SCHEDULE 1 Regulations 2(1), 3(1) and (2)

THE CLASSIFICATION OF AND HAZARD WARNING SIGNS FOR DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES

PART I

TABLE OF CHARACTERISTIC PROPERTIES, CLASSIFICATIONS AND HAZARD WARNING SIGNS

(1) Characteristic properties of the substance	(2) Classification	(3) Hazard warning sign
An explosive substance, that is to say– (a) a solid or liquid substance, or (b) a mixture of solid or liquid substances or both, which is capable by chemical reaction in itself of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as could cause damage to surroundings or which is designed to produce an effect by heat, light, sound, gas or smoke or a combination of these as a result of non-detonative self-sustaining exothermic chemical reactions; including one or more such substances contained in an article. (See Note 1).	Class 1: Division 1.1, 1.2 or 1.3	(The Division number "1.2" and Compatibility Group letter "E" shown are only examples). (The Division number "1.2" and Compatibility Group letter "E" shown are only examples). 
	Division 1.4	(The Compatibility Group letter "G" shown is only an example). (The Compatibility Group letter "G" shown is only an example).

(1) Characteristic properties of the substance	(2) Classification	(3) Hazard warning sign
		 For explosives of hazard classification code 1.4S, "1.4S" may appear in the upper half of the label or may be shown on its own without the orange label. The orange label may be dispensed with for fireworks of Division 1,4 privuded the word "FIREWORK" followed by the hazard classification code is shown.
	Division 1.5	(The Compatibility Group letter "D" shown is only an example). (The Compatibility Group letter "D" shown is only an example). 
Explosive substances defined as above which	According to the predominant hazard	(The hazard warning sign shown above should appear

(1) Characteristic properties of the substance	(2) Classification	(3) Hazard warning sign
have a predominant hazard appropriate to another Class but which nevertheless present a significant hazard from explosion.		on packages in addition to the hazard warning sign of the main classification). (The hazard warning sign shown above should appear on packages in addition to the hazard warning sign of the main classification). 
A substance which– (a) has a critical temperature below 50°C or which at 50°C has a vapour pressure of more than 3 bar absolute; and (b) is conveyed at a pressure of more than 500 millibar above atmospheric pressure or in liquefied form; other than a toxic gas or a flammable gas.	Class 2 (Non-flammable compressed gas)	
A substance which has a critical temperature below 50°C or which at 50°C has a vapour pressure of more than 3 bar absolute and which is toxic.	Class 2 (Toxic gas)	

(1) Characteristic properties of the substance	(2) Classification	(3) Hazard warning sign
A substance which has a critical temperature below 50°C or which at 50°C has a vapour pressure of more than 3 bar absolute and is flammable. (see Note 2).	Class 2 (Flammable gas)	
A liquid with a flash point of 55°C or below except a liquid which– (a) has a flash point equal to or more than 21°C and less than or equal to 55°C and (b) when tested at 55°C in the manner described in Schedule 2 to the Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations 1972(**1**) does not support combustion. (See Notes 3 to 5).	Class 3 (Flammable liquid)	
A solid which is readily combustible under conditions encountered in a harbour or harbour area or which may cause or contribute to fire through friction.	Class 4.1 (Flammable solid)	

(**1**) S.I. 1972/917.

(1) Characteristic properties of the substance	(2) Classification	(3) Hazard warning sign
A substance which is liable to spontaneous heating under conditions encountered in a harbour or harbour area or to heating in contact with air being then liable to catch fire	Class 4.2 (Spontaneously combustible substance)	
A substance which in contact with water is liable to become spontaneously combustible or to give off a flammable gas.	Class 4.3 (Substance which in contact with water emits flammable gas)	
A substance other than an organic peroxide, which, although not itself necessarily combustible, may by yielding oxygen or by a similar process cause or contribute to the combustion of other material.	Class 5.1 (Oxidizing substance)	

(1) Characteristic properties of the substance	(2) Classification	(3) Hazard warning sign
A substance which is– (a) an organic peroxide; and (b) an unstable substance which may undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition.	Class 5.2 (Organic Peroxide)	
A substance known to be so toxic to man as to afford a hazard to health under conditions encountered in a harbour or harbour area or which, in the absence of adequate data on human toxicity, is presumed to be toxic to man.	Class 6.1 (Toxic substance)	
A substance known to be toxic to man or, in the absence of adequate data on human toxicity, is presumed to be toxic to man but which is unlikely to afford a serious acute hazard to health under conditions encountered in a harbour or harbour area.	Class 6.1 (Harmful substance)	
A substance which contains disease-producing micro-organisms.	Class 6.2 (Infectious substance)	

(1) Characteristic properties of the substance	(2) Classification	(3) Hazard warning sign
A substance of specific activity of more than 70 Becquerels per gram (0.002 microcuries per gram) (See Note 6).	Class t (Radioactive substance)	  

(1) Characteristic properties of the substance	(2) Classification	(3) Hazard warning sign
A substance which by chemical action will– (a) cause severe damage when in contact with living tissue, or (b) materially damage other freight or equipment if leakage occurs.	Class 8 (Corrosive substance)	
Two or more dangerous substances having different classifications.	Multi-load	(Applicable only to hazard warning panels) (Applicable only to hazard warning panels) 

Note 1
Where explosives of more than one division are carried in a freight container or barge, the division with the lowest number should be shown on the hazard warning sign. When explosives of Division 1.1 and Division 1.2 are carried together in a freight container or barge, the hazard warning sign displayed on the freight container or barge should be that for Division 1.1.
Note 2
An aerosol which is flammable in accordance with paragraph 2 of Part III of Schedule 1 to the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984 shall have the classification of a flammable gas. Other aerosols need not be classified as flammable gas or flammable liquid.
Note 3
Viscous preparations which comply with the conditions in Part III of Schedule 2 to the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984 shall not be required to be classified as a flammable liquid.
Note 4
The flash point shall be determined in accordance with one of the methods described in Part IV of Schedule 1 to the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984.
Note 5
For the purposes of Schedule 3, liquids having a flash point not exceeding 60°C shall be treated as being in Class 3.
Note 6

The hazard warning sign to be employed should be the appropriate one required by the regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials published by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

PART II

SPECIFICATION OF HAZARD WARNING SIGNS

1. The hazard warning sign to be used on a hazard warning panel, on a label to be affixed to a compartment tank barge or to be affixed to a freight container, portable tank or receptacle shall be that shown in column 3 of Part I of this Schedule for the classification of the substance shown ;in the corresponding entry in column 2 of that Part, and the signs shall conform in form and colour to those shown in the said column 3, except that–

(a) in the case of the signs for the classifications "non-flammable compressed gas", "flammable gas", "flammable liquid" and "substance which in contact with water emits flammable gas", the symbol and the lettering may be in white;

(b) in the case of the sign for the classification "spontaneously combustible substance", the lettering may be in white;

(c) in the case of the signs for the classifications "oxidizing substance" and "organic peroxide" the part of the symbol showing the flame may be completely in black;

(d) in place of the word "toxic", the word "poison" may be used wherever it occurs;

(e) in place of the word "flammable", the word "inflammable" may be used wherever it occurs;

(f) the sign may show the class number in accordance with the IMDG Code and in the case of Classes 1 and 7 must show the Class number.

2. Each hazard warning sign shall be in the form of a square set with its sides at an angle of 45° to the vertical and the length of the sides shall be–

(a) in the case of signs on hazard warning panels, not less than 200 millimetres;

(b) in the case of signs on the labels for compartmented tank barges, not less than 95 millimetres;

(c) in the case of signs, other than those for substances in Class 7, to be affixed to a freight container, portable tank or receptacle, not less than 100 millimetres, except that, in the case of receptacles that are of such dimensions that they can only bear smaller signs, the sign should be as large as is reasonably practicable;

(d) in the case of signs for substances in Class 7 to be affixed to a freight container, portable tank or receptacle, 100 millimetres.

3. Hazard warning signs to be affixed to a freight container, portable tank or receptacle shall have a line of the same colour as the symbol, 5 millimetres inside the edge and running parallel to it. (The broken line which surrounds each sign delineates the edge of that sign and need not be shown.)

4. Hazard warning signs to be affixed to hazard warning panels and labels for compartmented tank barges shall, for any part of the sign that is not black have a black border–

(a) in the case of signs for hazard warning panels, at least 2 millimetres wide;

(b) in the case of signs for labels, at least 1 millimetre wide.