

***“How to classify MIXTURES under CLP”
Be able to check your software results***

Background GHS and CLP



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Content

- **Why do we need GHS?**
- **GHS – global context**
- **GHS – general principles**
- **CLP Regulation – basic principles**



Why do we need GHS?

Example: Substance - oral toxicity LD₅₀ = 257 mg/kg

GHS

Danger (Skull & Cross Bones)



Transport

liquid: slightly toxic; solid: not classified

EU

Harmful (St Andrew's Cross)



US

Toxic

CAN

Toxic

Australia

Harmful

India

Non-toxic

Japan

Toxic

Malaysia

Harmful

Thailand

Harmful

New Zealand

Hazardous

China

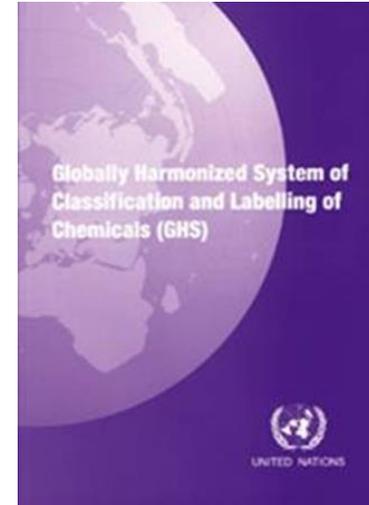
Not Dangerous

Korea

Toxic

GHS – Global Context

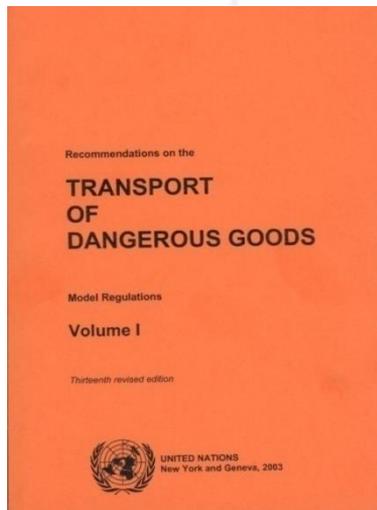
- Rio, **1992** – Chapter 19 of UNCED Agenda 21
- Development by IOMC, to end **2001**
- UN CETDG/GHS – agreed Dec **2002**
- UN ECOSOC – adopted July **2003**, Rev. 5 **2013**
- WSSD, Johannesburg **2002** – operational by **2008**



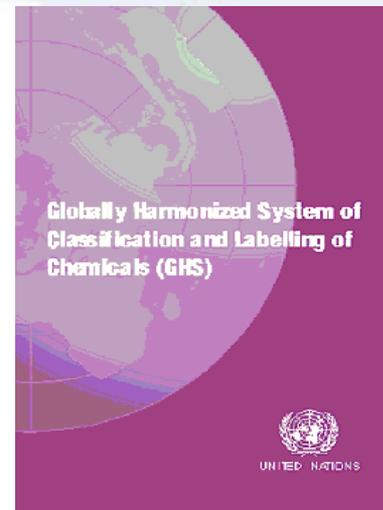
GLOBAL SYSTEM

GHS – Global context

- GHS is **not legally binding** but countries encouraged to implement at WSSD
- GHS provides common basis for classification and hazard communication for **transport** and **supply and use**
- The UN Recommendations for the Transport of Dangerous Goods provided the basis for the classification of physical hazards



physical
→
hazards



GHS – General principles

- **GHS defines the criteria for data interpretation, classification and labelling**
- Focus on intrinsic hazards (not exposure or risk)
- Based on self-classification (not by regulatory authorities)
- Applies best scientific practice and judgment to existing data
- Introduces new hazard pictograms and labelling elements



GHS – General principles

- **“Building block”** approach to facilitate implementation of the various target audiences e.g. for transport and supply and use
- Not intended to reduce current level of protection in countries – Competent Authorities/Regulators decide which elements to implement
- Flexibility → non-uniform implementation around the world!
- GHS is a “living document” – up-dates every two years
- GHS will not be completely “harmonised”

GHS

– similar framework – different elements

The GHS is **similar** to the current EU system:

- It provides one single system for hazard classification and labelling
- It covers approximately the same hazards
- It often uses similar or equal classification criteria
- It sets up an equivalent system of hazard communication

The GHS is **different** to the “old” EU system:

- It sets criteria for both transport and supply and use
- It defines further hazard classes and categories
- It uses partly other criteria and other cut-offs
- **It uses a different approach for mixtures**
- It changes some labelling elements

- **Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labeling and Packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP)**

- Entry into force 20 January 2009
- Transition periods: 1 December 2010 for substances
1 June 2015 for mixtures

**CLP 2015:
ACT NOW!**



- **Replaces over time**

- Directive 67/548/EEC (Dangerous Substance Dir.)
- Directive 1999/45/EC (Dangerous Preparation Dir.)

CLP Regulation- Principles

- **Applies the general principles of the GHS**
- **Introduces the GHS criteria for data interpretation, classification and labelling**
- **Ensures consistency with transport rules**
- **Used the GHS Building Block Approach and a few other “optionalities” to adapt the system to EU needs**
- **Kept the scope as close as possible to the previous EU system**

CLP Regulation- Respecting the principles

- **Took up all GHS Hazard Classes**
- **Used building block approach to omit categories not in “old” EU system**
 - Flammable liquids category 4
 - Acute Toxicity category 5
 - Skin corrosion/irritation category 3
 - Aspiration hazard category 2
 - Acute aquatic toxicity category 2 and 3
- **Maintained the existing level of protection by including EU “left-overs” not yet covered by the GHS**

Implementing CLP

- Applies to substances and mixtures including Plant Protection Products and Biocides
- Classify by using **harmonised classification** in Annex VI or by **self-classification**
- **Label hazardous** substances and mixtures before placing them on the market
- Prepare **safety data sheet** - Annex II of REACH
- **Notify the classification** for substances to ECHA where applicable

Conclusion

- GHS provides a single system for hazard classification and labelling globally
- It sets criteria for for both transport and supply and use
- Countries have started to implement
 - Experience has to be gained and will further improve the Purple Book over time
- Transport started the harmonisation of its provisions already in the 1950^{ths}



Thank you!

CLP 2015:
ACT NOW!

