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SCHEDULE 1

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—	Class 1:	(The Division number “1.2” and Compatibility Group letter “E” shown are only examples).
(a) a solid or liquid substance, or	Division 1.1, 1.2 or 1.3	(The Division number “1.2” and Compatibility Group letter “E” shown are only examples).
(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).		
	Division 1.4	(The Compatibility Group letter “G” shown is only an example). (The Compatibility Group letter “G” shown is only an example).



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- (1) Characteristic properties of the substance
 - (2) Classification
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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 provided 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

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- (1) Characteristic properties of the substance
 - (2) Classification
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-

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)



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(1) Characteristic properties of the substance		
(2) Classification		
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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](#).

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- (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)



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(2) Classification		
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A substance which is—	Class 5.2	
(a) an organic peroxide; and	(Organic Peroxide)	
(b) an unstable substance which may undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition.		
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)	



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A substance of specific activity of more than 70 Becquerels per gram (0.002 microcuries per gram) (See Note 6) Class t
(Radioactive substance)



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

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

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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.