

Saskatchewan HHW Product Decision Tree

This Decision Tree is intended to be used to determine if products are included in the Saskatchewan HHW flammable, corrosive, and toxic categories **ONLY**. For other regulated materials in Product Care's SK program, please review the [included products list](#). Please note that there may be differences in the product classification criteria under these categories in each of the provincial HHW stewardship programs. Therefore, the status of a product under one provincial stewardship program may not reflect its status under another provincial program.

STEP 1: Is the product listed below?

If yes, the product is **NOT** a designated material under the program and is excluded from the program.

If no, the product may be included in the program.¹ *Proceed to Step 2.*

- Commercial, industrial, or agricultural products
- Caulking compounds
- Lead acid batteries
- Oil / Antifreeze
- Powder forms (solid) of masonry products, cement, grout, mortar, plaster of Paris
- Mercury switches
- Fertilizer
- Wine and distilled spirits
- Drugs and medicines
- Diesel
- Medical sharps
- Cosmetics
- Refillable propane cylinders
- Ammunition
- Product has a WHMIS or GHS label (symbol contained in red diamond)
- Flammable liquids, corrosives or toxics sold in containers greater than 10 litres or greater than 680 grams/24 ounces for aerosols


¹ Products listed below are accepted for collection, but are fee exempt and do not need to be reported to Product Care Association (PCA). This is subject to change by PCA.


- a. Products under the flammables and corrosive categories that are intended for use down the drain during its primary intended use, such as bleach and drain cleaners.
- b. Concrete products such as mortar mixes
- c. Windshield washer fluids

STEP 2: Classify the product

The Program employs a classification hierarchy to classify products. If a product is described under more than one category, it is classified under the first applicable category according to the product's intended use, Transportation of Dangerous Goods classification, or disposal method (see Table 1).

Table 1: Product Classification Hierarchy	
	Physically hazardous materials
	Pesticides
	Paints
	Flammables
	Corrosives
	Toxics
	Environmentally hazardous materials



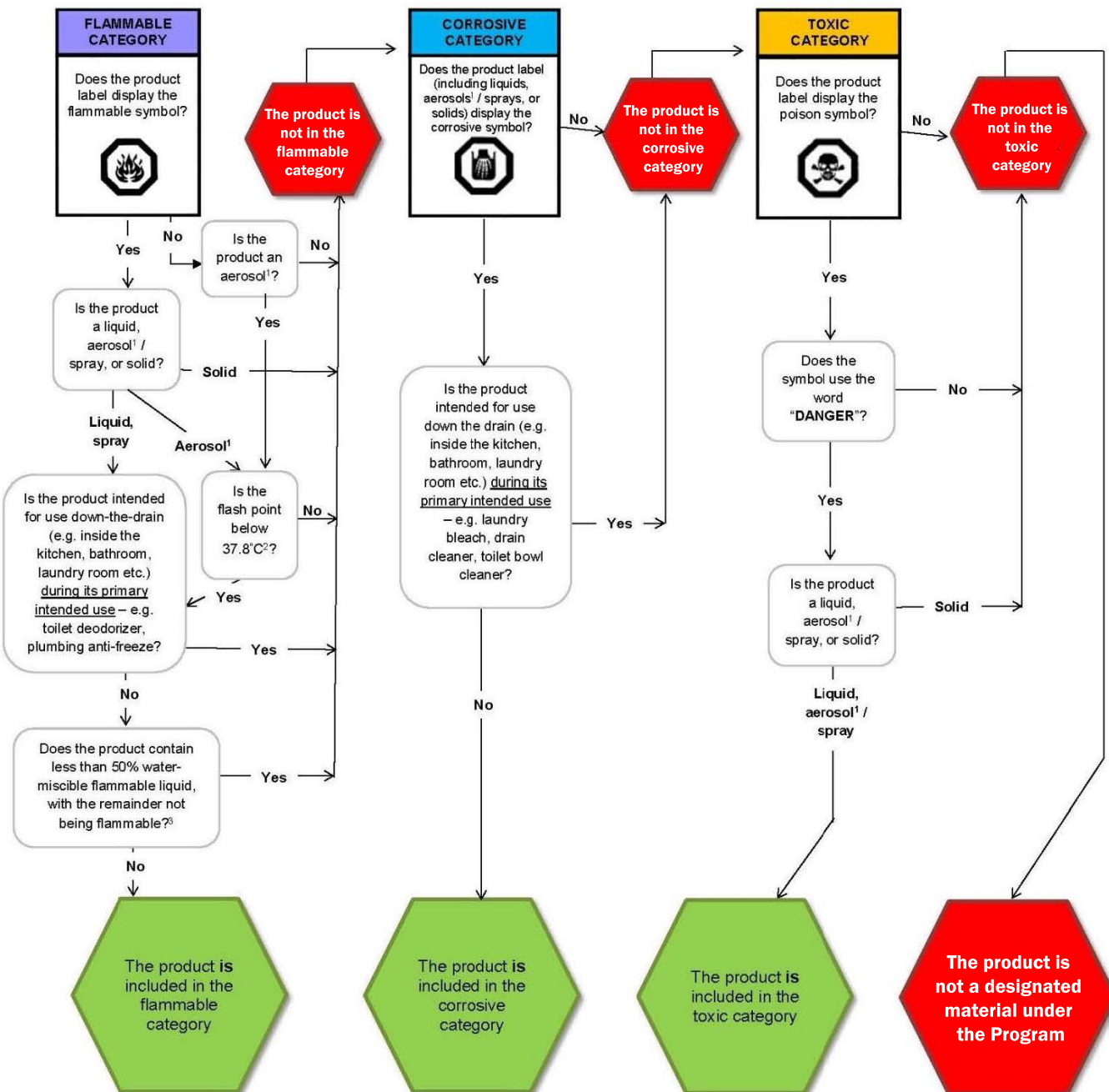


Apply SK HHW Decision Tree if the product is not classified in a category listed above

For example, oil-based paint may be flammable, but is classified as paint. Antifouling paint, registered and labelled as a pesticide, is processed as a pesticide and therefore is categorized as a pesticide.

If the product may be a flammable, corrosive or toxic, *please proceed to Step 3.*

STEP 3: Follow the Decision Tree starting at the flammable category box.



1. The definition of flammable liquid applies to liquid intermediates or product concentrates in aerosols. The Consumer Chemicals and Containers Regulations, 2001 (CCCR) regulates hazard labelling for consumer products in Canada. Although the labelling criteria for flammable aerosols is dependent on flame projection and not flashpoint it is generally true that aerosol products with flammable symbol (having a flame projection of greater than 15 cm) would contain a product concentrate that meets the definition of a flammable liquid. In the event that flame projection does not accurately capture flammable liquid as defined in the MB HHW and Prescribed Material Regulation, the flashpoint of the product concentrate will take precedence.

2. Flash point per CSA Standard Z752-03, September 2003 titled: Definition of Household Hazardous Waste.

3. Products containing less than 50% water-miscible flammable liquid by volume with the remainder of the product not being flammable are excluded (with reference to the *National Fire Code of Canada, 1990*, as published by the National Research Council of Canada and cited in CSA Standard Z752-03, September 2003).