

# Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP)



## Why a new regulation?

### Problem:

- Significant differences in classification and labelling criteria and regulations for one product in different countries

### Goal:

- Replacement of the different classification and labelling systems by a world wide standard

### Approach:

- The **United Nations** proposed a **Globally Harmonised System** of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (UN-GHS)
- UN-GHS was implemented in EU within a new regulation (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)

### Benefits of UN-GHS:

- World wide consistent information on safe use, handling and disposal of chemicals
- Criteria for classification of dangerous substances match the criteria for classification on the transport of dangerous goods
- Facilitation of global trade

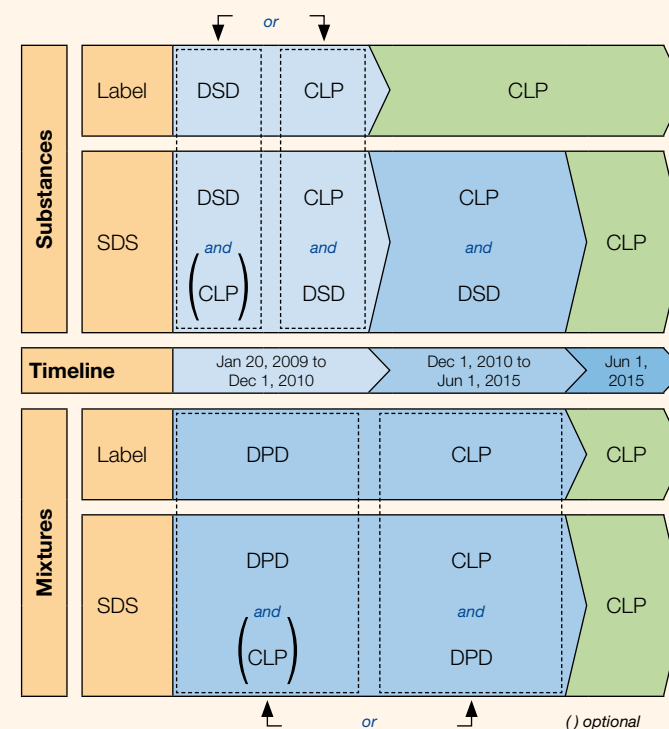
## The Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

- On January 20, 2009 CLP Regulation entered into force, amending and repealing the Dangerous Substances/Preparations Directives (DSD/DPD)
- CLP Regulation amended the REACH Regulation
- CLP Regulation applies to chemical substances and mixtures supplied in the European Union
- CLP Regulation introduced new hazard pictograms, signal words, hazard and precautionary statements

## Key Obligations for:

- Manufacturers, importers and downstream users to classify substances and mixtures placed on the market
- Suppliers to label and package substances and mixtures placed on the market
- Manufacturers, producers of articles and importers to classify those substances not placed on the market that are subject to registration or notification under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) (e.g. intermediates)

## Timelines for classification according to the CLP Regulation



## Further information:

CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 is available at:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.html>

3<sup>rd</sup> revised Version of UN-GHS is available at:

[http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs\\_welcome\\_e.html](http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_welcome_e.html)

A list of H-Statements and P-Statements is available at:

[http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/chemicals/documents/classification/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/chemicals/documents/classification/index_en.html)

BASF SE  
Carl-Bosch-Str. 38  
67056 Ludwigshafen  
Germany  
E-mail: [ghs@basf.com](mailto:ghs@basf.com)  
Internet: [www.basf.com](http://www.basf.com)

## New Hazard Communication Elements

Hazard communication is a combination of:

- Hazard pictogram(s)
- Signal word
- Hazard statement(s) (H-Statement)
- Precautionary statement(s) (P-Statement)

### Hazard Pictograms



Exploding bomb



Flame



Flame over circle



Gas cylinder



Corrosion



Skull and crossbones



Exclamation mark



Health hazard



Environment

### Signal Words

Indication of the relative level of severity concerning a potential hazard

GHS uses:

**“Danger”**

or

**“Warning”**

Whereas “Danger” indicates the more severe hazard

## Key Obligations:

### H-Statements

Consist of a unique alphanumerical code: one letter and three numbers

Example for H-Statement:

**H301** “Toxic if swallowed”

**H:** Hazard statement

**2:** Physical hazards

**3:** Health hazards

**4:** Environmental hazard

### P-Statements

Consist of a unique alphanumerical code: one letter and three numbers

Example for P-Statement:

**P262** “Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing”

**P:** Precautionary statement

**1:** General

**2:** Prevention

**3:** Response

**4:** Storage

**5:** Disposal

## BASF Commitments:

- We will comply with all requirements of the CLP regulation and provide labels and SDS accordingly.
- We will comply with GHS regulations all over the world.