SCHEDULE I.1

(Section 10.1 and 17.1)

PHYSICAL CONTAINMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR LOW INDIVIDUAL OR COMMUNITY RISK AGENTS

1. In this Schedule, “low individual or community risk agents” includes microorganisms, bacteria, fungi, viruses, and parasites that are unlikely to cause disease in healthy persons or animals.

2. The physical requirements for a basic laboratory for handling low individual or community risk agents are those of a well-designed and functional laboratory and, in particular, include the following:

(a) the room in which the laboratory is located must be separated from any public area by a door;
(b) if the room opens onto a public area or a heavily traveled corridor, the door to the room in which the laboratory is located must remain closed except when being used to enter or leave the laboratory;
(c) the finished surface of the walls, ceiling, furniture and floors of the laboratory must be washable;
(d) all working areas and containment equipment must be located away from windows that may be opened and that must be equipped with fly screens;
(e) hand washing facilities must be provided, preferably at a location near the exit to the corridor or to any public area; and
(f) laboratory coats must be hung in a separate area from the place where street clothing is hung.

INTERPRETATION / DISCUSSION of SCHEDULE I.1

Paragraphs CPR 10.1(a)(ii)(C) and 17.1(a)(ii)(C) limit the respective MSDS and label exemptions to infectious materials that can be handled in accordance with the physical containment requirements set out in this Schedule; i.e., these exemptions are limited to infectious materials included in Risk Group 1 which pose a relatively low individual or community risk.

Schedule I.1 is an extract from the Health Canada Laboratory Biosafety Guidelines, 1996, 2nd edition, Chapter 5: Physical Containment Levels Subchapter 5.1: Containment Level 1 for Risk Group 1 microorganisms (or low individual or community risk agents):

Since it is not permissible to incorporate by reference a Health Canada policy document nor guideline into a regulation, the applicable section of the Biosafety Guidelines was reproduced as Schedule I.1 to the CPR.

Section 1 of the French version of Schedule I.1 was amended (SOR/2004-317) to provide a greater degree of correlation between the French and English versions. The English version states that "low individual or community risk agents" includes microorganisms, bacteria, fungi, viruses and parasites that are unlikely to cause disease in healthy persons or animals, while the French version stated that this term means ("s'entend") microorganisms, bacteria, fungi, viruses and parasites that are unlikely to cause disease in healthy persons or animals. The French version indicated that the definition is exhaustive, while the English version indicates that other agents than those enumerated are also "low individual or community risk agents". Therefore, the French version was amended to read "Dans la présente annexe, « agents présentant un faible risque pour l'individu ou la collectivité » s'entend notamment des micro-organismes, bactéries, champignons, virus et parasites non susceptibles de causer des maladies chez les personnes et les animaux en santé".
## SCHEDULE II / ANNEXE II

(Paragraphs 19 (1) (d) and 22(a) / alinéas 19(1)d) et 22a)

### HAZARD SYMBOLS / SIGNAUX DE DANGER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II / Colonne II</th>
<th>Colonne Catégories et Divisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classes and Divisions</td>
<td>Hazard Symbols / Signaux de danger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class A - Compressed Gas</td>
<td></td>
<td>Catégorie A - Gaz comprimés</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B - Flammable and Combustible Material</td>
<td></td>
<td>Catégorie B - Matières inflammables et combustibles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C - Oxidizing Material</td>
<td></td>
<td>Catégorie C - Matières comburantes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class D - Poisonous and Infectious Material</td>
<td></td>
<td>Catégorie D - Matières toxiques et infectieuses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Materials Causing Immediate and Serious Toxic Effects</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Matières ayant des effets toxiques immédiats et graves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects</td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Matières ayant d'autres effets toxiques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class E - Corrosive Material</td>
<td></td>
<td>Catégorie E - Matières corrosives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F - Dangerously Reactive Material</td>
<td></td>
<td>Catégorie F - Matières dangereusement réactives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SCHEDULE III / ANNEXE III

(Subparagraph 20(a)(ii) / sous-alinéa 20a)(ii))

LABEL BORDER / BORDURE D’ETIQUETTE
SCHEDULE IV

(Sections 37 and 38)

METHODS OF TESTING FOR FLASH POINT

1. The method of testing for the flash point of:

(a) a liquid, other than a liquid referred to in paragraph (c) or (d), having a viscosity of less than 5.8 mm²/s (45 Saybolt Universal Seconds) at 37.8°C (100°F) is the Standard Test Method for Flash Point by Tag Closed Tester ASTM D56-82, dated August 27, 1982, or the appropriate test in the Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Setaflash Closed Tester, ASTM D3828-81, dated August 28, 1981;

(b) a liquid, other than a liquid referred to in paragraph (c) or (d), having a viscosity of 5.8 mm²/s (45 Saybolt Universal Seconds) or more at 37.8°C (100°F), is the appropriate test in the Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Tester, ASTM D93-80, dated August 29, 1980;

(c) an aviation turbine fuel is the appropriate test in the Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Setaflash Closed Tester, ASTM D3828-81, dated August 28, 1981; and

ANNEXE IV

(articles 37 et 38)

MÉTHODES DE DÉTERMINATION DU POINT D'ÉCLAIR

1. La méthode de détermination du point d'éclair est :

a) dans le cas d'un liquide dont la viscosité à 37,8 °C (100 °F) est inférieure à 5,8 mm²/s (45 secondes universelles Saybolt) et qui n'est pas visé aux alinéas c) ou d), la méthode décrite dans la norme D56-82 de l'ASTM intitulée Standard Test Method for Flash Point by Tag Closed Tester, en date du 27 août 1982, ou la méthode décrite dans la norme D3828-81 de l'ASTM intitulée Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Setaflash Closed Tester, en date du 28 août 1981;

b) dans le cas d'un liquide dont la viscosité à 37,8 °C (100 °F) est égale ou supérieure à 5,8 mm²/s (45 secondes universelles Saybolt) et qui n'est pas visé aux alinéas c) ou d), la méthode décrite dans la norme D93-80 de l'ASTM intitulée Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Tester, en date du 29 août 1980;

c) dans le cas d'un carburant d'aviation pour moteur à turbine, la méthode décrite dans la norme D3828-81 de l'ASTM intitulée Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Setaflash Closed Tester, en date du 28 août 1981;
(d) a paint, enamel, lacquer, varnish or similar liquid that has a flash point between 0°C (32°F) and 110°C (230°F) and a viscosity of less than 15,000 mm²/s at 25°C (77°F) determined in accordance with the Standard Test Method for Kinematic Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids (and the Calculation of Dynamic Viscosity), ASTM D445-83, dated October 28, 1983, is the appropriate test in the Standard Test Methods for Flash Point of Liquids by Setaflash Closed-Cup Apparatus, ASTM D3278-82, dated October 29, 1982. [SOR/97-543; s.28]

d) dans le cas de peinture, d'email, de laque, de vernis ou d'un liquide similaire dont le point d'éclair se situe entre 0 °C (32 °F) et 110 °C (230 °F) et dont la viscosité à 25 °C (77 °F) est inférieure à 15 000 mm²/s, déterminée selon la méthode D445-83 de l'ASTM intitulée Standard Test Method for Kinematic Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids (and the Calculation of Dynamic Viscosity), en date du 28 octobre 1983, la méthode décrite dans la norme D3278-82 de l'ASTM intitulée Standard Test Methods for Flash Point of Liquids by Setaflash Closed-Cup Apparatus, en date du 29 octobre 1982. [DORS/97-543; art.28]
SCHEDULE V

.getMethod of Testing for Determining Flammable Solids that Ignite Readily

ANNEXE V

 Méthodes d'essai pour la détermination des solides facilement inflammables

Preparation of Samples

1. For granules, powders and pastes, pack the sample into a flat, rectangular metal boat with inner dimensions 2.54 cm (1 in.) wide, 15.24 cm (6 in.) long, and 0.63 cm (0.25 in.) deep. [SOR/97-543; s.29]

2. For rigid and pliable solids, measure the dimensions of the sample and support it by means of metal ringstands, clamps, rings or other suitable devices as needed, so that the major axis is oriented horizontally and the maximum surface is freely exposed to the atmosphere.

Procedure

3. (1) Place the prepared sample in a draft-free area that can be ventilated and cleared after each test.
(2) The temperature of the sample at the time of testing shall be between 19.8°C (68°F) and 29.7°C (86°F).

(3) Hold a burning paraffin candle whose diameter is at least 2.54 cm (1 in.), so that the flame is in contact with the surface of the sample at the end of its major axis for five seconds or until the sample ignites, whichever is less, and remove the candle.

(4) Using a stopwatch, determine the length of time of combustion with self-sustained flame (the time not to exceed 60 seconds).

(5) Extinguish the flame with a CO₂ or similar non-destructive-type fire extinguisher.

(6) Measure the dimensions of the burnt area and calculate the rate of burning along the major axis of the sample in centimetres or inches per second.
SCHEDULE VI

(Section 40)

TEST FOR DETERMINING THE FLASHBACK AND THE LENGTH OF THE FLAME PROJECTION OF PRODUCTS, MATERIALS AND SUBSTANCES PACKAGED IN AEROSOL CONTAINERS

Application

1. This test is for use in determining any flashback and the length of the flame projection of any product, material or substance packaged in an aerosol container.

Apparatus

2. The following apparatus shall be used in carrying out this test:
   (a) a flammability tester, illustrated in the figure, that
       (i) is designed so that the aerosol container can be secured in place by means of a device, such as a three-pronged clamp affixed to a ring stand, in such a manner that the discharge from the container is in the horizontal plane,
       (ii) may include a device by which the valve of any aerosol container can be activated by remote control such as a

ANNEXE VI

(article 40)

ESSAI POUR DÉTERMINER LE RETOUR DE FLAMME AINSI QUE LA LONGUEUR DE LA PROJECTION DE LA FLAMME DES PRODUITS DES MATIÈRES OU SUBSTANCES EMBALLÉS DANS DES CONTENANTS AÉROSOLS

Objet

1. Le présent essai a pour objet de déterminer le retour de flamme et la longueur de la projection de la flamme d'un produit, d'une matière ou d'une substance emballé dans un contenant aérosol.

Matériel

2. Le matériel suivant est nécessaire à l'essai :
   a) un dispositif vérificateur d'inflammabilité, tel qu'il est illustré à la figure, qui présente les caractéristiques suivantes :
       (i) il est conçu de façon à pouvoir tenir en place le contenant aérosol au moyen d'un dispositif de fixation tel une pince à trois doigts fixée sur un support universel, de sorte que le jet en soit expulsé horizontalement,
       (ii) il peut comprendre un dispositif permettant d'actionner à distance la
side-pull, caliper-type bicycle hand brake,  
(iii) has a vertically mounted burner:

(A) that has an inside diameter of 1.2 mm,  
(B) that has been made from a Luer-Lock 16 gauge needle affixed to a metal tube or from other suitable material or devices, and  
(C) that is placed at a distance of 15 cm from the discharge orifice of the aerosol container, such distance to be measured horizontally between the vertical planes of the discharge orifice and the burner orifice, and  
(iv) has two support frameworks  
(A) each having an internal open space 35 cm wide by 45 cm high, constructed from metal or other non-flammable material and mounted in a vertical plane perpendicular to the direction of discharge from the aerosol container, one being at a distance of 15 cm from the burner and the other at a distance of 45 cm from the burner and both being on the opposite side of the burner from the container, and

soupape du contenant par un moyen quelconque, tel un frein manuel de bicyclette semblable à une pince,  
(iii) il a un brûleur orienté verticalement qui à la fois :  
(A) a un diamètre intérieur de 1,2 mm,  
(B) est muni d'une aiguille du type Luer-Lock de calibre 16 fixée à un tube de métal, ou d'un autre dispositif approprié,  
(C) est placé à une distance de 15 cm de l'orifice du contenant aérosol, mesurée dans le plan horizontal à partir de l'axe vertical de l'orifice du contenant jusqu'à celui de l'orifice du brûleur,  
(iv) il a deux cadres de soutien qui :  
(A) d'une part, ont chacun un espace intérieur vide de 35 cm de largeur et de 45 cm de hauteur, sont fabriqués en métal ou d'un autre matériau ininflammable et sont montés dans un plan vertical perpendicularaire à la direction du jet expulsé du contenant aérosol, un des cadres étant à 15 cm du brûleur et l'autre à 45 cm, et tous deux étant du côté opposé au brûleur par rapport au contenant,
(B) that are adjustable in the vertical plane;  

(b) an n-butane gas cylinder (C.P. grade) fitted with a regulator capable of delivering pressure to the burner appropriate to maintaining the flame heights specified in subsection 4(5); and

(c) loosely woven cotton fabric commonly referred to as cheesecloth that has, in the bleached state, a mass per unit area of not less than 35 g/m$^2$ and not more than 65 g/m$^2$.

Test Specimen

3. (1) Where there are instructions by the manufacturer respecting the shaking of the aerosol container, a test comprised of three discharges from each of three aerosol containers of the same product and of the same size shall be conducted.

(2) Where there are no instructions by the manufacturer respecting the shaking of the aerosol container, a test comprised of three discharges from the container without shaking and subsequently, three discharges from the container after shaking, in accordance with subsection 4(9), from each of three aerosol containers of the same product and of the same size shall be conducted.

Procedure

Échantillonnage

3. (1) Si le mode d'emploi du fabricant précise qu'il faut agiter le contenant aérosol, trois conteneurs aérosols du même produit et du même format doivent être mis à l'essai, à raison de trois jets par contenant.

(2) Si le mode d'emploi du fabricant ne précise pas qu'il faut agiter le contenant aérosol, chacun des trois conteneurs aérosols du même produit et du même format doivent être mis à l'essai d'abord en expulsant trois jets sans avoir agité le contenant, puis en expulsant trois jets après avoir agité le contenant conformément au paragraphe 4(9).
4. (1) A test
(a) shall be carried out at a temperature of
(22 ± 2) °C in the absence of air currents
with an allowance made for a clearance of
50 cm beyond the framework set at a
distance of 45 cm from the burner; and
(b) may be conducted in a fume hood with
the exhaust fan turned off and the
protecting door lowered.

(2) All the fumes shall be exhausted and
the residues cleaned up after each discharge.

(3) Each aerosol container shall be
conditioned to a temperature of (22 ± 2) °C
and a discharge shall be released for five
seconds from each aerosol container prior to
testing.

(4) Install the first aerosol container in the
device and ensure that the burner orifice is
15 cm from the discharge orifice in the
horizontal plane and 5 cm below it in the
vertical plane and that the discharge orifice
points in the direction of the burner.

(5) Adjust the burner to give a flame height
of 5 cm and release a trial discharge from the
aerosol container and, if no flame projection
occurs, lower the burner orifice by 5 cm and
adjust the burner to give a flame height of
12 cm.

(6) Attach the cheesecloth to the
flammability tester with bulldog clips or in any other manner so as to cover the entire internal space of the support framework set at a distance of 15 cm from the burner.

(7) Verify that the cheesecloth is at a proper horizontal distance from the vertical plane of the burner orifice (on the opposite side of the burner from the aerosol container).

(8) Adjust the height of the framework so that the cheesecloth will intercept the line of flame projection.

(9) Prepare the aerosol container in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and

(a) if shaking is applicable,

(i) shake vigorously for five seconds, or for the period of time specified in the manufacturer's instructions,
(ii) install the container in the device, and
(iii) 15 seconds after the cessation of shaking, release the first discharge in accordance with subsection (10); or

(b) if shaking is not applicable, install the container in the device and release the discharge in accordance with subsection (10).

(10) Release a discharge
(a) until the valve of the aerosol container has been open for five seconds; or
(b) where any part of the cheesecloth ignites before the end of five seconds, until the time of such ignition.

(11) For each subsequent discharge of each aerosol container tested, allow the container to stand for at least 60 seconds, and
(a) if shaking is applicable, repeat the procedure referred to in paragraph (9)(a); or
(b) if shaking is not applicable, release the discharge in accordance with subsection (10).

(12) Where the cheesecloth mounted on the support framework set at a distance of 15 cm from the burner ignites, the remaining discharges referred to in section 3 shall be carried out in accordance with subsections (1) to (11), but with a new piece of cheesecloth attached to the support framework set at a distance of 45 cm from the burner.

**Determination and Reporting of Flame Projection and Flashback**

5. (1) Where, at any time during the test, the cheesecloth mounted at a distance of 45 cm from the burner in accordance with subsection 4(12) is ignited, the length of the flame projection is 45 cm or more.

(2) Where, at any time during the test, the cheesecloth ignites, the length of the flame projection is 45 cm or more.

5. (1) Si l'étamine placée à 45 cm du brûleur s'enflamme, la projection de la flamme est d'une longueur de 45 cm ou plus.

(2) Si l'étamine s'enflamme, la projection de la flamme est d'une longueur de 45 cm ou plus.
cheesecloth mounted at a distance of 15 cm from the burner in accordance with subsection 4(6) is ignited but the cheesecloth mounted at a distance of 45 cm from the burner in accordance with subsection 4(12) is not ignited, the length of the flame projection is 15 cm or more but less than 45 cm.

(3) Where, at any time during the test, the cheesecloth mounted at a distance of 15 cm from the burner in accordance with subsection 4(6) is not ignited, but there is a flame projection, the length of the flame projection is less than 15 cm.

6. The following results shall be reported:
(a) the length of the flame projection;
(b) a lack of flame projection resulting from any of the test discharges; and
(c) any flashback.

6. Les résultats suivants doivent être signalés:
(a) la longueur de la projection de la flamme;
(b) l'absence de projection de la flamme par suite de l'expulsion du jet;
(c) tout retour de flamme.
CPR Schedule VI - Test for Determining the Flashback and the Length of the Flame Projection of Products, Materials and Substances Packaged in Aerosol Containers