental data from scientifically validated methods that the mixture, material or substance is not biologically available, it need not be classified.

Solids

2.9. In the case of the physical hazard classes set out in Subparts 7, 10 to 12 and 14 of Part 7, the data used for the purposes of evaluation of a solid must relate to the solid in the physical form in which it is sold or imported. If the solid is in a physical form that is different from that used to generate the data and the solid in that physical form is liable to display different behaviour, the solid must also be evaluated in that other physical form.

PART 3

LABELLING

Information elements

3. (1) Subject to section 3.6 and for the purposes of *** of the Act, the label of a hazardous product or the container in which the hazardous product is packaged must provide, in respect of the hazardous product, the following information elements:

(*a*) the product identifier;

(*b*) the initial supplier identifier;

(*c*) subject to subsections (2) to (7), for each division or subdivision in which the hazardous product is classified, with the exception of the divisions set out in paragraph (*d*), the information elements that are specified for that division or subdivision in section 3 of Annex 3 of the GHS;

(*d*) subject to subsections (2) to (6), for each division set out in Subparts 17 to 20 of Part 7 and in Subparts 11 and 12 of Part 8 in which the hazardous product is classified,

(i) the information elements that are specified for that division in Schedule 5, and

(ii) any precautionary statements that are applicable to the hazardous product in terms of

(A) general precautionary statements,

(B) prevention precautionary statements,

(C) response precautionary statements,

(D) storage precautionary statements, and

(E) disposal precautionary statements; and

(*e*) in the case of a hazardous product classified in a division of Subpart 1 of Part 8 and to which paragraph 8.1.6(*b*) applies, the supplemental label element "*[Insert the total concentration in percentage of ingredients with unknown acute toxicity]* % of the mixture consists of an ingredient or ingredients of unknown acute toxicity".

Codes or instructions

(2) The information elements required by paragraphs (1)(*c*) and (*d*) need not include alphanumeric codes and must not include instructions that are for the exclusive use of the competent authority, as defined in the GHS, or the supplier.

Substitution by pictogram

(3) The pictogram associated with a symbol in Schedule 3 must be substituted for the symbol that is specified for a division or subdivision in section 3 of Annex 3 of the GHS or for a division in Schedule 5 .

Exception — pictogram

(4) In the case of a hazardous product that does not have an outer container, if the label of the hazardous product includes a pictogram that is required under the United Nations Model Regulations, which has the same symbol as that required by a division or subdivision in which the hazardous product is classified, the requirement in paragraph (1)(*c*), subparagraph (1)(*d*)(i) and subsection (3) to include that pictogram does not apply.

Information for certain hazard statements

(5) Information required by the instructions in italics and in parentheses in the hazard statements specified in section 3 of Annex 3 of the GHS in respect of the hazard classes "Germ Cell Mutagenicity", "Carcinogenicity", "Reproductive Toxicity", "Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure" and "Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Repeated Exposure" must not be specified on the label unless all applicable organs, effects and routes of exposure are stated.

Hazard statement — Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure

(6) In the case of a hazardous product that is classified in the division "Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure — Category 3" of the hazard class "Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure", the hazard statement specified for that division in section 3 of Annex 3 of the GHS that relates to the effects for which the product was classified must be used. If the hazardous product causes narcotic effects and respiratory tract irritation, then both hazard statements must be used.

Information elements for certain divisions or subdivisions

(7) The information elements specified in section 3 of Annex 3 of the GHS to be used for hazardous products classified in the divisions or subdivisions specified below are as follows:

(*a*) if the hazardous product is classified in the division "Skin Corrosion — Category 1", the information elements specified for the subdivision "Skin Corrosion — Category 1A";

(*b*) if the hazardous product is classified in the division "Eye Irritation — Category 2 ", the information elements specified for the subdivision "Eye Irritation — Category 2A "; and

(*c*) if the hazardous product is classified in the subdivision "Carcinogenicity — Category 1A" or the subdivision "Carcinogenicity — Category 1B", the information elements specified for the division "Carcinogenicity — Category 1".

Pictograms

3.1. Any pictogram required to be provided on a label must, except with respect to size, be an exact reproduction of that pictogram as set out in column 3 of Schedule 3 and must,

(*a*) except for the pictogram for "Biohazardous Infectious Materials", have a black symbol on a white background with a red border in the shape of a square set on one of its points; and

(*b*) in the case of the pictogram for "Biohazardous Infectious Materials", have a black symbol on a white background with a black border in the shape of a circle.

Combined precautionary statements

3.2. (1) The precautionary statements that are required to be provided on a label may be combined if the combination contains the same information as would have been conveyed by each of the individual precautionary statements.

Non-applicable precautionary statements

(2) If a precautionary statement does not apply in a particular case with regard to the normal conditions of use, handling and storage of the hazardous product, it may be omitted.

Combined hazard statements

(3) The hazard statements that are required to be provided on a label may be combined if the combination contains the same information as would have been conveyed by each of the individual hazard statements.

Information elements of label

3.3. The following information elements of the label must be grouped together: the pictogram, signal word and hazard statement.

Legibility

3.4. The information elements of the label of the hazardous product or container in which it is packaged must be clearly and prominently displayed on a surface that is visible under normal conditions of use, easily legible without the aid of any device other than corrective lenses and contrasted with any other information on the hazardous product or the container.

Durability

3.5. The information elements of the label of the hazardous product or container in which it is packaged must, under normal conditions of transport and use, remain affixed to, printed or written on or attached to the hazardous product or the container and remain legible.

Specific rule — signal word

3.6. (1) If there is a requirement to provide the signal word "Danger", any requirement to provide the signal word "Warning" does not apply.

Specific rule — hazard statement

(2) If there is a requirement to provide the hazard statement "Causes severe skin burns and eye damage", any requirement to provide the hazard statement "Causes serious eye damage" does not apply.

Specific rule — symbol

(3) In the case of the symbols specified below, the following apply:

(*a*) if there is a requirement to provide the "skull and crossbones" symbol, any requirement to provide the "exclamation mark" symbol does not apply when it is displayed for the purpose of acute toxicity;

(*b*) if there is a requirement to provide the "corrosion" symbol, any requirement to provide the "exclamation mark" symbol does not apply when it is displayed for the purpose of skin or eye irritation; and

(*c*) if there is a requirement to provide the "health hazard" symbol for respiratory sensitization, any requirement to provide the "exclamation mark" symbol does not apply when it is displayed for the purpose of skin sensitization or for skin or eye irritation.

PART 4

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Information elements

4. (1) For the purposes of *** of the Act, the safety data sheet of a hazardous product must provide, in respect of the hazardous product, the following information elements:

(*a*) the headings set out in Schedule 1, in the order they are presented, including the corresponding item number, which is to be placed immediately before the heading;

(*b*) subject to section 4.5, the content of the specific information elements set out in paragraphs 3(1)(*a*) and (2)(*a*) and (*d*) of Schedule 1 for the heading for item 3 and, for each heading of that Schedule, if the information is available and applicable, the content of the other specific information elements of that Schedule, including the unit of measure, if applicable, taking into account the following:

(i) subject to subsection (3), if any of the information — except that required by paragraphs 3(1)(*a*) and (2)(*a*) and (*d*) of that Schedule — is not available or not applicable, an indication to that effect must be clearly stated in lieu of the required specific information element, and

(ii) in the case of a mixture, the information provided under the heading for item 11, "Toxicological information", of Schedule 1 must be information that is available on the mixture as a whole, and if information is not available on the mixture as a whole, it must be information that is available on the hazardous ingredients in the mixture, together with a clear indication of the chemical name of the hazardous ingredient to which the information applies; and

(*c*) under any applicable heading, all additional hazard information that is available with respect to

(i) the hazardous product, and

(ii) a product, mixture, material or substance that has similar properties, including any evidence based on established scientific principles, if that information is applicable to the normal conditions of use of the hazardous product and is not redundant, indicated alongside an identification of the product, mixture, material or substance that has similar properties.

Items 12 to 15 of Schedule 1

(2) Despite subsection (1), under each heading set out for items 12 to 15 in Schedule 1, the content of the specific information elements in that Schedule may be omitted.

Item 11 of Schedule 1

(3) With respect to the heading for item 11 of Schedule 1, "Toxicological information", an indication to the effect that the specific information element required by that item is not applicable must not appear.

Biohazardous Infectious Materials — additional information elements

(4) The following information elements must be provided, immediately following the information elements required by subsection (1), on the safety data sheet of a hazardous product that is classified in a division of the hazard class "Biohazardous Infectious Materials":

(*a*) the headings set out in Schedule 2, in the order they are presented;

(*b*) under each heading, the name of each specific information element set out in Schedule 2, in the order they are presented;

(*c*) under the name of each specific information element, the content of the information element, if the information is available and applicable, including the unit of measure, if applicable, taking into account the following:

(i) if any of the information is not available or not applicable, an indication to that effect must be clearly stated in lieu of the required information, and

(ii) any information provided under one heading of the safety data sheet need not be repeated under any other heading.

Information elements — new substance

4.1. In the case of a hazardous product — for which instructions for use, provided at the time of sale or import, require its combination with one or more other products, mixtures, materials or substances and for which that combination results in the creation of one or more new substances — the safety data sheet of the hazardous product must also provide, in respect of any resulting new substance, under each applicable heading, the content of the specific information elements set out in Schedule 1 that is available in relation to the hazardous properties of that new substance and the ways to protect against its hazards, and clearly indicate that the information pertains to the new substance.

Identical identifiers

4.2. The product identifier and the initial supplier identifier that are provided on the safety data sheet of a hazardous product must be identical to those provided on the label.

Concentration units

4.3. If the concentration of a material or substance in a hazardous product is expressed as a percentage on the safety data sheet, the units used to calculate the percentage must be provided.

Most hazardous concentration

4.4. If ingredients in a mixture that is a hazardous product are present in a range of concentrations, the information provided on the safety data sheet must be based on data available that correspond to the most hazardous concentration of each ingredient in the mixture, whether those data pertain to an ingredient or the mixture as a whole.

Concentration ranges

4.5. If the concentration of a material or substance in a hazardous product is required to be provided on a safety data sheet and the material or substance is not always present at the same concentration, the safety data sheet must provide, in lieu of the concentration of the material or substance, the actual concentration range of the material or substance in the hazardous product.

PART 5

EXCEPTIONS

Definition of "laboratory sample"

5. (1) In this section, "laboratory sample" means a sample of a hazardous product that is packaged in a container that contains a quantity of less than 10 kg of the hazardous product and that is intended solely to be tested in a laboratory, but does not include a sample that is to be used

(*a*) by the laboratory for testing other products, mixtures, materials or substances; or

(*b*) for educational or demonstration purposes.

Laboratory sample — sale or importation — biohazardous infectious materials

(2) The sale or importation of a laboratory sample that is classified only in the division "Biohazardous Infectious Materials — Category 1" is exempt from the application of *** of the Act.

Laboratory sample — transfer of possession — biohazardous infectious materials

(3) The transfer of possession of a laboratory sample that creates a bailment or, in Quebec, the transfer of possession of a laboratory sample for a specific purpose, without transferring ownership, and with the obligation to return it, such as a transfer by means of a deposit, a lease, a pledge, a loan for use or a contract of carriage, when that laboratory sample is classified only in the division "Biohazardous Infectious Materials — Category 1", is exempt from the application of *** of the Act.

Laboratory sample — transfer of possession — general

(4) The transfer of possession of a laboratory sample that creates a bailment or, in Quebec, the transfer of possession of a laboratory sample for a specific purpose, without transferring ownership, and with the obligation to return it, such as a transfer by means of a deposit, a lease, a pledge, a loan for use or a contract of carriage, when that laboratory sample is one of the following types , is exempt from the application of *** of the Act:

(*a*) a laboratory sample for which the chemical name and concentration of the hazardous product or its ingredients are not known; or

(*b*) a laboratory sample for which the supplier has not offered or exposed the hazardous product for transfer of ownership.

Laboratory sample — sale or importation — general

(5) The sale or importation of a laboratory sample that is classified only in the division "Biohazardous Infectious Materials — Category 1" is exempt from the application of paragraph 3(1)(*d*) if the label provides the chemical name or generic chemical name of any material or substance that is in the hazardous product and that is referred to in subsection 3(2) of Schedule 1, if known by the supplier, and the statement "Hazardous Laboratory Sample. For hazard information or in an emergency, call / Échantillon pour laboratoire de produit dangereux. Pour obtenir des renseignements sur les dangers ou en cas d'urgence, composez", followed by an emergency phone number for the purpose of obtaining the information elements that must be provided on the safety data sheet of the hazardous product.

Laboratory sample — transfer of possession — general

(6) The transfer of possession of a laboratory sample that creates a bailment or, in Quebec, the transfer of possession of a laboratory sample for a specific purpose, without transferring ownership, and with the obligation to return it, such as a transfer by means of a deposit, a lease, a pledge, a loan for use or a contract of carriage, when that laboratory sample is classified only in the division "Biohazardous Infectious Materials — Category 1",is exempt from the application of paragraphs 3(1)(*c*) and (*d*) if the label provides the chemical name or generic chemical name of any material or substance that isin the hazardous product and that is referred to in subsection 3(2) of Schedule 1, if known by the supplier, and the statement "Hazardous Laboratory Sample. For hazard information or in an emergency, call / Échantillon pour laboratoire de produit dangereux. Pour obtenir des renseignements sur les dangers ou en cas d'urgence, composez", followed by an emergency phone number for the purpose of obtaining the information elements that must be provided on the safety data sheet of the hazardous product, and if that laboratory sample is one of the following types:

(*a*) a laboratory sample for which the chemical name and concentration of the hazardous product or its ingredients are not known; or

(*b*) a laboratory sample in respect of which the supplier has not offered or exposed the hazardous product for transfer of ownership.

Mixture of radioactive nuclides and non-radioactive carriers — *** of the Act

5.1. (1) The sale or importation of a hazardous product that is a mixture of one or more radioactive nuclides and one or more non-radioactive carriers is exempt from the application of *** of the Act, respectively, if the carrier

(*a*) is present in an amount that is

(i) in the case of a liquid or gaseous carrier, less than or equal to 1.0 ml in volume, or

(ii) in the case of a solid carrier, less than or equal to 1.0 g in weight; and

(*b*) is not

(i) classified in the hazard class "Carcinogenicity", "Germ Cell Mutagenicity", "Reproductive Toxicity" or "Biohazardous Infectious Materials", or

(ii) classified in the division "Acute Toxicity — Category 1" of the hazard class "Acute Toxicity".

Mixture of radioactive nuclides and non-radioactive carriers —*** of the Act

(2) The sale or importation of a hazardous product that is a mixture of one or more radioactive nuclides and one or more non-radioactive carriers is exempt from the application of *** of the Act, respectively, in respect of the requirement to have a label on the inner container of the hazardous

product if the hazardous product is packaged in more than one container and the outer container has a label that provides the information elements required by Part 3.

Mixture of radioactive nuclides and non-radioactive carriers

(3) The sale or importation of a hazardous product that is a mixture of one or more radioactive nuclides and one or more non-radioactive carriers is exempt from the application of

(*a*) paragraph 3(1)(*b*); and

(*b*) paragraph 3(1)(*c*) and subparagraph 3(1)(*d*)(ii) in respect of the requirement to provide any precautionary statement on the label of the hazardous product or the container in which it is packaged.

Outer container

5.2. The sale or importation of a hazardous product is exempt from the application of *** of the Act, respectively, in respect of the requirement to have a label on the outer container of the hazardous product if

(*a*) the label on the inner container is visible and legible through the outer container under normal conditions of storage and handling; or

(*b*) the outer container has a label that meets the requirements set out in the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations*.

Label — single outer container — subsection 2(5)

5.3. In the case of an outer container referred to in subsection 2(5), subsection 3(1) does not apply if the label provides the following information elements:

(*a*) the product identifier for each hazardous product contained in the outer container;

(*b*) the initial supplier identifier;

(*c*) subject to subsection 3.6(3), the pictogram set out in Schedule 3 designated for each division or subdivision in which each hazardous product contained in the outer container is classified;

(*d*) the precautionary statement applicable to the storage of each of the hazardous products contained in the outer container; and

(*e*) the statement “See individual product labels for signal words, hazard statements and precautionary statements. / Voir les étiquettes sur chacun des produits pour les mentions d’avertissement, les mentions de danger et les conseils de prudence.”.

Small-capacity containers — 100 ml or less

5.4. (1) The sale or importation of a hazardous product in a container that has a capacity of less than or equal to 100 ml is exempt from the application of paragraph 3(1)(*c*) and subparagraph 3(1)(*d*)(ii) in respect of the requirement to provide any precautionary statement on the label of the hazardous product or the container in which it is packaged.

Small-capacity containers — 3 ml or less

(2) The sale or importation of a hazardous product in a container that has a capacity of less than or equal to 3 ml is exempt from the application of section 3.5 in respect of normal conditions of use when the label interferes with the normal use of the hazardous product.

Definition of “bulk shipment”

5.5. (1) In this section, “bulk shipment” means a shipment of a hazardous product that is contained in any of the following, without intermediate containment or intermediate packaging:

(*a*) a vessel with a water capacity equal to or greater than 450 litres;

(*b*) a freight container, road vehicle, railway vehicle or portable tank;

(*c*) the hold of a ship; or

(*d*) a pipeline.

Bulk shipments and unpackaged hazardous products

(2) The sale or importation of a bulk shipment or a hazardous product without packaging of any sort is exempt from the application of *** of the Act, respectively.

Definition of "complex mixture"

5.6. (1) In this section, "complex mixture" means a mixture that has a commonly known generic name and that is

(*a*) naturally occurring;

(*b*) a fraction of a naturally occurring mixture that results from a separation process; or

(*c*) a modification of a naturally occurring mixture or a modification of a fraction of a naturally occurring mixture that results from a chemical modification process.

Complex mixture

(2) The sale or importation of a hazardous product that is a complex mixture is exempt from the application of paragraph 4(1)(*b*) in respect of the requirements set out in paragraphs 3(2)(*a*), (*c*) and (*d*) of Schedule 1 if the commonly known generic name of the complex mixture is provided on the safety data sheet.

Complex mixture — ingredient

(3) Subject to subsection (4), the sale or importation of a hazardous product that contains an ingredient that is a complex mixture is exempt from the application of paragraph 4(1)(*b*) in respect of the requirements set out in paragraphs 3(2)(*a*), (*c*) and (*d*) of Schedule 1 in relation to the ingredients of the complex mixture if

(*a*) the complex mixture, individually, is classified in a division or subdivision of a health hazard class and the commonly known generic name of the complex mixture and its concentration in the hazardous product are provided on the safety data sheet;

(*b*) the complex mixture is present in the hazardous product at a concentration of less than 0.1% and is classified in any of the following divisions or subdivisions:

(i) Carcinogenicity — Category 1A, 1B or 2,

(ii) Reproductive Toxicity — Category 1A, 1B or 2,

(iii) Reproductive Toxicity — Effects on or via lactation,

(iv) Respiratory Sensitization — Category 1A, or

(v) Germ Cell Mutagenicity — Category 1A or 1B;

(*c*) the complex mixture is not referred to in paragraph (*b*) and is present in the hazardous product at a concentration of less than 0.2% and is a gas classified in the subdivision "Respiratory Sensitization — Category 1B"; or

(*d*) the complex mixture is not referred to in paragraph (*b*) or (*c*) and is present in the hazardous product at a concentration of less than 1%.

Concentration results in classification

(4) If the complex mixture is present at a concentration that results in the product being classified in a division or subdivision of any health hazard class further to subsection 2.5(1), the commonly known generic name and concentration of the complex mixture must be provided on the safety data sheet of the hazardous product.

Definitions

5.7. (1) The following definitions apply in this section.

"first supplier" « *premier fournisseur* »

"first supplier" means the supplier who is exempted from providing the information specified in *** of the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act*, by virtue of that Act.

"subsequent supplier" « *fournisseur subséquent* »

"subsequent supplier" means the supplier who has received a hazardous product that is the subject of an exemption from the requirement to provide the information specified in *** of the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act*.

Confidential information

(2) If any information is the subject of an exemption under the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act*, the information must be replaced by the information required to be provided under subsection (3) or (4).

*** — *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act*

(3) A supplier who, under *** of the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act*, files a claim for exemption from a requirement to provide information in respect of a hazardous product on a safety data sheet or on a label must, in respect of the sale or importation of the hazardous product, provide on the safety data sheet and, if applicable, on the label of the hazardous product or container in which the hazardous product is packaged a statement that a claim for exemption was filed, the date that the claim for exemption was filed and the registry number assigned to the claim under the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act* until

(*a*) in the case that an order was issued by a screening officer under *** of the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act*, the end of the period that begins on the final disposition of the proceedings in relation to the claim for exemption and does not exceed the period specified in the order, as the word "proceedings" is defined in *** of the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act*; or

(*b*) in any other case, the end of the period not exceeding 30 days after the final disposition of the proceedings in relation to the claim for exemption, as the word "proceedings" is defined in *** of the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act*.

Information to be provided

(4) A supplier who receives notice of a decision made under the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act* that their claim or a portion of their claim for exemption from a requirement to provide information in respect of a hazardous product on a safety data sheet or a label is valid must, during the period beginning no later than the end of the applicable period specified in subsection (3) and on compliance with any order issued under *** of the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act*, if applicable, and ending on the last day of the exemption period, in respect of the sale or importation of the hazardous product, provide on the safety data sheet and, if applicable, on the label of the hazardous product or container in which the hazardous product is packaged the following information:

(*a*) a statement that an exemption has been granted;

(*b*) the date of the decision granting the exemption; and

(*c*) the registry number assigned to the claim under the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act*.

Non-application — paragraphs 3(1)(*a*), (*c*) and (*d*) or (2)(*a*) and (*c*) of Schedule 1

(5) Paragraphs 3(1)(*a*), (*c*) and (*d*) or (2)(*a*) and (*c*) of Schedule 1 do not apply in respect of a hazardous product that is the subject of a claim for exemption under *** of the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act* if the generic chemical name of the material, substance or ingredient is provided on the safety data sheet.

Non-application — paragraph 3(2)(*d*) of Schedule 1

(6) Paragraph 3(2)(*d*) of Schedule 1 does not apply in respect of a hazardous product that is the subject of a claim for exemption under *** of the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act*.

Sale — paragraphs 3(1)(*a*), (*c*) and (*d*) or (2)(*a*) and (*c*) of Schedule 1

(7) The sale of a hazardous product is exempt from the application of paragraph 4(1)(*b*) in respect of the requirements set out in paragraphs 3(1)(*a*), (*c*) and (*d*) or (2)(*a*) and (*c*) of Schedule 1 if the information is unknown to the subsequent supplier or the information is known to the subsequent supplier and that supplier has obtained the information in confidence, express or implied, and is

obligated, expressly or implicitly, by contract or a relationship based on trust and confidence, or otherwise by law or equity, to maintain the confidentiality of the information and

(*a*) the safety data sheet for the hazardous product provided by the subsequent supplier on the sale provides, in lieu of the information required under paragraphs 3(1)(*a*), (*c*) and (*d*) or (2)(*a*) and (*c*) of Schedule 1,

(i) the information referred to in subsection (3) or (4) in respect of,

(A) if the subsequent supplier is exempted from providing information that could be used to identify the first supplier, that exemption, or

(B) in any other case, the exemption of the first supplier, with the words "other supplier" in parentheses after that information, and

(ii) the generic chemical name of the material, substance or ingredient as provided by that supplier; and

(*b*) the subsequent supplier provides, with the safety data sheet for the hazardous product, the safety data sheet provided by the first supplier.

Sale — paragraph 3(2)(*d*) of Schedule 1

(8) The sale of a hazardous product is exempt from the application of paragraph 4(1)(*b*) in respect of the requirement set out in paragraph 3(2)(*d*) of Schedule 1 if the information is unknown to the subsequent supplier or the information is known to the subsequent supplier and that supplier has obtained the information in confidence, express or implied, and is obligated, expressly or implicitly, by contract or a relationship based on trust and confidence, or otherwise by law or equity, to maintain the confidentiality of the information and

(*a*) the safety data sheet for the hazardous product provided by the subsequent supplier on the sale provides, in lieu of the information required under paragraph 3(2)(*d*) of Schedule 1,

(i) the information referred to in subsection (3) or (4) in respect of,

(A) if the subsequent supplier is exempted from providing information that could be used to identify the first supplier, that exemption, or

(B) in any other case, the exemption of the first supplier, with the words "other supplier" in parentheses after that information, and

(ii) subject to section 4.5, the concentration of the first supplier's hazardous product in the subsequent supplier's hazardous product; and

(*b*) the subsequent supplier provides, with the safety data sheet for the hazardous product, the safety data sheet provided by the first supplier.

Label — confidential product identifier — paragraph 3(1)(*a*)

(9) Paragraph 3(1)(*a*) does not apply in respect of the sale of a hazardous product to an employer who is exempt under the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act* or under the laws of a province from providing the product identifier of a hazardous product if the label provides a code name or code number specified by the supplier and

(*a*) if available, the information referred to in subsection (3) or (4) in respect of the employer's claim under the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act*; or

(*b*) if the information referred to in paragraph (*a*) is not available, the information required to be provided under the laws of the province.

Label — confidential supplier identifier — paragraph 3(1)(*b*)

(10) Paragraph 3(1)(*b*) does not apply in respect of the sale of a hazardous product to an employer who is exempt under the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act* or under the laws of a province from providing any information that could be used to identify the supplier of the hazardous product if that information is replaced by

(*a*) if available, the information referred to in subsection (3) or (4) in respect of the employer's claim under the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act*; or

(*b*) if the information referred to in paragraph (*a*) is not available, the information required to be provided under the laws of the province.

Safety data sheet — sale to employer

(11) The sale of a hazardous product to an employer is exempt from the requirement to provide information on the safety data sheet that could be the subject of a claim for exemption under *** of the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act* if

(*a*) the employer is exempt, under the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act* or the laws of a province, from providing that information in respect of the hazardous product; and

(*b*) the safety data sheet of the hazardous product provided in respect of that sale provides in lieu of that information

(i) if available, the information referred to in subsection (3) or (4) in respect of the employer's claim under the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act*, or

(ii) if the information referred to in subparagraph (i) is not available, an emergency telephone number of the employer that will enable a health professional to obtain any information referred to in subsection 4(1) that is in the possession of the employer for the purpose of making a medical diagnosis of, or rendering medical treatment to, a person in an emergency.

Distributors — safety data sheet

5.8. (1) The sale of a hazardous product by a distributor is exempt from the application of paragraph 4(1)(*b*) in respect of the requirement set out in paragraph 1(*d*) of Schedule 1 to provide the initial supplier identifier on the safety data sheet if the distributor's name, address and telephone number are provided on the safety data sheet.

Distributors — label

(2) The sale of a hazardous product by a distributor is exempt from the application of paragraph 3(1)(*b*) in respect of the requirement to provide the initial supplier identifier on the label if the distributor's name, address and telephone number are provided on the label.

Importation for use in own work place — safety data sheet

5.9. (1) If an importer imports a hazardous product from a foreign supplier for use in their own work place in Canada and obtains a safety data sheet from the foreign supplier, the importer is exempt from providing, on the safety data sheet, the specific information element set out in paragraph 1(*d*) of Schedule 1 if the name, address and telephone number of the foreign supplier is retained on the safety data sheet.

Importation for use in own work place — label

(2) If an importer imports a hazardous product from a foreign supplier for use in their own work place in Canada, the importer is exempt from the application of paragraph 3(1)(*b*) in respect of the requirement to provide the initial supplier identifier on the label if the name, address and telephone number of the foreign supplier is retained on the label.

Repetition of symbols on label

5.10. The sale or importation of a hazardous product is exempt from the application of paragraphs 3(1)(*c*) and (*d*) in respect of the requirement to provide a pictogram on a label if the symbol of the pictogram appears in accordance with the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations*.

Safety data sheet for hazardous products — same product identifier

5.11. The sale or importation of a hazardous product is exempt from the application of *** of the Act, respectively, in respect of the requirement on the sale to provide, or cause to be provided, a safety data sheet and on the importation to obtain or prepare a safety data sheet, if

(*a*) the hazardous product is part of a shipment of hazardous products that have the same product identifier and a safety data sheet is obtained, prepared or provided for one of them; or

(*b*) the supplier has provided to the person who acquires possession or ownership, or the supplier who imports the hazardous product has in their possession, a safety data sheet for a hazardous product that has the same product identifier and the safety data sheet provides, subject to section 5.12, information that is current at the time of the sale or importation.

Definition of "significant new data"

5.12. (1) In this section, "significant new data" means new data regarding the hazard presented by a hazardous product that changes its classification in a division or subdivision of a hazard class, or result in its classification in another hazard class, or change the ways to protect against the hazard presented by the hazardous product.

Significant new data available within 90 days — sale

(2) The sale of a hazardous product for which significant new data became available within 90 days prior to the sale is exempt from the application of subsection 4(1) in respect of the requirement to provide, on the safety data sheet, information that is available at the time of the sale if, on the sale of the hazardous product, the supplier ensures that the person who acquires possession or ownership is provided with

(*a*) a safety data sheet that includes all information available at the time of sale, with the exception of the significant new data; and

(*b*) the significant new data and the date on which they became available, in writing.

Significant new data available within 90 days — import

(3) The importation of a hazardous product for which significant new data became available within 90 days prior to the importation is exempt from the application of subsection 4(1) in respect of the requirement to provide, on the safety data sheet, information that is available at the time of the importation if, on the importation of the hazardous product, the supplier

(*a*) obtains a safety data sheet that includes all information available at the time of importation, with the exception of the significant new data; and

(*b*) obtains or prepares a document that provides the significant new data and the date on which they became available and appends that document to the safety data sheet referred to in paragraph (*a*).

Significant new data available within 180 days — sale

(4) The sale of a hazardous product for which significant new data became available within 180 days prior to the sale is exempt from the application of subsection 3(1) in respect of the requirement to provide, on the label, information elements for each division or subdivision of the hazard class in which the hazardous product is classified at the time of the sale if, on the sale of the hazardous product,

(*a*) the hazardous product or container in which the hazardous product is packaged has a label that provides all the information elements for each division or subdivision of the hazard class in which the hazardous product is classified at the time of sale, with the exception of the significant new data; and

(*b*) the person who acquires possession or ownership is provided with the significant new data and the date on which they became available, in writing.

Significant new data available within 180 days — import

(5) The importation of a hazardous product for which significant new data became available within 180 days prior to the importation is exempt from the application of subsection 3(1) in respect of the requirement to provide, on the label, information elements for each division or subdivision of the hazard class in which the hazardous product is classified at the time of the importation if, on the importation of the hazardous product,

(*a*) the hazardous product or container in which the hazardous product is packaged has a label that includes all the information elements for each division or subdivision of the hazard class in which the hazardous product is classified at the time of importation, with the exception of the significant new data; and

(*b*) the supplier obtains or prepares a document that provides the significant new data and the date on which they became available.

Transfer of possession for the purpose of transportation

5.13. The transfer of possession of a hazardous product that creates a bailment for the purpose of transportation or, in Quebec, the transfer of possession of a hazardous product for the purpose of transportation, without transfering ownership, and with the obligation to return it to the person who acquired possession or ownership, is exempt from the application of *** of the Act in respect of the requirement to provide, or cause to be provided, a safety data sheet to the person to whom the possession of the product is transferred for the purpose of transportation .

PART 6

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Health professionals

6. (1) A supplier who sells or imports a hazardous product intended for use, handling or storage in a work place in Canada must provide, as soon as practicable in the circumstances, any information element in respect of the hazardous product that is referred to in subsection 4(1) and is in the possession of the supplier to any health professional who requests that information for the purpose of making a medical diagnosis of, or rendering medical treatment to, an individual in an emergency.

Confidentiality

(2) Any information that, by virtue of an exemption under the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act* or these Regulations, is not required to be provided on the safety data sheet but has nevertheless been provided by a supplier to any health professional who requests that information for the purpose of making a medical diagnosis of, or rendering medical treatment to, an individual in a medical emergency must be kept confidential, except for the purpose for which it was provided, if the health professional has been informed by the supplier that the information is to be kept confidential.

Source of information for toxicological data

6.1. Subject to the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act*, a supplier who sells or imports a hazardous product intended for use, handling or storage in a work place in Canada must identify, as soon as practicable in the circumstances, the source of information for any toxicological data used in the preparation of any safety data sheet on the request of an inspector, any person to whom the hazardous product has been sold or any user of the hazardous product.

Bilingual safety data sheet or label

6.2. (1) The information on a safety data sheet or a label must be in both official languages of Canada.

Bilingual or unilingual safety data sheet

(2) The information referred to in subsection (1) may appear either on a single bilingual safety data sheet or on two separate unilingual safety data sheets.

PART 7

PHYSICAL HAZARD CLASSES

SUBPART 1

EXPLOSIVES

Definitions

Definitions

7.1. The following definitions apply in this Subpart.

"explosive item" « *objet explosible* »

"explosive item" means an item containing one or more explosive mixtures or substances that depends on its means of containment to achieve an explosive effect and excludes devices containing explosive mixtures or substances in such quantity or of such a character that their inadvertent or accidental ignition or initiation does not cause any effect external to the device either by projection, fire, smoke, heat or loud noise.

"explosive mixture or substance" « *matière explosible* »

"explosive mixture or substance" means a solid or liquid mixture or substance that is in itself liable, by chemical reaction, to produce gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings and includes a pyrotechnic mixture or substance.

"pyrotechnic item" « *objet pyrotechnique* »

"pyrotechnic item" means an item containing one or more pyrotechnic mixtures or substances that depends on its means of containment to achieve an explosive effect.

"pyrotechnic mixture or substance" « *matière pyrotechnique* »

"pyrotechnic mixture or substance" means a mixture or substance designed to produce an effect by heat, light, sound, gas or smoke, or a combination of them, as the result of non-detonative self-sustaining exothermic chemical reactions.

Classification in a Division of the Class

Divisions

7.1.1. An explosive mixture or substance, an explosive item, a pyrotechnic mixture or substance or a pyrotechnic item, or a mixture, substance or item that is manufactured with a view to producing a practical explosive effect, is classified in a division of this hazard class, based on results from testing performed in accordance with series 1 to 8 of Part I of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Explosives — Unstable Explosives	Mixtures, substances and items that are thermally unstable or too sensitive for normal handling, transport and use
2.	Explosives — Division 1.1	Mixtures, substances and items that have a mass explosion hazard
3.	Explosives — Division 1.2	Mixtures, substances and items that have a projection hazard but not a mass explosion hazard
4.	Explosives — Division 1.3	Mixtures, substances and items that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but not a mass explosion hazard, (*a*) the combustion of which gives rise to considerable radiant heat; or (*b*) that burn one after another, producing minor blast or projection effects or both
5.	Explosives — Division 1.4	Mixtures, substances and items that present no significant hazard, i.e., those that present only a small hazard in the event of ignition or initiation. The effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range is to be expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package
6.	Explosives — Division 1.5	Very insensitive mixtures or substances that have a mass explosion hazard, i.e., mixtures and substances that have a mass explosion hazard but are so insensitive that there is very little probability of initiation or of transition from burning to detonation under normal conditions

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
7.	Explosives — Division 1.6	Extremely insensitive items that do not have a mass explosion hazard, i.e., items that contain only extremely insensitive detonating mixtures or substances and that demonstrate a negligible probability of accidental initiation or propagation

SUBPART 2

FLAMMABLE GASES

Definition

Definition of "flammable gas"

7.2. In this Subpart, "flammable gas" means a gas having a flammable range with air at 20°C and the standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

Classification in a Division of the Class

Exclusions

7.2.1. (1) Any product that is classified in a division of the hazard class "Flammable Aerosols" need not be classified in any division of this hazard class.

Divisions

(2) A flammable gas is classified in a division of this hazard class in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Flammable Gases — Category 1	A gas that (*a*) is ignitable when in a mixture at a concentration ≤ 13% by volume in air; or (*b*) has a flammable range when mixed with air ≥ 12 percentage points, regardless of the lower flammable limit
2.	Flammable Gases — Category 2	A gas that is not classified in the division "Flammable Gases — Category 1" and has a flammable range when mixed with air

Calculation method

(3) If a calculation method is used to establish whether a gas is classified in a division of this hazard class, the calculation method set out in the International Organization for Standardization standard ISO 10156:1996 entitled *Gases and gas mixtures — Determination of fire potential and oxidizing ability for the selection of cylinder valve outlets*, or any other scientifically validated method, must be used.

SUBPART 3

FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS

Definitions

Definitions

7.3. The following definitions apply in this Subpart.

"flammable aerosol" « *aérosol inflammable* »

"flammable aerosol" means a product that contains one or more flammable components in an aerosol dispenser and that, when dispensed, is liable to ignite, but excludes a product that contains flammable components in an aerosol dispenser at a concentration less than or equal to 1% and that has a heat of combustion less than 20 kJ/g.

"flammable component" « *composant inflammable* »

"flammable component" means a mixture or substance that is classified in a division or subdivision of a hazard class in Subpart 2, 6 or 7 of Part 7.

"foam aerosol" « *mousse d'aérosol* »

"foam aerosol" means the content that is dispensed from an aerosol dispenser that has a spray distance of less than 15 cm.

"spray aerosol" « *aérosol vaporisé* »

"spray aerosol" means the content that is dispensed from an aerosol dispenser that has a spray distance equal to or greater than 15 cm.

Classification in a Division of the Class

Divisions

7.3.1. (1) A flammable aerosol is classified in a division of this hazard class in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Flammable Aerosols — Category 1	An aerosol dispenser that (*a*) contains ≥ 85% flammable components and that generates an aerosol that has a heat of combustion ≥ 30 kJ/g; (*b*) generates a spray aerosol that has an ignition distance ≥ 75 cm, based on test results from the "Ignition distance test for spray aerosols" performed in accordance with subsection 31.4 of Part III of the Manual of Tests and Criteria; or (*c*) generates a foam aerosol that has, based on test results from the "Aerosol foam flammability test" performed in accordance with subsection 31.6 of Part III of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, either (i) a flame height ≥ 20 cm and a flame duration ≥ 2 s, or (ii) a flame height ≥ 4 cm and a flame duration ≥ 7 s
2.	Flammable Aerosols — Category 2	An aerosol dispenser that generates (*a*) a spray aerosol that does not meet the criteria for the division "Flammable Aerosols — Category 1" and that has (i) a heat of combustion ≥ 20 kJ/g, (ii) an ignition distance ≥ 15 cm, based on test results from the "Ignition distance test for spray aerosols" performed in accordance with subsection 31.4 of Part III of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, (iii) a "time equivalent" ≤ 300 s/m^3, based on test results from the "Enclosed space ignition test" performed in accordance with subsection 31.5 of Part III of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, or (iv) a deflagration density ≤ 300 g/m^3, based on test results from the "Enclosed space ignition test" performed in accordance with subsection 31.5 of Part III of the Manual of Tests and Criteria; or (*b*) a foam aerosol that does not meet the criteria for the division "Flammable Aerosols — Category 1" and that has a flame height ≥ 4 cm and a flame duration ≥ 2

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
		s, based on test results from the “Aerosol foam flammability test” performed in accordance with subsection 31.6 of Part III of the Manual of Tests and Criteria

Default category

(2) A product that contains flammable components in an aerosol dispenser for which there are no test results in accordance with subparagraph 2.1(*a*)(i) and referred to in subsection (1) must be classified in the division “Flammable Aerosols – Category 1”, unless the product contains flammable components at a concentration less than or equal to 1% and has a heat of combustion less than 20 kJ/g.

SUBPART 4

OXIDIZING GASES

Definition

Definition of “oxidizing gas”

7.4. In this Subpart, “oxidizing gas” means a gas that is liable to cause or contribute to the combustion of other material more than air does.

Classification in the Division of the Class

Division

7.4.1. An oxidizing gas is classified in the division of this hazard class in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Oxidizing Gases — Category 1	A gas that has an oxidizing power > 23.5% based on one of the methods set out in the International Organization for Standardization standard ISO 10156:1996 entitled *Gases and gas mixtures – Determination of fire potential and oxidizing ability for the selection of cylinder valve outlets* or ISO 10156-2:2005 entitled *Gas cylinders – Gases and gas mixtures – Part 2: Determination of oxidizing ability of toxic and corrosive gases and gas mixtures*

SUBPART 5

GASES UNDER PRESSURE

Definitions

Definitions

7.5. The following definitions apply in this Subpart.

“critical temperature” « *température critique* »

“critical temperature” means the temperature above which a pure gas cannot be liquefied, regardless of the degree of compression.

“gas under pressure” « *gaz sous pression* »

“gas under pressure” means a product that consists of a gas contained in a receptacle at a gauge pressure of 200 kPa or more at 20°C, or that is liquefied, or liquefied and refrigerated, and excludes any gas that has an absolute vapour pressure of not more than 300 kPa at 50°C or that is not completely gaseous at 20°C and the standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

Classification in a Division of the Class

Divisions

7.5.1. A gas under pressure is classified in a division of this hazard class in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Gases Under Pressure — Compressed Gas	A gas that when packaged under pressure is entirely gaseous at -50°C, including all gases with a critical temperature ≤ -50°C
2.	Gases Under Pressure — Liquefied Gas	A gas that when packaged under pressure is partially liquid at temperatures > -50°C
3.	Gases Under Pressure — Refrigerated Liquefied Gas	A gas that when packaged is partially liquid because of its low temperature
4.	Gases Under Pressure — Dissolved Gas	A gas that when packaged under pressure is dissolved in a liquid phase solvent

SUBPART 6

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Definitions

Definitions

7.6. The following definitions apply in this Subpart.

"appropriate closed-cup method" « *méthode de creuset fermé appropriée* »

"appropriate closed-cup method" means a method listed in paragraph 2.6.4.2.5 of the United Nations document entitled *Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)*, as amended from time to time.

"flammable liquid" « *liquide inflammable* »

"flammable liquid" means a liquid having a flash point of not more than 93°C.

Classification in a Division of the Class

Exclusions

7.6.1. (1) Any product that is classified in a division of the hazard class "Flammable Aerosols" need not be classified in any division of this hazard class.

Divisions

(2) A flammable liquid is classified in a division of this hazard class in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Flammable Liquids — Category 1	A liquid that has a flash point < 23°C and initial boiling point ≤ 35°C
2.	Flammable Liquids — Category 2	A liquid that has a flash point < 23°C and initial boiling point > 35°C
3.	Flammable Liquids — Category 3	A liquid that has a flash point ≥ 23°C and ≤ 60°C
4.	Flammable Liquids — Category 4	A liquid that has a flash point > 60°C and ≤ 93°C

Determination of flash point — substance

(3) In the case of a liquid that is a substance, the flash point must be determined by

(*a*) tests using an appropriate closed-cup method; or

(*b*) use of scientific literature that reports a value obtained from an appropriate closed-cup method.

Determination of flash point — mixture

(4) In the case of a liquid that is a mixture, the flash point must be determined by

(*a*) tests using an appropriate closed-cup method; or

(*b*) use of an applicable calculation method under conditions for which it has been validated according to generally accepted standards of good scientific practices at the time the validation was carried out.

SUBPART 7

FLAMMABLE SOLIDS

Definitions

Definitions

7.7. The following definitions apply in this Subpart.

"flammable solid" « *solide inflammable* »

"flammable solid" means a readily combustible solid or a solid that is liable to cause or contribute to fire through friction.

"readily combustible solid" « *solide facilement inflammable* »

"readily combustible solid" means a powdered, granular or pasty mixture or substance that can be easily ignited by brief contact with an ignition source and, when ignited, has a flame that spreads rapidly.

Classification in a Division of the Class

Exclusions

7.7.1. (1) Any product that is classified in a division of the hazard class "Flammable Aerosols" need not be classified in any division of this hazard class.

Divisions

(2) A flammable solid that is a readily combustible solid is classified in a division of this hazard class, based on results from testing performed in accordance with the burning rate test in subsection 33.2.1 of Part III of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Flammable Solids — Category 1	A solid that is (*a*) other than a metal powder, in respect of which (i) the burning time is < 45 s or the burning rate is > 2.2 mm/s, and (ii) the wetted zone does not stop the fire or stops the fire for less than 4 min; or (*b*) a metal powder, in respect of which the burning time is ≤ 5 min
2.	Flammable Solids — Category 2	A solid that is (*a*) other than a metal powder, in respect of which (i) the burning time is < 45 s or the burning rate is > 2.2 mm/s, and (ii) the wetted zone stops the fire for at least 4 min; or

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
		(*b*) a metal powder, in respect of which the burning time is > 5 min and ≤ 10 min

Fire through friction

(3) A flammable solid that is a solid that is liable to cause or contribute to fire through friction is classified in the division "Flammable Solids — Category 2".

SUBPART 8

SELF-REACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND MIXTURES

Definitions

Definitions

7.8. The following definitions apply in this Subpart.

"as packaged" « *tel qu'il est emballé* »

"as packaged" means packaged in the form and condition described in test series B, D, G and H of Part II of the Manual of Tests and Criteria.

"explosive properties" « *propriétés explosives* »

"explosive properties" means the properties of a self-reactive substance or mixture that, in laboratory testing according to test series A, C or E of Part II of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, make the substance or mixture liable to detonate, deflagrate rapidly or show a violent effect when heated under confinement.

"self-reactive" « *autoréactif* »

"self-reactive" means, in relation to a thermally unstable liquid or solid product, mixture or substance, liable to undergo a strongly exothermic decomposition, having a heat of decomposition equal to or greater than 300 J/g, even without participation of oxygen.

Classification in a Division of the Class

Exclusions

7.8.1. (1) The following need not be classified in any division of this hazard class:

(*a*) mixtures, substances or items that are classified in a division of the hazard class "Explosives";

(*b*) mixtures or substances, or mixtures or substances as packaged, that are classified in a division of the hazard class "Organic Peroxides"; and

(*c*) liquid or solid mixtures or substances that are classified in a division of the hazard class "Oxidizing Liquids" or "Oxidizing Solids", and contain less than 5% of combustible organic substances.

Divisions

(2) Subject to subsection (3), a self-reactive substance or mixture is classified in a division of this hazard class, based on results from testing performed in accordance with test series A to H of Part II of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Self-reactive Substances and Mixtures — Type A	A liquid or solid that, as packaged, is liable to detonate, or deflagrate rapidly
2.	Self-reactive Substances and Mixtures — Type B	A liquid or solid that possesses explosive properties and, as packaged, neither detonates, nor deflagrates rapidly, but is liable to undergo a thermal explosion in that package

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
3.	Self-reactive Substances and Mixtures — Type C	A liquid or solid that possesses explosive properties and, as packaged, neither detonates, nor deflagrates rapidly nor undergoes a thermal explosion in that package
4.	Self-reactive Substances and Mixtures — Type D	In laboratory testing, a liquid or solid that (*a*) detonates partially, does not deflagrate rapidly and shows no violent effect when heated under confinement; (*b*) does not detonate, deflagrates slowly and shows no violent effect when heated under confinement; or (*c*) neither detonates nor deflagrates, and shows a medium effect when heated under confinement
5.	Self-reactive Substances and Mixtures — Type E	In laboratory testing, a liquid or solid that neither detonates nor deflagrates and shows low or no effect when heated under confinement
6.	Self-reactive Substances and Mixtures — Type F	In laboratory testing, a liquid or solid that neither detonates in the cavitated state nor deflagrates, and (*a*) shows only a low or no effect when heated under confinement, as well as low or no explosive power; or (*b*) shows no effect when heated under confinement nor any explosive power, and either (i) has a SADT < 60°C when evaluated in a 50 kg package, or (ii) in the case of a liquid mixture, has a diluent that is used for desensitization with a boiling point < 150°C
7.	Self-reactive Substances and Mixtures — Type G	In laboratory testing, a liquid or solid that neither detonates in the cavitated state nor deflagrates and shows no effect when heated under confinement nor any explosive power and either (*a*) has a SADT of 60°C to 75°C when evaluated in a 50 kg package, or (*b*) in the case of a liquid mixture, has a diluent that is used for desensitization with a boiling point ≥ 150°C

Exclusion after evaluation

(3) A mixture or substance with a self-accelerating decomposition temperature greater than 75°C when evaluated in a 50 kg package need not be classified in any division of this hazard class.

SUBPART 9

PYROPHORIC LIQUIDS

Definition

Definition of "pyrophoric liquid"

7.9. In this Subpart, "pyrophoric liquid" means a liquid that is liable to ignite within five minutes after coming into contact with air.

Classification in the Division of the Class

Division

7.9.1. A pyrophoric liquid is classified in the division of this hazard class, based on results from testing performed in accordance with method N.3 of subsection 33.3.1.5 of Part III of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Pyrophoric Liquids — Category 1	A liquid that, within 5 min, either (*a*) ignites when added to an inert carrier and coming into contact with air, or (*b*) ignites or chars a filter paper, after coming into contact with air

SUBPART 10

PYROPHORIC SOLIDS

Definition

Definition of "pyrophoric solid"

7.10. In this Subpart, "pyrophoric solid" means a solid that is liable to ignite within five minutes after coming into contact with air.

Classification in the Division of the Class

Division

7.10.1. A pyrophoric solid is classified in the division of this hazard class, based on results from testing performed in accordance with method N.2 of subsection 33.3.1.4 of Part III of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Pyrophoric Solids — Category 1	A solid that ignites within 5 min after coming into contact with air

SUBPART 11

SELF-HEATING SUBSTANCES AND MIXTURES

Definition

Definition of "self-heating"

7.11. In this Subpart, "self-heating" means, in relation to a solid or liquid, liable to self-heat by reaction with air and without energy supply.

Classification in a Division of the Class

Exclusions

7.11.1. (1) The following need not be classified in any division of this hazard class:

(*a*) a solid classified in the division of the hazard class "Pyrophoric Solids"; and

(*b*) a liquid classified in the division of the hazard class "Pyrophoric Liquids".

Divisions

(2) Subject to subsection (3), a self-heating substance or mixture is classified in a division of this hazard class, based on results from testing performed in accordance with method N.4 of subsection 33.3.1.6 of Part III of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Self-heating Substances and Mixtures — Category 1	A solid or liquid in respect of which a positive result is obtained in a test using a 25 mm sample cube at 140°C and the spontaneous ignition temperature of a 450 l volume of the solid or liquid is ≤ 50°C
2.	Self-heating Substances and Mixtures — Category 2	A solid or liquid in respect of which (*a*) a positive result is obtained in a test using a 100 mm sample cube at 140°C, a negative result is obtained in a test using a 25 mm sample cube at 140°C and (i) the solid or liquid is packed in packages with a volume > 3 m^3, (ii) a positive result is obtained in a test using a 100 mm sample cube at 120°C and the solid or liquid is packed in packages with a volume > 450 l, or (iii) a positive result is obtained in a test using a 100 mm sample cube at 100°C; or (*b*) a positive result is obtained in a test using a 25 mm sample cube at 140°C and the spontaneous ignition temperature of a 450 l volume of the solid or liquid is > 50°C

Exclusion after evaluation

(3) A mixture or substance with a temperature of spontaneous combustion higher than 50°C for a volume of 27 m^3 need not be classified in any division of this hazard class.

SUBPART 12

SUBSTANCES AND MIXTURES WHICH, IN CONTACT WITH WATER, EMIT FLAMMABLE GASES

General Provision

Interpretation

7.12. In this Subpart, substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases are liquids and solids that, by interaction with water, are liable to become spontaneously flammable or give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities, that is, in quantities that are equal to or greater than one litre of gas per kilogram of the mixture or substance per hour.

Classification in a Division of the Class

Exclusions

7.12.1. (1) The following liquids or solids need not be classified in any division of this hazard class:

(*a*) those that have a chemical structure that does not contain metals or metalloids;

(*b*) those that have been shown, through accumulated experience in production or handling, not to react with water; and

(*c*) those that are soluble in water to form a stable mixture.

Divisions

(2) A liquid or solid which, in contact with water, emits flammable gases is classified in a division of this hazard class, based on results from testing performed in accordance with method N.5 of

subsection 33.4.1.4 of Part III of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Substances and Mixtures Which, in Contact with Water, Emit Flammable Gases — Category 1	A liquid or solid that (*a*) reacts with water at ambient temperature and produces a gas that is liable to ignite spontaneously; (*b*) reacts with water at ambient temperature such that the rate of evolution of flammable gas is ≥ 10 l/kg of liquid or solid over any one minute; or (*c*) reacts with water at ambient temperature to ignite spontaneously in any step of the test procedure
2.	Substances and Mixtures Which, in Contact with Water, Emit Flammable Gases — Category 2	A liquid or solid that reacts with water at ambient temperature such that the maximum rate of evolution of flammable gas is ≥ 20 l/kg of liquid or solid per hour, and does not meet any of the criteria for Category 1
3.	Substances and Mixtures Which, in Contact with Water, Emit Flammable Gases — Category 3	A liquid or solid that reacts with water at ambient temperature such that the maximum rate of evolution of flammable gas is ≥ 1 l/kg of liquid or solid per hour, and does not meet any of the criteria for Categories 1 and 2

SUBPART 13

OXIDIZING LIQUIDS

Definition

Definition of "oxidizing liquid"

7.13. In this Subpart, "oxidizing liquid" means a liquid, whether or not combustible, that is liable to cause or contribute to the combustion of other material.

Classification in a Division of the Class

Exclusions

7.13.1. (1) The following liquids need not be classified in any division of this hazard class:

(*a*) any organic liquid that does not contain oxygen, fluorine or chlorine;

(*b*) any organic liquid that contains oxygen, fluorine or chlorine if those elements are chemically bonded only to carbon or hydrogen; and

(*c*) any inorganic liquid that does not contain oxygen or halogens.

Divisions

(2) An oxidizing liquid is classified in a division of this hazard class, based on results from testing performed in accordance with method O.2 of subsection 34.4.2 of Part III of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Oxidizing Liquids — Category 1	A liquid that, when tested in a 1:1 mixture, by mass, with cellulose, spontaneously ignites, or exhibits a mean pressure rise time < the mean pressure rise time of a 1:1 mixture, by mass, of 50% perchloric acid and cellulose
2.	Oxidizing Liquids — Category 2	A liquid that, when tested in a 1:1 mixture, by mass, with cellulose, exhibits a mean pressure rise time ≤ the mean pressure rise time of a 1:1 mixture, by mass, of 40% aqueous sodium chlorate solution and cellulose, and does not meet any of the criteria for Category 1
3.	Oxidizing Liquids — Category 3	A liquid that, when tested in a 1:1 mixture, by mass, with cellulose, exhibits a mean pressure rise time ≤ the mean pressure rise time of a 1:1 mixture, by mass, of 65% aqueous nitric acid and cellulose, and does not meet any of the criteria for Categories 1 and 2

SUBPART 14

OXIDIZING SOLIDS

Definition

Definition of "oxidizing solid"

7.14. In this Subpart, "oxidizing solid" means a solid, whether or not combustible, that is liable to cause or contribute to the combustion of other material.

Classification in a Division of the Class

Exclusions

7.14.1. (1) The following solids need not be classified in any division of this hazard class:

(*a*) any organic solid that does not contain oxygen, fluorine or chlorine;

(*b*) any organic solid that contains oxygen, fluorine or chlorine if those elements are chemically bonded only to carbon or hydrogen; and

(*c*) any inorganic solid that does not contain oxygen or halogens.

Divisions

(2) An oxidizing solid is classified in a division of this hazard class, based on results from testing performed in accordance with method O.1 of subsection 34.4.1 of Part III of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Oxidizing Solids — Category 1	A solid that, when tested in a 4:1 or 1:1 mixture, by mass, with cellulose, exhibits a mean burning time < the mean burning time of a 3:2 mixture, by mass, of potassium bromate and cellulose
2.	Oxidizing Solids — Category 2	A solid that, when tested in a 4:1 or 1:1 mixture, by mass, with cellulose, exhibits a mean burning time ≤ the mean burning time of a 2:3 mixture, by mass, of potassium bromate and cellulose, and does not meet any of the criteria for Category 1
3.	Oxidizing Solids — Category 3	A solid that, when tested in a 4:1 or 1:1 mixture, by mass, with cellulose, exhibits a mean burning time ≤ the mean burning time of a 3:7 mixture, by mass, of potassium bromate and cellulose, and does not meet any of the criteria for Categories 1 and 2

SUBPART 15

ORGANIC PEROXIDES

Definitions

Definitions

7.15. The following definitions apply in this Subpart.

"as packaged" « *tel qu'il est emballé* »

"as packaged" means packaged in the form and condition described in test series B, D, G and H of Part II of the Manual of Tests and Criteria.

"explosive properties" « *propriétés explosives* »

"explosive properties" means the properties of an organic peroxide that, in laboratory testing according to test series A, C or E of Part II of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, make the liquid or solid liable to detonate, deflagrate rapidly or show a violent effect when heated under confinement.

"organic peroxide" « *peroxyde organique* »

"organic peroxide" means an organic liquid or solid that contains the bivalent -O-O- structure.

Classification in a Division of the Class

Exclusions

7.15.1. (1) An organic peroxide that contains any of the following need not be classified in any division of this hazard class:

(*a*) not more than 1.0% available oxygen from the organic peroxides when containing not more than 1.0% hydrogen peroxide; or

(*b*) not more than 0.5% available oxygen from the organic peroxides when containing more than 1.0% but not more than 7.0% hydrogen peroxide.

Available oxygen content

(2) The available oxygen content, in percent, of an organic peroxide mixture referred to in paragraph (1)(*a*) or (*b*) is determined by the formula:

$$16 \times \sum_{i}^{n} \left(\frac{n_i \times c_i}{m_i} \right)$$

where

n_i is the number of peroxygen groups per molecule of organic peroxide *i*;

c_i is the concentration (mass %) of organic peroxide *i*; and

m_i is the molecular mass of organic peroxide *i*.

Divisions

(3) An organic peroxide is classified in a division of this hazard class, based on results from testing performed in accordance with test series A to H of Part II of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Organic Peroxides — Type A	A liquid or solid that, as packaged, is liable to detonate, or deflagrate rapidly

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
2.	Organic Peroxides — Type B	A liquid or solid that possesses explosive properties and, as packaged, neither detonates, nor deflagrates rapidly, but is liable to undergo a thermal explosion in that package
3.	Organic Peroxides — Type C	A liquid or solid that possesses explosive properties and, as packaged, neither detonates, nor deflagrates rapidly, nor undergoes a thermal explosion in that package
4.	Organic Peroxides — Type D	In laboratory testing, a liquid or solid that (*a*) detonates partially, does not deflagrate rapidly and shows no violent effect when heated under confinement; (*b*) does not detonate, deflagrates slowly and shows no violent effect when heated under confinement; or (*c*) neither detonates nor deflagrates, and shows a medium effect when heated under confinement
5.	Organic Peroxides — Type E	In laboratory testing, a liquid or solid that neither detonates nor deflagrates, and shows low or no effect when heated under confinement
6.	Organic Peroxides — Type F	In laboratory testing, a liquid or solid that neither detonates in the cavitated state nor deflagrates and (*a*) shows only a low or no effect when heated under confinement, as well as low or no explosive power; or (*b*) shows no effect when heated under confinement nor any explosive power, and either (i) has a SADT < 60°C when evaluated in a 50 kg package, or (ii) in the case of a liquid mixture, has a diluent that is used for desensitization with a boiling point < 150°C
7.	Organic Peroxides — Type G	In laboratory testing, a liquid or solid that neither detonates in the cavitated state nor deflagrates, and shows no effect when heated under confinement nor any explosive power, and either (*a*) has a SADT of 60°C to 75°C when evaluated in a 50 kg package, or (*b*) in the case of a liquid mixture, has a diluent that is used for desensitization with a boiling point ≥ 150°C

SUBPART 16

CORROSIVE TO METALS

Definition

Definition of "corrosive to metals"

7.16. In this Subpart, "corrosive to metals" means, in relation to a mixture or substance, liable to damage or destroy metal by chemical action.

Classification in the Division of the Class

Division

7.16.1. A mixture or substance that is corrosive to metals is classified in the division of this hazard class, based on results from testing performed in accordance with subsection 37.4 of Part III of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Corrosive to Metals — Category 1	A mixture or substance that has a corrosion rate on either steel or aluminium surfaces that is > 6.25 mm per year at a test temperature of 55°C

SUBPART 17

COMBUSTIBLE DUSTS

Definition

Definition of "combustible dust"

7.17. In this Subpart, "combustible dust" means a mixture or substance that is in the form of a powder that is liable to catch fire or explode when dispersed in a gas containing oxygen.

Classification in the Division of the Class

Division

7.17.1. A combustible dust is classified in the division of this hazard class in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Combustible Dusts — Category 1	A mixture or substance that (*a*) has been shown to catch fire or explode when dispersed in a gas containing oxygen; or (*b*) is classified in a division of the hazard class "Flammable Solids" and 5% or more of its composition by weight has a particle size ≤ 500µm

SUBPART 18

SIMPLE ASPHYXIANTS

Definition

Definition of "simple asphyxiant"

7.18. In this Subpart, "simple asphyxiant" means any gas that is liable to cause asphyxiation by the displacement of air.

Classification in the Division of the Class

Division

7.18.1. A simple asphyxiant is classified in the division of this hazard class in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Simple Asphyxiants — Category 1	A gas that is a simple asphyxiant

SUBPART 19

PYROPHORIC GASES

Definition

Definition of "pyrophoric gas"

7.19. In this Subpart, "pyrophoric gas" means any mixture or substance in a gaseous state that is liable to ignite spontaneously in air at a temperature of 54.4°C or less.

Classification in the Division of the Class

Division

7.19.1. A pyrophoric gas is classified in the division of this hazard class in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Pyrophoric Gases — Category 1	A gas that is a pyrophoric gas

SUBPART 20

PHYSICAL HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED

Definition

Definition of "physical hazard not otherwise classified"

7.20. In this Subpart, "physical hazard not otherwise classified" means a physical hazard presented by a product, mixture, material or substance that is different from any other physical hazard addressed by any other Subpart in Part 7, and that has the characteristic of occurring by chemical reaction and resulting in the death or serious injury of a person at the time the reaction occurs.

Classification in the Division of the Class

Division

7.20.1. A product, mixture, material or substance is classified in the division of this hazard class in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1	A product, mixture, material or substance that presents a physical hazard not otherwise classified

PART 8

HEALTH HAZARD CLASSES

SUBPART 1

ACUTE TOXICITY

Definitions

Definitions

8.1. The following definitions apply in this Subpart.

"acute toxicant" « *toxique aigu* »

"acute toxicant" means a mixture or substance that is liable to cause acute toxicity, or a mixture or substance that, upon contact with water, releases a gaseous substance that is liable to cause acute toxicity.

"acute toxicity" « *toxicité aiguë* »

"acute toxicity" refers to effects occurring following

(*a*) oral or dermal administration of a single dose of a mixture or substance, or multiple doses given within 24 hours; or

(*b*) an inhalation exposure to a mixture or substance of four hours or of a duration that is converted to four hours in accordance with subsection 8.1.1(3).

"mist" « *brouillard* »

"mist" means liquid droplets suspended in the air.

Classification in a Division of the Class

Classification of Substances

LD_{50} or LC_{50} — associated range

8.1.1. (1) An acute toxicant that is a substance is classified, with respect to each applicable route of exposure, in a division of this hazard class in accordance with the tables to subsection (2) if

(*a*) it has an LD_{50} by the oral or dermal exposure route, or an LC_{50} by the inhalation exposure route, that falls into one of the ranges indicated in the applicable table to that subsection; or

(*b*) upon contact with water, it releases a gaseous substance that has an LC_{50} that falls into one of the ranges indicated in the applicable table to that subsection.

LD_{50} or LC_{50} not available

(2) If an LD_{50} by the oral or dermal exposure route or an LC_{50} by the inhalation exposure route is not available, an acute toxicity point estimate must be established in accordance with the table to section 8.1.7, and the acute toxicant must be classified based on that acute toxicity point estimate, with respect to each applicable route of exposure, in a division of this hazard class in accordance with the following tables:

TABLE 1

ORAL EXPOSURE ROUTE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Ranges for LD_{50} or for Acute Toxicity Point Estimates (mg/kg body weight)
1.	Acute Toxicity (Oral) — Category 1	≤ 5
2.	Acute Toxicity (Oral) — Category 2	> 5 and ≤ 50

3.	Acute Toxicity (Oral) — Category 3	> 50 and ≤ 300
4.	Acute Toxicity (Oral) — Category 4	> 300 and ≤ 2000

TABLE 2

DERMAL EXPOSURE ROUTE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Ranges for LD_{50} or for Acute Toxicity Point Estimates (mg/kg bodyweight)
1.	Acute Toxicity (Dermal) — Category 1	≤ 50
2.	Acute Toxicity (Dermal) — Category 2	> 50 and ≤ 200
3.	Acute Toxicity (Dermal) — Category 3	> 200 and ≤ 1000
4.	Acute Toxicity (Dermal) — Category 4	> 1000 and ≤ 2000

TABLE 3

INHALATION EXPOSURE ROUTE

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
		Ranges for LC_{50} or for Acute Toxicity Point Estimates		
Item	Division	Gases (ppmV)	Vapours (mg/l)	Dusts and Mists (mg/l)
1.	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) — Category 1	≤ 100	≤ 0.5	≤ 0.05
2.	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) — Category 2	> 100 and ≤ 500	> 0.5 and ≤ 2	> 0.05 and ≤ 0.5
3.	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) — Category 3	> 500 and ≤ 2500	> 2 and ≤ 10	> 0.5 and ≤ 1
4.	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) — Category 4	> 2500 and ≤ 20 000	> 10 and ≤ 20	> 1 and ≤ 5

One-hour exposure period

(3) For the purposes of Table 3 to subsection (2), the LC_{50} is based on a four-hour exposure period. If existing acute inhalation toxicity data have been generated according to a one-hour exposure period, the LC_{50} for gases and vapours must be divided by 2, and the LC_{50} for dusts and mists must be divided by 4.

Classification of Mixtures

Order of provisions

8.1.2. (1) The classification of a mixture as an acute toxicant in a division of this hazard class must proceed in accordance with the order of sections 8.1.3 to 8.1.6.

Concentrations for the purpose of classification

(2) Only ingredients present at concentrations equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 1.0% — w/w for solids, liquids, dusts, mists and vapours and v/v for gases — must be considered for the purpose of classification.

Data available for mixture as a whole

8.1.3. If data of the types referred to in subparagraphs 2.1(*a*)(i) to (iv) are available for the mixture as a whole, the mixture must be classified as an acute toxicant in accordance with section 8.1.1.

Data available for use of bridging principles

8.1.4. If data are available to enable the characterization of the mixture as an acute toxicant, in accordance with the bridging principles referred to in subsections 2.3(3) to (8), the mixture must be classified in a division of this hazard class in accordance with those subsections.

Data available for all ingredients

8.1.5. If data are available for all ingredients in the mixture, the mixture must be classified as an acute toxicant in accordance with section 8.1.1 using the ATE of the mixture that is determined in respect of each applicable route of exposure by the formula

$$ATE_{mix} = \frac{100}{\left[\sum_{n} \frac{C_i}{ATE_i} \right]}$$

where

ATE_{mix} is the ATE of the mixture determined using this formula;

C_i is the concentration of ingredient i;

n is the number of ingredients and i is running from 1 to n;

ATE_i is the ATE of ingredient i, which is either

(*a*) the LD_{50} or the LC_{50} based on or converted to a four-hour exposure period, for i, or

(*b*) if the LD_{50} or the LC_{50} is unavailable, the acute toxicity point estimate established for i in accordance with section 8.1.7; and

i is each ingredient in the mixture with

(*a*) an ATE within the ranges set out in the applicable table to subsection 8.1.1(2),

(*b*) an oral or dermal LD_{50} greater than 2000 mg/kg body weight but less than or equal to 5000 mg/kg body weight, or

(*c*) an LC_{50} based on or converted to a four-hour exposure period within a range having an amplitude comparable to the one in paragraph (*b*).

Data not available for all ingredients

8.1.6. If the ATE is not available for one or more ingredients of the mixture, the mixture must be classified as an acute toxicant in accordance with section 8.1.1 using the ATE of the mixture that is determined in respect of each applicable route of exposure according to the following:

(*a*) if data permit the ATE to be estimated for each of those ingredients in accordance with established scientific principles, the formula in section 8.1.5 must be used;

(*b*) if data do not permit the ATE to be estimated for an ingredient in accordance with established scientific principles, and the concentration of the ingredient in the mixture is equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 1.0%, the mixture is classified based only on the ingredients having an ATE, such that

(i) if the total concentration of all ingredients with unknown acute toxicity is less than or equal to 10% of the mixture, the formula in section 8.1.5 must be used, or

(ii) if the total concentration of all ingredients with unknown acute toxicity is greater than 10% of the mixture, the following formula must be used:

$$ATE_{mix} = \frac{100 - (\sum C_{unknown} \text{ if} > 10\%)}{\left[\sum_{n} \frac{C_i}{ATE_i} \right]}$$

where

ATE_{mix} is the ATE of the mixture determined using this formula,

C_i is the concentration of ingredient i,

$C_{unknown}$ is the concentration of ingredients i with unknown ATE values,

n is the number of ingredients and i is running from 1 to n,

ATE_i is the ATE of ingredient i, which is either

(*a*) the LD_{50} or the LC_{50} based on or converted to a four-hour exposure period, for i, or

(*b*) if the LD_{50} or the LC_{50} is unavailable, the acute toxicity point estimate established for i in accordance with section 8.1.7, and

i is each ingredient in the mixture with

(*a*) an ATE within the ranges set out in the applicable table to subsection 8.1.1(2),

(*b*) an oral or dermal LD_{50} greater than 2000 mg/kg body weight but less than or equal to 5000 mg/kg body weight, or

(*c*) an LC_{50} based on or converted to a four-hour exposure period within a range having an amplitude comparable to the one in paragraph (*b*).

Conversion from range to point estimate

8.1.7. If a formula in section 8.1.5 or 8.1.6 is used, an acute toxicity point estimate must be determined, in accordance with the following table, for each ingredient for which only that ingredient's classification category or experimentally obtained acute toxicity range is available.

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Exposure Routes	Column 2 Classification Category and Associated Experimentally Obtained Acute Toxicity Range Minimum and Maximum Values	Column 3 Converted Acute Toxicity Point Estimate
1.	Oral (mg/kg body weight)	0 < Category 1 ≤ 5	0.5
		5 < Category 2 ≤ 50	5
		50 < Category 3 ≤ 300	100
		300 < Category 4 ≤ 2000	500
2.	Dermal (mg/kg body weight)	0 < Category 1 ≤ 50	5
		50 < Category 2 ≤ 200	50
		200 < Category 3 ≤ 1000	300
		1000 < Category 4 ≤ 2000	1100
3.	Inhalation (gases) (ppmV)	0 < Category 1 ≤ 100	10
		100 < Category 2 ≤ 500	100
		500 < Category 3 ≤ 2500	700
		2500 < Category 4 ≤ 20 000	4500
4.	Inhalation (vapours) (mg/l)	0 < Category 1 ≤ 0.5	0.05
		0.5 < Category 2 ≤ 2.0	0.5
		2.0 < Category 3 ≤ 10.0	3
		10.0 < Category 4 ≤ 20.0	11
5.	Inhalation (dust/mist) (mg/l)	0 < Category 1 ≤ 0.05	0.005
		0.05 < Category 2 ≤ 0.5	0.05
		0.5 < Category 3 ≤ 1.0	0.5
		1.0 < Category 4 ≤ 5.0	1.5

SUBPART 2

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION

Definitions

Definitions

8.2. The following definitions apply in this Subpart.

"skin corrosion" « *corrosion cutanée* »

"skin corrosion" means the production of irreversible damage to the skin, namely, visible necrosis through the epidermis and into the dermis, and includes ulcers, bleeding, bloody scabs and, within a 14-day observation period, discoloration due to blanching of the skin, complete areas of alopecia, and scars.

"skin-corrosive" « *corrosif pour la peau* »

"skin-corrosive" means, in relation to a mixture or substance, liable to cause skin corrosion.

"skin-irritant" « *irritant pour la peau* »

"skin-irritant" means, in relation to a mixture or substance, liable to cause skin irritation.

"skin irritation" « *irritation cutanée* »

"skin irritation" means the production of reversible damage to the skin.

Classification in a Division or Subdivision of the Class

Classification of Substances

Order of provisions

8.2.1. The classification of a skin-corrosive substance or a skin-irritant substance in a division or subdivision of this hazard class must proceed in accordance with the order of sections 8.2.2 to 8.2.7, unless, after applying subsections 8.2.2(1) to (3), the substance is not classified further to subsection 8.2.2(4).

Human data — skin corrosion

8.2.2. (1) A substance for which human data demonstrate that it is a skin-corrosive substance is classified in the division "Skin Corrosion — Category 1".

Animal data — skin corrosion

(2) A substance for which purposely generated animal data demonstrate that it is a skin-corrosive substance is classified in the division "Skin Corrosion — Category 1" and is, if the applicable data are available, further classified in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Subdivision	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Skin Corrosion — Category 1A	A substance that, according to animal data acquired from a scientifically validated method, produces irreversible damage to the skin after an exposure of three minutes or less, and within one hour of observation, in at least one of three animals
2.	Skin Corrosion — Category 1B	A substance that, according to animal data acquired from a scientifically validated method, produces irreversible damage to the skin after an exposure of more than three minutes and up to and including one hour, and within 14 days of observation, in at least one of three animals
3.	Skin Corrosion — Category 1C	A substance that, according to animal data acquired from a scientifically validated method, produces irreversible damage to the skin after an exposure of more than one hour and up to and including four hours, and within 14 days of observation, in at least one of three animals

Human or animal data — skin irritation

(3) A substance for which there are human data or purposely generated animal data with respect to skin irritation is classified in the division "Skin Irritation — Category 2" in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Skin Irritation — Category 2	A substance (*a*) that, according to human data, is a skin-irritant; or (*b*) in respect of which animal data reveal (i) in the case of data acquired from a test performed in accordance with the OECD Guideline for the Testing of Chemicals, entitled *Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion*, No. 404, as amended from time to time, a mean value of ≥ 2.3 and ≤ 4.0 for erythema and eschar or for edema in at least two of three animals from gradings at 24, 48 and 72 hours after patch removal or, if reactions are

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
		delayed, from grades on three consecutive days after the onset of skin reactions, (ii) in the case of data acquired from a scientifically validated method, inflammation, namely, local alopecia, hyperkeratosis, hyperplasia and scaling, that persists to the end of the observation period specified by the method in at least two animals, or (iii) in the case of data acquired from a scientifically validated method, evidence of a severe skin irritation effect in only one animal

No classification

(4) A substance that meets the following conditions need not be classified in any division or subdivision of this hazard class:

(*a*) there are human data or purposely generated animal data on the substance, acquired from a scientifically validated method, with respect to skin corrosion or skin irritation;

(*b*) the substance is not classified further to subsection (1), (2) or (3); and

(*c*) the data referred to in paragraph (*a*) demonstrate that it is neither a skin-corrosive substance nor a skin-irritant substance.

Other skin data from animals

8.2.3. A substance for which there are animal data on dermal exposure, acquired from a scientifically validated method, that have not been purposely generated and that demonstrate that the substance is skin-corrosive or skin-irritant is classified, respectively, in the division "Skin Corrosion — Category 1" or the division "Skin Irritation — Category 2".

In vitro or *ex vivo* data

8.2.4. A substance for which the data, *in vitro* or *ex vivo*, acquired from a scientifically validated method for the evaluation of skin corrosion or skin irritation demonstrate that the substance is skin-corrosive or skin-irritant is classified, respectively, in the division "Skin Corrosion — Category 1" or the division "Skin Irritation — Category 2".

pH

8.2.5. A substance for which the pH is less than or equal to two or equal to or greater than 11.5 is classified in the division "Skin Corrosion — Category 1", unless an assessment of alkali or acid reserve performed in accordance with established scientific principles supports the conclusion that it need not be classified as a skin-corrosive substance on the basis of its pH.

Structure-activity relationship — skin corrosion

8.2.6. (1) A substance for which a structure-activity relationship, established in accordance with established scientific principles, supports the conclusion that the substance must be classified in the division "Skin Corrosion — Category 1" is classified in that division.

Structure-activity relationship — skin irritation

(2) A substance for which a structure-activity relationship, established in accordance with established scientific principles, supports the conclusion that the substance must be classified in the division "Skin Irritation — Category 2" is classified in that division.

Totality of available data

8.2.7. A substance for which an evaluation of the totality of available data, performed in accordance with established scientific principles, supports the conclusion that the substance is skin-corrosive or skin-irritant is classified, respectively, in the division "Skin Corrosion — Category 1" or the division "Skin Irritation — Category 2".

Classification of Mixtures

Order of provisions

8.2.8. The classification of a mixture as skin-corrosive or as skin-irritant in a division or subdivision of this hazard class must proceed in accordance with the order of sections 8.2.9 to 8.2.11.

Data available for mixture as a whole

8.2.9. (1) If data of the types referred to in subparagraphs 2.1(*a*)(i) to (iv) are available for the mixture as a whole, the mixture must be classified in accordance with the order of sections 8.2.2 to 8.2.6, unless under subsection 8.2.2(4) the mixture need not be classified.

Data available for mixture as a whole — sections 8.2.10 and 8.2.11

(2) If data of the types referred to in subparagraphs 2.1(*a*)(i) to (iv) are available for the mixture as a whole, but the mixture cannot be classified further to subsections 8.2.2(1) to (3) or sections 8.2.3 to 8.2.6, its classification in a division or subdivision of this hazard class must proceed in accordance with the order of sections 8.2.10 and 8.2.11.

Data available for use of bridging principles

8.2.10. If data are available to enable the characterization of the mixture as a skin-corrosive mixture or a skin-irritant mixture, in accordance with the bridging principles referred to in subsections 2.3(3) to (8), the mixture must be classified in a division or subdivision of this hazard class in accordance with those subsections.

Data available for ingredients

8.2.11. (1) Subject to subsection (3), a mixture that contains one or more ingredients that are classified in the division "Skin Corrosion — Category 1" or the division "Skin Irritation — Category 2" is classified in a division or subdivision of this hazard class in accordance with subsection (2), subject to the following:

(*a*) ingredients that are classified in the division "Skin Corrosion — Category 1" or the division "Skin Irritation — Category 2" and are present in the mixture at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 1.0% must be included in the calculation of the sum of concentrations of ingredients; and

(*b*) ingredients that are classified in the division "Skin Corrosion — Category 1" or the division "Skin Irritation — Category 2" and are present in the mixture at a concentration of less than the concentration limit of 1.0% must be included in the calculation of the sum of concentrations of ingredients only if there is evidence that, at the concentration at which it is present, the ingredient is a skin-corrosive substance or a skin-irritant substance.

Classification — mixture

(2) A mixture is classified in a division of this hazard class in accordance with the following:

(*a*) if the sum of concentrations of ingredients classified in the division "Skin Corrosion — Category 1" is equal to or greater than 5.0%, the mixture is classified in the division "Skin Corrosion — Category 1";

(*b*) if the sum of concentrations of ingredients classified in the division "Skin Corrosion — Category 1" is equal to or greater than 1.0% but less than 5.0%, the mixture is classified in the division "Skin Irritation — Category 2";

(*c*) if the sum of concentrations of ingredients classified in the division "Skin Irritation — Category 2" is equal to or greater than 10.0%, the mixture is classified in the division "Skin Irritation — Category 2"; or

(*d*) if the sum of the results of the following subparagraphs is equal to or greater than 10.0%, the mixture is classified in the division "Skin Irritation — Category 2":

(i) 10 times the sum of concentrations of ingredients classified in the division "Skin Corrosion — Category 1", and

(ii) the sum of concentrations of ingredients classified in the division "Skin Irritation — Category 2".

Mixtures containing particular ingredients

(3) A mixture is classified in a division of this hazard class in accordance with the following table if it contains one or more substances such as acids, bases, inorganic salts, aldehydes, phenols or surfactants which could be corrosive or irritant at concentrations below the concentration limits set out in subsection (2) and at least one ingredient with a concentration that is above the concentration limits set out below:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Ingredient	Column 3 Concentration Limits
1.	Skin Corrosion — Category 1	Acid with pH ≤ 2	≥ 1.0%
2.	Skin Corrosion — Category 1	Base with pH ≥ 11.5	≥ 1.0%
3.	Skin Corrosion — Category 1	Other ingredients classified in the division “Skin Corrosion — Category 1”	≥ 1.0%
4.	Skin Irritation — Category 2	Other ingredients classified in the division “Skin Irritation — Category 2”, including acids and bases	≥ 3.0%

SUBPART 3

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION

Definitions

Definitions

8.3. The following definitions apply in this Subpart.

“eye irritation” « *irritation oculaire* »

“eye irritation” means the production of changes in the eye that are fully reversible within an observation period of 21 days.

“serious eye damage” « *lésion oculaire grave* »

“serious eye damage” means the production of tissue damage in the eye or serious physical decay of vision

(*a*) for which data demonstrate that it is irreversible; or

(*b*) that is not fully reversible within an observation period of 21 days.

Classification in a Division or Subdivision of the Class

Classification of Substances

Order of provisions

8.3.1. The classification of a substance that causes serious eye damage or eye irritation in a division or subdivision of this hazard class must proceed in accordance with the order of sections 8.3.2 to 8.3.7, unless, after applying subsections 8.3.2(1) to (4), the substance is not classified further to subsection 8.3.2(5).

Human or animal data — serious eye damage

8.3.2. (1) A substance for which there are human data or purposely generated animal data with respect to serious eye damage is classified in the division of this hazard class in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Serious Eye Damage — Category 1	A substance (*a*) that, according to human data, causes serious eye damage; (*b*) that, according to animal data acquired from a scientifically validated method from at least one animal, produces effects on the cornea, iris or conjunctiva (i) that are irreversible as demonstrated by data, or (ii) that are not fully reversible within an observation period of 21 days; or (*c*) in respect of which animal data acquired in accordance with the OECD Guideline for the Testing of Chemicals, entitled *Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion*, No. 405, as amended from time to time, demonstrate a positive response in at least two of three animals, and the mean score calculated following grading at 24, 48 and 72 hours after instillation of the substance, in relation to the positive result, is (i) corneal opacity ≥ 3, or (ii) iritis > 1.5

Human data — eye irritation

(2) A substance for which human data demonstrate that it causes eye irritation is classified in the division "Eye Irritation — Category 2".

Animal data — eye irritation

(3) A substance for which purposely generated animal data demonstrate that it causes eye irritation is classified in the division "Eye Irritation — Category 2" and is, if the applicable data are available, further classified in the appropriate subdivision in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Subdivision	Column 3 Criteria
1.	Eye Irritation — Category 2	Eye Irritation — Category 2A	A substance that is not classified in the division "Serious Eye Damage — Category 1" and in respect of which animal data acquired in accordance with the OECD Guideline for the Testing of Chemicals, entitled *Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion*, No. 405, as amended from time to time, demonstrate in at least two of three animals a positive response that fully reverses within an observation period of more than seven days but not more than 21 days, and the mean score calculated following grading at 24, 48 and 72 hours after instillation of the substance, in relation to the positive result, is (*a*) corneal opacity ≥ 1; (*b*) iritis ≥ 1; (*c*) conjunctival redness ≥ 2; or (*d*) conjunctival edema (chemosis) ≥ 2
2.	Eye Irritation — Category 2	Eye Irritation — Category 2B	A substance that is not classified in the division "Serious Eye Damage — Category 1" and in respect of which animal data acquired in accordance with the OECD Guideline for the Testing of Chemicals, entitled *Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion*, No. 405, as amended from time to time, demonstrate in at least two of three animals a positive response that fully reverses within an observation period of seven days, and the mean score calculated following grading at 24, 48 and 72 hours after instillation of the substance, in relation to the positive result, is (*a*) corneal opacity ≥ 1; (*b*) iritis ≥ 1; (*c*) conjunctival redness ≥ 2; or (*d*) conjunctival edema (chemosis) ≥ 2

Skin corrosion data

(4) A substance that is classified in the division "Skin Corrosion — Category 1" in accordance with subsections 8.2.2(1) and (2) is also classified in the division "Serious Eye Damage — Category 1" of this hazard class.

No classification

(5) A substance that meets the following conditions need not be classified in any division of this hazard class:

(*a*) there are human data or purposely generated animal data on the substance, acquired from a scientifically validated method, with respect to serious eye damage or eye irritation;

(*b*) the substance is not classified further to subsections (1) to (4); and

(*c*) the data referred to in paragraph (*a*) demonstrate that the substance does not cause serious eye damage or eye irritation.

Other animal data — eye or skin exposure

8.3.3. A substance for which there are animal data for eye exposure that demonstrate, or animal data for skin exposure that support the conclusion, that the substance causes serious eye damage or eye irritation is classified in the division "Serious Eye Damage — Category 1" or the division "Eye Irritation — Category 2", and, in the latter case, if the applicable data are available, the substance is further classified in the subdivision "Eye Irritation — Category 2A" or in the subdivision "Eye Irritation — Category 2B".

In vitro or *ex vivo* data — serious eye damage

8.3.4. (1) A substance for which the data, *in vitro* or *ex vivo*,acquired from a scientifically validated method for the evaluation of serious eye damage demonstrate that the substance causes serious eye damage is classified in the division "Serious Eye Damage — Category 1".

In vitro or *ex vivo* data — eye irritation

(2) A substance for which the data, *in vitro* or *ex vivo*, acquired from a scientifically validated method for the evaluation of eye irritation demonstrate that the substance causes eye irritation is classified in the division "Eye Irritation — Category 2" and, if the applicable data are available, the substance is further classified in the subdivision "Eye Irritation — Category 2A" or in the subdivision "Eye Irritation — Category 2B".

pH

8.3.5. A substance for which the pH is less than or equal to two or equal to or greater than 11.5 is classified in the division "Serious Eye Damage — Category 1", unless an assessment of alkali or acid reserve performed in accordance with established scientific principles supports the conclusion that it need not be classified as a substance that causes serious eye damage on the basis of its pH.

Structure-activity relationship — serious eye damage

8.3.6. (1) A substance for which a structure-activity relationship, established in accordance with established scientific principles, supports the conclusion that the substance must be classified in the division "Serious Eye Damage — Category 1" is classified in that division.

Structure-activity relationship — eye irritation

(2) A substance for which a structure-activity relationship, established in accordance with established scientific principles, supports the conclusion that the substance must be classified in the division "Eye Irritation — Category 2" is classified in that division and, if the applicable data are available, the substance is further classified in the subdivision "Eye Irritation — Category 2A" or in the subdivision "Eye Irritation — Category 2B".

Totality of available data

8.3.7. A substance for which an evaluation of the totality of available data, performed in accordance with established scientific principles, supports the conclusion that the substance causes serious eye damage or eye irritation is classified in the division "Serious Eye Damage — Category 1" or the division "Eye Irritation — Category 2"and, in the latter case, if the applicable data are available, the substance is further classified in the subdivision "Eye Irritation — Category 2A" or in the subdivision "Eye Irritation — Category 2B".

Classification of Mixtures

Order of provisions

8.3.8. The classification of a mixture as a mixture that causes serious eye damage or eye irritation in a division of this hazard class must proceed in accordance with the order of sections 8.3.9 to 8.3.11.

Data available for mixture as a whole

8.3.9. (1) If data of the types referred to in subparagraphs 2.1(*a*)(i) to (iv) are available for the mixture as a whole, the mixture must be classified in accordance with the order of sections 8.3.2 to 8.3.6, unless under subsection 8.3.2(5) the mixture need not be classified.

Data available for mixture as a whole — sections 8.3.10 and 8.3.11

(2) If data of the types referred to in subparagraphs 2.1(*a*)(i) to (iv) are available for the mixture as a whole, but the mixture cannot be classified further to subsections 8.3.2(1) to (4) or sections 8.3.3 to 8.3.6, its classification in a division or subdivision of this hazard class must proceed in accordance with the order of sections 8.3.10 and 8.3.11.

Data available for use of bridging principles

8.3.10. If data are available to enable the characterization of the mixture as a mixture that causes serious eye damage or eye irritation, in accordance with the bridging principles referred to in subsections 2.3(3) to (8), the mixture must be classified in a division or subdivision of this hazard class in accordance with those subsections.

Data available for ingredients

8.3.11. (1) Subject to subsection (3), a mixture that contains one or more ingredients that are classified in the division "Serious Eye Damage — Category 1" or the division "Eye Irritation — Category 2" is classified in a division of this hazard class in accordance with subsection (2), subject to the following:

(*a*) ingredients that are classified in the division "Serious Eye Damage — Category 1" or the division "Eye Irritation — Category 2" and are present in the mixture at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 1.0% must be included in the calculation of the sum of concentrations of ingredients; and

(*b*) ingredients that are classified in the division "Serious Eye Damage — Category 1" or the division "Eye Irritation — Category 2" and are present in the mixture at a concentration of less than the concentration limit of 1.0% must be included in the calculation of the sum of concentrations of ingredients only if there is evidence that, at the concentration at which it is present, the ingredient is a substance that causes serious eye damage or eye irritation.

Classification — mixture

(2) A mixture is classified in a division of this hazard class in accordance with the following:

(*a*) if the sum of concentrations of ingredients classified in the divisions "Serious Eye Damage — Category 1" and "Skin Corrosion — Category 1" is equal to or greater than 3.0%, the mixture is classified in the division "Serious Eye Damage — Category 1";

(*b*) if the sum of concentrations of ingredients classified in the divisions "Serious Eye Damage — Category 1" and "Skin Corrosion — Category 1" is equal to or greater than 1.0% but less than 3.0%, the mixture is classified in the division "Eye Irritation — Category 2";

(*c*) if the sum of concentrations of ingredients classified in the division "Eye Irritation — Category 2" is equal to or greater than 10.0%, the mixture is classified in the division "Eye Irritation — Category 2"; or

(*d*) if the sum of the results of the following subparagraphs is equal to or greater than 10.0%, the mixture is classified in the division "Eye Irritation — Category 2":

(i) 10 times the sum of both the sum of concentrations of ingredients classified in the division "Serious Eye Damage — Category 1" and the sum of concentrations of ingredients classified in the division "Skin Corrosion — Category 1", and

(ii) the sum of concentrations of ingredients classified in the division "Eye Irritation — Category 2".

Mixtures containing particular ingredients

(3) A mixture is classified in a division of this hazard class in accordance with the following table if the mixture contains one or more substances such as acids, bases, inorganic salts, aldehydes, phenols or surfactants which could be corrosive or irritant at concentrations below the concentration limits set out in subsection (2) and at least one ingredient with a concentration that is above the concentration limits set out below:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Ingredient	Column 3 Concentration Limits
1.	Serious Eye Damage — Category 1	Acid with pH ≤ 2	≥ 1.0%
2.	Serious Eye Damage — Category 1	Base with pH ≥ 11.5	≥ 1.0%
3.	Serious Eye Damage — Category 1	Other ingredients classified in the division “Serious Eye Damage — Category 1”	≥ 1.0%
4.	Eye Irritation — Category 2	Other ingredients classified in the division “Eye Irritation — Category 2”, including acids and bases	≥ 3.0%

SUBPART 4

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION

Definitions

Definitions

8.4. The following definitions apply in this Subpart.

“respiratory sensitization” « *sensibilisation respiratoire* »

“respiratory sensitization” means the production of hypersensitivity of the airways following inhalation.

“respiratory sensitizer” « *sensibilisant respiratoire* »

“respiratory sensitizer” means a mixture or substance that is liable to lead to hypersensitivity of the airways following inhalation.

“skin sensitization” « *sensibilisation cutanée* »

“skin sensitization” means the production of an allergic response following skin contact.

“skin sensitizer” « *sensibilisant cutané* »

“skin sensitizer” means a mixture or substance that is liable to lead to an allergic response following skin contact.

Classification in a Division or Subdivision of the Class

Classification of Substances

Respiratory sensitizer — division

8.4.1. (1) A substance that is a respiratory sensitizer is classified in the division of this hazard class in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Respiratory Sensitizer — Category 1	A substance (*a*) that, according to human data, leads to specific respiratory hypersensitivity; or (*b*) in respect of which animal data acquired from scientifically validated methods for the evaluation of respiratory sensitization demonstrate positive results

Respiratory sensitizer — subdivisions

(2) A substance classified in the division "Respiratory Sensitizer — Category 1" under subsection (1) is, if the applicable data are available, further classified in the subdivision "Respiratory Sensitizer — Category 1A" or in the subdivision "Respiratory Sensitizer — Category 1B", in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Subdivision	Column 3 Criteria
1.	Respiratory Sensitizer — Category 1	Respiratory Sensitizer — Category 1A	A substance (*a*) that, according to human data, leads to a high frequency of occurrence of respiratory sensitization; or (*b*) in respect of which animal data support the probability of a high respiratory sensitization rate in humans
2.	Respiratory Sensitizer — Category 1	Respiratory Sensitizer — Category 1B	A substance (*a*) that, according to human data, leads to a low to moderate frequency of occurrence of respiratory sensitization; or (*b*) in respect of which animal data support the probability of a low to moderate respiratory sensitization rate in humans

Skin sensitizer — division

(3) A substance that is a skin sensitizer is classified in the division of this hazard class in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Skin Sensitizer — Category 1	A substance (*a*) that, according to human data, leads to skin sensitization; or (*b*) in respect of which animal data acquired from scientifically validated methods for the evaluation of skin sensitization demonstrate positive results

Skin sensitizer — subdivisions

(4) A substance classified in the division "Skin Sensitizer – Category 1" under subsection (3) is, if appropriate data are available, further classified in the subdivision "Skin Sensitizer — Category 1A" or in the subdivision "Skin Sensitizer — Category 1B", in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Subdivision	Column 3 Criteria
1.	Skin Sensitizer — Category 1	Skin Sensitizer — Category 1A	A substance (*a*) that, according to human data, leads to a high frequency of occurrence of skin sensitization; or (*b*) in respect of which animal data acquired from scientifically validated methods for the evaluation of skin sensitization support the probability of a high skin sensitization rate in humans
2.	Skin Sensitizer — Category 1	Skin Sensitizer — Category 1B	A substance (*a*) that, according to human data, leads to a low to moderate frequency of occurrence of skin sensitization; or (*b*) in respect of which animal data acquired from scientifically validated methods for the evaluation of skin sensitization support the probability of a low to moderate skin sensitization rate in humans

Classification of Mixtures

Order of provisions

8.4.2. The classification of a mixture as a respiratory sensitizer or a skin sensitizer, or both, in one or more divisions of this hazard class must proceed in accordance with the order of sections 8.4.3 to 8.4.5.

Data available for mixture as a whole

8.4.3. If data of the types referred to in subparagraphs 2.1(*a*)(i) to (iv) are available for the mixture as a whole, the mixture must be classified as a respiratory sensitizer or skin sensitizer, or both, in accordance with section 8.4.1.

Data available for use of bridging principles

8.4.4. If data are available to enable the characterization of the mixture as a respiratory sensitizer or skin sensitizer, or both, in accordance with the bridging principles referred to in subsections 2.3(3), (4), (7) and (8), the mixture must be classified in a division of this hazard class in accordance with those subsections.

Data available for ingredients

8.4.5. A mixture is classified as a respiratory sensitizer or as a skin sensitizer, or both, as the case may be, in accordance with the following:

(*a*) as a respiratory sensitizer,

(i) in the division “Respiratory Sensitizer — Category 1”, if it contains at least one ingredient at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 0.1% that is classified in the division “Respiratory Sensitizer — Category 1”,

(ii) in the subdivision “Respiratory Sensitizer — Category 1A”, if it contains at least one ingredient at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 0.1% that is classified in the subdivision “Respiratory Sensitizer — Category 1A”, or

(iii) in the subdivision “Respiratory Sensitizer — Category 1B”, if it does not contain ingredients classified in the subdivision “Respiratory Sensitizer — Category 1A” at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 0.1%, and

(A) it contains at least one ingredient that is a solid or a liquid at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 1.0% that is classified in the subdivision “Respiratory Sensitizer — Category 1B”, or

(B) it contains at least one ingredient that is a gas at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 0.2% that is classified in the subdivision “Respiratory Sensitizer — Category 1B”; or

(*b*) as a skin sensitizer,

(i) in the division “Skin Sensitizer — Category 1”, if it contains at least one ingredient at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 0.1% that is classified in the division “Skin Sensitizer — Category 1”,

(ii) in the subdivision “Skin Sensitizer — Category 1A”, if it contains at least one ingredient at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 0.1% that is classified in the subdivision “Skin Sensitizer — Category 1A”, or

(iii) in the subdivision “Skin Sensitizer — Category 1B”, if it does not contain ingredients classified in the subdivision “Skin Sensitizer — Category 1A” at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 0.1% and it contains at least one ingredient at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 1.0% that is classified in the subdivision “Skin Sensitizer — Category 1B”.

SUBPART 5

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Definitions

Definitions

8.5. The following definitions apply in this Subpart.

“genotoxicity” « *génotoxicité* »

“genotoxicity” means the alteration of the structure, information content or segregation of DNA by an agent or process, including those agents or processes that cause DNA damage by interfering with normal replication processes or that in a non-physiological manner temporarily alter its replication.

“germ cell mutagen” « *mutagène des cellules germinales* »

“germ cell mutagen” means a mixture or substance that is liable to lead to an increased occurrence of mutations in the germ cells of a population.

“mutagenic” « *mutagène* »

“mutagenic” means, in relation to a mixture or substance, liable to lead to an increased occurrence of mutations in populations of cells or organisms.

“mutagenicity” « *mutagénicité* »

“mutagenicity” means an increased occurrence of mutations in populations of cells or organisms.

“mutation” « *mutation* »

“mutation” means a permanent change in the amount or structure of the genetic material in a cell and includes

(*a*) the heritable genetic changes that may be manifested at the phenotypic level; and

(*b*) the underlying DNA modifications when known, including specific base pair changes and chromosomal translocations.

Classification in a Division or Subdivision of the Class

Classification of Substances

Divisions

8.5.1. A substance that is a germ cell mutagen is classified in a division or subdivision of this hazard class in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Subdivision	Column 3 Criteria
1.	Germ Cell Mutagenicity — Category 1	Germ Cell Mutagenicity — Category 1A	A substance that, according to data from human epidemiological studies, induces heritable mutations in germ cells
2.	Germ Cell Mutagenicity — Category 1	Germ Cell Mutagenicity — Category 1B	A substance in respect of which (*a*) data acquired from *in vivo* heritable germ cell mutagenicity tests in mammals demonstrate positive results; (*b*) data acquired from *in vivo* somatic cell mutagenicity tests in mammals demonstrate positive results and there is evidence that the substance has the potential to cause mutations to germ cells, such as (i) in germ cells, positive *in vivo* mutagenicity test results or positive *in vivo* genotoxicity test results, or (ii) evidence that the substance or any of its metabolites is able to interact with the genetic material of germ cells; or (*c*) data on human germ cells demonstrate mutagenic effects, with or without demonstrating transmission to offspring, including an increase in the frequency of aneuploidy in sperm of men exposed to the substance
3.	Germ Cell Mutagenicity — Category 2		A substance in respect of which (*a*) data acquired from *in vivo* somatic cell mutagenicity tests in mammals demonstrate positive results; (*b*) data acquired from *in vivo* somatic cell genotoxicity tests demonstrate positive results and data acquired from *in vitro* mutagenicity tests demonstrate positive results; or (*c*) data acquired from *in vitro* mutagenicity tests in mammalian cells demonstrate positive results and the substance has a structure-activity relationship with germ cell mutagens classified in the subdivision “Germ Cell Mutagenicity — Category 1A”

Classification of Mixtures

Order of provisions

8.5.2. The classification of a mixture as a germ cell mutagen in a division or subdivision of this hazard class must proceed in accordance with the order of sections 8.5.3 to 8.5.5.

Ingredient classified in Category 1A or 1B

8.5.3. A mixture is classified in the division "Germ Cell Mutagenicity — Category 1" if it contains at least one ingredient at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 0.1% that is classified in the subdivision "Germ Cell Mutagenicity — Category 1A" or in the subdivision "Germ Cell Mutagenicity — Category 1B", unless

(*a*) there are data for the mixture as a whole that demonstrate conclusively, in accordance with established scientific principles, that the mixture is a germ cell mutagen, in which case the mixture is classified as a germ cell mutagen in accordance with section 8.5.1; or

(*b*) the mixture as a whole has been subjected to an *in vivo* heritable germ cell mutagenicity test that determines that the mixture is not a germ cell mutagen and a scientifically validated method was used and the test was performed in accordance with generally accepted standards of good scientific practices at the time it was carried out.

Ingredient classified in Category 2

8.5.4. A mixture is classified in the division "Germ Cell Mutagenicity — Category 2" if it contains at least one ingredient at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 1.0% that is classified in the division "Germ Cell Mutagenicity — Category 2", unless

(*a*) there are data for the mixture as a whole that demonstrate conclusively, in accordance with established scientific principles, that the mixture is a germ cell mutagen, in which case the mixture is classified as a germ cell mutagen in accordance with section 8.5.1; or

(*b*) the mixture as a whole has been subjected to an *in vivo* heritable germ cell mutagenicity test that determines that the mixture is not a germ cell mutagen and a scientifically validated method was used and the test was performed in accordance with generally accepted standards of good scientific practices at the time it was carried out.

Data available for use of bridging principles

8.5.5. If data are available to enable the characterization of the mixture as a germ cell mutagen, in accordance with the bridging principles referred to in subsections 2.3(3), (4) and (7), the mixture must be classified in accordance with those subsections.

SUBPART 6

CARCINOGENICITY

Definition

Definition of "carcinogenic"

8.6. In this Subpart, "carcinogenic" means, in relation to a mixture or substance, liable to lead to cancer or increase the incidence of cancer.

Classification in a Division or Subdivision of the Class

Classification of Substances

Divisions

8.6.1. A carcinogenic substance is classified in a division or subdivision of this hazard class in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Subdivision	Column 3 Criteria
1.	Carcinogenicity — Category 1	Carcinogenicity — Category 1A	A substance in respect of which human data establish a causal relationship between exposure to the substance and the development of cancer
2.	Carcinogenicity — Category 1	Carcinogenicity — Category 1B	A substance in respect of which

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Subdivision	Column 3 Criteria
			(*a*) human data establish a causal relationship between exposure to the substance and the development of cancer, but there are additional data that do not support, in accordance with established scientific principles, the conclusion that the substance is the causative agent; (*b*) animal data establish a causal relationship between exposure to the substance and an increased incidence of malignant neoplasms or a combination of benign and malignant neoplasms in (i) two or more species of animals, as demonstrated by one or more studies, (ii) one species of animal, as demonstrated by two or more independent studies carried out at different times, in different laboratories or under different protocols, or (iii) one species of animal, as demonstrated by a single study, if the neoplasms observed in the study are, in accordance with established scientific principles, atypical in relation to the incidence, site, type or age at onset for the species of animal under study; or (*c*) human data support a positive association between exposure to the substance and the development of cancer, and animal data support a positive association between exposure to the substance and an increased incidence of malignant or benign neoplasms, but the data supporting either positive association do not support a conclusion of a causal relationship, in accordance with established scientific principles
3.	Carcinogenicity — Category 2		A substance in respect of which (*a*) human data support a positive association between exposure to the substance and the development of cancer, but do not support a conclusion of a causal relationship, in accordance with established scientific principles; or (*b*) animal data support a positive association between exposure to the substance and an increased incidence of malignant or benign neoplasms, but do not support a conclusion of a causal relationship, in accordance with established scientific principles

Classification of Mixtures

Order of provisions

8.6.2. The classification of a mixture as a carcinogenic mixture in a division or subdivision of this hazard class must proceed in accordance with the order of sections 8.6.3 to 8.6.5.

Ingredient classified in Category 1A or 1B

8.6.3. A mixture is classified in the division "Carcinogenicity — Category 1" if it contains at least one ingredient at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 0.1% that is classified in the subdivision "Carcinogenicity — Category 1A" or in the subdivision "Carcinogenicity — Category 1B", unless

(*a*) there are data for the mixture as a whole that demonstrate conclusively, in accordance with established scientific principles, that the mixture is carcinogenic, in which case the mixture is classified as a carcinogenic mixture in accordance with section 8.6.1; or

(*b*) the mixture as a whole has been subjected to a carcinogenicity study that determines that the mixture is not carcinogenic, and a scientifically validated method was used and the study was performed in accordance with generally accepted standards of good scientific practices at the time it was carried out.

Ingredient classified in Category 2

8.6.4. A mixture is classified in the division "Carcinogenicity — Category 2" if it contains at least one ingredient at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 0.1% that is classified in the division "Carcinogenicity — Category 2", unless

(*a*) there are data for the mixture as a whole that demonstrate conclusively, in accordance with established scientific principles, that the mixture is carcinogenic, in which case the mixture is classified as a carcinogenic mixture in accordance with section 8.6.1; or

(*b*) the mixture as a whole has been subjected to a carcinogenicity study that determines that the mixture is not carcinogenic, and a scientifically validated method was used and the study was performed in accordance with generally accepted standards of good scientific practices at the time it was carried out.

Data available for use of bridging principles

8.6.5. If data are available to enable the characterization of the mixture as carcinogenic, in accordance with the bridging principles referred to in subsections 2.3(3), (4) and (7), the mixture must be classified in accordance with those subsections.

SUBPART 7

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Definitions

Definitions

8.7. The following definitions apply in this Subpart.

"adverse effects on sexual function and fertility" « *effets néfastes sur la fonction sexuelle et la fertilité* »

"adverse effects on sexual function and fertility" means any effect of a mixture or substance that is liable to interfere with sexual function or fertility, including

(*a*) alterations to the female or male reproductive system;

(*b*) adverse effects on onset of puberty, gamete production or transport, the reproductive cycle, sexual behaviour, parturition or pregnancy outcomes;

(*c*) premature reproductive senescence; or

(*d*) any modifications to other functions that are dependent on the integrity of the reproductive system.

"adverse effects on the development of the embryo, foetus or offspring" « *effets néfastes sur le développement de l'embryon, du fœtus ou de la progéniture* »

"adverse effects on the development of the embryo, foetus or offspring" means any adverse effects of a mixture or substance on the embryo, foetus or offspring, resulting from exposure of either parent to the mixture or substance prior to conception or exposure of the developing embryo or foetus to the mixture or substance during prenatal development, or of the offspring during postnatal development to the time of sexual maturation, that is manifested at any point in the development of the embryo or foetus, or that is manifested at any point in the life span of the offspring, and that includes the loss of the embryo or foetus, death of the developing offspring, structural abnormality, altered growth and functional deficiency. This definition excludes the induction of genetically based inheritable effects in the offspring.

"effects on or via lactation" « *effets sur ou via l'allaitement* »

"effects on or via lactation" means

(*a*) any effect of a mixture or substance that interferes with lactation; or

(*b*) the presence of the mixture or substance, or its metabolites, in the maternal milk in amounts for which there is evidence that supports the conclusion, in accordance with established scientific principles, that the health of the breast-fed child or suckling animal is liable to be threatened.

"reproductive toxicity" « *toxicité pour la reproduction* »

"reproductive toxicity" refers to

(*a*) adverse effects on sexual function and fertility;

(*b*) adverse effects on the development of the embryo, foetus or offspring; or

(*c*) effects on or via lactation.

"toxic to reproduction" « *toxique pour la reproduction* »

"toxic to reproduction" means, in relation to a mixture or substance, liable to lead to reproductive toxicity.

Classification in a Division or Subdivision of the Class

Classification of Substances

Divisions or subdivisions — Categories 1A, 1B and 2

8.7.1. (1) A substance that is toxic to reproduction is classified in a division or subdivision of this hazard class in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Subdivision	Column 3 Criteria
1.	Reproductive Toxicity — Category 1	Reproductive Toxicity — Category 1A	A substance in respect of which human data demonstrate that exposure to the substance leads to adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or adverse effects on the development of the embryo, foetus or offspring
2.	Reproductive Toxicity — Category 1	Reproductive Toxicity — Category 1B	A substance in respect of which animal data demonstrate that exposure of the animal to the substance leads to the following, unless the mechanism or mode of action of the substance in the animal is not relevant to humans: (*a*) adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or adverse effects on the development of the em-

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Subdivision	Column 3 Criteria
			bryo, foetus or offspring, in the absence of other toxic effects; or (*b*) adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or adverse effects on the development of the embryo, foetus or offspring, in the presence of other toxic effects, provided that such adverse effects are not considered to be a secondary non-specific consequence of the other toxic effects
3.	Reproductive Toxicity — Category 2		A substance in respect of which human or animal data support — unless the mechanism or mode of action of the substance in the animal is not relevant to humans — a positive association between exposure to the substance and adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or adverse effects on the development of the embryo, foetus or offspring, but do not support a conclusion, in accordance with established scientific principles, that exposure to the substance leads to such effects

Division — effects on or via lactation

(2) A substance that is toxic to reproduction is classified in the division of this hazard class in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Reproductive Toxicity — Effects on or via Lactation	A substance that, according to human or animal data, has effects on or via lactation

Classification of Mixtures

Order of provisions

8.7.2. Subject to subsection 8.7.5(2), the classification of a mixture as a mixture that is toxic to reproduction in a division or subdivision of this hazard class must proceed in accordance with the order of sections 8.7.3 to 8.7.6.

Ingredient classified in Reproductive Toxicity — Category 1A or 1B

8.7.3. A mixture is classified in the division "Reproductive Toxicity — Category 1" if it contains at least one ingredient at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 0.1% that is classified in the subdivision "Reproductive Toxicity — Category 1A" or in the subdivision "Reproductive Toxicity — Category 1B", unless

(*a*) there are data for the mixture as a whole that demonstrate conclusively, in accordance with established scientific principles, that the mixture has adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or adverse effects on the development of the embryo, foetus or offspring, in which case the mixture is classified as a mixture that is toxic to reproduction in accordance with subsection 8.7.1(1); or

(*b*) the mixture as a whole has been subjected to a reproductive toxicity study that determines that the mixture does not have adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or adverse effects on the development of the embryo, foetus or offspring and a scientifically validated method was used and

the study was performed in accordance with generally accepted standards of good scientific practices at the time it was carried out.

Ingredient classified in Reproductive Toxicity — Category 2

8.7.4. A mixture is classified in the division "Reproductive Toxicity — Category 2" if it contains at least one ingredient at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 0.1% that is classified in the division "Reproductive Toxicity — Category 2", unless

(*a*) there are data for the mixture as a whole that demonstrate conclusively, in accordance with established scientific principles, that the mixture has adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or adverse effects on the development of the embryo, foetus or offspring, in which case the mixture is classified as a mixture that is toxic to reproduction in accordance with subsection 8.7.1(1); or

(*b*) the mixture as a whole has been subjected to a reproductive toxicity study that determines that the mixture does not have adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or adverse effects on the development of the embryo, foetus or offspring and a scientifically validated method was used and the study was performed in accordance with generally accepted standards of good scientific practices at the time it was carried out.

Ingredient classified in Reproductive Toxicity — Effects on or via Lactation

8.7.5. (1) A mixture is classified in the division "Reproductive Toxicity — Effects on or via Lactation" if it contains at least one ingredient at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 0.1% that is classified in the division "Reproductive Toxicity — Effects on or via Lactation", unless

(*a*) there are data for the mixture as a whole that demonstrate conclusively, in accordance with established scientific principles, that the mixture has effects on or via lactation, in which case the mixture is classified as a mixture that is toxic to reproduction in accordance with subsection 8.7.1(2); or

(*b*) the mixture as a whole has been subjected to a reproductive toxicity study that determines that the mixture does not have effects on or via lactation and a scientifically validated method was used and the study was performed in accordance with generally accepted standards of good scientific practices at the time it was carried out.

Classification in Category 1A, 1B or 2, and in Reproductive Toxicity — Effects on or via Lactation

(2) Despite subsection 2.2(3), a mixture that has been classified in accordance with section 8.7.3 or section 8.7.4 and meets the criteria of subsection (1) is also classified in the division "Reproductive Toxicity — Effects on or via Lactation".

Data available for use of bridging principles

8.7.6. If data are available to enable the characterization of the mixture as toxic to reproduction in accordance with the bridging principles referred to in subsections 2.3(3), (4) and (7), the mixture must be classified in accordance with those subsections, in the following divisions:

(*a*) "Reproductive Toxicity — Category 1";

(*b*) "Reproductive Toxicity — Category 2";

(*c*) "Reproductive Toxicity — Effects on or via Lactation";

(*d*) both "Reproductive Toxicity — Category 1" and "Reproductive Toxicity — Effects on or via Lactation"; or

(*e*) both "Reproductive Toxicity — Category 2" and "Reproductive Toxicity — Effects on or via Lactation".

SUBPART 8

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY — SINGLE EXPOSURE

Definitions

Definitions

8.8. The following definitions apply in this Subpart.

"narcotic effects" « *effets narcotiques* »

"narcotic effects" means central nervous system depression that

(*a*) in humans may present as drowsiness, narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination, vertigo, severe headache or nausea and may lead to reduced judgment, dizziness, irritability, fatigue, impaired memory function, deficits in perception or coordination, prolonged reaction time or sleepiness; and

(*b*) in animals, may be observed as lethargy, lack of coordination righting reflex, narcosis or ataxia.

"organ" « *organe* »

"organ" includes blood.

"respiratory tract irritation" « *irritation des voies respiratoires* »

"respiratory tract irritation" means localized redness, edema, pruritis or irritant effects in the respiratory tract that impair its function, whether or not accompanied by cough, pain, choking, breathing difficulties or other respiratory symptoms.

"specific target organ toxicity arising from a single exposure" « *toxicité pour certains organes cibles à la suite d'une exposition unique* »

"specific target organ toxicity arising from a single exposure" means specific, non-lethal toxic effects on target organs that arise from a single exposure to a mixture or substance, including all health effects liable to impair function of the body or any of its parts, whether reversible or irreversible, immediate or delayed, but excludes effects resulting from health hazards addressed by Subparts 1 to 7 and 10 of Part 8.

Classification in a Division of the Class

Classification of Substances

Two evaluations

8.8.1. (1) In order to establish the classification of a substance that causes specific target organ toxicity arising from a single exposure in one or more divisions of this hazard class, the substance must be evaluated in accordance with all the criteria set out in column 2 of the following table, in relation to toxic effects on

(*a*) the central nervous system and respiratory tract; and

(*b*) other specific target organs.

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure — Category 1	A substance that (*a*) according to human data, causes specific target organ toxicity arising from a single exposure; or (*b*) according to animal data, causes specific target organ toxicity arising from a single exposure at low exposure concentrations, within the concentra-

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
		tions set out for Category 1 in Table 3.8.1 of the GHS, unless the mechanism or mode of action of the substance in the animal is not relevant to humans
2.	Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure — Category 2	A substance that, according to animal data, causes specific target organ toxicity arising from a single exposure at moderate exposure concentrations, within the concentrations set out for Category 2 in Table 3.8.1 of the GHS, unless the mechanism or mode of action of the substance in the animal is not relevant to humans
3.	Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure — Category 3	A substance in respect of which data demonstrate that a single exposure to the substance generates transient narcotic effects or transient respiratory tract irritation

Classification

(2) Following the evaluations referred to in subsection (1), the substance is classified in one or more divisions of this hazard class, based on the results of the evaluations of its toxic effects as set out in column 1 and column 2 of the following table, in accordance with the corresponding division set out in column 3:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Item Number of the Table to Subsection (1) that is Associated with the Criteria in Column 2 of that Table that are Determined to Have Been Met as a Result of the Evaluation of the Following: Toxic Effects on the Central Nervous System and Respiratory Tract	Column 2 Toxic Effects on Other Specific Target Organs	Column 3 Classification Division of the “Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure” Hazard Class
1.	None	Item 1	Category 1
2.	Item 1	None	Category 1
3.	Item 1	Item 1	Category 1
4.	None	Item 2	Category 2
5.	Item 2	None	Category 2
6.	Item 1	Item 2	Category 1
7.	Item 2	Item 1	Category 1
8.	Item 2	Item 2	Category 2
9.	Item 3	None	Category 3
10.	Item 3	Item 1	Category 1 and Category 3
11.	Item 3	Item 2	Category 2 and Category 3

Classification of Mixtures

Order of provisions

8.8.2. The classification of a mixture as a mixture that causes specific target organ toxicity arising from a single exposure in a division of this hazard class must proceed in accordance with the order of sections 8.8.3 to 8.8.5.

Data available for mixture as a whole

8.8.3. If data of the types referred to in subparagraphs 2.1(*a*)(i) to (iv) are available for the mixture as a whole, the mixture must be classified as a mixture that causes specific target organ toxicity arising from a single exposure in accordance with section 8.8.1.

Data available for use of bridging principles

8.8.4. If data are available to enable the characterization of the mixture as a mixture that causes specific target organ toxicity arising from a single exposure, in accordance with the bridging principles referred to in subsections 2.3(3) to (8), the mixture must be classified in one or more divisions of this hazard class, based on the table to subsection 8.8.1(2), in accordance with those subsections.

Data available for ingredients — Category 1, 2 or 3

8.8.5. (1) A mixture that contains one or more ingredients that are classified as a substance that causes specific target organ toxicity arising from a single exposure is classified as follows:

(*a*) in the division "Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure — Category 1", if it contains at least one ingredient at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 1.0% that is classified in the division "Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure — Category 1";

(*b*) in the division "Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure — Category 2", if it contains at least one ingredient at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 1.0% that is classified in the division "Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure — Category 2"; or

(*c*) in the division "Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure — Category 3", if it contains at least one ingredient that is classified in the division "Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure — Category 3" that is

(i) at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration at which the effect is elicited, if known, or

(ii) at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 20% or, if there is more than one ingredient classified in the division "Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure — Category 3", at a total concentration of all ingredients classified in the division "Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure — Category 3" that is equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 20%, in any other case.

Data available for ingredients — Category 1 and 3 or Category 2 and 3

(2) Despite subsection 2.2(3), a mixture that has been classified in accordance with paragraph (1)(*a*) or (*b*) and meets the criteria of paragraph (1)(*c*) is also classified in the division "Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure — Category 3".

SUBPART 9

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY — REPEATED EXPOSURE

Definitions

Definitions

8.9. The following definitions apply in this Subpart.

"organ" « *organe* »

"organ" includes blood.

"specific target organ toxicity arising from repeated exposure" « *toxicité pour certains organes cibles à la suite d'expositions répétées* »

"specific target organ toxicity arising from repeated exposure" means specific toxic effects on target organs that arise from repeated exposure to a mixture or substance, including all health effects liable to impair function of the body or any of its parts, whether reversible or irreversible, immediate or delayed, but excludes effects resulting from health hazards addressed by Subparts 1 to 7 and 10 of Part 8.

Classification in a Division of the Class

Classification of Substances

Divisions

8.9.1. A substance that causes specific target organ toxicity arising from repeated exposure is classified in a division of this hazard class in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Repeated Exposure — Category 1	A substance that (*a*) according to human data, causes specific target organ toxicity arising from repeated exposure; or (*b*) according to animal data, causes specific target organ toxicity arising from repeated exposure at low exposure concentrations, within the concentrations set out for Category 1 in Table 3.9.1 of the GHS, unless the mechanism or mode of action of the substance in the animal is not relevant to humans
2.	Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Repeated Exposure — Category 2	A substance that, according to animal data, causes specific target organ toxicity arising from repeated exposure at moderate exposure concentrations, within the concentrations set out for Category 2 in Table 3.9.2 of the GHS, unless the mechanism or mode of action of the substance in the animal is not relevant to humans

Classification of Mixtures

Order of provisions

8.9.2. The classification of a mixture as a mixture that causes specific target organ toxicity arising from repeated exposure in a division of this hazard class must proceed in accordance with the order of sections 8.9.3 to 8.9.5.

Data available for mixture as a whole

8.9.3. If data of the types referred to in subparagraphs 2.1(*a*)(i) to (iv) are available for the mixture as a whole, the mixture must be classified as a mixture that causes specific target organ toxicity arising from repeated exposure in accordance with section 8.9.1.

Data available for use of bridging principles

8.9.4. If data are available to enable the characterization of the mixture as a mixture that causes specific target organ toxicity arising from repeated exposure, in accordance with the bridging principles referred to in subsections 2.3(3) to (8), the mixture must be classified in a division of this hazard class in accordance with those subsections.

Data available for ingredients

8.9.5. A mixture that contains one or more ingredients that are classified as a substance that causes specific target organ toxicity arising from repeated exposure is classified as follows:

(*a*) in the division "Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Repeated Exposure — Category 1" if it contains at least one ingredient at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 1.0% that is classified in the division "Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Repeated Exposure — Category 1"; or

(*b*) in the division "Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Repeated Exposure — Category 2" if it contains at least one ingredient at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 1.0% that is classified in the division "Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Repeated Exposure — Category 2".

SUBPART 10

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Definitions

Definitions

8.10. The following definitions apply in this Subpart.

"aspiration toxicant" « *toxique par aspiration* »

"aspiration toxicant" means a mixture or substance that is liable to cause aspiration toxicity.

"aspiration toxicity" « *toxicité par aspiration* »

"aspiration toxicity" includes severe acute effects, such as chemical pneumonia, varying degrees of pulmonary injury or death, following the entry of a liquid or solid directly through the oral or nasal cavity, or indirectly from vomiting, into the trachea and lower respiratory system.

Classification in the Division of the Class

Classification of Substances

Division

8.10.1. A substance that is an aspiration toxicant is classified in the division of this hazard class in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Aspiration Hazard — Category 1	A substance that (*a*) according to human data, produces aspiration toxicity if aspirated; or (*b*) in the case of a liquid hydrocarbon, has a kinematic viscosity ≤ 20.5 mm^2/s, measured at 40°C

Classification of Mixtures

Order of provisions

8.10.2. The classification of a mixture as an aspiration toxicant in the division of this hazard class must proceed in accordance with the order of sections 8.10.3 to 8.10.5.

Data available for mixture as a whole

8.10.3. If data of the types referred to in subparagraphs 2.1(*a*)(i) to (iv) are available for the mixture as a whole, the mixture must be classified as an aspiration toxicant in accordance with section 8.10.1.

Data available for use of bridging principles

8.10.4. If data are available to enable the characterization of a mixture as an aspiration toxicant, in accordance with the bridging principles referred to in subsections 2.3(3) to (7), the mixture must be classified in accordance with those subsections. However, subsection 2.3(3) does not apply if the concentration of aspiration toxicant in the mixture is less than the concentration limit of 10%.

Data available for ingredients

8.10.5. A mixture that contains one or more ingredients that are classified as an aspiration toxicant is classified in the division "Aspiration Hazard — Category 1" if

(*a*) it contains one or more ingredients classified in the division "Aspiration Hazard — Category 1" at a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit of 10% and has a kinematic viscosity less than or equal to 20.5 mm^2/s, measured at 40°C; or

(*b*) it separates into two or more distinct layers, one of which contains an ingredient or ingredients classified in the division "Aspiration Hazard — Category 1" at a concentration equal to or greater

than the concentration limit of 10% and has a kinematic viscosity less than or equal to 20.5 mm^2/s, measured at 40°C.

Subpart 11

Biohazardous Infectious Materials

Definition

Definition of "biohazardous infectious material"

8.11. In this Subpart, "biohazardous infectious material" means any microorganism, nucleic acid or protein that causes or is a probable cause of infection, with or without toxicity, in humans or animals.

Classification in the Division of the Class

Classification of Substances

Division

8.11.1. A substance that is a biohazardous infectious material is classified in the division of this hazard class in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Biohazardous Infectious Materials — Category 1	A biohazardous infectious material that (*a*) falls into "Risk Group 2", "Risk Group 3" or "Risk Group 4", as defined in subsection 3(1) of the *Human Pathogens and Toxins Act*; or (*b*) has been shown to be a cause or probable cause of infection or infection and toxicity in animals

Classification of Mixtures

Mixture containing more than one biohazardous infectious material

8.11.2. A mixture that contains more than one biohazardous infectious material must be classified in accordance with section 8.11.1.

Subpart 12

Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified

Definition

Definition of "health hazard not otherwise classified"

8.12. In this Subpart, "health hazard not otherwise classified" means a health hazard presented by a mixture or substance that is different from any other health hazard addressed by any other Subpart in Part 8, that has the characteristic of occurring via acute or repeated exposure and resulting in the death of a person exposed to it or has an adverse effect on that person's health — including an injury.

Classification in the Division of the Class

Division

8.12.1. A mixture or substance that presents a health hazard not otherwise classified is classified in the division of this hazard class in accordance with the following table:

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Criteria
1.	Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1	A mixture or substance that presents a health hazard not otherwise classified

PART 9

CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS, TRANSITIONAL PROVISION, REPEALS AND COMING INTO FORCE

CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

Hazardous Materials Information Review Regulations

XX. (1) The definition "identificateur du produit" in subsection 2(1) of the French version of the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Regulations*[2] is repealed.

(2) The definitions "original claim" and "refiled claim" in subsection 2(1) of the Regulations are replaced by the following:

"original claim" means a claim for exemption filed by a claimant in respect of information relating to a hazardous product, but does not include a refiled claim. (*demande originale*)

"refiled claim" means a claim for exemption that is filed in respect of information relating to a hazardous product, that is filed by the claimant who filed the original claim relating to that product, and is solely in respect of any of the information that, under subsection *** of the Act, is or was previously exempt from disclosure in relation to that product. (*demande représentée*)

(3) The definition "product identifier" in subsection 2(1) of the English version of the Regulations is replaced by the following:

"product identifier" means the chemical name, common name, generic name, trade-name or brand name of a hazardous product. (*identificateur de produit*)

(4) Subsection 2(1) of the French version of the Regulations is amended by adding the following in alphabetical order:

« identificateur de produit » La marque, la dénominiation chimique ou l'appellation courante, commerciale ou générique d'un produit dangereux. (*product identifier*)

(5) The portion of subsection 2(2) of the Regulations before paragraph (*b*) is replaced by the following:

(2) For the purposes of the Act, "affected party" means, in respect of a hazardous product that is the subject of a claim for exemption, a person who is not a competitor of the claimant and uses, supplies or is otherwise involved in the use or supply of the hazardous product at a work place, and includes

(*a*) a supplier of the hazardous product;

(6) Subsection 2(3) of the Regulations is replaced by the following:

[2] SOR/88-456

(3) For the purposes of subsection *** of the Act, a medical professional is a nurse who is a registered nurse, registered or licensed under the laws of a province to practise nursing and who is practising nursing under those laws in that province.

XX. Paragraphs 8(1)(*e*) to (*g*) of the Regulations are replaced by the following:

(*e*) if the claim is made by a supplier, a statement identifying the subject matter of the information for which the claim is made as being one or more of the following:

(i) in the case of a material or substance that is a hazardous product,

(A) the chemical name of the material or substance,

(B) the CAS registry number, or any other unique identifier, of the material or substance, or

(C) the chemical name of any impurity, solvent or stabilizing additive that is in the material or substance, that is known to the supplier, that, in accordance with the provisions of the *Hazardous Products Act*, is classified in a division or subdivision of a health hazard class and that contributes to the classification, in accordance with those provisions, of the material or substance in the health hazard class,

(ii) in the case of an ingredient that is in a mixture that is a hazardous product,

(A) the chemical name of the ingredient,

(B) the CAS registry number, or any other unique identifier, of the ingredient, or

(C) the concentration or concentration range of the ingredient, and

(iii) in the case of a material, substance or mixture that is a hazardous product, the name of any toxicological study that identifies the material or substance or any ingredient in the mixture;

(*f*) if the claim is made by an employer, a statement identifying the subject matter of the information for which the claim is made as being one or more of the following:

(i) in the case of a material or substance that is a hazardous product,

(A) the chemical name of the material or substance,

(B) the CAS registry number, or any other unique identifier, of the material or substance, or

(C) the chemical name of any impurity, solvent or stabilizing additive that is in the material or substance, that is known to the employer, that, in accordance with the provisions of the *Hazardous Products Act*, is classified in a division or subdivision of a health hazard class and that contributes to the classification, in accordance with those provisions, of the material or substance in the health hazard class,

(ii) in the case of an ingredient that is in a mixture that is a hazardous product,

(A) the chemical name of the ingredient,

(B) the CAS registry number, or any other unique identifier, of the ingredient, or

(C) the concentration or concentration range of the ingredient,

(iii) in the case of a material, substance or mixture that is a hazardous product, the name of any toxicological study that identifies the material or substance or any ingredient in the mixture,

(iv) the product identifier of a hazardous product,

(v) information in respect of a hazardous product, other than the product identifier, that constitutes a means of identification, and

(vi) information that could be used to identify a supplier of a hazardous product; and

(*g*) the following in respect of the hazardous product related to the claim:

(i) its product identifier,

(ii) if the claim is a refiled claim, the registry number of the preceding claim filed in respect of that hazardous product,

(iii) if the claim relates to a material or substance, or an ingredient, an impurity, a stabilizing additive or a solvent of the hazardous product, the generic chemical name of the material, substance, ingredient, impurity, stabilizing additive or solvent, and

(iv) the chemical name and, if any, the CAS registry number and any other unique identifier of all materials, substances, ingredients, impurities, stabilizing additives and solvents in the hazardous product.

XX. Paragraph 10(*b*) of the Regulations is replaced by the following:

(*b*) the safety data sheet or label to which the claim for exemption relates; and

XX. Paragraph 11.2(*b*) of the Regulations is replaced by the following:

(*b*) the product identifier of the hazardous product that is the subject of the claim for exemption;

Hazardous Materials Information Review Act Appeal Board Procedures Regulations

XX. (1) Paragraph 38(1)(*b*) of the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act Appeal Board Procedures Regulations*[3] is replaced by the following:

(*b*) the product identifier of the hazardous product that is the subject of the claim for exemption that is the subject of the appeal;

(2) Subsection 38(2) of the French version of the Regulations is replaced by the following:

(2) Pour l'application du paragraphe (1), « identificateur de produit » s'entend au sens du paragraphe *** du *Règlement sur le contrôle des renseignements relatifs aux matières dangereuses*.

XX. (1) Paragraph (*c*) of Part III of Form 1 of the schedule to the Regulations is replaced by the following:

(*c*) a claimant appealing an order made under section *** of the Act in respect of the compliance of a safety data sheet or label with the provisions of the *Hazardous Products Act* or the *Canada Labour Code*, as the case may be

(2) Paragraph (*g*) of Part III of Form 1 of the schedule to the Regulations is replaced by the following:

(*g*) an affected party appealing an order made under section *** of the Act in respect of the compliance of a safety data sheet or label with the provisions of the *Hazardous Products Act* or the *Canada Labour Code*, as the case may be

XX. The Regulations are amended by replacing "controlled product" with "hazardous product" in the following provisions:

(*a*) Part II of Form 1 of the schedule;

(*b*) Part II of Form 2 of the schedule; and

(*c*) Form 4 of the schedule.

[3] SOR/91-86

Coming Into Force

*** **9.** These Regulations come into force on ***.

SCHEDULE 1
(Sections 4 and 4.1 and subsections 5(5) and (6), 5.6(2) and (3), 5.7(5) to (8), 5.8(1) and 5.9(1))

INFORMATION ELEMENTS ON SAFETY DATA SHEET

Item	Column 1 Heading	Column 2 Specific Information Elements
1.	Identification	(*a*) product identifier; (*b*) other means of identification; (*c*) recommended use and restrictions on use; (*d*) initial supplier identifier; and (*e*) emergency telephone number and any restrictions on the use of that number, if applicable
2.	Hazard identification	(*a*) classification of the hazardous product, namely the appropriate division or subdivision of the hazard class identified in Part 7 or 8 or a name that is its substantive equivalent; (*b*) information elements referred to in paragraphs 3(1)(*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of these Regulations. If the required information element is a symbol, either the name of the symbol or the symbol itself may be used; and (*c*) other hazards known to the supplier with respect to the hazardous product
3.	Composition/Information on ingredients	(1) In the case of a hazardous product that is a material or substance, (*a*) its chemical name; (*b*) its common name and synonyms; (*c*) its CAS registry number and any unique identifiers; and (*d*) the chemical name of the impurities, stabilizing solvents and stabilizing additives that are known to the supplier, that individually are classified in any division or subdivision of a health hazard class and that contribute to the classification of the material or substance (2) In the case of a hazardous product that is a mixture, for each material or substance in the mixture that, individually, is classified in any division or subdivision of a health hazard class and is present above the concentration limit that is designated for the division or subdivision in which it is classified or is present in the mixture at a concentration that results in the mixture being classified in a division or subdivision of any health hazard class, (*a*) its chemical name; (*b*) its common name and synonyms; (*c*) its CAS registry number and any unique identifiers; and (*d*) its concentration
4.	First aid measures	(*a*) a description of necessary first aid measures, subdivided according to the different routes of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact); (*b*) the most important symptoms and effects, whether acute or delayed; and (*c*) an indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Item	Column 1 Heading	Column 2 Specific Information Elements
5.	Firefighting measures	(*a*) suitable and unsuitable extinguishing media;
		(*b*) specific hazards arising from the hazardous product, such as the nature of any hazardous combustion products; and
		(*c*) special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters
6.	Accidental release measures	(*a*) personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures; and
		(*b*) methods and materials for containment and cleaning
7.	Handling and storage	(*a*) precautions for safe handling; and
		(*b*) conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
8.	Exposure controls/Personal protection	(*a*) control parameters, including occupational exposure limit values or biological limit values and the source of those values;
		(*b*) appropriate engineering controls; and
		(*c*) individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment
9.	Physical and chemical properties	(*a*) appearance, such as physical state and colour;
		(*b*) odour;
		(*c*) odour threshold;
		(*d*) pH;
		(*e*) melting point and freezing point;
		(*f*) initial boiling point and boiling range;
		(*g*) flash point;
		(*h*) evaporation rate;
		(*i*) flammability, in the case of solids and gases;
		(*j*) upper and lower flammability or explosive limits;
		(*k*) vapour pressure;
		(*l*) vapour density;
		(*m*) relative density;
		(*n*) solubility;
		(*o*) partition coefficient — n-octanol/water;
		(*p*) self-ignition temperature;
		(*q*) decomposition temperature; and
		(*r*) viscosity

Item	Column 1 Heading	Column 2 Specific Information Elements
10.	Stability and reactivity	(*a*) reactivity; (*b*) chemical stability; (*c*) possibility of hazardous reactions; (*d*) conditions to avoid, including static discharge, shock or vibration; (*e*) incompatible materials; and (*f*) hazardous decomposition products
11.	Toxicological information	Concise but complete description of the various toxic health effects and the data used to identify those effects, including (*a*) information on the likely routes of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact); (*b*) symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics; (*c*) delayed and immediate effects, and chronic effects from short-term and long-term exposure; and (*d*) numerical measures of toxicity, including ATEs
12.	Ecological information	(*a*) ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, if available); (*b*) persistence and degradability; (*c*) bioaccumulative potential; (*d*) mobility in soil; and (*e*) other adverse effects
13.	Disposal considerations	Information on safe handling for disposal and methods of disposal, including any contaminated packaging
14.	Transport information	(*a*) UN number; (*b*) United Nations proper shipping name as provided for in the United Nations Model Regulations; (*c*) transport hazard class as provided in the United Nations Model Regulations; (*d*) packing group as provided in the United Nations Model Regulations; (*e*) environmental hazards according to the *International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code* and the United Nations Model Regulations; (*f*) transport in bulk [according to Annex II of the *International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships*, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL 73/78) and the *International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk* (IBC Code)]; and (*g*) special precautions in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside the premises
15.	Regulatory information	Safety, health and environmental regulations, made within or outside Canada, specific to the product in question
16.	Other information	Date of the latest revision of the safety data sheet

SCHEDULE 2
(Paragraphs 4(4)(a) and (b))

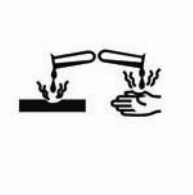
INFORMATION ELEMENTS ON SAFETY DATA SHEET — BIOHAZARDOUS INFECTIOUS MATERIALS

Item	Column 1 Heading	Column 2 Specific Information Elements
1.	Section I — Infectious Agent	(*a*) name; (*b*) synonym or cross-reference; and (*c*) characteristics
2.	Section II — Hazard Identification	(*a*) pathogenicity/toxicity; (*b*) epidemiology; (*c*) host range; (*d*) infectious dose; (*e*) mode of transmission; (*f*) incubation period; and (*g*) communicability
3.	Section III — Dissemination	(*a*) reservoir; (*b*) zoonosis; and (*c*) vectors
4.	Section IV — Stability and Viability	(*a*) drug susceptibility/resistance; (*b*) susceptibility to disinfectants; (*c*) physical inactivation; and (*d*) survival outside host
5.	Section V — First Aid/Medical	(*a*) surveillance; (*b*) first aid/treatment; (*c*) immunization; and (*d*) prophylaxis
6.	Section VI — Laboratory Hazard	(*a*) laboratory-acquired infections; (*b*) sources/specimens; (*c*) primary hazards; and (*d*) special hazards
7.	Section VII — Exposure Controls/Personal Protection	(*a*) risk group classification; (*b*) containment requirements; (*c*) protective clothing; and (*d*) other precautions
8.	Section VIII — Handling and Storage	(*a*) spills; (*b*) disposal; and (*c*) storage

Item	Column 1 Heading	Column 2 Specific Information Elements
9.	Section IX — Regulatory and Other Information	(*a*) regulatory information; (*b*) last file update *(date)*; and (*c*) prepared by *(name of author)*

SCHEDULE 3
(Subsection 3(3), section 3.1, paragraph 5.3(c) and Schedule 5)

SYMBOLS AND PICTOGRAMS

Item	Column 1 Name of Symbol	Column 2 Symbol	Column 3 Pictogram
1.	Flame		
2.	Flame over circle		
3.	Exploding bomb		
4.	Corrosion		
5.	Gas cylinder		
6.	Skull and crossbones		

Item	Column 1 Name of Symbol	Column 2 Symbol	Column 3 Pictogram
7.	Exclamation mark		
8.	Health hazard		
9.	Biohazardous infectious materials		

SCHEDULE 4
(Subsections 2(3) and (4))

PRESCRIBED CLASSIFICATION

Item	Column 1 Chemical Name/Description	Column 2 UN Number or CAS Registry Number	Column 3 Classification
1.	Ammonium picrate, wetted with not less than 10% water, by mass	1310	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
2.	Dinitrophenol, wetted with not less than 15% water, by mass	1320	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
3.	Dinitrophenolates, wetted with not less than 15% water, by mass	1321	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
4.	Dinitroresorcinol, wetted with not less than 15% water, by mass	1322	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
5.	Nitroguanidine or picrite, wetted with not less than 20% water, by mass	1336	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
6.	Nitrostarch, wetted with not less than 20% water, by mass	1337	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
7.	Trinitrophenol, wetted with not less than 30% water, by mass	1344	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
8.	Silver picrate, wetted with not less than 30% water, by mass	1347	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
9.	Sodium dinitro-o-cresolate, wetted with not less than 15% water, by mass	1348	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
10.	Sodium picramate, wetted with not less than 20% water, by mass	1349	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
11.	Trinitrobenzene, wetted with not less than 30% water, by mass	1354	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
12.	Trinitrobenzoic acid, wetted with not less than 30% water, by mass	1355	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
13.	Trinitrotoluene, wetted with not less than 30% water, by mass	1356	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
14.	Urea nitrate, wetted with not less than 20% water, by mass	1357	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
15.	Zirconium picramate, wetted with not less than 20% water, by mass	1517	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
16.	Barium azide, wetted with not less than 50% water, by mass	1571	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
17.	Nitrocellulose with water (not less than 25% water, by mass)	2555	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
18.	Nitrocellulose with alcohol (not less than 25% alcohol, by mass, and not more than 12.6% nitrogen, by dry mass)	2556	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
19.	Nitrocellulose mixture, with not more than 12.6% nitrogen, by dry mass, with or without plasticizer, with or without pigment	2557	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
20.	Dipicryl sulfide, wetted with not less than 10% water, by mass	2852	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
21.	Isosorbide dinitrate mixture with not less than 60% lactose, mannose, starch or calcium hydrogen phosphate	2907	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
22.	Nitrocellulose membrane filters, with not more than 12.6% nitrogen, by dry mass	3270	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
23.	5-Tert-butyl-2,4,6-trinitro-m-xylene or Musk xylene	2956	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
24.	2-Bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol	3241	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1

Item	Column 1 Chemical Name/Description	Column 2 UN Number or CAS Registry Number	Column 3 Classification
25.	Isosorbide-5-mononitrate with less than 30% non-volatile, non-flammable phlegmatizer	3251	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
26.	Azodicarbonamide, technically pure or preparations having a SADT higher than 75°C	3242	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
27.	Nitroglycerin mixture, desensitized, solid, n.o.s., with more than 2% but not more than 10% nitroglycerin, by mass	3319	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
28.	Pentaerythritol tetranitrate mixture, desensitized, solid, n.o.s., with more than 10% but not more than 20% pentaerythrite tetranitrate (PETN) by mass	3344	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
29.	Chlorine dioxide	CAS 10049-04-4	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
30.	Chloropicrin	1580	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
31.	Nitromethane	1261	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
32.	Ozone	CAS 10028-15-6	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
33.	Perchloric acid solutions > 72%	CAS 7601-90-3	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1
34.	Self-heating liquid, organic, n.o.s.	3183	Self-heating Substances and Mixtures — Category 1
35.	Self-heating liquid, toxic, organic, n.o.s.	3184	Self-heating Substances and Mixtures — Category 1
36.	Self-heating liquid, corrosive, organic, n.o.s.	3185	Self-heating Substances and Mixtures — Category 1
37.	Self-heating liquid, inorganic, n.o.s.	3186	Self-heating Substances and Mixtures — Category 1
38.	Self-heating liquid, toxic, inorganic, n.o.s.	3187	Self-heating Substances and Mixtures — Category 1
39.	Self-heating liquid, corrosive, inorganic, n.o.s.	3188	Self-heating Substances and Mixtures — Category 1

SCHEDULE 5
(Subparagraph 3(1)(d)(i) and subsection 3(3))

INFORMATION ELEMENTS FOR SPECIFIED DIVISIONS

PART 1

COMBUSTIBLE DUSTS

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Name of Symbol	Column 3 Symbol	Column 4 Signal Word	Column 5 Hazard Statement
1.	Combustible Dusts — Category 1	*No symbol*	*No symbol*	Warning	May form combustible dust concentrations in air

PART 2

SIMPLE ASPHYXIANTS

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Name of Symbol	Column 3 Symbol	Column 4 Signal Word	Column 5 Hazard Statement
1.	Simple Asphyxiants — Category 1	*No symbol*	*No symbol*	Warning	May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation

PART 3

PYROPHORIC GASES

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Name of Symbol	Column 3 Symbol	Column 4 Signal Word	Column 5 Hazard Statement
1.	Pyrophoric Gases — Category 1	Flame		Danger	Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air

PART 4

PHYSICAL HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Name of Symbol	Column 3 Symbol	Column 4 Signal Word	Column 5 Hazard Statement
1.	Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1	(*Name of any symbol in Schedule 3 that is applicable to the hazard*)	(*Any symbol in Schedule 3 that is applicable to the hazard*)	Danger	(*Applicable wording for the hazard*)

PART 5

BIOHAZARDOUS INFECTIOUS MATERIALS

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Name of Symbol	Column 3 Symbol	Column 4 Signal Word	Column 5 Hazard Statement
1.	Biohazardous Infectious Materials — Category 1	Biohazardous infectious materials		Danger	(*Applicable wording for the hazard*)

PART 6

HEALTH HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED

Item	Column 1 Division	Column 2 Name of Symbol	Column 3 Symbol	Column 4 Signal Word	Column 5 Hazard Statement
1.	Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified — Category 1	*(Name of any symbol in Schedule 3 that is applicable to the hazard)*	*(Any symbol in Schedule 3 that is applicable to the hazard)*	Danger	*(Applicable wording for the hazard)*