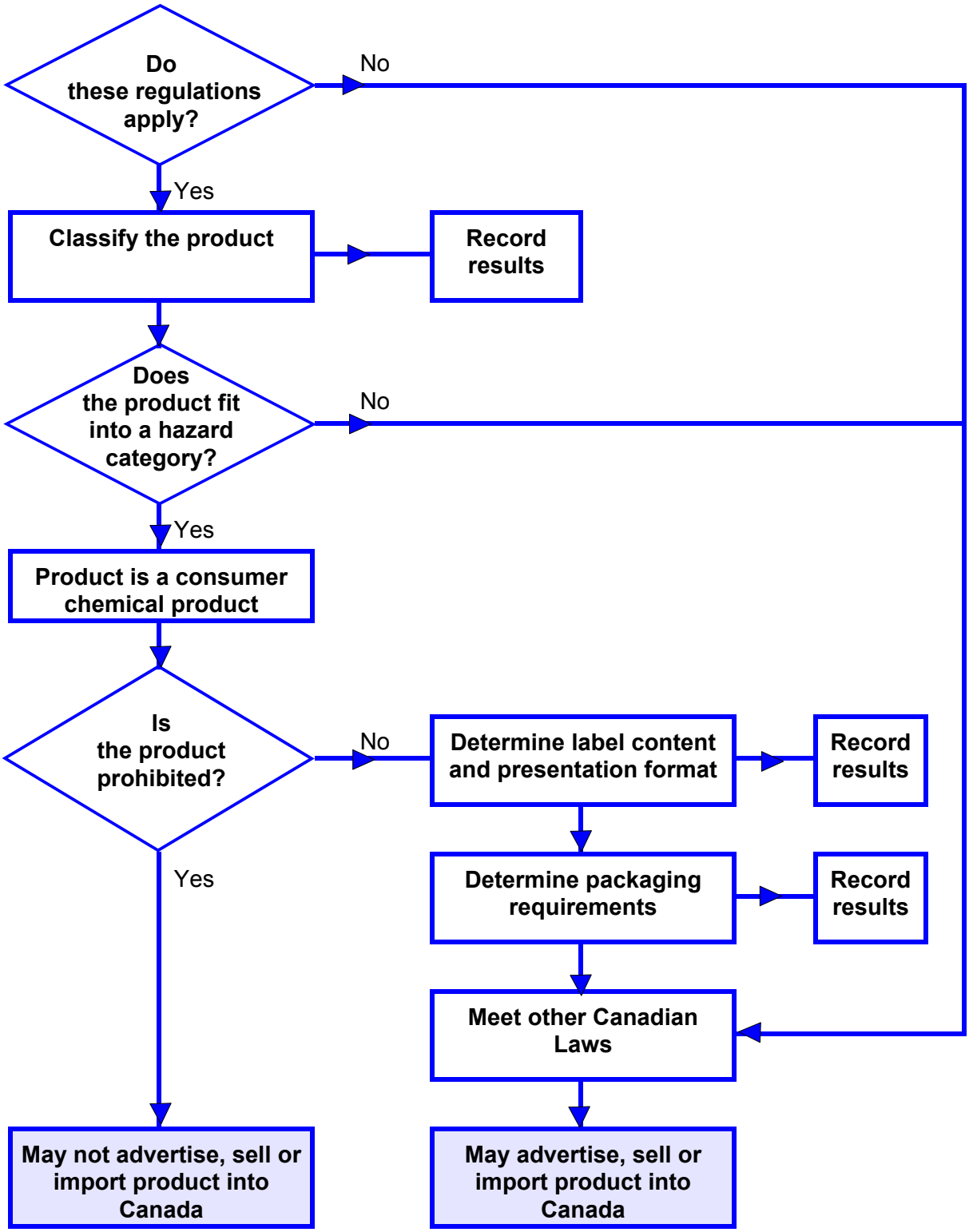
Guide to Canadian Consumer Chemical Product Assessment

(*Consumer Chemicals and Containers Regulations, 2001*)



Contents

The information in this guide has been prepared to provide an overview of the assessment of consumer chemical products according to the Consumer Chemicals and Containers Regulations, 2001 (CCCR-2001) as issued under the Hazardous Products Act . It is not intended to substitute for, supersede or limit the requirements under the legislation. This guide is prepared for convenience of reference only and as such has no official sanction. In case of discrepancy between this guide and the legislation, the legislation will supersede the guide. In order for a product to comply, all conditions of the Act must be met. A copy of the Hazardous Products Act and CCCR-2001 may be obtained by contacting your nearest Product Safety Offices found in Appendix C of this guide.

These Regulations Apply to Consumer Chemical Products:

If a consumer can buy a chemical product in Canada through the retail distribution network, then that product must meet the requirements of the *Consumer Chemicals and Containers Regulations, 2001*, issued under the *Hazardous Products Act*.

Excluded Products:

<u>*Hazardous Products Act*</u> (*HPA*, s. 3)

The following types of products are not subject to the *Hazardous Products Act* or its associated Regulations, since they are governed by other Canadian legislation:

- cosmetics
- drugs
- explosives
- food
- medical devices
- nuclear substances
- pest control products
- tobacco products

<u>Workplace Chemicals</u> (*HPA*, s. 12(f))

Chemicals used exclusively in the workplace are excluded from the *CCCR-2001*. Workplace chemicals are governed by the requirements of the *Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System* (*WHMIS*), established under the *Hazardous Products Act* and associated *Controlled Products Regulations*. Chemical products used by consumers and regulated under the *CCCR-2001* are exempt from *WHMIS* labelling requirements under paragraph 12(f) of the *Act*. But the converse is not true. All chemical products available to the general public must meet the *CCCR-2001* requirements. Statements such as “For Industrial Use Only” on the label do not remove consumer products from the requirements of the *CCCR-2001.*

No Exposure (*CCCR-2001*, s. 2)

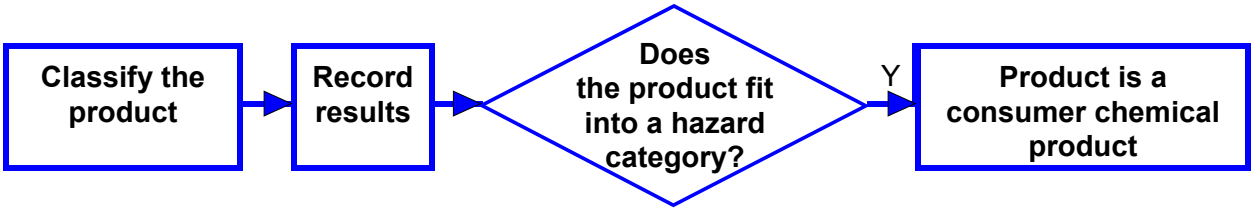
The *CCCR-2001* do not apply if a consumer cannot be exposed to the product or any of its hazardous ingredients during reasonably foreseeable use. For example, if the container is a fuel tank that is permanently attached to the engine or appliance that uses the fuel, then no precautionary labelling is required.

Listed Exclusions (*CCCR-2001*, s. 2)

The *CCCR-2001* specifically exclude:

- portable petroleum containers
- lighters
- fire extinguishers.

These items must meet other high safety and performance standards in Canada. Lighters are required to conform to the *Hazardous Products (Lighters) Regulations* under the *Act*. Portable petroleum containers and fire extinguishers must meet CSA or ULC standards.



Product Classification:

The classification criteria are based on a scientific assessment of the hazards that a product may pose during foreseeable use by a consumer. There are five categories:

- Part 1: toxic products
- Part 2: corrosive products
- Part 3: flammable products
- Part 4: quick skin-bonding adhesives
- Part 5: pressurized containers.

The classification results indicate whether any prohibition applies, if there are specific packaging requirements, such as child-resistant containers, and what statements must appear on the container.

A product may fall within more than one hazard category, based its inherent hazards. For example, a toxic product packaged in an aerosol container would fall under both the toxic and pressurized container categories.

Person Responsible (*CCCR-2001*, s. 4, 5)

A manufacturer or importer of a consumer product has the obligation to determine whether that product falls within any of the hazard categories specified by Parts 1 to 5 of the *CCCR-2001*. The onus is on the manufacturer, including a packager and a labeller, or the importer, including a distributor, of the product, not the retailer.

Record of Results: (*CCCR-2001*, s. 5)

The person responsible must produce the record of the steps taken to classify their product. There is a time limit of 15 days to provide the requested information to an inspector.

Checklists to aid in the classification and record-keeping are given in Appendix A.

Part 1 - Toxic Products: (*CCCR-2001*, s. 33, 34)

This category includes the sub-categories “very toxic”, “toxic” and “harmful”. The criteria describe products that are hazardous because of the immediacy of the harmful effect following exposure and because they can cause death. The distinction between sub-categories is the quantity of the product that is required to produce a harmful or fatal effect. The classification criteria do not include effects that occur over longer-term or repeated exposures, such as cancer, reproductive effects or skin sensitization.

Part 2 - Corrosive Products: (*CCCR-2001*, s. 41, 42)

This category includes the sub-categories “very corrosive”, “corrosive” and “irritant”. The criteria describe products that are hazardous because they can cause a chemical burn. The distinction between sub-categories is the degree of injury and whether permanent damage results.

Part 3 - Flammable Products: (*CCCR-2001*, s. 48, 49)

This category includes the sub-categories “very flammable”, “flammable”, “combustible” and “spontaneously combustible”. The criteria describe products that are hazardous because they can catch fire. The distinction between sub-categories is the ease of ignition or length of flame projection.

Part 4 - Quick Skin-bonding Adhesives: (*CCCR-2001*, s. 55, 56)

The criteria for classifying a quick skin-bonding adhesive is that it has properties similar to an alkyl cyanoacrylate adhesive and that it is capable of bonding skin with skin instantly or nearly instantly.

Part 5 - Pressurized Containers: (*CCCR-2001*, s. 58)

The criteria describe products that are hazardous because of the internal pressure within the container. If punctured or heated, a pressurized container can rupture, resulting in flying debris or release of dangerous contents.

Very Hazardous Products Are Prohibited: (*CCCR-2001*, s. 38,45,53)

Products classified as very toxic, very corrosive or very flammable are prohibited from importation and sale. These products are too hazardous to be routinely made available to consumers who lack the specialized knowledge and training to use such products.

Exceptions to the Rule (CCCR-2001, s. 45, 53)

There are exceptions from prohibition; for example, the following:

Glass Etchants: Very corrosive glass etchants that contain fluoride are not prohibited, since there is no effective substitute for the frosting of glass, a technique used by artists and artisans. To limit the risk, the form of the glass etchant must be a paste or a gel, to promote a controlled application and reduce the possibility of splashing. As well, these products must be packaged in child-resistant containers and must bear enhanced labelling.

Fuels: Very flammable fuels, such as gasoline, are not prohibited, but their containers must bear enhanced labelling.

Spray Containers: Spray containers that exhibit a flashback are classified as very flammable, but they are not prohibited if they meet the extra labelling provisions. This exception does not apply to products classified by the other very flammable criteria, such as spray containers that have a flame projection of 100 cm or more, or that contain a liquid with a flash point of less than -18˚C.

Hazardous Products Act Prohibitions: (*HPA*, Schedule 1)

All products listed in Part I of Schedule I to the *Hazardous Products Act* are prohibited. For example, certain products that contain asbestos, aerosol containers pressurized with vinyl chloride, sneezing powders, microscopy oils containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's), cutting oils and cutting fluids that may produce nitrosamines and urea formaldehyde foam insulation.

Prohibitions in Other Canadian Legislation:

Various chemicals are prohibited under other Canadian legislation, notably the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* and the *Criminal Code*.

A guide to other Canadian regulatory programs is given in Appendix B.

Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (*CEPA-1999*): an Act respecting pollution prevention and the protection of the environment and human health in order to contribute to sustainable development, is administered by Environment Canada. Under this Act, the use of chlorofluorocarbon propellants in pressurized containers is prohibited by the *Ozone Depleting Substances Regulations*. In addition, some chemicals that have been declared toxic under paragraph 64(c) of *CEPA-1999* are prohibited under the *Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations*, for example, certain polychlorinated terphenyls and polybrominated biphenyls.

The *Criminal Code*: The criminal use of chemical products is restricted under the *Criminal Code*. For example, a weapon such as Mace, that is capable of injuring, immobilizing or otherwise incapacitating any person, is prohibited, as are stink bombs that are likely to alarm, inconvenience, discommode or cause discomfort to any person or to cause damage to property.

Exemptions From Prohibition:

The granting of an exception from prohibition in the *CCCR-2001* involves a regulatory amendment in accordance with the Canadian Federal Regulatory Process. A submission to Health Canada to request an exception from prohibition must clearly show that no other less hazardous alternative exists and is readily available or technically feasible and that the benefits of the product outweigh the high degree of hazard to the user.

Health Canada reserves the right to refuse the request, or to make its permission subject to restrictions on the packaging, labelling or conditions of sale. Once the Regulations have been amended, the exception would apply to all products meeting the amendment conditions.

Determine label content and format — **Record results**

All Containers Must Be Labelled: (*CCCR-2001*, s. 15)

The labelling information must appear on every container and packaging that is displayed to a consumer during purchase, use and storage. This includes immediate containers, outer packaging, such as display cards and empty containers which the consumer may purchase to dispense and use a regulated product. It does not include shipping containers or package liners used only during transportation of the product.

Small Containers (*CCCR-2001*, s. 25)

Small containers have limited labelling requirements. When a small container is packaged in a larger outer package, the outer package must display all of the required information.

Kits and Display Cards (*CCCR-2001*, s. 16)

There are special rules for kits and display cards. A kit is a package that contains more than one product. If the packaging is a multipack of one regulated product and the outer packaging is not transparent, then the outer packaging must bear all of the required information. But if the kit contains another product with the regulated product, then only the limited warnings for kits needs to be displayed on the outer package.

Display cards and blister cards are considered to be packaging and must be labelled accordingly. However, if the required information displayed on the product is visible to the consumer through this packaging, the display card or blister card need not be labelled. If some of the labelling on the back of an inner container is obscured, this information needs to be repeated on the card – this information may appear on the back of the card.

Labelling Content: (*CCCR-2001*, s. 39,46,54,56,59)

The labelling content is determined from the classification results in each of Parts 1 to 5 of the Regulations. The warnings required by these Regulations must be displayed in both official languages, that is, in English and French.

The wording for the warnings is mandatory unless specifically indicated. The risk phrases were developed through a consensus process, with the active collaboration of interested stakeholders, including the medical profession and public health organizations, the chemical industry, consumers' and seniors' groups, academia, technical experts and various federal government departments. The label statements are generic in terms of the hazard to ensure a constancy in the messages seen by consumers as well as a consistent set of rules for all companies.

Additional Information (*CCCR-2001*, s. 15)

Information other than the *CCCR-2001* requirements is allowed as long as it does not disclaim or contradict the required information. The *Regulations* contain minimum requirements. The person responsible can add, and is encouraged to add, information considered necessary to fully inform consumers of the hazards of using their products.

However, the person responsible is discouraged from deliberately over-stating the hazards posed by a product. If unwarranted warnings are added to products, it may lead to unnecessary or inappropriate treatment upon exposure to the product. It also minimizes the perception of risk for those products which actually need the warnings, leading to potential injuries from a lack of concern or precaution by the consumer.

Is There a "Trade-Secret" Exemption for Ingredient Disclosure?

For toxic and corrosive products, the hazardous ingredients present at 1% or more must be listed in the first aid statement. The hazardous ingredients must be listed in descending order of proportion. That is, the first listed ingredient is present in the highest amount in the product

An ingredient may be identified by its chemical name using the nomenclature system developed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), or the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) rules of nomenclature, or any name which clearly gives the precise chemical identity. For complex mixtures, such as pine oil, the generic name may be used. The use of trade names, CAS numbers or other codes alone are not acceptable. As well, the use of the words "may contain" and other phrases which leave some ambiguity as to the composition and, consequently, the health hazard of the product, is discouraged.

There is no "trade secret" exemption from hazardous ingredient disclosure for consumer chemical products for the following reasons:

- the exact percentage of ingredients present is not required;
- only hazardous ingredients are listed, not all ingredients;
- there is a concentration cut-off of 1% for the listing of hazardous ingredients – fragrances and other trace additives are not included.

Presentation Format: (*CCCR-2001*, s. 17 - 32)

The presentation of the labelling information is designed to capture the attention of the user of the chemical product and for the subsequent ease of processing the information in the warnings.

The presentation of the labelling information is designed to capture the attention of the user of the chemical product and for the subsequent ease of processing the information in the warnings.

Hazard warnings must be clear and legible, with a 70% contrast. They must remain legible throughout the lifetime of the product, and not fade, run, rub off or peel off under normal use. The diameter of the hazard symbol and the print size increase with the size of the container, to ensure that the information is legible under actual use conditions.

Colour

To allow for flexibility in product design, there is no specification for the colour of the warning information. The extreme variability of background and other colour elements on consumer product labels rules out requirements for specific colours. Readability is ensured with the requirements for print type, format and contrast, rather than colour. However, label designers should take into consideration that the combination of certain colours is difficult to distinguish for people who are colour-blind, particularly red/green.

Main Panel:

The consumer sees a consistent and familiar location for the safety information: always below the common name of the product. The prominent placement of the hazard symbol, signal word and primary hazard statement on the main display panel alerts consumers and significantly increases the incidence of reading the more detailed precautionary labelling. The hazard symbol also helps warn people with a limited ability to read English or French, including young children. The signal word reinforces the message given by the hazard symbol while indicating the degree of hazard. The primary hazard statement provides a brief description of the main hazard associated with exposure to the product.

Main Panel - Example

Hazard symbol

DANGER — Signal word

FLAMMABLE
INFLAMMABLE — Primary hazard statement

The layout on the main display panel is a vertical format, where each element is located immediately below the other. But when more than one hazard symbol is required, they should be placed in a row parallel to the base of the container; not stacked. A horizontal format is only allowed for certain short-wide containers.

Back Panel:

Since the space available on the front of the container limits the amount of labelling that can be placed there, the specific hazard statements, positive and negative instructions, and the first aid statement are allowed to be placed elsewhere on the container.

The Border

This labelling must be placed within a border. The border enables consumers to distinguish between the safety-related information required by the *CCCR-2001* from the other information on the label. This will ensure that the first aid statement can be readily found during the stressful conditions of an emergency situation, when the reader may not have the time or may be too upset to search for the information.

Back Panel - Example

CONTENTS MAY CATCH FIRE	LE CONTENU PEUT S'ENFLAMMER
Do not smoke.	Ne pas fumer.
Use only in a well-ventilated area. Keep away from flames, such as a pilot light, and any object that sparks, such as an electric motor.	N'utiliser que dans un endroit bien aéré. Tenir loin des flammes, telle une flamme pilote, et de tout objet produisant des étincelles, tel un moteur électrique.

The border must meet legibility and durability requirements, including the contrast. It may be made through the use of a difference in colour or shading of the background. But it must be different from the *WHMIS* border, so as not to be confused with precautionary labelling intended for workers.

Can information not required by the *CCCR-2001* be placed in the border?

The object of the border is to make the information required by the *CCCR-2001* stand out from the other label information. It is appropriate to allow additional safety-related information within the *CCCR-2001* border. However, the presence of marketing or other information within the border would defeat its purpose.

Record of Results: (*CCCR-2001*, s. 4, 5)

The person responsible must produce the record of the steps taken to determine the appropriate labelling for their product. There is a time limit of 15 days to provide the requested information to an inspector.

Determine packaging requirements → **Record results**

Containers Must Not Leak: (*CCCR-2001*, s, 7)

A container of a liquid chemical product should not leak when sold or when used for the number of openings and closings normally required for the container's size and contents. Although some products require containers that are designed to release vapours in order to avoid the build-up of internal pressures within the container, the liquid product must not be able to leak-out.

The leakage test is done on the product as it would be filled at the time of sale. The use of a placebo is not a satisfactory substitute for the actual chemical product.

Empty Containers

The leakage requirement also applies to empty containers that are destined to store and dispense a chemical product. The empty container must be filled with the product and tested in the same manner as a container that is full at the time of sale.

Child-Resistant Containers: (*CCCR-2001*, s. 9 - 14)

Child-resistant packaging creates a barrier between harmful chemical products and a naturally curious child. In general, child-resistant packaging is required for chemical products classified in the following sub-categories:

- toxic
- very corrosive
- corrosive
- quick skin-bonding adhesive

Use of a Tool: (*CCCR-2001*, s. 9)

Containers which require a tool to open, such as paint cans or soup cans, are considered to be child-resistant by design. A person must not be able to gain access to the contents of the container without using a tool, and the tool must not be supplied with the container.

Child-Test Protocols: (*CCCR-2001*, s. 9)

A container's design is considered to be child-resistant where there exist acceptable results from a test protocol using children. In general, these standards require that at least 80% of those children being tested be prevented from opening the container during a 10-minute test. This requirement means that some children may still be able to open a container, if given enough time to do so.

At present, there are no universal mechanical tests to assess whether a package is child-resistant. Children investigate several different ways of opening a container. For example, if their fingers won't work, their teeth might. Using a child-test protocol allows manufactures to design packages that meet the safety requirement without limiting technical innovation. However, once a container design has passed a child-test protocol, mechanical testing can be used to verify continued product compliance to the specifications established as effective.

Child-Resistant Container Performance: (*CCCR-2001*, s. 10)

A child-resistant container should continue to restrict access to the contents by young children for as long as it holds the chemical product. It should work properly during shipping, during storage on the retail shelf prior to sale as well as after it is sold, for the number of openings and closings normally required for the container's size and contents.

This requirement does not entail the re-testing of filled containers according to a child-test protocol, due to the potential for exposure to harmful chemicals. Simple mechanical tests are available to verify the continued functioning of filled child-resistant containers, once the design prototype is deemed to be child-resistant according to a child-test protocol.

Record of Results: (*CCCR-2001*, s. 12)

To verify that the container and closure system will perform as originally designed, the specifications must be available for inspection. These records may be retained by the person responsible located in Canada, or they may be retained by the supplier(s) of the container's components and provided by the person responsible when requested by the inspector. Retailers are not required to keep these records.

These records must be kept for three years, to permit sufficient time for legal actions to commence before records are destroyed. There is a time limit of 15 days to provide the requested information to an inspector.

Transition Period: (*CCCR-2001*, s. 60)

The *CCCR-2001* came into effect on October 1, 2001, with a transition period for existing consumer chemical products and containers that comply with the previous *Consumer Chemicals and Containers Regulations* (*CCCR*). There is a two-year transition period for upper-level suppliers of consumer chemical products and containers, with an additional one- or two-year transition period at retail, depending on the hazard posed by the product.

The transition period applies to consumer chemical products and containers that were being produced, sold or imported prior to October 1, 2001. A product must have reached the stage of production at which the plating-up of its label was completed and the plated-up label complied with the *CCCR*. Manufacturers, distributors and importers have until September 30, 2003 to meet the requirements of the *CCCR-2001*. During the two-year transition period, products that comply with either the C*CCR* or the *CCCR-2001* are legal. After October 1, 2003, all consumer chemical products and containers must be in full compliance with the *CCCR-2001* when they are imported or sold above the retail level of trade.

Note that products that were being sold in Canada before October 1, 2001 that were not subject to the *CCCR* but are now covered under the *CCCR-2001* qualify for the transition period. But the transition period does not apply in the following circumstances:

New Products: the product was not produced, sold or imported into Canada prior to October 1, 2001;

Modified Products: the product was produced before October 1, 2001 in compliance with the *CCCR*, but there has been a subsequent change to the product's formulation, labelling or packaging;

Noncompliant Products: the product was produced before October 1, 2001, but it did not comply with the *CCCR*.

Hence, new or modified products, or products that did not comply to the previous *CCCR* as of October 1, 2001, do not qualify for the transition period and must meet the *CCCR-2001* immediately.

Retailers have an additional transition period, to allow for old stock to be depleted. Products that were entitled to the manufacturer's transition period may continue to be sold at retail until September 30, 2005 if they are classified solely in the sub-categories "harmful", "irritant", "combustible" or "pressurized container". Products classified under any other sub-category may only be sold until September 30, 2004.

Importation Provisions: (*CCCR-2001*, s. 3)

The importation of chemical products or containers that do not meet the *CCCR-2001* requirements is allowed as long as the imported product is brought into compliance prior to its sale to consumers. An importer may bring a product or container into compliance, or may sell the product or container to another person who will bring it into compliance. Also, an importer may temporarily (that is, for a reasonable transition period) bring non-complying chemical products or containers into Canada to re-export them to another country.

Bringing a product or container into compliance with the *CCCR-2001* may involve re-formulation, re-packaging into a child-resistant container, or the application of over-labels with the appropriate labelling. Both product and container are included to allow an importer to bring in empty containers from other countries to be filled and packaged in Canada.

Credible Evidence:

The onus is on the importer to provide enough evidence to support the importation of non-complying product. Examples of credible evidence include answers to these questions:

- which printing company has been hired for producing the new compliant labels?
- where is a draft label or mock-up of the label?
- what packager is being used?
- where is the production line or warehouse where changes will be made to this product?
- where is the workplan or schedule for completion of the necessary work?

Further Information:

Appendix C lists the Product Safety Regional Offices in Canada.

Appendix A

Checklists for Classification and Record-Keeping

Checklist Summary

1. **General Provisions**
2. **Importation**
3. **Classification**
    - **Part 1 Toxic Products**
    - **Part 2 Corrosive Products**
    - **Part 3 Flammable Products**
    - **Part 4 Quick Skin-bonding Adhesives**
    - **Part 5 Pressurized Containers**
4. **Packaging**

✔	Section Reference	CCCR-2001 Checklist **General Provisions**	Data or Record
		General	
	s.5(a)	Name and phone number of the person responsible for the classification information	
		Product Information	
		Manufacturer's name; supplier identifier	
		Product identifier	
		Product use	
	s.8,16; Schedule 1	Container type (eg. a spray container, a single-use container, a kit or a blister package)	
		Classification - Physical Data	
	s.34(4), 42(2),49(1)	Physical state (eg. gas, vapour, dust/mist or fume, liquid, solid, paste or gel)	
	s.35(3), (4)	Appearance (eg. product separates upon standing for 30 days at 20˚C)	
		Specific gravity	
	s.34(5)	Viscosity (Kinematic at 40˚C [mm^2/s or centistokes (cSt)])	
		Information for each container size and type	
	Definition main display panel	Type of container (eg. cylinder, box)	
	Definition display surface	Dimensions of display surface	
	Definition main display panel	Size of main display panel (cm^2)	

✔	Section Reference	CCCR-2001 Checklist **Importation Records**	Data or Record
	s.3(2), (3)	Examples: • information about the printing company that has been hired for producing the new compliant labels • a draft label or mock-up of the label • information about the packager being used • the location of the production line or warehouse where product changes will be made • the work plan or schedule for completion of the necessary work	

✔	Section Reference	CCCR-2001 Checklist **Toxic Products**		Data or Record
	1. Human Experience Data on the Whole Product Human experience data on the whole product takes precedence over other classifications. If this data is not available, go to 2- Estimated Product Classification.			
	s.33(a)	Effects on humans from acute exposure to the whole product for each route of exposure (i.e., capability of causing a lethal effect on a human or of causing a serious and irreversible but non-lethal effect on a human)	oral: effect subcategory	
	s.33(a)		dermal: effect subcategory	
	s.33(a)		inhalation: effect subcategory	
	s.33(a)		aspiration: effect subcategory	
	s.35	Source of toxicological data (i.e. meets good scientific practices)	oral	
	s.35		dermal	
	s.35		inhalation	
	s.35		aspiration	
	2. Estimated Product Classification Use if human experience data on the whole product is not available. Apply A, B, C, and classify product into the most toxic sub-category for each route of exposure. **(A) Product Contains a Substance of Special Concern**			
	s.34(1)	Concentration of each ingredient of special concern	Ingredient	%
	s.34(1)	Classification (i.e., which sub-category applies)		
		Applicable route of exposure	oral	
			dermal	
			inhalation	
			aspiration	

✔	Section Reference	CCCR-2001 Checklist **Toxic Products**		Data or Record				
	(B) The LD_{50} and LC_{50} of the Product (From Acute Animal Data) Data on the whole product takes precedence over values estimated from ingredients.							
	s.35, 34(2)	Toxicity of whole product when acute animal test results exist	oral LD_{50}					
	s.35, 34(3)		dermal LD_{50}					
	s.35, 34(4)		inhalation LC_{50}					
	s.36, 37	Toxicity of each ingredient present at 1% or more (use if data on the whole product is not available)	**Name of each ingredient present at 1% or more**	%	**oral LD_{50}**	**dermal LD_{50}**	**LC_{50}**	
	s.36	Calculated toxicity (additivity formula)	oral LD_{50}					
	s.36		dermal LD_{50}					
	s.37		inhalation LC_{50}					
	s.35	Sources of toxicological data (i.e. meets good scientific practices)	oral LD_{50}					
	s.35		dermal LD_{50}					
	s.35		inhalation LC_{50}					
	s.34(2)-(4)	Classification (i.e. which sub-category applies)	oral					
	s.34(2)-(4)		dermal					
	s.34(2)-(4)		inhalation					
	(C) Aspiration Hazard							
	s.34(5)	Total concentration of ingredients posing an aspiration hazard (note: product viscosity is less than 14 mm^2/s)						
	s.34(5)	Classification (i.e. which sub-category applies)						

✔	Section Reference	CCCR-2001 Checklist **Toxic Products**		Data or Record
	Estimated Product Classification From A, B, C, classify product into the most toxic sub-category for each route of exposure.			
	s.34	Toxic product classification (i.e. which sub-category applies)	oral	
	s.34		dermal	
	s.34		inhalation	
	s.34		aspiration	
	3. First Aid Treatment Information **Hazardous Ingredients**			
	s. 39(1), (2)	Names of hazardous ingredients (present at 1% or more, in decreasing order of proportion)		
	Preventive Measures			
	s.39(1), (2)	Specific personal protective safety equipment relevant to the hazard, when appropriate		
	First Aid Measures			
	s.39(1), (2)	Specific instructions for administering first aid, when appropriate (eg. induce vomiting for methanol)		

✔	Section Reference	CCCR-2001 Checklist **Corrosive Products**	Data or Record
	1. Human Experience Data on the Whole Product Human experience data on the whole product takes precedence over other classifications. If this data is not available, go to 2- Substances of Special Concern.		
	s.41(1)(a)	Effects on humans from acute exposure to the whole product (i.e., induces necrosis or ulceration of epithelial tissue, or causes an erythema or edema of the skin, corneal or iris damage or conjunctival swelling or redness)	
	s.6(1)(a)	Sources of data (i.e. meets good scientific practices)	
	s.41(2)	Classification (i.e. which sub-category applies)	
	2. Substances of Special Concern Use if human experience data on the whole product is not available, but it contains a substance of special concern. Otherwise go to 3- Presence of Acids or Bases.		
	s.41(1)(a), 42(1)	Concentration of each ingredient of special concern (i.e., ethyl bromoacetate, or available fluoride ion)	
	s.42(1)	Classification (i.e. which sub-category applies)	
	s. 45	Product is exempt from prohibition (i.e., fluoride product is a glass etchant as a paste or gel)	
	3. Presence of Acids or Bases Use if product contains acids or bases and 1- or 2- (above) do not apply. Otherwise go to 4- Presence of Corrosive or Irritant Substances.		
	s. 41(1)c)i), 6(1)(b), (c) or (e)	Effects on animals from acute exposure to the whole product (data on the whole product takes precedence to criteria for pH and acid reserve or alkali reserve)	
	s.6(1)(b), (c) or (e)	Sources of data (i.e. meets good scientific practices)	
	s.41(1)c)ii), 44(1)	Product pH (use if animal data on whole product is not available)	
	s.41(1)c)ii), 44(2), (3)	Product acid reserve or alkali reserve [g NaOH per 100 mL or 100 g of product]	
	s.42(2), (3)	Classification (i.e. which sub-category applies)	

✔	Section Reference	CCCR-2001 Checklist **Corrosive Products**	Data or Record	
	4. Presence of Corrosive or Irritant Substances Use if product contains corrosive or irritant substances other than acids or bases, and 1-, 2- and 3- (above) do not apply.			
	s.41(1)(d)	Concentration of each ingredient capable of inducing necrosis or ulceration	**Ingredient**	**%**
	s.41(1)(e)	Concentration of each ingredient capable of causing erythema or edema of the skin, corneal or iris damage, or conjunctive swelling or redness		
	s.43(1), (2)	Sources of corrosive / irritant ingredient data (i.e. meets good scientific practices)		
	s.42(4), (5)	Classification (i.e. which sub-category applies)		
	5. First Aid Treatment Information **Hazardous Ingredients**			
	s.46(1)-(3)	Names of hazardous ingredients in decreasing order of proportion		
	Preventive Measures			
	s.46(1)-(3)	Reactivity data (i.e. mixing hazard: substances or other products which react with the product to form harmful products or conditions of use)		
	s.46(1)-(3)	Specific personal protective safety equipment relevant to the hazard, when appropriate		
	First Aid Measures			
	s.46(1)-(3)	Length of rinsing time		

✔	Section Reference	CCCR-2001 Checklist **Flammable Products**	Data or Record
	Whole Product Classification - test results must exist for the whole product		
	Spontaneous Combustion Hazard		
	s.49(1) items 1-2	Product spontaneously combusts under reasonably foreseeable conditions of use (yes or no) (indicate source, i.e. linseed oil)	
	Liquid or Solid Products		
	s.50, 51	Flash point (and closed-cup test method used)	
	Gas Products		
	s.49(1) items 5-6	Flammable concentration	
	Spray Containers		
	s.52	Flame projection	
	s.52	Flashback (yes or no)	
	Classification		
	s.49	Classification (i.e. which sub-categories apply)	
	Combustible Product Exemption		
	s.48(2)(a)	Proportion of water and water-miscible solvent	
	s.48(2)(b)	Ability to sustain combustion (for mixtures of more than 50% water / less than 50% water-miscible solvent)	
	Product is Exempt from Prohibition		
	s.53	Product is a fuel	
	s.53	Product exhibits a flashback (but it does not have a flame projection of greater than 100 cm and does not have a flash point less than -18˚C)	

✔	Section Reference	CCCR-2001 Checklist **Quick Skin Bonding Adhesives**	Data or Record
		Classification	
	s.56 Definition	Adhesive contains alkyl cyanoacrylate or similar substance capable of bonding skin with skin instantly or nearly instantly (yes or no)	

✔	Section Reference	CCCR-2001 Checklist **Pressurized Containers**	Data or Record
	s.58(1)(a)	Presence of substances with absolute vapour pressure greater than 275 kPa at 37.8˚C when in a liquid state	
	s.58(1)(b)	Absolute pressure within the container at 21.1˚C or 54.4˚C	
	s.59	Product is classified as a pressurized container (yes or no)	

✔	Section Reference	CCCR-2001 Checklist **Packaging Requirements**	Data or Record	
	General Packaging Requirements			
	Sch.3	Leak test performed and results (for each size of container)		
	Child-Resistant Packaging Requirements			
	s.40, 47, 57	Whether a child-resistant container is required (yes or no)		
	s.12(1)	Description of type of container and closure (i.e. push down and turn on a pill bottle, etc.)		
	s.12(1)	Supplier(s) of containers and closures		
		Batch code for container and closure system (optional)		
		Date of use of each batch (or other information linking batch to product)		
	s.9(b)	Standard test results exist for the container and closure system		
	s.10(2), 12(1)	Physical measurements needed for the container and closure system to be child-resistant (specifications from supplier)		
	s.12(1)a)(ii)	Removal and/or application torque (if this data is an applicable child-resistant characteristic)		
	s.12(1)(a)(i)	Physical measurements of each container and closure system for each size of container (data from manufacturing production line)	**Size**	**Data**
	s.12(1)a)(iii)	Compatibility data of each batch of container and closure system with the product	**Batch**	**Data**

Appendix B

Guide to Other

Canadian

Regulatory Programs

Finding Information on Other Government of Canada Programs

Government of Canada: search the Government of Canada site:
http://search-recherche.gc.ca/cgi-bin/query?mss=canada/en/simple.html

Reference Canada: the general information and referral service on federal government programs and initiatives: http://canada.gc.ca/depts/agencies/pco/aborguide/2-3_e.html

Canada Business Service Centres: Search Government Programs, Services and Regulations http://www.cbsc.org/english/gpsr.cfm

Program	Responsible Authority
chemicals; intended for workplace	Health Canada, WHMIS Division
chemicals; retail market	Health Canada, Consumer Products Division
chemicals; “substances lists” - Domestic Substances List; Export Control List; National Pollutant Release Inventory; Non-Domestic Substances List; Priority Substances List; Toxic Substances List; Waste or other matter that may be disposed of at sea	Environment Canada, CEPA [Canadian Environmental Protection Act] Environmental Registry
consumer products; product safety	Health Canada, Consumer Products Division
consumer products; labelling of	Industry Canada, Competition Bureau
cosmetics	Health Canada, Cosmetics Section
drugs, non-therapeutic	Health Canada, Controlled Substance
drugs, therapeutic	Health Canada, Therapeutic Products Directorate
drugs, veterinary	Health Canada, Bureau of Veterinary Drugs
explosives	Natural Resources Canada, Explosives Regulatory Division
fertilizers	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
food	Health Canada, Food Program
hazardous waste, disposal	Environment Canada, Waste Management and Remediation,
hazardous waste, transportation	Environment Canada, Transboundary Movement Division
medical devices	Health Canada, Therapeutic Products Directorate
nuclear substances	Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
pesticides	Health Canada, Pest Management Regulatory Agency
prescribed substance	see “nuclear substance”
radioactive substances	Health Canada, Radiation Protection Bureau
tobacco	Health Canada, Tobacco Control Programme
transportation, of dangerous goods	Transport Canada, TDG Directorate
transportation, via pipeline	National Energy Board

Appendix C

Product Safety Programme

Regional Offices in Canada

Product Safety Regional Offices

British Columbia & Yukon Territories Region
Vancouver Office:
3625 Lougheed Highway, Suite 210
Vancouver, BC
V5M 2A6
tel: (604) 666-5003
e-mail: Bby_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

Alberta & Northwest Territories Region
Edmonton Office:
#1440 Sun Life Building
c/o Suite 730, Canada Place
9700 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 4C3
tel: (780) 495-2626
e-mail: Edm_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

Calgary Office:
Room 282, Harry Hays Building
220 - 4 Avenue S.E.
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4X3
tel: (403) 292-4677
e-mail: Cal_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

Manitoba -Saskatchewan Region
Saskatoon Office:
101-22nd Street East, Room 412
Saskatoon,Saskatchewan
S7K 0E1
tel: (306) 975-4502
e-mail: Sk_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

Winnipeg Office:
510 Lagimodiere Blvd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R2J 3Y1
tel: (204) 983-5490
e-mail: Mb_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

Ontario & Nunavut Region
Toronto Office:
2301 Midland Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M1P 4R7
tel: (416) 973-4705
e-mail: Tor_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

Hamilton Office:
150 Main Street West, Room 500
Hamilton, Ontario
L8P 1H8
tel: (905) 572-2845
e-mail: Tor_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

Québec Region
Montreal Office:
1001 rue St-Laurent ouest
Longueuil (Québec)
J4K 1C7
tel: (450) 646-1353
e-mail: Quebec_Prod@hc-sc.gc.ca

Québec City Office:
901 Cap Diamant, Local 266-1
Québec (Québec)
G1K 4K1
tel: (418) 648-4327
e-mail: Quebec_Prod@hc-sc.gc.ca

Atlantic Region
Halifax Office:
1505 Barrington Street, Suite 1625
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3Y6
tel: (902) 426-8300
e-mail: Atlantic_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

Moncton Office:
10 Highfield Street, 1st Floor
Moncton, New Brunswick.
E1C 9V5
tel: (506) 851-6638
e-mail: Atlantic_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

St.John's Office:
The John Cabot Building
10 Barter's Hill, 3rd Floor
P.O. Box 1949,
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5R4
tel: (709) 772-4050
e-mail: Atlantic_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

Referrals from the United States:

BC-Yukon	Alberta-NWT	Manitoba-Saskatchewan
Alaska California Hawaii Nevada Oregon Washington	**EDMONTON**: Arizona Idaho New Mexico **CALGARY** Colorado Montana Wyoming Utah	Arkansas Iowa Kansas Louisiana Minnesota Missouri Nebraska North Dakota Oklahoma South Dakota Texas Wisconsin

Ontario-Nunavut	Quebec	Atlantic
Illinois Indiana Michigan New York North Carolina	Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire New Jersey Ohio Pennsylvania Rhode Island Vermont	Alabama Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Kentucky Maryland Mississippi South Carolina Tennessee Virginia West Virginia