

Classification and Labelling at ECHA

Visit of the delegation from Brazilian Ministry
of Environment and
Institute of Environment and Renewable
Natural Resources to ECHA

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D1 – Classification Unit



What is Classification & Labelling (C&L)?



CLP Regulation

- **C**lassification
- **L**abelling
- **P**ackaging of substances & mixtures

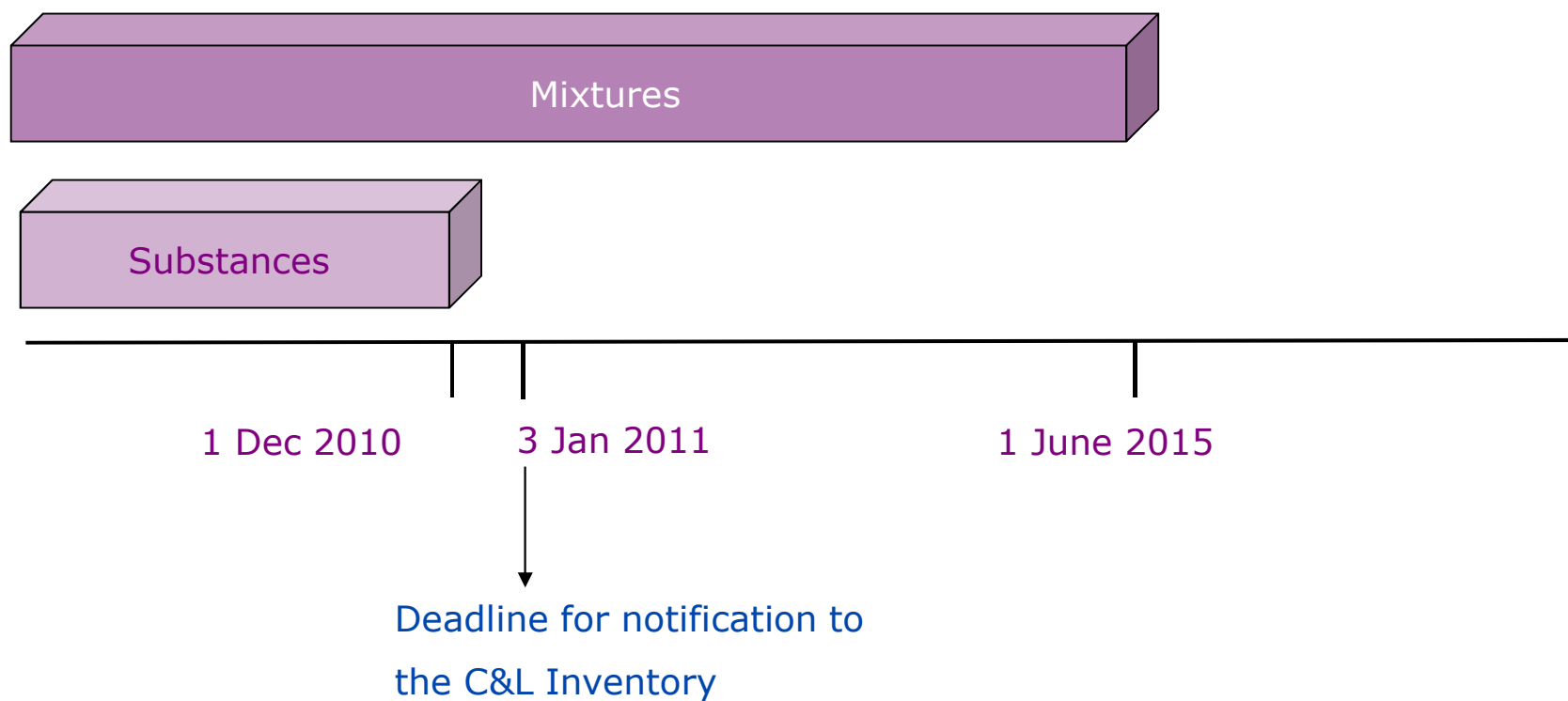


CLP entered into force on
20 January 2009

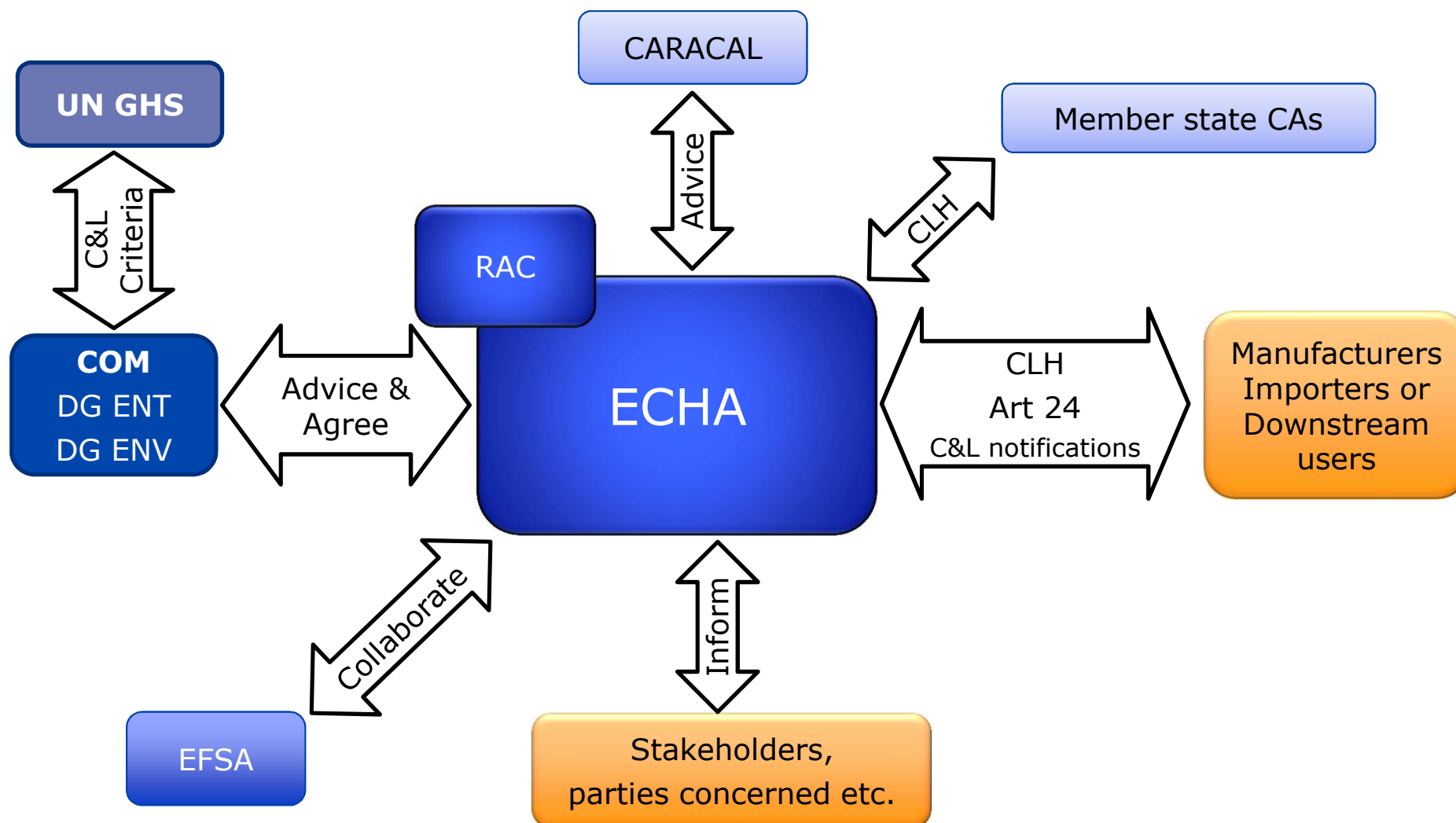
CLP - Objectives

1. Protect human health & the environment
2. Consolidate C&L of substances/mixtures
3. Introduce the UN GHS in the EU
4. Facilitate international trade in chemicals
5. Increase transparency

CLP transitional periods



ECHA's work on CLP is connected to several external actors



ECHA's main tasks under CLP

- **Proposals for Harmonised Classification and Labelling (CLH)**
 - Risk Assessment Committee
- **Classification and Labelling Inventory**
 - Notifications on self-classifications of hazardous substances on the EU market
- Applications for **Alternative chemical names for substances in mixtures**
 - Formulators of mixtures apply for use of alternative names for hazardous substances on labels and safety data sheets

Harmonised Classification and Labelling (CLH)

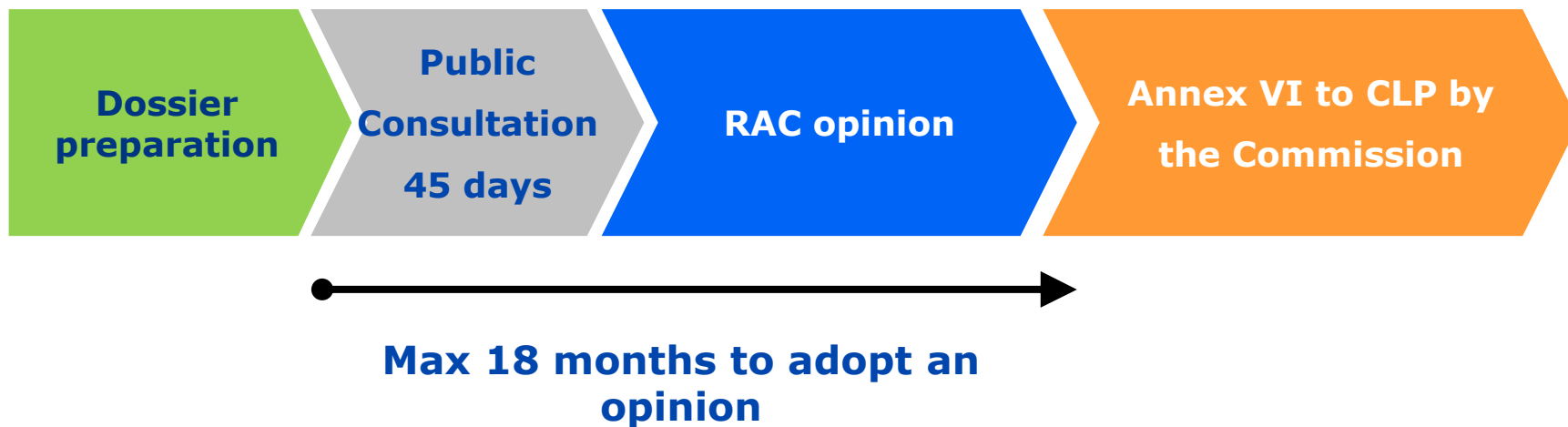
- Harmonisation of classification at an EU-level
- CLP Regulation focuses on substances which are of most concern to humans
 - Carcinogenic (C)
 - Mutagenic (M)
 - Reproductive toxicants (R)
 - Respiratory sensitisers (RS)
- **Active substances** in plant protection products (PPPs) and biocidal products (BPs) are normally harmonised

<http://echa.europa.eu>

CLH process overview

Main actors

-  Dossier submitter (Member states or industry)
-  ECHA/RAC
-  Parties Concerned
-  European Commission



Harmonised C&L - status

- ~90 RAC opinions adopted
- ~120 CLH proposals under processing
- Annex VI to CLP
 - Over 4000 entries
 - New entries included by Adaptation to technical progress (currently three ATPs)

Harmonised C&L – entries in Annex VI tables

Index No	International Chemical Identification	EC No	CAS No	Classification		Labelling			Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors	Notes
				Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Pictogram, Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard statement Code(s)	Suppl. Hazard statement Code(s)		
"009-016-00-2	trisodium hexafluoroaluminate [1] trisodium hexafluoroaluminate (cryolite) [2]	237-410-6 [1] 239-148-8 [2]	13775-53-6 [1] 15096-52-3 [2]	STOT RE 1 Acute Tox. 4 Aquatic Chronic 2	H372 H332 H411	GHS07 GHS08 GHS09 Dgr	H372 H332 H411			
603-012-00-X	2-ethoxyethanol; ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	203-804-1	110-80-5	Flam. Liq. 3 Repr. 1B Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 4	H226 H360FD H331 H302	GHS02 GHS08 GHS06 Dgr	H226 H360FD H331 H302			
603-025-00-0	tetrahydrofuran	203-726-8	109-99-9	Flam. Liq. 2 Carc. 2 Eye Irrit. 2 STOT SE 3	H225 H351 H319 H335	GHS02 GHS07 GHS08 Dgr	H225 H351 H319 H335	EUH019	STOT SE 3; H335: C ≥ 25 % Eye Irrit.2; H319: C ≥ 25 %	
613-016-00-3	fuberidazole (ISO); 2-(2-furyl)-1H-benzimidazole	223-404-0	3878-19-1	Carc. 2 Acute Tox. 4 STOT RE 2 Skin Sens. 1 Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1	H351 H302 H373 (heart) H317 H400 H410	GHS07 GHS08 GHS09 Wng	H351 H302 H373 (heart) H317 H410		M = 1	

Classification and Labelling Inventory

Manuf/Importers are obliged to notify (Art. 39 CLP):

- All hazardous substances (under CLP), and
- All substances subject to REACH registration...

...which are placed on the market

Notifications should contain (Art. 40 CLP)

- Substance Identity
- Classification and Labelling according to CLP

In return, ECHA shall:

- "establish and maintain a **classification and labelling inventory** in the form of a database" parts of which will be public (Art. 42(1) CLP)

Classification and Labelling Inventory

- **Notifications to the C&L Inventory:**
 - Currently over 5.7 million notifications for over 120 000 substances
- **The C&L Inventory available since February 2012:**
 - Up-to-date information on the hazardous substances on the EU market



Search functions

Search Classification and Labelling Inventory

Search Criteria

Substance Name

☐ Starts with...
 ☒ Contains
 ☐ Matches exactly with...

Other Identifier

☐ Only Harmonised C&L

Classification Details

	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
Physical hazards	<div> <div>Diss. Gas</div> <div>Expl. 1.1</div> <div>Expl. 1.2</div> <div>Expl. 1.3</div> </div>	<div> <div>H200</div> <div>H201</div> <div>H202</div> <div>H203</div> </div>
Health Hazards	<div> <div>Acute Tox. 1</div> <div>Acute Tox. 2</div> <div>Acute Tox. 3</div> <div>Acute Tox. 4</div> </div>	<div> <div>H314</div> <div>H315</div> <div>H317</div> <div>H318</div> </div>
Environmental Hazards	<div> <div>Aquatic Acute 1</div> <div>Aquatic Acute 2</div> <div>Aquatic Acute 3</div> <div>Aquatic Chronic 1</div> </div>	<div> <div>EUH059</div> <div>H400</div> <div>H401</div> <div>H402</div> </div>

You may select one or more of the above values by using the Control (CTRL) key.

In order to perform a search you need to read through and agree to this [legal disclaimer](#).

Search

Clear

Notifications submitted/updated by: 30/11/2011

C&L Platform

- The same substance often has many different classifications
 - Differences can be legitimate, e.g due to impurities or physical form, but also:
 - Different access to data, disagreement on data
 - Notifiers of the same substance are obliged to come to an agreed entry (Art. 41)
- ECHA launched a C&L Platform in January 2013
 - Notifiers can discuss the classification and labelling of their substances and come to an agreement
 - Platform is an easy and safe way of getting into contact with other notifiers in order to fulfill their legal obligations of agreeing on the same classification

Thank You.

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