

Hazard Communication for the Middle East and Africa

***Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman and
United Arab Emirates***

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Agenda



Overview of GCC
Regulatory Structure



Saudi Arabia



Kuwait



Bahrain



UAE



Oman

Main Chemical
Laws/regulations

SDS

Classification

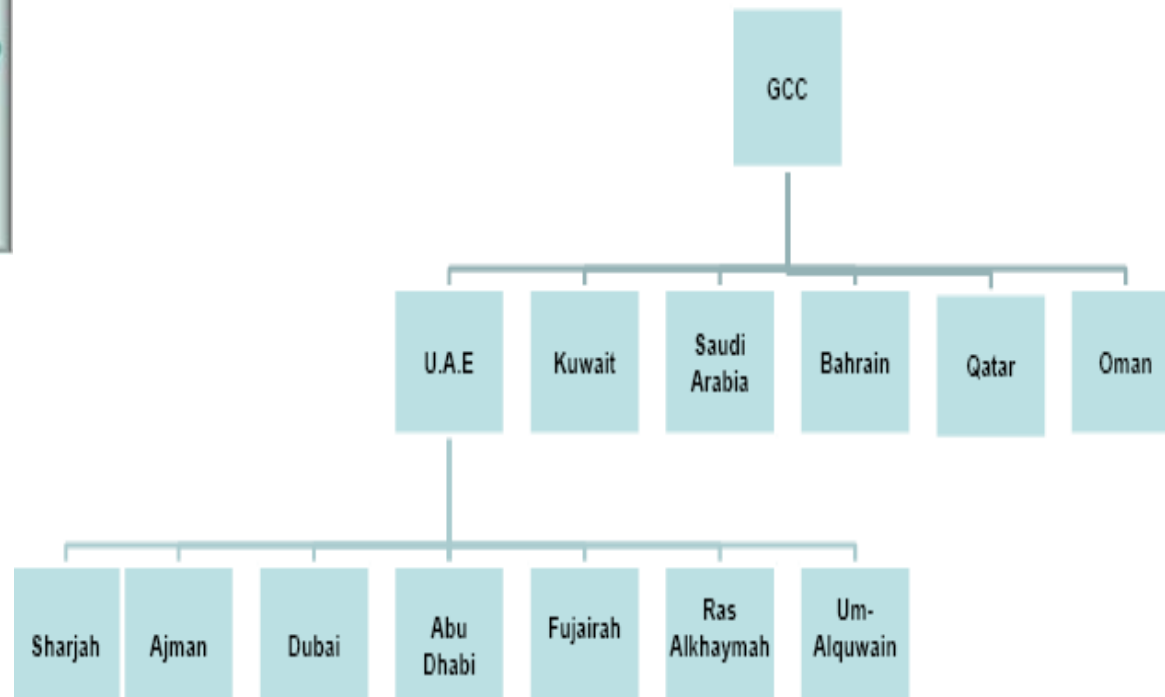
Labeling

Registration/Permits

Regulatory Framework



Middle East Regulatory Structure of the Gulf Countries



GCC Main Chemical Laws



Regulations

- Common System for Hazardous Chemicals Management in the Gulf Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, 2002

Standards

- Labeling of Chemical Products (GSO 1810/2007)

SDS: Common System for Hazardous Chemicals Management

Article 6: Should be attached to the permit application.

- Chemical scientific and trade names and composition
- UN number and Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numerical registry Number
- Hazard degree and health and environmental effects
- Weight of hazardous chemical
- Importation purpose
- Optimal methods for storage and disposal

SDS: Continued...

- Full name, correct address and contact number of the forwarding agent, consignor, consignee and beneficiary destination
- Certificate of origin and testing in material-exporting country
- Expiration date
- Transportation date and time expected
- Actions to be taken in case of hazardous material leakage

Labeling: Common System for Hazardous Chemicals Management



Article 7:

- Manufacturer's name and registration number in the producing country
- Production and expiry date under all storage conditions of the package
- Chemical and trade names, active substance, purity ratio and impurities specifications, if any
- Necessary precautions required for humans and non-targeted organisms protection from substance hazards and treatment in case of intoxication
- Products with foreign trademarks must contain all the information listed in the last four bullets.
- Country of origin
- Danger and precautionary statements
- Safety measures in case of exposure to the hazardous chemicals
- Production and expiration dates
- The appropriate temperature for handling and storage.

Labeling: Labeling of Chemical Products (GSO 1810/2007): (Voluntary)

- Applies to all chemical products excluding pharmaceuticals and food
- Label must reflect the true nature of the product and not be misleading
- Information must be visible and easy to read
- **Arabic is the main language.** English is optional
- Relevant EHS information to be included
- If a container has smaller containers inside of it, the smaller ones have to be labeled as well

Labeling: Labeling of Chemical Products (GSO 1810/2007):

Required information:

- Product name
- CAS number/scientific name
- Classification
- Ingredients and purity
- Manufacturer's name and address
- Country of origin
- P&H statements
- MSDS
- Treatment and precautionary measures
- Production and Expiry dates
- Handling and storage temperature

GCC (Classification)



Common System for Hazardous Chemicals Management Article 7:

- Annex 1: similar to the U.N requirements for dangerous goods (Orange Book):
 - Category 1: Explosive Materials
 - Category 2: Compressed or liquefied Gases
 - Category 3: Flammable Liquids
 - Category 4: Flammable Solids
 - Category 5: Oxidants
 - Category 6: Toxic Substances
 - Category 7: Radioactive Materials
 - Category 8: Corrosive Materials
 - Category 9: Other Dangerous Substances



- Classification criteria according to the U.N Orange Book:
 - Class 1: Explosives
 - Class 2: Gases
 - Class 3: Flammable Liquids
 - Class 4: Flammable Solids
 - Class 5: Oxidizing Substances and Organic peroxides
 - Class 6: Toxic and Infectious Substances
 - Class 7: Radioactive Materials
 - Class 8: Corrosive Materials
 - Class 9: Miscellaneous Dangerous Substances and Articles

Chemical Inventory Status



None in the gulf region!

BUT...

There are registration/license/permit
requirements

License/Permits:

- The Common System for the Management of Hazardous Chemicals (Article 5) requires a license for handling chemicals
- This requirement applies to the following activities: manufacturing, production, possession, importation, exportation, purchase, selling, delivery...etc.
- Licenses are issued by the competent regulatory authority of the concerned member state
- licensed persons trading in chemical substances must keep a numbered and stamped record of their trading activities (for 5 years)
- license holders interested in importing chemical substances are required to apply for an importation permit (30 days prior to the import process initiation)

Member States!





Main Chemical Laws:

- Royal Decree M/34 Concerning General Environmental Law and Rule for Implementation (Oct. 15, 2001)
- Law of Chemicals Import and Management (Royal Decree No. M/38, 12 June 2006)
- Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu Environmental Regulations Volume 1 (2004)



Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu

- Scope: Limited to the industrial areas of Yanbu and Jubail
 - 1.5.4: In the absence of a certain environmental practice the Royal Commission will reference other recognized regulations *as a basis for technical justification or establishment of a change* in the following order:
 - a) Saudi National / PME Standards
 - b) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)
 - c) U.S. State environmental protection rules and guidelines
 - d) European Union members environmental rules and guidelines
 - e) Other internationally recognized and accepted regulatory bodies"



SDS Requirements: *Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu*

- Operators of a facility in Jubail and Yanbu must retain on file copies of current Safety Data Sheets
- SDS information for all hazardous materials present at the facility
- No specifications of SDS form or sections
- Must be written in both Arabic and English



Classification:

Ø Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu

Section 4.1 classifies hazardous chemicals as follows:

1. Ignitable
2. Corrosive
3. Reactive
4. Toxic
5. Radioactive
6. Biohazard



Labeling Requirements: *Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu*

- Containers holding hazardous materials must be individually labeled to reflect the actual contents of the container
- The label must include:
 - a. Contents and associated hazards (according to the UN chemicals hazard classification system), or
 - b. A unique identification that is cross-referenced to a document which lists the contents and the hazards
- Re-labeling of materials whose original labels have been obliterated or lost must be conducted with care to avoid mislabeling
- Unidentified substances must be tested or analyzed to confirm the identity of the material, prior to re-labeling



Chemical Inventory: *Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu:*

- Facility operators must keep an inventory of hazardous chemicals that exceed 50 kg for highly toxic and 5000 kg for other to include the following Information:
 1. The chemical name and trade name
 2. Chemical composition including concentration of hazardous components
 3. Physical form of the material
 4. Temperature (C) and true vapor pressure (kPa) for liquids and gases
 5. Storage quantity (annual average and maximum values)
 6. Associated hazard classification
 7. End use
 - Annual report of the inventory to be reported to the Royal Commission



Licenses and Permits: *Royal Decree M/38*

- Scope: all stages of handling of chemicals
- Exemption: Medicines, chemicals used for household purposes, and chemicals imported directly by the armed forces for military purposes
- Article 2: Permit is required for all imported chemicals
- Article 7: License is required for the management of chemicals



Licenses and Permits:

- Import Licensing Guidelines (Council of Ministers Resolution No. 84 dated 03.07.2000)
- Import Licensing Procedures (Council of Ministers Resolution No. 88 dated 06.04.2002)



Responsible Ministries: *Import Licensing Guidelines, Section 4:*



- Ministry of Commerce: responsible for issuing import licenses for chemicals imported for commercial purpose
 - Exception: dangerous explosives and chemicals which require approval of the **Ministry of Interior** (3 lists) and **Ministry of Health** (1 list)
- The Ministry of Industry & Electricity: responsible for issuing chemical licenses imported by the national industries
 - Exception: dangerous explosives and chemicals that require approval of the **Ministry of Commerce**
- Any chemicals not subject to the ministries of Interior and Health shall not be refused release as long as the information and documents are complete



Main Chemical Laws:

- By-Law of the Environmental Law No. 21 of 1995 as amended by Law No. 16 of 1996 and its implementing regulations
- Decision No. 210 of 2001 Pertaining to the Executive By-Law of the Law of Environment Public Authority



SDS requirements: No legislation in Kuwait that specifically requires the use of a safety data sheet **BUT!**

Import/exporters of chemical substances must submit the following information to the General Authority for the Environment (GAE):

- Detailed list of the make-up of a chemical product
- CAS RN number of the chemical
- Environmental impact and its effects on health
- Purpose for its import or export and the name of the importer/exporter and the receiving party
- Safety precautions that must be taken in an emergency
- Physical and chemical characteristics of the compound
- Statistical or product serial number in accordance with UN rules
- Ideal method for disposal and the container assurance of compliance with the PIC and any other international convention to which Kuwait is a signatory



Classification:

Appendix (10-1) of By-Law defines hazardous chemical substances as *chemical materials in their gaseous, solid and fluid states as set under the following classifications:*

- Explosives
- Compressed, liquidated gases or gases dissolved under pressure
- Inflammable liquids
- Solid inflammable materials and materials exposed to automatic ignition and materials which when contact the water emit inflammable materials
- Oxidizing factors and organic peroxides
- Poisonous and contagious materials
- Radioactive materials
- Corroding materials
- Other dangerous materials



Classification:

- Category 1: Explosives
- Category 2: Compressed, liqudated gases or gases dissolved under pressure
- Category 3: Flammable Liquids
- Category 4: Solid flammable materials, materials exposed to automatic ignition and materials which when contact the water emit flammable materials



Kuwait (Classification)



-Category 5: oxidizing factors and organic peroxides

-Category 6: poisonous and contagious materials



-Category 7: Radius materials

-Category 8: Corroding materials



-Category 9: Other dangerous materials





Labeling:

The By-Law requires the following information on the label:

- Name of the manufacturer, the production and the expiration date, and the serial and registration numbers
- The contents of the container, the chemical name and the commercial name, the active ingredient, gross and net weight, concentration level, type(s) of hazard and its classification
- Safety measures in the event of accidents affecting human health or the environment
- Proper storage instructions



Licenses and Permits:

- Article 15 of the By-Law requires importers, exporters and producers of chemicals to obtain a license
- Article 16 requires a record



Main Chemical Laws:

- Resolution No.4 On the Management of Hazardous Chemicals, 2006
 - ➡ Applies to all aspects of handling hazardous chemicals (exceptions: narcotic and psychotropic drugs; radioactive materials; pharmaceuticals, including medical and veterinary drugs; nutrients and chemicals used as food additives; and explosives and weapons)
- Bahrain Resolution No.7 Regarding the Control of Importing and Use of Prohibited and Restricted Chemicals, 2002
- Hazardous substances defined as: *Any chemical substance with interactive properties inherent in it, in a mixture or a preparation, whether any such substance is in its natural or manufactured form*



SDS Requirements:

- Articles 1 & 9 of Resolution No. 4 of 2006 require MSDS
- The language must be in Arabic and English
- No guidance on format/sections



Classification:

- Annex 2:

Class 1: Explosives

Class 2: Compressed or liquid gases

Class 3: Ignitable liquids

Class 4: Ignitable solid materials

Class 5: Oxidizing materials

Class 6: Toxic materials

Class 7: Radioactive materials

Class 8: Corrosive materials

Class 9: Other Hazardous Substances



Labeling Requirements:

- Resolution No. 4 of 2006 (Article 1)
- Two types of labels:
 - ➡ Hazard labels: A square-shaped card attached at an angle of 45 degrees to the packaging container of hazardous chemicals.
 - ➡ Handling labels: informative labels that come in rectangular shapes and are required either solely or together with the hazard labels of hazardous materials.



Labeling Requirements: *Resolution No. 4 of 2006* (Article 9):

- Manufacturer's name
- Emergency contact details
- Registration number in country of origin (e.g., EU registration number under REACH)
- Production and expiry date of packaged chemical(s)
- Name of chemical, including trade name
- Active substance(s)
- Purity ratio and impurity specifications
- Necessary precautions to avoid unintended contact with humans and the environment
- Guidelines on treatment in case of poisoning



Chemical Notification:

There is no formal system but Resolution No. 7 of 2002 issued lists of prohibited and restricted chemicals



Licenses and Permits:

- *Resolution No. 4 of 2006, Article 8:* Handlers of chemical substances are required to obtain a license from the General Directorate for Protection of Environment and Wildlife (GDPEW)
- *Resolution No. 7 of 2002:* requires users and importers of restricted chemical substances to obtain a permit
- Importers of prohibited and restricted chemicals are required to:
 - Ø register their name with (GDPEW)
 - Ø submit an annual report with information on the types of chemical substances contained in their products
 - Ø the legal entity importing the products is required to obtain a commercial registry with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Main Chemical Laws/Management:

- Federal Law No 24 of 1999 for the Protection and Development of the Environment
- Cabinet Decree No. 37 of 2001 Concerning Handling of Hazardous Substances, Hazardous Wastes and Medical Wastes
- Integrated Hazardous Materials Management System (IHMMS)

Law No. 24 & Cabinet Decision No. 37 define hazardous and harmful substances as follows:

- Ø *Hazardous substance – solid, liquid or gaseous substances having properties that are harmful to human health or have adverse impact on the environment, such as toxic substances, explosive, flammable, or ionizing radioactive substances*
- Ø *Harmful substances – all substances such as chemicals, biological or radioactive materials, leading to harmful effects on human health or the environment directly or indirectly*

SDS requirements: *Cabinet Decree No. 37 of 2001:*



- Scientific and commercial name of hazardous substances, and its chemical composition
- UN number & CAS number
- Physical and chemical properties
- Risk level of the substance and its health and environmental impact
- Volume
- Date and time of expected transfer
- Importation purpose
- Optimal storage and disposal options
- Measures to be taken in case of accidental spillage
- Measures to be taken in case of fire
- Certificate of origin and inspection from the exporting country
- Production and expiration dates
- First aid in case of injuries from eye or skin contact, inhalation or ingestion
- Personal protection equipment and clothing

Classification:

Cabinet Decree No. 37 of 2001:

- Class 1: Explosives
- Class 2: Compressed, liquefied, flammable and toxic gases
- Class 3: Flammable liquids
- Class 4: Flammable solids, spontaneously combustible solids, solids flammable through reaction with water
- Class 5: Oxidizing substances and organic peroxides
- Class 6: Toxic and infectious substances
- Class 8: Corrosive substances
- Class 9: Miscellaneous hazardous substances



Labeling Requirements: *Cabinet Resolution No 12 of 2007, Article 28:*

- Kind, nature and components of the Goods
- Name of the Goods
- Date of production or packaging
- Expiry Date
- Net weight
- Country of origin (to include the phrase “made in” before the name of the country, and not to put a flag of another country other than the country of origin)
- Country of export (if any)
- How to use, if possible
- The appropriate unit of measure and weight for the Goods

UAE



3E
COMPANY

No chemical inventory but instead online database

Find: chemical Previous Next Options

العربية | Contact Us | Help | Home Integrated Hazardous Materials Management System - United Arab Emirates

Banned and Restricted Materials

Search Criteria

Chemical Name or Synonym : CAS No. :

HS Code : UN No. :

Substance Category : Substance Status :

Organization :

Chemical Name	HS Code	Substance Status								
		Armed Forces	Federal Authority for Nuclear Regulation (FANR)	Ministry of Env. and Water		Ministry of Health	Ministry of Interior	Ministry of Education		
		Chemical Weapons	Radiation Sources	Fertilizers	Industrial	Ozone depleting substances	Pesticides	Narcotics/Precursors	Explosives	Chemicals
1 11/16" ENERJET HMX	3602.0000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Restricted	
1 11/16" ENERJET RDX	3602.0000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Restricted	
2 1/8" ENERJET III HMX	3602.0000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Restricted	
2 1/8" ENERJET	3602.0000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Restricted	

Organization Login

Login Name :

Password :

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Licenses and Permits:

- Article 2 (*Cabinet Decree No. 37 of 2001*) and Article 58 (*Federal Law No 24 of 1999*) require a license for dealing with hazardous substances from the **competent authority**
- Competent authority defined as: *The concerned local authority in each Emirate of the State*

Responsible Ministries: *Cabinet Decree No. 37 of 2001:*

Kind of Material or Waste	Competent Authority
Chemical materials	Ministry of Health Ministry of Interior Ministry of Finance and Industry Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Municipality
Hazardous medical wastes	Ministry of Health Municipality
Other hazardous materials	Municipality
Chlorofluorocarbons and Halon compounds	Federal Environmental Agency



Main Chemical Laws:

- Royal Decree No. 46/95 Issuing the law of Handling and Use of Chemicals
- Ministerial Decision No. 317/2001 Issuing the Regulations for the Packing, Packaging, and Labeling of Hazardous Chemicals
- Ministerial Decision No. 248/97 Issuing the Regulation for the Registration of Chemical Substances and the Relevant Permits



Royal Decree No. 46/95 defines chemical substances as:

Any substance, enlisted, as hazardous material according to the international classification of hazardous material, which affects the public health and the environment.



SDS Requirements: *Ministerial Decision No.248/97* sets the requirements for MSDS (referred to as CDS in the regulation):

- Scientific name
- Commercial and common name
- CAS number
- Chemical composition
- Chemical and physical properties
- Stability and reactivity
- Toxicity & hazards to man and to the environment
- Safety precautions
- First aid and accidental release measures (fire, flood, spill, poisoning, etc.)
- Packing, handling and storage measures
- Transport information
- Disposal considerations
- Other information (for example, expiry date)



Classification: Ministerial Decision No. 248/97 (Annex 1):

1. Explosives
2. Flammable liquids
3. Flammable solids
4. Substances liable to spontaneous combustion
5. Substances which, on contact with water, emit flammable gases
6. Oxidizers
7. Organic Peroxides
8. Poisons (Acute)
9. Corrosives
10. Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water
11. Toxins (delayed or chronic)
12. Ecotoxins
13. Substances, when disposed, yielding harmful materials



Labeling Requirements: Ministerial Decision No. 317/2001.

Article 1:

- Scientific and commercial names of the substances and their quantity
- The chemical and physical properties of the contained substance
- Risks and dangers of each substance and its international hazard classification to **be written in both Arabic and English**
- Chemical safety guidelines for handling and dealing with chemicals during an emergency situation
- Purpose of use of the contents and the expiration date
- Full name and address of the manufacturer or producer
- Storage instructions relating to temperature, pressure, light, and so forth



Licenses and Permits: *Ministerial Decision No. 248/97:*

- Article 2: all handlers of hazardous chemicals (including manufacturers, importers and exporters) to obtain an environmental permit from the Ministry of Regional Municipalities Environment and Water Resources
- Article 8: transportation/storage of any hazardous chemicals requires a license from the Directorate General of Civil Defense -R.O.P
- Records of new commercial registration are supplied by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (For customs clearance)

The End...
Thank You!