

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

COMMUNICATED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE

CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE
AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS OF 13 JULY 1931

AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 11 DECEMBER 1946



FINLAND

1948

E/NL. 1948/82
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Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with Article 21 of the Convention of 1931 for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, the Secretary-General has the honour to forward to the Members of the United Nations and to the other parties to the Convention the following text communicated by the Government of Finland.

No. 555

Order on Poisons

Given at Nådendal, 12 July 1946.

On the motion of the Minister of the Interior, it is enacted that:

Chapter I
General Provisions
Article 1

In this order the substances, drugs and products listed in Schedules I and II annexed hereto, and the substances designated as poisonous plant pesticides and vermin poisons in accordance with the provisions of Articles 3, 4 and 5, dangerous poisons for impregnating and preserving timber and textile products are classified as poisons.

Poisons are classified according to danger as class I and class II poisons. Class I poisons are those listed in Schedule I, and poisons which in accordance with the provisions attached thereto should be classed therewith. In any connected matter therewith the provisions contained in the annex to this Order and the rules governing pharmaceutical articles shall be observed. Class II poisons are poisons which are listed in Schedule II or which in accordance with the provisions attached thereto should be regarded as such. The question whether poisonous plant pesticides, vermin poisons and dangerous poisons for impregnating and preserving timber or textile products should be classified as class I or class II poisons is determined in Articles 3, 4 and 5 hereof.

Article 2

The Ministry of the Interior shall instruct the health department to review the Schedules to which Article 1 refers not less than once in every three years.

The health department shall propose such amendments and additions to the Schedules as may appear necessary. After consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and, in respect of poisons for industrial use, with the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of the Interior shall authorize the necessary amendments and additions to the aforesaid Schedules.

Article 3

A poisonous plant pesticide is any poison containing arsenic, mercury, phosphorus, cyanide, nicotine, strychnine or other class I poison used to eliminate agricultural and horticultural pests and designated as such by the Ministry of the Interior after consultation with the health department and the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of the Interior shall also determine, after consultation with the said authorities, which poisons may be used for soaking seed.

Save as otherwise provided in Articles 36 and 37, the provisions of this Order relating to class II poisons shall apply in respect of poisonous plant pesticides.

Article 4

A vermin poison is any substance for the extermination of vermin, including rats, mice, field mice, bugs and other insects infesting dwellings and stables, designated as such by the Ministry of the Interior after consultation with the health department and the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Ministry of the Interior may designate vermin poisons as dangerous or, if they contain class I poison, as highly dangerous. In respect of dangerous vermin poisons the rules governing class II poisons shall, save as provided in Article 38 second paragraph and Article 39, apply. In respect of highly dangerous vermin poisons the provisions relating to class I poisons shall, save as provided in Article 38 first paragraph and Article 39, apply. In respect of vermin poison, which the Ministry of the Interior does not designate as dangerous or highly dangerous poisons, the provisions generally governing class II poisons shall apply.

Article 5

By dangerous poison for impregnating and preserving timber and textile products is meant any poison containing a class I poison used for impregnating and preserving the said products and designated as such by the Ministry of the Interior after consultation with the Ministry for Trade and Industry and the health department. Save as provided in Article 41, the provisions relating to class II poisons shall apply to such poisons.

Article 6

The order designating a poison as a poisonous plant pesticide or a vermin poison or a dangerous poison for impregnating or preserving timber and textile products must name the product, its permitted composition, and the colouring substance and other ingredients if any which must be mixed therewith.

Article 7

The provisions of this order shall not apply:

- to the manufacture, storage or use of medicaments containing poison, or to the supply of a poison as a medicament, when the poison is manufactured, stored, used or supplied by a pharmacy, pharmaceutical factory or concern, hospital, sanatorium, medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon;
- to the manufacture or use of poisons for scientific or educational purposes in the scientific establishments or laboratories designated below in Article 8 first paragraph, sub-paragraphs 4, 5 or 6; or to the supply of poisons for export.

In respect of poisons listed in the Order of 20 March 1942 on compliance with the international conventions on narcotic drugs (234/42), the provisions of this Order shall apply only if the said Order does not provide otherwise.

In respect of the protection of workers employed in the manufacture, storage or use of poisons, the special rules relating thereto shall apply.

Chapter II

Importation

(a) Class I Poisons

Article 8

Class I poisons may be imported only by:

1. pharmacists;
2. persons authorized under provisions in force to manufacture pharmaceutical articles for sale or to trade in pharmaceutical articles;
3. proprietors of factories other than those mentioned in sub-paragraph 2, or persons engaged in a trade or business, in so far as they use class I poisons for industrial or commercial purposes or otherwise;
4. directors of scientific institutions under a university or country secondary school or subsidized by the State or a commune, in so far as the poison is required in the institution for non-medical work;
5. directors of private scientific institutions or private scientific workers engaged in scientific research recognized by the health department; the health department must in respect of a veterinary establishment or a practitioner of veterinary science, consult the veterinary department of the Ministry of Agriculture before making its decision;
6. directors of public research laboratories founded or subsidized by the State or a commune, and officially recognized directors of other public research laboratories, in so far as the poison is required for the work of the laboratory; and
7. the health department, for the State Hospital for experimental medical purposes.

In addition to the provisions of this Order relating to the importation of class I poisons, the rules governing the importation of pharmaceutical articles shall apply.

Article 9

The type and composition of imported poisons shall be clearly stated by means of a label or description affixed thereto.

Chemical compounds may be designated by either their scientific or their ordinary names.

Article 10

A class I poison may be released by the customs only to the person authorized to import such poison in accordance with Article 8 or to his accredited agent.

Class I poisons may be released to the importers referred to in Article 8 sub-paragraphs 1 and 3 above only on presentation to the customs office of a certificate issued by the competent department of the Ministry of Trade and Industry to the effect that the importer requires the poison for manufacture or otherwise in his business. Applications for such certificates shall state the poison required or, in respect of a product containing poison, its composition and the purpose for which the poison will be used. The certificate shall be valid for a specified period which may not exceed six months from the date of issue.

(b) Class II Poisons Article 11

The importation of class II poisons is permitted in accordance with the general import regulations.

Chapter III Manufacture (a) Class I Poisons Article 12

The manufacture of class I poisons is lawful only with the permission of the Ministry of the Interior except in cases to which Article 3 of the Law on Pharmaceutical articles (374/35) refers or to which, in accordance with Article 7 hereof, the provisions of this Order are not applicable, or for educational purposes. As regards applications for and issue of licences, the rules governing the licences to which Article 3 of the Law on pharmaceutical articles refers shall be observed.

(b) Class II Poisons Article 13

Class II poisons may be manufactured commercially in suitable premises either by a company, the director of which is a trustworthy person and capable of managing himself and his property or by a person fulfilling the same conditions. Licences for the commercial manufacture of poisons shall be obtained from the province authority and the manufacture must be carried out under the supervision and direction of a person approved by the province authority and fulfilling the above-mentioned requirements and possessing the qualifications set forth in Article 14. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, pharmacists in the course of their business and persons holding a licence to manufacture pharmaceutical articles are entitled to carry on the commercial manufacture of class II poisons.

Application for the licence to which paragraph 1 refers shall be made in writing to the province authority, and shall state the applicant's business and home address, the name of the person who is to be in charge of the manufacture, the place where this is to be carried on, and the names of the poisons which are to be manufactured or used in manufacture. The application must be accompanied by a statement that the applicant and the person who is to take charge of the manufacture fulfil the requirements set forth in the first paragraph hereof, and that such person also possesses the qualifications set forth in Article 14.

In determining whether to grant the licence referred to above the province authority shall observe the regulations of the Ministry of Trade and Industry. In granting the licence the province authority may require the applicant to comply with any conditions it deems necessary. A copy of the Order granting the licence shall be transmitted to the Ministry of Trade and Industry and to the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Article 14

The person in charge of the manufacture of poisons referred to in Article 13 must be a chemical engineer, a candidate in philosophy with honours in chemistry, a dispenser or a person certified by a recognized teacher of a university or technical or veterinary college to have the required knowledge of poisons.

Article 15

A person receiving a licence from a province authority to which Article 13 refers shall before starting manufacture give the notice required by Article 7 of the Law on commercial licences.

In the event of a change of owner or manager of a licensed undertaking, or of a change of location or cessation of the licensed operations, notice thereof shall immediately be given to the province authority, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the authority to which commercial notices must be given. In the event of a change of owner, the said notice must, if required to be accompanied by a statement of the qualifications of the new owner in accordance with Article 13, first paragraph.

If the person in charge of the manufacture of poisons is changed, application for a licence for the new person to be in charge of the manufacture shall be made to the province authority forthwith or within two months. The province authority shall inform the Ministry of Trade and Industry of its approval of the new manager.

The province authority shall inform the Ministry of Trade and Industry of any change in the situation of a factory manufacturing poisons.

(c) General Provisions

Article 16

Poisons may not be prepared or in any other way processed or packed for sale to the public except by persons duly licensed to manufacture poisons.

Chapter IV

Storage, Transport and Further Handling

(a) Class I Poisons

Article 17

Class I poisons may only be stored by persons entitled to import such poisons in accordance with Article 8. Only a person importing, manufacturing or procuring a class I poison in accordance with the provisions governing the sale of poisons may possess such a poison.

Article 18

Pharmacies and pharmaceutical factories and concerns, must, in the storage of class I poisons, observe the provisions governing the storage of potent medicaments. If a poison can be regarded because of its properties as a poisonous medicament, the provisions relating to the storage of such medicaments shall be observed.

Article 19

In an industrial establishment where a class I poison is manufactured or used or in any other place of storage, such poison must be kept in strong, tightly-closed containers or in packages for sale on which the name of the poison and the Finnish and Swedish words for "Poison" must be prominently displayed in clear and permanent characters. The poison must be stored separately from other goods in a special locked cupboard or room. The keys of the place where poisons are stored must be in the possession of the person in charge of the manufacture of the poison or responsible for the store-room, or of a

trustworthy person under his supervision who has been given the necessary instructions on the storage and disposal of the poison before being entrusted with the keys.

If poison is manufactured or used in quantities so great that it cannot be stored in containers of the type specified in paragraph 1 hereof, it may be stored in any other manner which the State factory inspector or, in respect of an installation subject to inspection by the Inspectorate of Mines, the mine inspector may approve specifically in writing.

Article 20

Ordinary white (yellow) phosphorus must, if not enclosed in the original unopened container, be stored under water in a place not subject to frost in a strong iron or glass container enclosed in a strong metal case.

(b) Class II Poisons Article 21

In industrial establishments, shops or other storage place, class II poisons must be stored in strong tightly-closed containers or boxes or in packages for sale on which the name of the poison shall appear in clear and permanent characters.

The poison shall be stored in a special room or cupboard, or in a storage place completely separated by a partition wall or by other suitable means from goods intended for consumption. The provisions of Article 19 paragraph 2 regarding the storage of class I poisons in certain circumstances shall also apply to class II poisons.

(c) General Provisions Article 22

No person may store poison in bottles normally used for milk, beer or soft beverages, or in containers used for food or drink, or in any container generally employed for the storage of substances intended for consumption.

Article 23

Any person possessing poison and not governed by the provisions of Articles 18 to 21 must keep the poison in a suitable manner in a strong tightly-closed container, box or bag or other suitable package separate from substances intended for consumption.

The warning label or other indication that the substance is a poison must not be removed from a container or package containing poison. If the label is removed or obscured or the poison is transferred to another bottle or container, the person in possession of the poison must secure that the bottle, package or container is provided with a proper label. Medicaments containing a class I poison received from a pharmacy must, unless it is necessary to transfer them to another bottle or package, at all times be kept labelled in the manner prescribed above, in the bottle or package in which they were received from the pharmacy.

If a bottle or package containing poison is provided with a special label in accordance with the provisions laid down in this Order or in the schedules annexed thereto, the provisions of paragraph 2 shall apply.

Article 24

In handling a poison the greatest care must be exercised to prevent it from being spilled or leaking on to the place where it is being handled and thereby endangering or injuring persons, animals or goods.

Bottles, bags and other packages, weighing machines, tools and the like which come or may come into direct contact with poison during storage or handling may not be used for the storage or handling of other goods unless first properly cleaned. Tools may not be used in such a way as to cause a strong poison to be mixed with a weaker poison.

The implements referred to in paragraph 2 must be dealt with in such a way that no danger is caused by their use for other purposes.

Article 25

Where special provisions are not laid down for the transport of a poison by public conveyance, the foregoing rules for its storage shall be observed where applicable.

Chapter V
Trade
(a) Class I Poisons
Article 26

Class I poisons may be sold to the public only by pharmacies in accordance with the following provisions. Sale in places other than pharmacies shall be governed by the provisions relating to the sale of pharmaceutical products. The provisions of paragraph 2 and Article 30 below shall also apply to such sale.

Poison may not be supplied for any purpose other than those for which it may be used in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII. Sodium cyanide and other cyanide compounds may not be sold for the extermination of vermin to any persons other than a person holding the licence to use such poison prescribed in Article 51 second paragraph.

Plants or parts of plants collected in the country which are class I poisons may be freely sold in their natural state if the health department has not prohibited their sale under Article 7 of the Law on pharmaceutical articles (374/35).

Article 27

Save as otherwise provided in Articles 7 or 26 second paragraph, a class I poison may be sold in a pharmacy only to:

1. A state or commune authority requiring such a poison for purposes within its competence;
2. A person authorized in accordance with Article 8 to import such a poison. Proprietors of factories or persons engaged in a trade or business as referred to in Article 8*, first paragraph, sub-paragraph 3 and not known to require a class I poison for industrial purposes or otherwise must produce the certificate to which Article 10 second paragraph refers before the poison may be supplied.
3. Any other person of full age and known to be trustworthy, for scientific, trade, technical or instructional purposes; if the person is not known to be as aforesaid, or if doubt arises regarding the purpose for which it is stated that the poison will be used, or if the poison is not suitable for the purpose stated, the poison shall not be supplied; if the amount is greater than the amount considered necessary for the stated purpose, the quantity supplied shall be suitably reduced.

The provisions governing the supply of class I poisons for exterminating vermin are laid down in Article 38 first paragraph, and for bait and for killing crows in Article 42.

Article 28

If the purchaser is not a pharmacist or a manager of a pharmaceutical factory or concern, no class I poison may be supplied from a pharmacy except against a written order. Only pharmacists and qualified assistants are entitled to supply such a poison. If in accordance with the provisions of Articles 38, 42 or 43 the poison may be supplied only against a purchase certificate, the certificate must, save as otherwise provided in Article 48, be attached to the order.

The order must state the name of the pharmacy by which it is filled, the name of the poison, the quantity required and the purpose for which the poison will be used. The person ordering the poison must certify in the order that he will be responsible that the poison is not used for a purpose other than those stated, will be carefully handled and will not be supplied to any unauthorized person. The order, which must be signed in his own handwriting by the person ordering the poison, must also state the date of the order and the occupation and home address of the person ordering.

Persons receiving poison against an order must sign a receipt therefor on the order. If the poison is received by any person other than the person making the order, such other person must deliver to the pharmacy an authorization from the person making the order.

Article 29

The orders to which Article 28 relates must be entered in a special poison book in the pharmacy, to be kept in the form prescribed by the health department. The poison book shall be retained for ten years after the date of the last entry therein. Orders

* The original says 9 but obviously 8 is meant - *Revised*

entered in the poison book and the purchase certificates referred to in Article 28 first paragraph and the authorization referred to in Article 28 third paragraph shall also be kept for ten years from the date of the entry of the order in the poison book. If the pharmacy is closed before the end of the said period of ten years, the poison book shall be transferred with the documents relating thereto to the authority to which commercial notification must be made.

Article 30

Class I poisons must, when supplied for other than medical purposes, be supplied in a strong, tightly-closed container, box or other suitable package. Poison may not be supplied in bottles or containers which, in accordance with Article 22, may not be used for the storage of poison. The container must be sealed with the vendor's seal and must bear in clear and permanent characters the firm name or trademark of the vendor, the name of the poison, the amount, and the date on which the order was filled, together with the word (in Finnish and Swedish) "Poison" and three black crosses. In respect of highly dangerous vermin poisons the provisions of Article 39 shall apply in lieu of the above-mentioned provisions.

Article 31

(b) Class II Poisons

Class II poisons may be sold only with the permission of the province authority. The vendor or the manager of a vendor company is required to be a trustworthy person with capacity to manage himself and his property. Pharmaceutical concerns and persons authorized in accordance with Article 13 to manufacture class II poisons need not apply to the province authority for a licence to sell such poisons.

A licence to sell class II poison must be applied for in writing to the province authority. The application must state the name of the applicant's firm, his home address, the place where the trade will be carried on and which poisons the applicant intends to sell. The application must be accompanied by a statement that the applicant fulfils the requirements set forth in the first paragraph hereof.

After making enquiry and obtaining any further information it deems necessary, the province authority shall determine the application. The licence may be restricted to poisons of a certain kind, and any conditions the province authority may consider necessary may be imposed on the applicant.

Article 32

Before commencing business, a person receiving from the province authority the licence to which Article 31 refers must give the notice prescribed in Article 7 of the Law on commercial licences.

Any change in the ownership of the licensed enterprise, or in its place of business, or cessation of the operations permitted by the licence, must immediately be notified to the province authority and to the authority to which commercial notices must be given. In the event of a change of owner, the notice must be accompanied by a statement of the qualifications of the new owner.

Article 33

Class II poisons may be sold without restriction as to the purchaser, except poisonous plant pesticides or poisons which in accordance with the provisions set forth hereinafter may be sold only against a purchase order. Should there be any grounds to suspect that the poison is being obtained for purposes of intoxication or may be in any way misused, the sale of the poison is forbidden.

Article 34

A class II poison must when sold be supplied in a strong, tightly-closed container, box, bag or other suitable package. A poison may not be supplied in bottles or containers in which in accordance with Article 22 it may not be stored.

In respect of class II poisons, for the packing of which special rules are set forth in this Order or in Schedule 2 annexed hereto, such special rules must be observed. A poison which may be sold only in the original container may not be sold otherwise than in the container in which the manufacturer or importer issued it to the trade as a finished product.

The Ministry of the Interior may, if necessary, make further regulations to be observed in respect of specified class II poisons, which may then be supplied only in accordance with the regulations made by the Ministry.

Article 35

When class II poisons are sold, the package must, save as otherwise provided in paragraphs 2 or 3, clearly indicate in clear and permanent characters the name of the poison, the quantity, and the firm name or trademark of the vendor, with the warning (in Finnish and Swedish) "Dangerous if taken internally". On packages containing prepared colouring substances classed as class II poisons this warning is not necessary, unless otherwise provided in Schedule II annexed hereto.

If poison is sold in the original packing in which the manufacturer or importer despatched it to the trade as a finished product, the packing may indicate the name or trademark of the manufacturing or importing firm instead of the name of the vendor.

On the sale of a poison to which this Order or Schedule II annexed hereto requires that a special warning shall be attached, the package must, in addition to the warning prescribed in the first paragraph hereof, bear the special warning. If the purchaser is given special instructions, they must be indicated on the package or be supplied at the same time as the poison.

(c) Agricultural Pesticides and Soaked Seed

Article 36

Poisonous plant pesticides, meaning poisons so designated, in accordance with Article 3, may be sold only to trustworthy persons of full age who, if they are not so known, must deliver to the vendor a purchase order obtained from a police authority in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI.

Poisonous plant pesticides may be packed only in metal, wood or cardboard boxes or in bottles. The package must bear in clear and permanent characters the name of the vendor, the name of the class I poison it contains and the following warning (in Finnish and Swedish): "Poisonous plant pesticide for extermination of plant pests only". If the poisonous plant pesticide has not been designated as suitable for use for soaking, the package must bear the words (in Finnish and Swedish) "Not for soaking". If the poison is not designated as suitable for indoor use, the following instructions must appear: "Not to be used indoors".

When poisonous plant pesticides are sold, they must be accompanied by the Department of Agriculture's instructions for the prevention of poisoning.

Article 37

Seeds soaked in a poisonous plant pesticide may not be sold or supplied except in sacks closed with a lead seal and bearing the following (in Finnish and Swedish) instructions in clear and permanent white characters on a red ground at least 10 centimetres high and 15 centimetres wide: "Seeds soaked in poison. Dangerous if consumed. This sack may not be used for goods intended for consumption".

(d) Vermin Poisons

Article 38

Vermin poisons designated in accordance with Article 4 as highly dangerous may be sold in accordance with the rules governing class I poisons, subject to the proviso contained in Article 39, and to the condition that they may be sold from pharmacies to persons other than State or commune authorities responsible for the extermination of vermin only against a purchase order issued by a police authority or, if the province authority has so ordered at the instance of the police authority, by the board of health in accordance with the provisions contained in Chapter VI.

Vermin poisons designated as dangerous in accordance with Article 4 may be sold in accordance with the general provisions governing the sale of class II poisons subject to the proviso contained in Article 39 and to the condition that the retail purchaser must furnish the purchase order to which paragraph 1 refers if he is not a State or commune authority responsible for the extermination of vermin.

Article 39

The vermin poisons referred to in Article 38 may be sold only in the original packing in which the importer or manufacturer issued them to the trade and must be accompanied by instructions for use approved by the health department.

The importer or manufacturer must secure that the package bears his firm's name or trademark and the name of the poison. In addition every package of highly dangerous vermin poison must bear three black crosses with the warning (in Finnish and Swedish): "HIGHLY DANGEROUS POISON FOR EXTERMINATING VERMIN. SALE PERMITTED ONLY AGAINST PURCHASE ORDER. DANGEROUS IF CONSUMED". Packages of dangerous vermin poison must bear the label "DANGEROUS POISON FOR KILLING VERMIN. SALE PERMITTED ONLY AGAINST PURCHASE ORDER. DANGEROUS IF CONSUMED".

Article 40

The sale of vermin poisons not designated as highly dangerous or dangerous poisons shall be subject to the general rules hereinbefore laid down for the sale of class II poisons.

(e) Dangerous Poisons for Impregnating and Preserving Timber and Textile Products

Article 41

Dangerous poisons for impregnating and preserving timber and textile products designated as such in accordance with Article 5 may be sold, subject to the proviso contained in the second paragraph hereof, in accordance with the rules for the sale of class II poisons.

Their sale is permitted only in the original package in which the importer or manufacturer issued the poison to the trade as a finished product, and the importer or manufacturer must secure that the packing bears a statement of the firm's name or trade-mark and the name of the poison, together with the following warning (in Finnish and Swedish): "POISON OBJECTS TREATED WITH THIS POISON MUST NOT BE PLACED ON THE INNER WALLS OF INHABITED ROOMS NOR ON OBJECTS INTRODUCED INTO SUCH ROOMS. DANGEROUS IF CONSUMED". The poison must be accompanied by instructions for its use approved by the health department.

(f) Poisons Designated for Use as Bait

Article 42

Only poisons permitted for use as bait by the rules governing hunting may be sold for such purpose.

Poisons for beasts of prey may be sold only against a purchase order issued by a police authority in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI. The order shall be issued by the police authority which in accordance with the rules governing hunting issues permits for the use of the poison as bait.

Phosphorus preparations may be sold for killing crows in accordance with the provisions relating to highly dangerous vermin poison.

(g) Misuse of Poisons for Intoxication or Otherwise

Article 43

If poisons are commonly misused for intoxication or otherwise or if there is reason to suspect such misuse, the Ministry of the Interior may order that such poisons may not be sold anywhere in the country or in a specified part thereof except against a purchase certificate issued in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI. Where the misuse is local, the province authority may issue a similar order applicable either to the whole province or to part thereof.

(h) General
Article 44

The provisions hereinbefore set forth relating to the sale of poison shall also govern, where applicable, the storage of poison for sale and the supply of poison otherwise than by sale.

Chapter VI
Issue of Purchase Certificate and Sale of Poisons
Against Purchase Certificate
Article 45

Purchase certificates for poison, when required in accordance with the provisions of Chapter V, shall be issued by the police authority in the police district where the purchaser resides or, if the board of health is empowered under Article 38 to issue purchase certificates, by the board of health for the purchaser's place of residence. The purchase certificate for poison used as a motor fuel shall be issued by the police authority for the police district which may be deemed to be the district in which the motor vehicle is habitually kept.

Article 46

Purchase certificates, the form of which shall be prescribed by the Ministry of the Interior, may be issued after enquiry for a single purchase or for a specified time, not exceeding one year, during which the purchase may be made. The certificate shall indicate the amount which may be bought against it.

A purchase certificate shall not be issued if there is reason to suspect that the poison may be misused. When an authority refuses to issue a purchase certificate, such decision shall be supplied to the applicant on request.

The authority issuing a purchase certificate may revoke it on sufficient grounds. The purchase certificate shall then be withdrawn from the applicant, and on his request the decision to revoke it shall be supplied to him.

An authority issuing purchase certificates shall keep a register of certificates issued in which shall be entered the data appearing on each certificate. Blank certificate forms may be obtained by authorities from the State Council Stationery Office free of charge.

Article 47

Any person dissatisfied with a decision issued by a police authority in accordance with Articles 45 or 46 may within fifteen days after he is notified of the decision appeal against it to the province authority. The provisions relating to appeals against decisions of boards of health in health matters shall apply to an appeal against a decision by a board of health to refuse a purchase certificate.

Such appeals shall not stay execution and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the province authority in such a matter.

Article 48

Where the sale of poison is permitted only against a purchase certificate the vendor may retain the certificate unless it has been issued for a specific time and the whole quantity which may be sold on it has not been taken up. In such case the name of the firm, the date of sale and the amount sold shall be noted on the certificate. The vendor shall also keep a register of such sales and note therein the amount sold, the authority issuing the purchase certificate, the date of issue of the certificate and its number. If the sale is entered in the poison book to which Article 29 refers, it need not be entered in the register.

The vendor shall carefully preserve the register referred to in the first paragraph hereof and purchase certificates received from purchasers. These must, save as otherwise provided in Article 29, be carefully preserved until the expiry of the calendar year next following and be produced to the police authority on request.

Chapter VII
Restrictions on Use of Poisons
Article 49

Poison provided for a specific purpose may not be used for any other purpose.

Article 50

No class I poison other than those designated for use as poisonous plant pesticides in accordance with Article 3 may be used for exterminating plant pests dangerous to agriculture or horticulture.

Only poisonous plant pesticides, the use of which is authorized for the purpose may be used for soaking seed.

Article 51

Only poisons designated as vermin poisons in accordance with Article 4 may be used for exterminating vermin such as rats, mice, field mice and other vermin or pests of a similar type found in living rooms, stables, storerooms, workshops, factories or business premises.

Persons authorized by the health department, whether on conditions laid down by the department or otherwise, to use sodium cyanide or other cyanide compounds to prepare hydrocyanic acid gas for exterminating vermin are, however, entitled to use hydrocyanic acid for such purpose in accordance with instructions issued by the health department.

Article 52

Only substances approved by the health department may be used for embalming or preserving human bodies.

Class I poisons may not be used for preserving animals or parts thereof.

Article 53

The use of poisons in foodstuffs and in certain consumption goods is specially regulated by the provisions relating to public health and by regulations now or later to be made under the law on foodstuffs. Special regulations are also made for the use of poison as bait, the use of phosphorus in matches and the use of white lead, lead sulphate and colouring materials containing them in certain decorating work.

Chapter VIII
Special Rules
Article 54

In addition to the police authorities, the following supervisory authorities are responsible for enforcing this order:

- the health department, in respect of class I poison not supplied to the public and class II poisons in pharmacies and pharmaceutical factories and concerns;
- the Ministry of Agriculture, in respect of persons and establishments under its control;
- the Ministry of Trade and Industry, in respect of the manufacture of class II poisons by manufacturers licensed by the province authority; and
- the Customs authorities, as the authorities responsible for enforcing the regulations on the importation of poisons.

In addition to the foregoing this order shall be enforced in respect of those regulations which concern the health service, by the public health authorities and in respect of industrial welfare, by the industrial inspection authorities or, in respect of undertakings subject to the Inspectorate of mines, by the mines inspectors. The aforesaid shall have the rights and duties of control authorities under this order.

Article 55

For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this order, the control authority is empowered to enter upon and inspect premises where poison is manufactured, stored and sold, and, if necessary to take such samples of poisons as are required for ascertaining their composition. The control authority shall be furnished on request with any reports required for such enforcement.

Article 56

If in enforcing this order doubt arises on whether a product is a poison within the meaning of this order, the State Technical Research Laboratory shall at the request of the authority concerned carry out the necessary analysis.

Article 57

The control authority or the authority carrying out the inspection may not disclose to an unauthorized person, or make private use of any trade or business secret of which it obtains knowledge under Articles 55 or 56.

If the inspection carried out by the control authority reveals that the provisions of this order have not been observed, and the responsible person does not immediately take the steps ordered by the control authority to correct the irregularity noted, the control authority shall in writing order the responsible person to take such steps within a specified time.

If the order in writing to which paragraph 1 refers is not observed, the province authority may, of its own motion or at the request of another control authority, compel the defaulter under penalty to carry out his legal obligations in accordance with Article 11 of the Order on the recovery of debts.

Article 59

Poisons subject to confiscation by the State may be seized by the public prosecutor or by the police authority. Poisons so seized shall be kept under seal by the authorities in a secure, locked place until the court decides whether the poison shall be confiscated by the State.

Article 60

Poisons confiscated by the State shall, after the court order becomes final, be destroyed or sold to persons or businesses entitled to possess such poisons, or removed from the country.

Poisons which the owner is not entitled or does not wish to possess shall be dealt with in the manner laid down in the first paragraph hereof.

Article 61

When a person licensed by a province authority in accordance with Articles 13 or 31 to manufacture or sell class II poison fails to comply with the provisions regarding poisons or otherwise misuses his right in a manner that may endanger the public, the province authority may, after giving the respondent an opportunity to be heard, withdraw its licence from him. The province authority may also, when grounds for so doing exist, withdraw its approval given under Article 13, first paragraph, or Article 15, third paragraph, of a manager in charge of the manufacture of poison.

Article 62

The province authority shall keep a card index or other register of licences granted in accordance with this order. The card index shall contain the name and home address of the licensee, the place where the business is carried on, the type and nature of the licensed operations, the date of issue of the licence and any conditions contained therein. The register must also indicate the province authority's decision regarding

approval of the manager in charge of the manufacture of the poison; and any notices of alteration made therein in accordance with Articles 15 and 32 that have been received; and any penalty or disqualification material in respect of this order imposed on a person licensed to manufacture a poison or on a manager in charge of such manufacture.

Where a licence or an approval or an amendment therein which must in accordance with the first paragraph hereof be noted in the register relates to a concern carrying on business in a city or borough, the province authority shall inform the local police authority of the matters which are to be entered in the register.

Article 63

This order with any addition thereto which may come into force shall be posted in all places where poison is manufactured, stored or sold.

Article 64

Any persons violating this order or regulations issued under it shall be liable to a fine when no heavier penalty is elsewhere prescribed.

Poisons in respect of which a breach of the foregoing rules has been committed may be confiscated by the State.

Article 65

A person engaged in the manufacture or sale of poisons and sentenced to a penalty for a breach of this order may, if appropriate in view of the nature of the offence, be declared unfit to be allowed to do so for a specified period. A person directing the manufacture of poison in a factory belonging to another person and sentenced to a penalty for a breach of this order may, if appropriate in view of the nature of the offence, be declared unfit to hold such a post for a specified period.

Where such disqualification is imposed, the court shall communicate the order, after it has become final, to the competent province authority.

Chapter IX

Entry into Force and Consequential Provisions

Article 66

This order shall enter into force on 1 September 1946, and as from that day the order of 14 February 1888 on the sale of poisons, and all other regulations governing poisonous substances and goods, and the order of 24 September 1926 on the use of hydrocyanic acid for exterminating vermin (259/26), and the order of 24 May 1945 on the sale of caustic soda block and caustic soda solutions for household purposes (469/45), and the order of 23 November 1944 on manufacture in which methanol is used (837/44), and any decrees pronounced thereunder, shall be repealed.

Article 67

A person who carries on under a licence issued in accordance with any of the orders referred to in Article 66 an operation for which in accordance with this order the permission of an authority is required, is entitled to continue such operation under the former licence, provided that he so notifies the appropriate authority within one year from the entry into force of this order.

Article 68

Any person who on the entry into force of this order is engaged in the manufacture or sale of poisons which were not previously classed as poisons may, if he applies within the time specified in Article 66 for a licence to manufacture or sell poisons, continue to do so until such time as a final decision regarding the granting of the licence is made.

Article 69

If the notification required by Article 67 is not made within the time prescribed, or if application is not made for the licence within the time prescribed in Article 68, or if the application is refused, any poison in the possession of the person aforesaid shall be disposed of in the manner provided by Article 60. The province authority may fix a time limit therefor and require the person possessing the poison to produce a certificate stating that the poison was disposed of in the manner aforesaid.

Article 70

The provisions of this order regarding packages and the affixing of notices thereon and directions to accompany poisons shall not take effect until one year after the entry into force of this order in respect of poisons which have already been issued to the trade in made-up packages.

Provisions of this order not previously in force restricting uses of poisons shall not be applied in respect of poisons already procured until one year from the entry into force of this order, and the provisions formerly in force shall continue to apply to such poisons during that period.

Article 71

Further regulations for the application of this order shall be issued when required by the Ministry of the Interior, which may, when special circumstances so require, dispense with its application.

Nadendal, 12 July 1946

President of the Republic
Minister of the Interior.

ANNEX Schedule I

Class I poisons are:

- (1) the substances and drugs listed in the schedule next following, and similar substances, whether bearing the same name or not, which can be classed therewith;
- (2) the following substances and products, in so far as they are poisonous:
 - (a) substances obtained from poisonous drugs, their salts and derivatives, or from substances classed as poisons in accordance with sub-paragraph (1);
 - (b) products containing the poisons aforementioned; and
- (3) poisons designated in accordance with Article 4 of this Order as highly dangerous vermin poisons.

Natural products listed in this Schedule, such as seeds, bulbs and roots, in so far as they are used for horticultural purposes, and plants or parts of plants sold for ornamental purposes, although listed in this Schedule, other than class I poisons for the manufacture of explosives, shall not be classed as poisons. Poisons containing a poison hereinbefore referred to are not class I poisons if they are expressly classed as class II poisons.

Schedule of Class I Poisons

Acedicon, a morphine derivative
Acetone-chloroform (chlorbutol, chloretone, trichloro tect butyl alcohol)
Acetylarsan, an arsenic compound
Acetylnirvanol
Acoine
Acykal, a compound of hydrogencyanic acid
Adonidine
Adonis vernalis, products of
Adrenaline, suprarenal hormone
Afridol, a mercuric compound
Agaricine (agaricic acid)
Aconitine, included in aconite drugs

Alkaloids, poisonous
 Allegan, an arsenic compound
 Amino benzoyl iso amino ethanol
 p - amino benzoyl diethyl amino ethanol (ethocaine, procaine)
 p - amino benzoyl dimethyl amino methyl butanol
 Amino-benzoyl dimethyl diethyl amino propanol
 p - amino benzoyl ethanol (anaesthesine, benzocaine)
 Amygdaline, a compound of hydrocyanic acid
 Amylene hydrate
 Amylene hydrate isovalerianate (Valamin)
 Amylene hydrate urethane
 Amylene carbamate (Aponal)
 Amylene chloral (Dormiol)
 Amyl nitrite
 Amytal, a derivative of barbituric acid
 Antimony oil, antimony chloride, compound of antimony
 Antimony, compounds of, excluding sulphides and dyes containing antimony
 Anaesthine (benzocaine, p-amino benzoyl ethanol)
 Apomorphine
 Aponal
 Arecoline
 Aricyl, a compound of arsenic
 Arrhenal, a compound of arsenic
 Arsenic, metallic, and compounds thereof, excluding arsenical sulphides, arsenical
 ores and colouring substances containing arsenic
 Arsol, an arsenic compound
 Arsylene, an arsenic compound
 Atoxyl (Soaminé) an arsenic compound
 Atropine, included among scopola and belladonna drugs
 Barbituric acid, derivatives of (malonyl carbamide derivatives) containing two or
 more saturated or unsaturated, substituted or unsubstituted, hydrocarbon
 radicals, and their salts
 Belladonna, leaf
 Benzaldehyde cyanohydrin, a hydrocyanic acid compound
 Benzocaine (Anaesthesine, p-amino benzoyl ethanol)
 Benzoyl ecgonine, included among coca-leaf drugs
 Benzoyl ethyl amino propanol hydrochloride (Stovaine)
 Benzoyl trimethyl oxypiperidine (Eucaine)
 Lead ethyl (lead tetra ethyl, tetra ethyl lead, ethyl fluid); a motor fuel con-
 taining not more than 0.2% lead ethyl by weight is not regarded as a poison if
 , so coloured as to make it readily distinguishable from other fuels and the
 container and package bear the warning (in Finnish and Swedish):
 "Motor fuel containing poison.
 Not to be used for other purposes."
 Suprarenal preparations
 Prussic acid, see hydrocyanic acid compounds
 Henbane, leaf and seed
 Bromal hydrate
 Brucine, with Ignatius bean and nux vomica
 p-butyl amino benzoyl dimethyl amino ethanol hydrochloride (Pantocaine)
 Butyl chloral hydrate
 Butyl oxycinchoninic acid diethyl ethylene diamide hydrochloride (Percaïne)
 Codeonal, a codeine derivative
 Corbasil
 Curral, a derivative of barbituric acid
 Hydrocyanic acid, compounds of, including complex cyanides, other than ferro- and
 ferricyanides
 Hydrocyanic acid, drugs containing, such as bitter almonds and leaves of laurel,
 and preparations thereof containing more than 0.0067% hydrocyanic acid
 Cymarin
 Diacetyl morphine (heroin)
 Dial, a derivative of barbituric acid
 Dicodid, a codeine derivative
 Diethyl sulphone dimethyl methane (sulphonal)

Diethyl sulphone methyl ethyl methane (methyl sulphonal, Trional)
 Diphenyl acetyl diethyl amino ethanol
 Diphenyl hydantoin
 Digilanid
 Digitalin, included with digitalis leaf drugs
 Digitalis, leaves of
 Digitoxin, included with digitalis leaf drugs
 Dihydro codeinone
 Dilaudid, a morphine derivative
 Dimethyl sulphate (methyl sulphate)
 Diurgan, mercuric compound
 Dolantin (methyl phenyl piperidine carbo-xylic acid ethyl ester)
 Dormiol (amylene chloral)
 Duboisia, leaf of
 Duboisine, included under duboisia drugs
 Dynambin (papaverine yohimbine tartrate)
 Ephedrine
 Ecgonine
 Elaterin, included under Elaterium drugs
 Elaterium
 Emetine, included under Ipecacuanha drugs
 Ephetonal
 Ephetonin
 Epinephrine
 Ergometrine, included under ergot drugs
 Ergotamine, " " " "
 Ergotoxin, " " " "
 Erythrol tetranitrate
 Eseridine, a Calabar bean drug
 Eserine (physostigmine)
 Ethocaine (procaine, p-aminobenzoyldiethyl amino ethanol)
 Ethylmorphine (Dionin)
 Ethyl fluid, see Lead ethyl
 Eucaine (benzoyl trimethyl xypiperidine hydrochloride)
 Eucodal, a codeine derivative
 Eumydrin, an atropine derivative
 Eupaverine, a papaverine derivative
 Euphthalmine (phenyl glycolyl methyl vinyl diacetone alkaline hydrochloride)
 Evipan, a derivative of barbituric acid
 Phenidrin (Benzedrine, Stimulan, phenyl propyl amine sulphate)
 Phenyl glycolyl methyl vinyl diacetone alkaline hydrochloride (Euphthalmine)
 Phenyl propyl amine sulphate (Benzedrine, Phenidrine, Stimulan)
 Phenyl methyl amino propane hydrochloride (Peramin, Pervitin)
 Phortoin, a derivative of cotoin
 Phosphorus, white (yellow)
 Physostigmine (Eserine), a Calabar bean drug
 Gelsemium root
 Genatropin, a derivative of atropine
 Geneserine, a derivative of Physostigmine
 Genoscolamine, a derivative of scopolamine
 Genostychnine, a derivative of strychnine
 Gitalin, included with digitalis leaf drugs
 Gitoxin, included with digitalis leaf drugs
 Gravitol
 Gynergen (Ergotamine tartrate)
 Harmine
 Hebaral, a derivative of barbituric acid
 Hectine, an arsenic compound
 Helleborein
 Heroin, a morphine derivative
 Histamine
 Holocaine
 Homatropine
 Hydrastine

Hydrastinine
 Hydrastis root
 Hyoscine (scopolamine) included under duboisia, stramonium, scopolia and
 henbane extract
 Hypophysis preparations
 Ignatius beans
 Impletol
 Indian hemp, except in preparations used as corn removers
 Jaborandi leaf
 Jalap resin
 Jervine, included under veratrum extract
 Yohimbine bark
 Yohimbine, included under yohimbine bark extract
 Calabar beans
 Potassium antimonyl tartrate, an antimony compound
 Cantharidine, included under Spanish-fly extracts
 Carpaine
 Chaulmoogra oil
 Chenopodium oil
 Chloral amide (chloral formamide)
 Chloral hydrate
 Chloral quinine
 Chloral caffeine
 Chloral urethane (Somnal)
 Chlorbutol (acetone chloroform, chlorotone, trichlor tect butyl alcohol)
 Chloroform
 Cocculus seeds
 Coca leaf
 Cocaine, included in coca leaf extract
 Colchicine, a meadow saffron drug
 Conium, a hemlock drug
 Convallaria preparations
 Convallamarin
 Convallarin
 Convallatoxin
 Croton seed
 Croton chloral hydrate
 Croton oil, a croton-seed drug
 Ipecacuanha
 Curare (urari)
 Mercury compounds, other than dyes containing mercury and mercuric chloride and
 mercuric sulphate used in dry cells
 Lactucarium
 Larocaine (p-amino benzoyl dimethyl diethyl amino propanol hydrochloride)
 Lobelia
 Luminal, a barbituric acid derivative
 Mandelic acid nitril, a hydrocyanic acid compound
 Mecodrin
 Medinal, a barbituric acid derivative
 Methyl ecgonine, an ecgonine derivative
 Methyl phenyl piperidine carboxylic acid ethyl ester (dolantin)
 Methyl hydrastinine, a hydrastinine derivative
 Methyl octanol amine
 Methyl sulphate (dimethyl sulphate)
 Methyl sulphonal (diethyl sulphone methyl ethyl methane, Trional)
 Ergot
 Morphine, an opium extract
 Narceine, an opium extract
 Narcophin, a meconic acid salt of morphine and narcotine
 Narcyl, a narceine derivative
 Narcotine, an opium extract
 Neosalvarsan, an arsenic compound
 Neptal, a mercury compound
 Nicotine

Nitroglycerine, medical
 Novatropine
 Novocaine (p-amino benzoyl diethyl amino ethanol hydrochloride,
 ethocaine hydrochloride, procaine hydrochloride)
 Novurite, a mercury compound
 p-oxyphenyl ethanol methyl amine
 p-oxyphenyl methyl amino propanol
 Opium
 Venom, snake
 Ouabaine (strophantin g.)
 Panthesin
 Pantocaine, (p-butyl amino benzoyl dimethyl amino ethanol hydrochloride)
 Papaverine, an opium extract
 Paracodin, a codeine derivative
 Paramorphan, a morphine derivative
 Pelletierine, an extract of pomegranate
 Pecamine (Pervitin, phenyl methyl amino propane hydrochloride)
 Percaine (butyl oxycinchoninic acid diethyl ethylene diamide hydrochloride)
 Pervitin (Peramine, phenyl methyl amino propane hydrochloride)
 Phanodorm, a barbituric acid derivative
 Picrotoxin, a cocculus extract
 Pilocarpine, a jaborandi leaf extract
 Podophyllin, an extract of the rhizome of podophyllum
 Procaine (ethocaine, p-amino benzoyl diethyl amino ethanol)
 Prominal, a barbituric acid derivative
 Veratrum
 Psicaine, an ecgonine derivative
 Nux vomica
 Sabadillo seeds
 Savin oil
 Sabina
 Salvarsan, an arsenic compound
 Sandoptal, a barbituric acid derivative
 Santonin
 Scammony (Scammony resin)
 Scopolamine (hyoscine) included with duboisia, stramonium, scopola and
 henbane extract)
 Scopola, root
 Thyroid, preparations
 Soamin (atoxyl) an arsenic compound
 Solanine
 Solvarsin, an arsenic compound
 Somnal (chloral urethane)
 Soneryl, a barbituric acid derivative
 Spanish fly
 Sparteine
 Stramonium, leaf and seed
 Stimulan (Benzedrine, phenedrine, phenyl propyl amine sulphate)
 Aconite, leaf and root
 Stovaine (benzoyl ethyl amino propanol hydrochloride)
 War gases
 Strophanthin
 Strophanthus seeds
 Strychnine
 Stypticin, cotamine hydrochloride
 Styptol, cotamine phthalate
 Sulpharsenol, an arsenic compound
 Sulphonal (diethyl sulphone dimethyl methane)
 Sulpho-treparsenan, an arsenic compound
 Suprarenin, synthetic adrenaline
 Supriphen (p-oxy phenyl ethanol methyl amino ethanol hydrochloride)
 Sympatol (p-oxy phenyl ethanol methyl amino tartrate)
 Tetra ethyl lead, see lead ethyl
 Meadow saffron, seeds, bulbs, root and flowers

Trasentin (diphenyl acetyl diethyl amino ethanol hydrochloride)
 Treparsenan, an arsenic compound
 Trigenin (pyrimidon butyl chloral hydrate)
 Trichloriso butyl alcohol, (acetone chloroform, chlorbutol, chloretone)
 Trichlor urethane, (Voluntal)
 Trional (diethyl sulphone methyl ethyl methane methyl sulphonal)
 Tropacocaine
 Tryparsamide, an arsenic compound
 Tutocaine (p-amino benzoyl dimethyl amino methyl butanol hydrochloride)
 Tyramine
 Urari (curare)
 Valamin (amylene hydrate isovalerianate)
 Veratrine, included under sabadillo seed extracts
 Veritol (p-oxyphenyl isopropyl methyl amine)
 Veronal, a barbituric acid derivative
 Voluntal (trichlor urethane)

Schedule II

The substances listed in the schedule below and preparations of which they are essential ingredients, other than substances for the manufacture of explosives, are class II poisons. The poisonous plant pesticides to which Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the order refer, other than highly dangerous vermin poisons and dangerous poisons for impregnating timber and textile products, are also classed as class II poisons.

Schedule of Class II Poisons

Armonia
 Aniline oil
 Antimony, colouring substances containing, see dyes.
 Arsenic, colouring substances containing, ready for use: see dyes.
 Arsenic sulphide, such as auripigment and red arsenic
 Barium compounds, other than barium sulphate: for colouring substances containing barium, see dyes.
 Lead compounds other than those classed as pharmaceutical articles; lead drying agents in boiled linseed oil and lacquers are not classed as poisonous; for colouring substances containing lead, see dyes.
 Bromine
 Dichlor diethyl ether; see volatile poisons
 Dichlor diphenyl trichlor ethane
 Dichlor ethylene, see volatile poisons
 Dinitro cresol (Victoria yellow)
 Dinitro naphthol (Manchester yellow)
 Volatile poisons, including dichlor diethyl ether, dichlor ethylene, ethyl bromide, ethylene bromide, ethylene chlorhydrin, ethylene chloride, ethylidene chloride, ethyliodide, ethyl chloride, carbon tetrachloride, methylene chloride, para dichlor benzoyl, pentachlor ethane, perchlor ethylene, tetrachlor ethylene, tetrachlor ethane, and trichlor ethylene: the package must bear the following notice: "Dangerous if consumed. Releases poisonous fumes on evaporation."
 Ethyl bromide, see volatile poisons
 Ethylene bromide, see volatile poisons
 Ethylene chlorhydrin, see volatile poisons
 Ethylene chloride, see volatile poisons
 Ethylene oxide
 Ethylidene chloride, see volatile poisons
 Ethyl iodide, see volatile poisons
 Ethyl chloride, see volatile poisons
 Phenol (carbolic acid) and its homologues; stable preparations and solutions containing phenol are not classed as poisons
 Hydrofluoric acid and its anhydrous salts

Formaldehyde solution (formalin) and fluid formaldehyde preparations.

Dyes, in accordance with the following:

(a) Colouring substances containing arsenic, ready for use, if 1.5 g. of the prepared colouring substance contains more than 1.0 mg. arsenic; the package must bear the notice: "Poisonous colouring substance containing arsenic."

(b) Colouring substances, powdered, and prepared colouring substances containing the following metals not in metallic form: antimony, barium, lead (for lead carbonate and sulphate see paragraph (c)), cadmium, cobalt, chromium as chromate, copper, mercury, nickel, tin, uranium, or zinc.

(c) Lead carbonate (white lead) lead sulphate, dye powders and prepared dyes containing more than 2% metallic lead; the following warning must appear on the package: "The use of this paint indoors, except for decorative work and the painting of fine lines and outlines, is permitted only by permission of the Inspectorate of Trades: male workers under 18 and female workers may not be employed on work in which this paint is used except with the permission of the Ministry of Social Affairs."

Gamboje

Hydroxylamine and its salts

Hypochlorites, when sold retail or stored in small quantities.

Cadmium compounds; for colouring substances containing cadmium, see dyes.

Potassium hydroxide (caustic potash, potassa)

Potassium chlorate (potassium oxymuriate); stable preparations containing this substance are not classed as poisons.

Potassium nitrate

Carbolic acid, see phenol.

Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide), see lye.

Hydrofluoric acid and its anhydrous salts; where this poison is used as a vermin exterminator as laid down in Article 4, the provisions relating thereto must be observed.

Chlorine

Chloramine (paratoluene sulphone chloramide)

Chlorated phenols and their homologues.

Chloride of lime, see hypochlorites.

Chloride of sulphur (sulphur chloride)

Potassium oxymuriate, see potassium chlorate.

Sodium oxymuriate, see sodium chlorate.

Hydrochloric acid

Chloracetic acids

Cobalt compounds; for colouring substances containing cobalt, see dyes.

Colocynth

Carbon disulphide (carbon bisulphide); the following must appear on the package: "Danger: not to be taken. Releases poisonous fumes on evaporation. Highly inflammable".

Carbon tetrachloride, see volatile poisons.

Copper compounds, other than copper compounds classed as pharmaceutical articles; for colouring substances containing copper, see dyes.

Cresol

Chromic acid and its salts: for colouring substances containing chromium, see dyes.

Mercury, colouring substances containing; see dyes.

Caustic soda block (sodium hydroxide); may be sold for household use only in quantities not exceeding 1 kilogramme packed in tins with a tight lid or in airtight cardboard containers not subject to damage by caustic soda block. The importer, manufacturer or vendor must secure that the annexed warning, 65 x 100 mm. in size, is affixed to the container.

[The warning annexed contains a skull and crossbones, two black crosses and the following notice in Finnish and Swedish: "Caustic soda block. Poison. The container should be securely closed after each use. Do not allow children to come into contact with the contents".]

Lysol

Martius yellow (Manchester yellow, dinitro naphthol)

Methanol (Methyl alcohol) and fluids containing methanol in which the methanol content is not less than 6% by weight of the fluid, excluding water; domestic alcohol containing methanol is not classed as a poison. The following warning must appear on the container: "Danger to life if taken. Even small quantities may cause blindness." Retail sale is permitted only in the original

container in which the importer or manufacturer issued the product to the trade, except for motor fuels containing methanol sold in containers supplied by the purchaser; the vendor must cause to be affixed to each such container a label with the above-mentioned warning and his name or trademark; in respect of formaldehyde solution and liquid products of formaldehyde the general regulations for class II poisons must be observed.

- Methyl alcohol, see methanol
Methylene chloride, see volatile poisons
Sodium chlorate (sodium oxymuriate); stable preparations containing this substance are not classed as poisons.
Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), see caustic soda block.
Sodium nitrite
Nickel compounds; for colouring substances containing nickel, see dyes
Nitrobenzene
Oxalic acid and its alkaline salts; metal polish containing not more than 15% free oxalic acid or a corresponding quantity of its alkaline salts are not classed as poisons.
Paradichlor benzene, see volatile poisons
Paraphenylene diamine
Paraformaldehyde
Paratoluol sulphone chloramide (chloramine)
Paratoluylene diamine
Pentachlorethane, see volatile poisons
Perchlorethylene (tetrachlorethylene) see volatile poisons
Picric acid
Pyrogallic acid
Nitric acid
Muriatic acid (hydrochloric acid)
Silver compounds, other than silver chloride, bromide and iodide and silver compounds classified as pharmaceutical products.
Sulphur chloride (chloride of sulphur)
Sulphuric acid
Thallium compounds; where this poison is used as a vermin exterminator as laid down in Article 4, the provisions relating thereto must be observed.
Tin compounds, other than tin oxide; for colouring substances containing tin, see dyes.
Tetrachlor ethane, see volatile poisons.
Tetrachlor ethylene (perchlorethylene), see volatile poisons.
Trioxymethylene
Wood alcohol, see methanol
Uranium compounds: for colouring substances containing uranium, see dyes.
Victoria yellow (dinitrocresol)
Zinc compounds, other than zinc oxide and sulphide and zinc compounds classed as pharmaceutical articles; for colouring substances containing zinc, see dyes.
Acetic acid, over 15%, and products containing over 15% free acid; concentrated acetic acid for domestic use is not regarded as a poison if supplied in securely closed bottles with a label indicating the strength of the solution and the warning in Finnish and Swedish: "Dangerous if taken undiluted."