3M

Managing Global GHS Labeling Challenges Adam Bettmann, Lauren Browne, Stephen Campbell, Raleigh Schmidt, Christian Thorvaldson, Ann Thompson

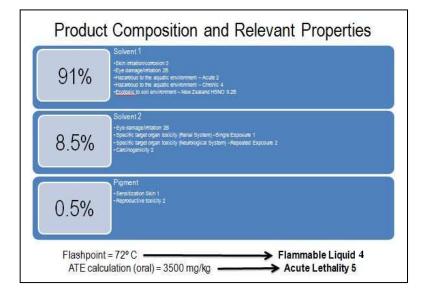
Medical Department, 3M Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA



Introduction

The framework of the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) provided by the United Nations was created with the intent to harmonize chemical hazard communication among all countries that choose to adopt and implement this system. While it has proven to simplify and harmonize hazard communication by unifying symbols, hazard statements, and precautionary statements that appear for a given classification between countries, one major challenge of the GHS lies in that classification differences may still be present among mixture classifications due to the "building block approach" outlined in its framework. This approach allows each country the flexibility of adopting different classifications, or "building blocks," along with the option of adopting different concentration cutoff thresholds for select hazard classifications. Thus, the same mixture may be classified differently if it is shipped and sold into multiple countries. In this poster, we provide label examples and discuss the potential classification differences associated with a single mixture.

Another concern in response to GHS implementation is the difficulty in applying a large amount of precautionary phrases prescribed by the GHS for multiple mixture classifications on product labels where space may be very limited. The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) responded to this concern after the implementation of the Classification, Labeling, and Packaging (CLP) directive for substances in the European Union by issuing detailed guidance on precedence for precautionary phrases on product labels to reduce confusion and conserve label space. This poster will also discuss the possibility of applying this reduced precautionary phrase guidance on a global scale.



Corresponding GHS Classification Labels

3M New Zealand HSNO Classification and Label Information

	to the Name Zaaland H					
Classified as hazardous according (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Re						
HSNO classification	3M US Industrial/In information	ntermediate Classification	and Label			
3.1D Combustible liquid	Signal word					
6.1E Acute toxicity 6.3B Irritating to the skin	Signal word Danger					
6.4A Irritating to the eye						
6.5B Skin sensitiser	Hazard Statements					
6.7B Suspected human carcinog	Combustible liquid.					
6.8B Suspected human reproduc	Causes eye irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.					
 6.9A Toxic to human target orga 6.9B Harmful to human target or 		ng fertility or the unborn chi	ld.			
9.1D Aquatic toxicity	Suspected of causing					
9.2C Soil environment toxicity		gans: kidney/urinary tract				
		o organs through prolonged	or repeated			
	exposure: nervous system					
2.2. Label elements SIGNAL WORD	nervous system					
DANGER!	Pictograms					
		3M Korea GHS Classifi	cation and Label Information			
Symbols:		Classification of the sub				
Health Hazard Exclamation ma		Carcinogenicity: Categor				
Pictograms		Specific Target Organ To Chronic Aquatic Toxicity	xicity (single exposure): Category 2.			
		Chioline Aquatic Toxicity	. Category 4.			
		SIGNAL WORD				
		Warning				
HAZADD CTATEMENTS.		Ch - l -				
HAZARD STATEMENTS: H227 Combustible liquid.		Symbols Health Hazard				
11227 Comba	istibie iiquid.	Treaten Trazaro				
H303 May be	e harmful if swallowed	Pictograms				
H320 Causes eye irritation.						
H316 Causes mild skin irritation. H317 May cause an allergic skin rea						
	use an allergic skin rea	\mathbf{v}				
H361 Suspected of damaging fer H351 Suspected of causing cancer.		HAZARD STATEMEN	TS			
	0	H351	Suspected of causing cancer.			
	damage to organs:		1 0			
kidn	ey/urinary tract	H371	May cause damage to organs:			
H373 May ca	use damage to organs		kidney/urinary tract			
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ous system	H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to.			
			inter cause long lasting harman enects to.			
	ic to aquatic life.					
		al effects to aquatic life.				
	o the soil environment.					

The same product is classified per GHS in three countries, but the label information looks different for each. What is the reason for this?

- Countries adopted different building blocks
- Countries adopted different cut-off thresholds for select building blocks
 Some countries adopted Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) step-
- downs, and some did not
- The US EPA does not require environmental classifications on the SDS
- New Zealand has additional environmental classifications

our environment toxicity	3.23 (1019010)	3.20 (101-0110)	0.20 (101-010)	5.20 (IIOPOTO)		Leaidilu
Soil environment toxicity	9.2A (non-GHS)	9.2B (non-GHS)	9.2C (non-GHS)	9.2D (non-GHS)	onlya	rd class adopted b Zealand
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Cat. 1 (9.1A)	Cat. 2 (9.1B)	Cat. 3 (9.1C)	Cat1 (9.1D)		
Acute aquatic toxicity	Cat. 1 (9.1A)	Cat. 2 (9.1D)	Cat .3 (9.1D)			
					e not under OSHA juri	sdiction
STOT-repeated exposure	Cat. 1 (6.9A)	Cat.2 (6.9B)		Aquatic tox, classes not relevant US OSHA; environmental hazar		
STOT-single exposure	Cat 1 (6.9A)	Cat. 2 (6.9B)	Cat. 3 (6.1E)		watio tay alaoo oo nat	rolovanti
Reproductive toxicity	Cat. 1A/1B (6.8A)	Cat 2 (6.8B)	Lactation (6.8C)			
Carcinogenicity	Cat. 1A/1B (6.7A)	Cat. 2 (6.7B)			t, 2 when components 1 are present betwee	
Dermal sensitization	Cat 1 (6.5B)			Korea	adopted a "drop-down	from Ca
Eye damage/irritation	Cat. 1 (8.3A)	Cat. 2A (6.4A)	Cat 2B (6.4A)			
Skin corrosion/irritation	Cat. 1A (8.2A)	Cat. 1B (8.2B)	Cat. 1C (8.2C)	Cat. 2 (6.3A)	Cat. 3 (6.3B)	
Acute toxicity	Cat. 1 (6.1A)	Cat. 2 (6.1B)	Cat. 3 (6.1C)	Cat. 4 (6.1D)	Cat. 5 (6.1E)	
		1	1	I	J	
Flammable liquids	Cat. 1 (3.1A)	Cat. 2 (3.1B)	Cat. 3 (3.1C)	Cat. 4 (3.1D)		

The figure above lists the hazard classes (and highlighted hazard categories – see key for explanation of color-coding) represented in the three example product labels. The differences in hazard categories listed on the three labels can be attributed to the differences in building blocks and thresholds adopted by the three countries.

Reduced Precautionary Phrase Guidance

PRECAUTIONARY STATE	MENT J	PRECAUTIONARY STAT	EMENTS
Projektion: Proj Proj Proj Proj Proj Proj Proj Proj	Characterization software differences and the second secon	Provension: P300 P300 P300 P300 P300 P300 P300 P303 P301 P303 P301 P303 P303 P303 P303 P303 P303 P304 P305	Observational Interlations Information Studies - Not similarity Storps and Interlational Studies - Not similarity Storps and Interlational Studies - Not similarity Provide Studies - Take of interlational studies - Not activation activation restance - Studies
torage: 403 + P235 405	Store in a well-vertilated place. Keep cool. Store locked up.		
Disposal: P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable local/regional/instional/international regulations.		

- One solution to preserve label space is to adopt the CLP reduced pphrase guidance published by ECHA.
- The reduced p-phrase guidance provides recommendations based on precedence and also whether the product is sold to the consumer and/or industrial markets.
- Our example shows the difference in precautionary phrases for the same industrial product before and after the reduction, illustrating the potential space that can be conserved on a label.
- If it is concluded that this guidance does not conflict with a country's adoption of the GHS, this guidance can be used outside of the European Union.