

10. Toys emitting excessive noise;
11. Kite strings made of material that is a conductor of electricity.

Certainly, we see at this time of the year that this is a good provision, because children have been flying kites. Sometimes they come too close to hydroelectric wires and the danger of electrocution is always present.

Part II of the Schedule of the Hazardous Products Act refers to those household products which may only be sold if they meet the requirements, including labelling, of the Hazardous Products Regulations. Part II includes:

1. Bleaches, cleansers and sanitizers.

Here may I say that the hon. member for Wellington-Grey-Dufferin-Waterloo (Mr. Howe) has already mentioned the danger of bleaches that are in improper containers. It is necessary to protect children from inadvertently coming into contact with bleaches, some of which contain caustic soda. These materials are harmful to the skin and dangerous when taken internally. Other products include:

2. Corrosive chemicals such as acids and bases;
3. Petroleum distillates;
4. Adhesives, cleaning solvents, thinning agents and certain dyes;
5. Certain polishes and cleaning agents containing carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, etc.
6. Fire extinguishing fluids composed of any halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons;
7. Certain antifreeze preparations;
8. Turpentine;
9. Methyl alcohol;
10. Pressurized containers;
11. Polishing agents containing hydrocyanic acid;
12. Toys;
13. Dolls and soft toys;
14. Pull and push toys that have soft-lie handles three-eighths of an inch in diameter or less;
15. Toy steam engines;
16. Finger paints;
17. Rattles;
18. Elastics;
19. Batteries.

● (5:30 p.m.)

The hazardous products regulations clearly specify the conditions under which the substances mentioned in part II may be sold. With regard to the labelling of hazardous products, it might be pointed out that both the French and English languages must be used. In addition, reference might be made to sections 7 and 8 of the hazardous products regulations which read as follows:

Information required on principal display panels

7. (1) The principal display panel of each container of a regulated product shall show such of the following graphic matter as is required by these regulations to be shown for that regulated product:

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- (a) the degree of hazard symbol;
- (b) the nature of hazard symbol, superimposed on the appropriate degree of hazard symbol;
- (c) the signal word Danger, Warning or Caution; and
- (d) a statement of the nature of the primary hazard immediately following the signal word.

(2) All graphic matter required by these regulations to be shown on the principal display panel of a container shall be placed parallel to the base of the container and centred around a vertical line bisecting the area of the principal display panel.

Information required on containers:

8. Each container of a regulated product shall show such of the following graphic matter as is required by these regulations to be shown for that regulated product:

- (a) a statement of the nature of the secondary hazard;
- (b) statement of precautions; and
- (c) the words 'First Aid Treatment' in boldface capitals and, immediately following such words,
 - (i) the source of the hazard,
 - (ii) the first aid treatment antidotes, and
 - (iii) directions for the proper and safe use and storage.

The hazardous products (toys) regulations prescribe the requirements regarding the following potential hazards associated with toys: packaging, electrical, mechanical, thermal and toxicological hazards. These regulations also specify the conditions under which the following toys may be sold: dolls and soft toys, pull and push toys, toy steam engines, finger paints, rattles, elastics and batteries.

Another federal act dealing with a matter referred to in Bill C-39 as the Textile Labelling Act, also administered by the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. With regard to misleading or deceptive advertising of any product, action may presently be taken under section 33(d) of the Combines Investigation Act.

In summary, Bill C-39 proposes that the Food and Drugs Act be extended to include the following: soaps, detergents and cleaners; fabrics and cloth; paints, dyes and tints and mechanical household appliances, in order that these items may not present a health hazard to the user or be presented in a fraudulent manner. An examination of federal legislation would suggest that provision already exists in the following acts, together with the relevant regulations, to control adequately those products referred to in Bill C-39. Specifically, I would refer to the Hazardous Products Act together with the hazardous products (hazardous substances) regulations and the hazardous products (toys) regulations, the Textile Labelling Act and the Combines Investigation Act.

Mr. John L. Skoberg (Moose Jaw): Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether the hon. member was speaking in support of Bill C-39 when he ended by saying that everything mentioned in this bill was already controlled by other legislation and regulations. From the numbers of letters I have received calling attention to hazardous products which are mentioned in the bill before us, it would appear that the department is doing a very poor job of exercising control if, in fact, legislation to correct such a situation already exists. It seems to me no good reason exists for members on the government side