SCHEDULE 3

PROVISIONS FOR CLASSIFYING DANGEROUS PREPARATIONS

PART III

CONCENTRATION LIMITS TO BE USED FOR THE EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENT HAZARDS

The aquatic environment

1. The concentration limits fixed in the following tables, expressed as a weight/weight percentage, determine the classification of the preparation in relation to the individual concentration of the substances present whose classification is also shown.

 Table 1:

 Acute aquatic toxicity and long-term adverse effects

Classification of the substance	Classification of the preparation		
	N, R50-53	N, R51-53	R52-53
N, R50-53	C _n ≥25%	$2.5\% \le C_n \le 25\%$	$0.25\% \le C_n < 2.5\%$
N, R51-53		C _n ≥25%	$2.5\% \le C_n \le 25\%$
R52-53			C _n ≥25%

Table 2

Acute aquatic toxicity

Classification of the substance	Classification of the preparation N, R50
N, R50	$C_n \ge 25\%$
N, R50-53	$C_n \ge 25\%$

Table 3

Aquatic toxicity

Classification of the substance	Classification of the preparation R52
R52	$C_n \ge 25\%$

Table 4

Long-term adverse effects

Classification of the substance	Classification of the preparation R53
R53	$C_n \ge 25\%$

Classification of the substance	Classification of the preparation R53
N, R50-53	$C_n \ge 25\%$
N, R51-53	$C_n \ge 25\%$
R52-53	$C_n \ge 25\%$

The non-aquatic environment

2. The concentration limits fixed in the following table, expressed as a weight/weight percentage or, for gaseous preparations as a volume/volume percentage, determine the classification of the preparation in relation to the individual concentration of the substances present whose classification is also shown.

Table 5

Dangerous for the ozone layer

Classification of the preparation N, R59	
$C_n \ge 0.1\%$	
Classification of the preparation R59	
$C_n \ge 0.1\%$	