**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**

- **Substances**
  - Timeline: Jan 20, 2009 to Dec 1, 2010
  - Label: DSD or (CLP)
  - SDS: DSD or (CLP)
  - CLP: CLP

- **Mixtures**
  - Timeline: Jan 20, 2009 to Dec 1, 2010
  - Label: DPD or (CLP)
  - SDS: DPD or (CLP)
  - CLP: CLP

( ) optional
Further information:

3rd revised Version of UN-GHS is available at: http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_welcome_e.html

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
3: Physical hazards
0: Health hazards
1: 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
2: General
6: Prevention
2: Response
6: Storage
2: 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.

BASF SE
Carl-Bosch-Str. 38
67056 Ludwigshafen
Germany
E-mail: ghs@basf.com
Internet: www.basf.com