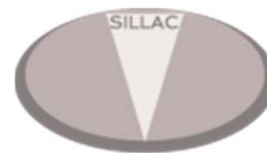




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## **GHS 2019 Latin America Update**

R. Leticia Cuevas, LL.M.



## GHS 2019 Latin America Update

### Overview

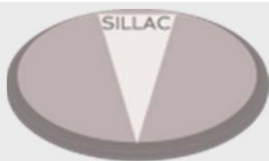
- Countries that are in the building-block phase
- GHS Mercosur countries include Paraguay (Mercosur country) and Chile (non-Mercosur country) that have still to implement
- Andean Bloc countries and GHS Implementation Status
- Reasons why jurisdictions such as Peru and Colombia that have not expressly implemented GHS, tacitly allow use of some or all chapters in the GHS Purple Book
- Non-GHS countries and country-specific mandatory CPL regulations



Overview of the countries that have been in the building-block phase, but despite the political climate in the three countries, in June 2017 Guatemala and Honduras incorporated into a customs union to ease movement of their goods.

El Salvador is now hoping to join and is negotiating with both countries trying to iron out issues on internal taxes, customs procedures, migration, tariffs, and sanitary and phytosanitary permits.

- Guatemala
- Honduras
- El Salvador



## Guatemala

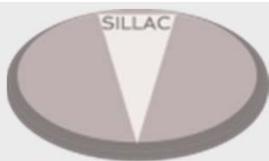
Notwithstanding a planned a 2014 implementation, there were political issues in the country, as the representative from the Ministry of Environment commented. Since that time, the Ministry has worked implementation and has set up a website dedicated to providing information on implementation of their international chemical management.

[http://www.marn.gob.gt/paginas/Enfoque\\_Estrategico\\_para\\_la\\_Gestion\\_de\\_Productos\\_Quimicos\\_a\\_nivel\\_Internacional](http://www.marn.gob.gt/paginas/Enfoque_Estrategico_para_la_Gestion_de_Productos_Quimicos_a_nivel_Internacional)

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Governmental Agreement No. 341-2013

[http://www.segeplan.gob.gt/downloads/clearinghouse/politicas\\_publicas/Recursos%20Naturales/Politica\\_Nacional\\_de\\_Productos\\_Quimicos.pdf](http://www.segeplan.gob.gt/downloads/clearinghouse/politicas_publicas/Recursos%20Naturales/Politica_Nacional_de_Productos_Quimicos.pdf)



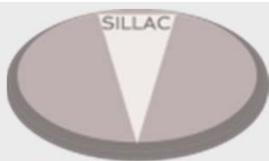
## Governmental Agreement No. 341-2013

### 11.- Implementation of the System

For the development, complement or adjustment of new economic instruments , it is essential to encourage the integral management and management of the products. To ensure compliance with chemicals and hazardous waste, as well normativity related to the subject, the result will be considered for the establishment of sustainability mechanisms. The analysis and proposals that result from joint work between the public and private sectors in accordance with the economic policies established by the Government.

#### 11.1.- Actions

11.1.1 Analysis of the budget allocation assigned by the State to its institutions related to the management of chemical products and hazardous waste.



11.1.2 Analysis of other financial sources, such as environmental funds.

11.1.3 Evaluation of implementation of tax incentives for projects of

minimization of the generation of chemical products harmful to health and environment, as well as hazardous waste and the creation of infrastructure to the environmentally appropriate management.

11.1.4 Awards and certifications, under the coordination of MARN.

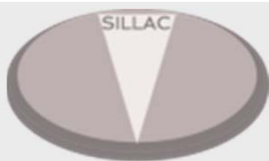
11.1.5 National programs and projects.

11.1.6 Return programs for products that turn into waste when they are used dangerous.

## 12.- Monitoring and Evaluation System

It includes the management of information related to the performance of the policy, to measure its performance and effects, for which in the beginning three fundamental elements will be determined of said system, as they are:

- Establishment of a baseline.
- Establishment of the Indicator system.
- Operating mechanisms and reports.



13.- Role of National and International Organizations for its Implementation. While it is true that each national entity has its powers assigned in the regulations In effect, through this policy, the coordination and compliance system should be strengthened with competencies, through the establishment of the Coordination Commission, which will facilitate the inter-institutional harmonization and the individual execution of each entity.

In addition, there are other environmental cooperation agencies, which have relationship and management of instruments with national and regional scope, whose technical and financial is essential to follow up on this policy.



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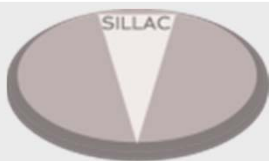
## Honduras

Issued its *Regulation for Environmentally Rational Substance Management of Dangerous Chemicals* in Honduras

The document approves the Regulation for the Environmentally Sound Management of the Hazardous Chemicals in Honduras, which contains GHS (UNITAR): Globally Harmonized System of Product Classification and Labeling Chemicals (SGA). International standard for the classification and communication of chemical hazards. It is an important tool as a basis for establish comprehensive national chemical safety programs:

Contains a Classification system in CHAPTER III: CLASSIFICATION OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND HAZARDOUS WASTE, Art 27, classes 1 -9;

Chapter IV is on Control Mechanisms, making it mandatory to register before the competent national authority (ANC), hazardous chemicals handled that are included in the regulation. The ANC will coordinate the process of National Registration of Hazardous Chemical Substances with the support of the CNG and their respective technical subcommittees, as well as the of the National Inventory of Chemical Substances and Hazardous Waste.



Registration process requires pre notification and safety data sheet among other documents.

Registration also requires a Record of activities related to the registered chemical (See Second Section of the regulation).

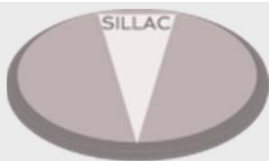
The THIRD SECTION is on the REGISTRATION AND LISTING OF DANGEROUS AND WASTE CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES DANGEROUS TO EXPORT OR IMPORT requesting import/export data to be provided.

There is a Dangerous Substances National Inventory found under the FOURTH SECTION, as well as a GENERATOR OF HAZARDOUS WASTE found in the FIFTH SECTION. THE SIXTH SECTION contains the registration of Emissions and transfer of pollutants PRTR.

Labelling of chemical substances and hazardous waste is in the SEVENTH SECTION. RESPONSIBILITY OF REGULATED ENTITY is found in EIGHTH SECTION.

In Chapter IV, the Rational Management of Chemicals and Hazardous Waste is regulated. The import/export regulation of the latter are in the SECOND SECTION of this chapter.

THIRD SECTION covers Storage and the FOURTH is on Transport of Chemicals and Hazardous Waste.



The FIFTH SECTION covers the USE OF DANGEROUS CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES. FINAL DISPOSAL OF DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES is covered under SIXTH SECTION.

Chapter V is on the GLOBALLY HARMONIZED CLASSIFICATION AND LABELING SYSTEM CHEMICAL PRODUCTS (GHS):

Article 151.- The GHS will be used at the national level to:

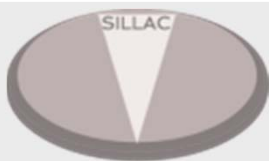
- Define chemical product hazards.
- Apply hazard criteria, using a concerted methodology to classify chemical products.
- Communicate information on hazards in labels and data sheets / safety data sheets (SDS).

ANNEX A LABELING OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND HAZARDOUS WASTE DURING THE TRANSPORT

ANNEX B CONTENT OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS) : 16 Sections

- <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/hon107534.pdf>

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## El Salvador

[http://www.mtps.gob.sv/index.php?option=com\\_phocadownload&view=category&id=24:leyes-y-reglamentos&Itemid=139](http://www.mtps.gob.sv/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=24:leyes-y-reglamentos&Itemid=139)

Ministry of the Environment – MARN

General Environmental Law

Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare

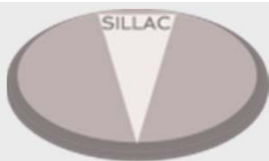
<http://www.mtps.gob.sv/wp-content/uploads/descargas/DGPS/Presentaciones/mtps-modulo-i-ley-general-de-prevencion-de-riesgos-en-los-lugares-de-trabajo.pdf>

Legislative Decree No. 254: General Law for Risk Prevention in the Workplace, published May 5, 2010; Amended November 17, 2011

Decree No. 892: Regulation for Risk Prevention in the Workplace, Parts 1 & 2

- Section IV: Chemical Agents contains workplace safety requirements labeling and Safety Data Sheets:

- Art. 222: Chemical substances must meet the minimum following requirements:



Chemicals must bear drawings or text attached to its container in the form of labels or tags that may be taped or glued to it and that in any case is not to replace existing signage:

- Labels are to include the following:

Name of substance or mixture

Name, address, telephone of manufacturer or importer.

Symbols or drawing indicating hazards.

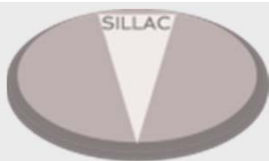
Description of risks, both chronic and acute exposures

Precautions and preventative measures in management and use.

First Aid Measures

Supplemental application for international labeling, according to Art. 223: In the labeling of these products and in the absence of national regulations, the international labeling system can be used to allow identification of the following hazards: explosives, self-igniting chemicals, flammable, highly flammable, toxic, highly toxic, corrosive, harmful and irritating.

Art. 224 warns that all unlabeled chemicals or those that lack an SDS will not be handled until the information is obtained from the provider.



**Safety Data Sheet requirements are listed in Art. 227: All workplaces where chemicals are handled, must have Material Safety Data Sheets for substances or mixtures and these sheets must have the following minimum information:**

The SDS has 16 Sections and the order is identical to GHS:

Identification of the substance or mixture

Composition or information on its components

Physical and chemical properties

Stability and Reactivity

Hazard Identification

Environmental control

Personal protection

Firefighting measures

Measures in case of spills

Handling and storage

First Aid

Toxicological information

Ecological information

Disposal consideration

Information on Transportation

Other information

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Mercosur GHS countries include Paraguay (Mercosur country) and Chile (non-Mercosur country) that have still to implement GHS

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MERCOSUR countries under the IADB Project BID RG\_T1687 2010 include: \*

Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

The "Regional strategy for handling and trade of chemicals," is an agreement between the Ministry of development, industry and foreign trade (MDIC - Brazil) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). Participants include: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. Chile is not a member of MERCOSUR, but holds an associate status since 1996.

The following country ministries are involved in the IADB Project:

Argentina: Ministry of Industry and Tourism

Brazil: Secretariat of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Development, Industry and Trade through INMETRO

Chile: Ministry of Health

Paraguay: Ministry of Industry and Commerce

Uruguay: Ministry of Housing, Territorial and Environmental Management

\*Venezuela was then a MERCOSUR country, but not a full member of the block when the BID project was signed and was not covered.



## GHS 2019 Latin America Update

### Background

In Argentina, some initiatives were developed to adapt the standards in accordance with the GHS. Background on Safety Data Sheet The Argentine Institute for Standardization and Certification (IRAM), released a newer version of the Chemical Products Safety Data Sheet, Content and Order of Sections, IRAM standard No. 41400 released September 18, 2013. Safety Data Sheet for chemicals. This standard is aligned to the GHS requirements for safety data sheets. Because the standard was voluntary, it was submitted to government agencies for a decision on whether the standard would become mandatory in the future, and as already seen, the Ministry of Labor has made GHS mandatory in 2016. In 2017, IRAM Chemical Products Labeling Standard No. 41401 became effective since April 30, 2014 replacing IRAM Labeling Standard No. 3797 issued in 1986.

### Argentina

SRT Resolution No. 155/2016 establishes that, as of June 1, 2017, the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemical Products (SGA / GHS) in the workplace comes into force.

Technical Management and Prevention Management of the Superintendence of Occupational Risks (SRT) prepared Joint Provisions 3/2017 and 6/2017, published in the Official Gazette on June 9, which establish that both areas National Food and Agri-Food Quality Service (Se.Na.Sa.) will be made available.

Earlier in 2015, the Ministry of Labor, Employment, and Social Security, published Resolution No. 801/2015 of April 10, 2015 approving the GHS implementation at the workplace. To allow stakeholders enough time to implement GHS provisions, article 6 of the resolution establishing its entry into force 180 days after its publication in the official journal, was amended by Resolution SRT 3359/2015 on September 29, 2015.

<https://www.srt.gob.ar/index.php/2017/06/12/el-sga-entro-oficialmente-en-vigencia-en-nuestro-pais/>



## Brazil

Part 1: Terminology, Chemicals – Information about safety, health and environment- Corrected version: 2010 (in force)

Part 2: Hazard Classification (ABNT 14725:2009)

- Corrected version 2010 (in force)

- Under revision (update not issued in 2013 and in February 2014, it is still pending per ABNT)

Part 3: Labeling (ABNT 14725:2017)

Safety Data Sheet Transitional Periods

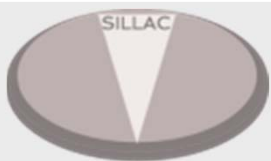
Part 4: Safety Data Sheet 2014

ABNT Series NBR 14725 (1, 2, 3 and 4) authorizes implementation of GHS for chemicals exported to Brazil.

See also NR 26 Portaria SIT 229/2011

[http://www.weebly.com/uploads/1/3/8/5/13852225/brasil\\_norma\\_26\\_2011.doc](http://www.weebly.com/uploads/1/3/8/5/13852225/brasil_norma_26_2011.doc)

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## Paraguay

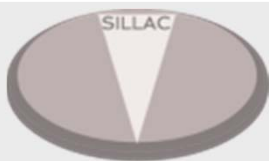
ABNT Series NBR 14725 (1, 2, 3 and 4) authorizes implementation of GHS for chemicals exported to Brazil.

The most important regulation in Paraguay's building block continues to be Decree 14.390 of July 28, 1992, issued to approve ILO General Technical Regulation on Health and Medicine in the Workplace

Currently, Paraguay's SDS also stems from Decree 14.390/92. Employers in Paraguay who use hazardous chemicals must obtain the SDS which contains a 16-section format. The chemical name used to identify a substance on the safety data sheet should be the same name as that used on the label.

Paraguay is a member of MERCOSUR and as such will eventually implement GHS.

[http://www.weebly.com/uploads/1/3/8/5/13852225/paraguay\\_decree\\_14390\\_1992.pdf](http://www.weebly.com/uploads/1/3/8/5/13852225/paraguay_decree_14390_1992.pdf)



## Uruguay

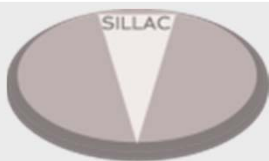
Uruguay held its Second National workshop on chemical hazard communication (April 2009). On July 3, 2009, Uruguay published Decree 307/009 on protection of health and safety of workers from chemical risks, based on the GHS (includes provisions for labelling and preparation of SDS in accordance with the GHS), implementing the GHS at the workplace.

Uruguay promoted adoption of the GHS at MERCOSUR level, including the amendment and/or development of regional standards and capacity building activities.

Later, Uruguay published Decree 346/011, October 13, 2011, amending Decree 307/009, notably to extend the transitional period for the implementation of GHS labelling at the workplace.

[https://www.mtss.gub.uy/c/document\\_library/get\\_file?uuid=11427616-55dc-45bf-b4dc-d817b911bbe9&groupId=11515](https://www.mtss.gub.uy/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=11427616-55dc-45bf-b4dc-d817b911bbe9&groupId=11515)

<https://www.mtss.gub.uy/web/mtss/seguridad-e-higiene>



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To require minimum information on SDS (Annex II)

The Safety Data Sheet requirements mirror the UN Purple Book - 16 Sections, etc.

Language Requirement: Spanish language regardless of where the chemical product is manufactured.

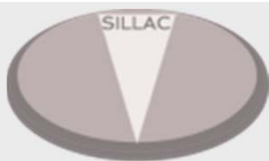
Decree 307/009 of July 3, 2009 authorizes implementation of UN GHS for chemicals exported to Uruguay.

To require minimum information on SDS (Annex II)

The Safety Data Sheet requirements mirror the UN Purple Book - 16 Sections, etc.

Language Requirement: Spanish language regardless of where the chemical product is manufactured.

Decree 307/009 of July 3, 2009 authorizes implementation of UN GHS for chemicals exported to Uruguay.



### Status of GHS implementation in Andean Countries

Reasons why jurisdictions such as Peru (that has not implemented GHS) and Colombia (prior to its GHS implementation) tacitly allow(ed) use of some or all chapters in the GHS Purple Book

While the UN GHS is being implemented throughout MERCOSUR countries, full implementation has not yet been obtained, as in the case of PARAGUAY. On the other hand, some non-member countries of MERCOSUR, as COLOMBIA\* and PERU (both ANDEAN Community countries) are flexible on use of the GHS Purple Book, while they are still developing their building-blocks based on their current chemical regulations.

Two ANDEAN Countries (Bolivia and Peru) have developed draft regulations based on the 13th revised edition of the UN Model regulations, the ADR 2005 and the RID 2005, which are still under consideration.

All in all, some of the South American regulations on chemical hazard communication have remained stagnant since 2015 (as Venezuela's), while others have been dynamically updated and have published country-specific standards and regulations on GHS implementation from 2009 to the present time as Brazil and Uruguay, and recently, Argentina.

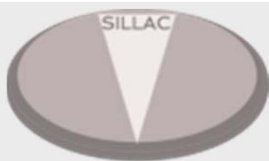
\*Prior to its recent implementation



## Andean Bloc countries and GHS Implementation Status

- Bolivia
- Colombia
- Chile
- Ecuador
- Perú

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## Bolivia

2 June 2014, La Paz, Bolivia – A National Planning and Inception Workshop to launch a project for the national implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) was held in La Paz on 2 June 2014.

The National Project Coordinator gave an overview of the work that has already been carried out in the country in this area and of the GHS project to be implemented. Subsequently, participants identified the key actors, applicable legislation, existing infrastructure, and existing capacity for GHS implementation in Bolivia.

The country will expand on these discussions and carry out a situation and gap analysis over the next few months. Based on this, a National GHS Implementation Strategy will be prepared. This document will contain action plans for the implementation of the GHS in key sectors such as the industrial workplace, agriculture, transport, and consumer products. In parallel to the development of the Strategy, Bolivia will carry out awareness-raising and training activities for the different sectors.

Building Blocks: NATIONAL PROFILE OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN BOLIVIA (UNITAR 2008) Provides the laws and regulations that have been the building blocks for Bolivia's future GHS implementation. Among these is Supreme Decree 0108 of May 1, 2009, which ratifies General Law of Hygiene, Occupational Safety and Welfare approved by Decree Law No. 16998 of August 2, 1979, has among its objectives to guarantee adequate health conditions, hygiene, safety and well-being at work. The latter also mandates that workers and the environment against the risks that directly or indirectly affect health, safety and ecological balance.



## Colombia

Implemented GHS through Decree 1496 on August 6, 2018:

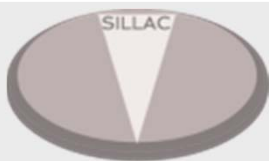
Highlights:

Mirrors 6<sup>th</sup> edition of the UN Purple Book in:

Classification of hazards. The hazard classification of products chemicals will be made based on the Globally System guidelines Harmonized Classification and Labeling of Chemical Products.

Communication of Hazards. The labels and the Data Sheets are adopted Safety Data - SDS defined as the communication elements defined in the Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labeling of Chemical products; However, these elements can be complemented with other communication mechanisms, as long as the information is consistent among the mechanisms used.

Labels. The label of the chemical products must contain the defined in the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemical Products. The products must be labeled even if they are intended for exclusive use in workplaces.

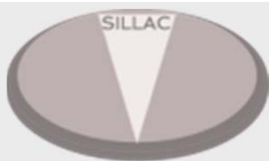


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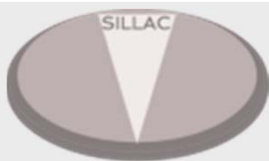
When the transfer of chemical products is carried out, the container of destination must be labeled according to the container of the original product. The transfer of chemical products in containers that have labeling of Food or forms that represent or indicate food is prohibited. The use of containers of dangerous chemicals to store food is also prohibited.



Safety Data Sheets - SDS. The manufacturer and / or importer must prepare the Safety Data Sheet according to what is defined in the Globally Harmonized System of Product Classification and Labeling Chemicals - SGA; likewise, they must guarantee access to the competent authority to the technical and scientific support used for its preparation.

The manufacturer, importer and / or trader must supply the employers or workers who use or commercialize chemical products the Data Sheets of Security and will be responsible for the quality of the information of said File.

Information for the attention of emergencies. In case it is determine a situation of urgency or emergency that requires knowing confidential information of a chemical, the attention agencies of emergencies that are in charge of the situation may request this information and It will be the responsibility of the manufacturer, importer and / or marketer to deliver immediately all the specific information necessary for the treatment of the emergency. the competent entities that handle emergency or emergency should maintain the confidentiality of the information.

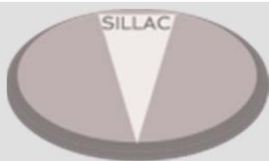


### Review and update of safety data sheets - SDS and labels

Manufacturers and importers should incorporate the information new and significant information on the dangers of a chemical product, updating the label and the corresponding Safety Data Sheet. It is understood by new and significant information that modifies the classification of hazards of the chemical and requires a change in the label or in the SDS. In any case, manufacturers and importers should review the information of the labels and safety data sheets every five (5) years, and update it from be necessary in accordance with said revision. Paragraph: the Safety Data Sheets must indicate the date of preparation or update.

### Information for emergencies.

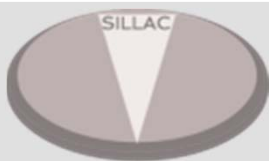
In case urgency or emergency that requires knowing confidential information of a chemical, the emergency agencies that are in charge of the situation may request this information and It will be the responsibility of the manufacturer, importer and / or marketer to deliver all the specific information necessary immediately for the treatment of the emergency. The competent entities that handle the emergency should maintain the confidentiality of the information.



Chemical products directed to the consumer. the classification and the Labeling of the chemical products directed to the consumer will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemical Products, except for the products of domestic hygiene and absorbents, covered by Decision 706 of 2008 of the Andean Community of Nations and pesticides for domestic use and public health in respect of which must comply with the provisions of Decree 1843 of 1991 or the rules that the modify or replace.

Chemical pesticides for agricultural use. the classification and labeling of chemical pesticides for agricultural use shall be carried out in accordance with what is established in the Andean Technical Manual for the Registration and Control of Pesticides Chemicals for Agricultural Use regulated by Resolution 630 of 2002 of the General Secretariat of the Andean Community or by the norm that replaces it or modify, within the framework of Decision 804 of 2015 of the Andean Community of Nations.

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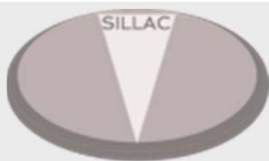


Automotive transport of chemical waste. The automotive land transportation of chemical products will be subject to the established in the current regulation on the transport of dangerous goods by road in the Section 8 of Chapter 7 of Title 1 of Part 2 of Decree 1079 of 2015 or the one that adds or replaces it, including the applicable Globally System Harmonized.

#### QUALIFIED PRODUCTS USED IN WORK PLACES .

The classification and labeling of the chemicals used in places of work will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Globally Harmonized Classification and Labeling of Chemicals – GHS.

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### **Responsibilities of the manufacturer and importer of products chemical**

Manufacturers and importers of chemical products are the responsible for carrying out the classification of the hazards, and generating the respective label and safety data sheet – SDS according to the System Globally Harmonized Classification and Labeling of Chemical Products.

Responsibilities of the marketer and users of products chemical Marketers and other end users that manipulate chemical products should require manufacturers and importers to supply Chemical products classified and labeled according to the System Globally Harmonized Classification and Labeling of Chemical Products; marketers will be responsible in turn for supplying the respective Security Data Sheet to their customers.

Responsibilities of the employer:

The employer must guarantee that in the workplace when chemical substances are handled, it has done so with the identification of chemical products, evaluation of exposure, operational controls and training for workers as established in the Articles 10 to 16 of Convention 170 of ILO approved by Law 55 of 1993 and in Chapter 6 of Title 4 of Part 2 of Book 2 of Decree 1072 of 2015.

The Decree becomes effective as of publication; however the different ministries involved in the different sectors will publish dissemination of education and prevention programs.



## Chile

The Ministry of Health reported that Chile is working on a regulation for the classification of dangerous substances according to GHS, that is general and serve sectors eligible in matters within its competence, such as health, agriculture, transport.

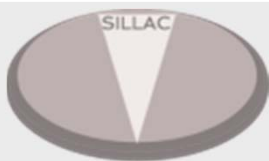
The GHS implementation will be gradually done:

First, GHS will apply to industrial use products that are pure substances and mixtures.

Subsequently, it will apply to domestic or general consumer goods, so a subcommittee that will analyze how and when it is applicable.

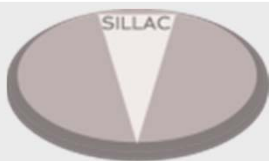
Simultaneously, pesticides and transport subcommittees are to be formed to analyze whether or not these can be the incorporated into GHS in these areas.

For Workers and industries, subcommittees have been created to establish strategies for communication and dissemination of the GHS.



## GHS 2019 Latin America Update

- Current country-specific regulatory framework:
  - The National Institute of Standards of Chile, INN, published an update to the chemical classification standard under NCh 382:2013 based on the 17th Revision of the UN Transportation Model Regulation and the fourth Revision of the UN Purple Book. This chemical classification standard became mandatory under then governing Decree 594 of 1999, Basic Sanitary and Environmental Workplace Conditions (OEL and BEI standard) later amended by Decree 123 of 2014, with entry into force on April 24, 2015.
  - Currently enforceable - Official Standard NCh 382:2013 Hazardous - substances general classification is the current enforceable regulation that requires a classification form that needs to be filled out.
  - Establishes a general classification of dangerous substances; moreover, includes a general list with information about the risk, according to its kind.
  - Applies to dangerous substances which are classified according to the type of most significant danger, currently, mainly for handling and storage related to the transport.
  - Contains two lists of hazardous substances, one ordered by their UN number and another in alphabetical order indicating subsidiary risk and response guide to emergency (GRE) number.



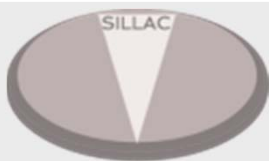
Dangerous substances are classified in classes, which in turn may have divisions.

A hazardous substance may present more than one distinct risk at the same time; but its location is in the class that corresponds is determined according to its greatest danger.

Standard NCh382: terminology and general classification established in Standard NCh 2190: transportation risk identification incorporates the system of marking or signage

NCh 1411/IV: identification of material risks on label

NCh2245.Of2003: safety data sheets – requirements and other technical data



- Safety Data Sheet

Chile implemented specific workplace safety requirements. The Chilean Ministry of Health Decree 594 as amended through November 10, 2003, requires Safety Data Sheets to be maintained where hazardous substances are stored.

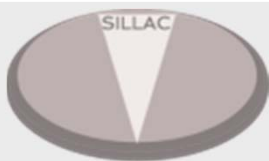
The INN National Institute of Standards published NCh 2245:2015 to replace 2245of.2003 for the content and order of sections of Safety Data Sheets and hazard labels.

<http://www.inn.cl/normas-e-informes-relacionados-con-sustancias-peligrosas>

#### Requirements

16 Sections to be filled out in the Spanish language. The information must be clear and concise. Under the Ministry of Health Decree 594/99, as amended through Decree 123, April 24, 2015, there is a duty for employers to keep safety data sheets in locations where chemicals are stored and ensure basic sanitary and environmental protection for the health and well-being of workers.

The Chilean government and industry are still working on finalization of GHS implementation. Chile is very strict about using other than INN standards until GHS is implemented.



## Ecuador

### Classification, Labeling and Packaging of Hazardous Chemicals

Ecuador's GHS version was published in the Official Gazette No. 881 on January 29, 2013.

INEN 2266:2013 became mandatory **when its Technical Regulation No. 078** was published on November 11, 2013. TR 078 was later amended in 2014 to extend the entry into force of INEN 2216 to 2017, and again in 2017 to extend it to 2018.

Both the standard and the Technical Regulation will be required on documentation

#### **The purpose of INEN 2266:2013:**

It establishes the requirements that must be met for the transport, storage and handling of hazardous materials.

#### **Its Scope:**

It applies to activities in production, marketing, transport, storage and handling of hazardous materials.

<http://www.ambiente.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2014/05/NTE-ENEN-2266-Transporte-almacenamiento-y-manejo-de-materiales-peligrosos.pdf>



## INEN Standards and GHS

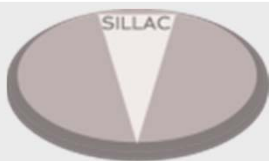
The Safety Data Sheet (SDS), found in Annex B, has 16 Sections and requires the SDS to be written in Spanish.

The standard also specifies that the labeling of containers and packaging must also be in Spanish.

NTE INEN 2266 is a hybrid: **2013 combines the UN Purple and Orange Books:**

Annexes A through D are the Purple Book Component.

Annexes F through L belong to the Transport Component (Orange Book).



## Labeling

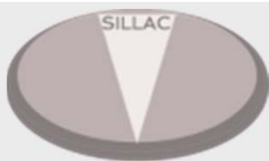
The Safety Data Sheet in Annex B of INEN 2266:2013 refers to INEN 2288: 2000. This labeling standard for hazardous industrial chemicals remains in force and is mandatory. The standard contains label precautions and specifications.

## Ministry of Environment

Annex B of the NTE INEN 2266 sets the format to be used and then points out that the SDS must be based on Annex 4 of the GHS.

Annex 4 of the GHS outlines each of the points to consider for the creation of the safety data sheet.

If necessary, users may add information based on **Annex 4** of the GHS to the format of the NTE INEN 2266 and authorizes users to supplement international standards from EU or GHS, absent specific Ecuadorian regulation

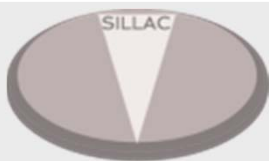


Absent specific Ecuadorian regulation, international standards apply (EU or GHS)

In addition to the INEN standard regarding GHS, there is an important environmental regulation: Ministerial Agreement No. 061, published in the register official No. 316 on May 4, 2015, which provides:

“Article 149: hazardous chemical substances subject to control are those that are found in the national list of dangerous chemical substances as approved by the national environmental authority. The list will include chemical substances that are prohibited, dangerous, and whose use is severely restricted in Ecuador, prioritizing them by type of endangerment that represent a potential of high risk potential or for the health and the environment.

The listed national hazardous chemicals will be established and updated through ministerial agreements.



## Perú

### Safety Data Sheet (SDS) (for hazardous substances and mixtures)

Since 2012, Peru's Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) has indicated that Peru's National Society of Industries is working toward implementation of GHS through a Global Strategy of Products (GPS) that has a GHS component. MINAM also reported that under the framework of SAICM, they are also looking at how GHS can become inserted into Peru's national regulatory framework. While there is still no organized process or plan for its adoption, Peru is working on a roadmap for GHS adoption that will articulate all the current independent initiatives.

In the absence of environmental regulations, MIMSA officials restated that Peru accepts the UN GHS (Purple Book) Safety Data Sheet that contains 16 Sections.

Moreover, Peru makes reference to GHS on its Chemical Exchange Information Network (CIEN) [http://www.estis.net/sites/cien-peru/default.asp?site=cien-peru&page\\_id=FEBCCAEC-4553-4EB3-A833-0A7C9E7D1517](http://www.estis.net/sites/cien-peru/default.asp?site=cien-peru&page_id=FEBCCAEC-4553-4EB3-A833-0A7C9E7D1517)

<https://www.gob.pe/minam>



Labeling Law 28405 of November 30, 2004, requires labeling for value-added products other than foods, which could be included in the future. If imported products do not comply with these requirements for customs clearance, importers are allowed to properly label them in private warehouses.

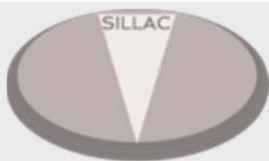
In 2013, a draft to amend Law 28405 was introduced proposing amendment of the labeling requirements to include the following:

- Country of origin
- Expiration date (if applicable)
- Condition of product

Under this bill, Foreign-made products that do not comply with these requirements have the following options:

Comply with labeling requirements for product entry

Return to shipper in accordance with customs regulation.



The label must also include information on dangerous ingredients.

It is mandatory to include the name, address in Peru of the manufacturer, importer or distributor as well as the taxpayer number (RUC), sanitary registration number obtained from DIGESA, risk warning, and emergency treatment, when applicable. Perishable products must have the information clearly and visibly detailed in Spanish.

Hazard labels (for hazardous substances and mixtures)

As Peru is in the process of developing GHS and currently accepts UN GHS (Purple Book) and Andean Community (CAN) labeling.

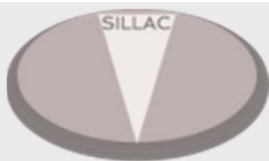
The requirements for the UN GHS label are:

Lay-out:

All danger pictograms in accordance with the GHS Standard must have the shape of a diamond supported by a vertex. The minimum dimensions of pictograms must be 100 x 100 mm with the exception of those packages whose container impedes it. In this case the dimensions should be indicated through the specific provisions stipulated in the product specific Mexican official standards.

Fonts:

No specific requirements have been identified.



Language:

Labels should be provided in Spanish.

As a member of the Andean community, Peru follows the Andean Community – Decision 602 Labeling requirements. Chapter VII of the Decision provides requirements for packaging and labeling of those substances listed in its Annexes as listed below:

- Annex I : Basic Common List of the chemical substances that are subject to

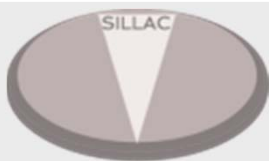
additional specific control measures within the Andean Community territory

- Annex II: Two lists on of the 1988 United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

However, if a substance is not listed in Annexes I or II, the regulation should not apply to the product.

Packaging requirements (for hazardous substances and mixtures)

Peru's Packaging requirements are based on the UN Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Orange Book).



**Non-GHS countries that accept only country-specific mandatory CPL regulations.**

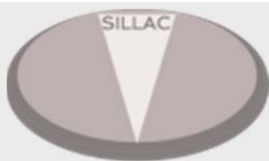
**Nicaragua**

Nicaragua – (Country specific) The Ministry of Industry, Development, and Trade, Standards Office, will determine if the product complies with the labeling requirements, once the product has been registered with the Sanitation Office at the Ministry of Health. Law No. 274 "Basic Law for the Regulation and Control of Pesticides, Toxic Substances, Hazardous and Other

Decree 49-98 and its Regulations is of vital importance in the management of chemicals, specifically pesticides.

There is a proposed amendment to Law No. 274 to rearrange the functions of the institutions involved in the implementation of the law and thus strengthen the basic role of the Ministry Agriculture and Forestry in relation to agricultural inputs.

As a result of international conventions and institutions across different regulations to make compliance with the provisions therein, but the necessary budget does not meet with successful implementation, which is evidenced by the a high rate of acute pesticide poisoning, accidents and occupational diseases caused by exposure to chemicals, high levels of environmental pollution in rivers, soil, etc., despite the fact that the country claims to have implemented the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).



## Panama

### Core Document For Chemical Control Regulations

<http://www.css.gob.pa/ley%2041%20general%20de%20ambiente%20disminuida.pdf>

[http://aplica.mida.gob.pa/legisagro/Contaminacion\\_de\\_la\\_Basura/Le10\\_01\\_006.asp](http://aplica.mida.gob.pa/legisagro/Contaminacion_de_la_Basura/Le10_01_006.asp)

General Environmental Law No. 41 of July 1, 1998 is core regulation for Panama.

Title V, contains provisions “On the protection of health and hazardous rights, and substances that are potentially hazardous”.

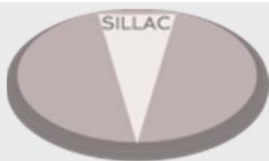
Chapter I on “Environmental Health” states (at Article 56) that the Ministry of Health is the authority responsible for regulating, monitoring, controlling, and punishing all matters relating to the guarantee of human health.

Chapter II on “Hazardous wastes and hazardous substances” (at Article 60) provides that hazardous substances shall be subject to registration prior to commercial distribution or use.

Article 61, registration or certificate of a substance can be outright denied if that substance is forbidden in the importer’s country of manufacture or origin.

Executive Decree No. 305 issued September 4, 2002; published September 9, 2002, prohibits the use of substances in Annex I without a prior, non-automatic special license, per Article 2.

Article 7 lists the requirements for the special license.



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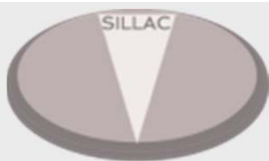
exposure, and that they have procedures in case of spills. If the information is missing, it should be Classification, Labeling, and Packaging (CLP)

<https://www.gacetaoficial.gob.pa/pdfTemp/25979/8985.pdf>

<http://www.mici.gob.pa/imagenes/pdf/R.T-43.pdf>

Executive Decree No. 2 of February 15, 2008, published on February 16, 2008, issued by the Ministry of Work and Labor Development is on safety, health, and hygiene for the construction industry. Article 21 of Executive Decree No. 2 (risk classification) references the World Health Organization (WHO), classification of workplace chemicals, carcinogens (probable and suspect), and explosive, radioactive, toxic and un-sanitized materials. Health risk assessments are to be updated as conditions change in the workplace regarding those chemicals. The risk assessments must be permanent or constant and recorded in special forms that the competent authority provides.

Articles 373 and 374 of Packaging and Labeling of Decree No. 2, indicate that in labeling of materials and hazardous chemicals, the employer shall verify that packaging containing hazardous chemicals are to be extensively tagged and fitted with a label containing important features (physicochemical properties, forms of manipulation, and health effects) and instructions for use. If not labeled, the information should be obtained by other means. Such substances must be handled in accordance with conditions prescribed by the laws and regulations, and authorities. Article 374 on vessels and containers with hazardous materials and chemicals provides that the employer is to verify that the containers and vessels containing dangerous materials and chemicals have separate instructions on handling, that there is no danger of obtained through other means.



<http://www.css.gob.pa/COPANIT%2043-2001-sustancias%20quimicas.pdf>

Resolution No. 124, Technical Regulation 43-2001 DGNTI-COMPANIT Industrial Health and Safety, issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, March 20, 2001; published May 17, 2001 pertaining to Resolution No. 124. Paragraph 6, references Standard UNE 30-001-57 relating to chemicals classified by quality, definition, and standardization.

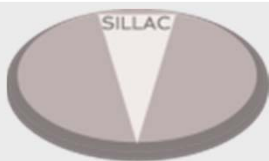
#### Safety Data Sheet

Executive Decree No. 2 on safety, health, and hygiene for the construction industry (February 15, 2008) (at Article 368) mandates that a Safety Data Sheet be provided wherever hazardous substances are delivered (at delivery locations) or when used, stored, or eliminated.

The safety information on the SDS shall be incorporated into the Hazardous Analysis Plan, and all workers who handle the substance are to receive training on the use of the information on the SDS along with the safety and health instructions.

Resolution 124, Paragraph 7.1 covers the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which should be located at the workplace and provided to workers who handle hazardous substances.

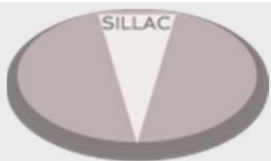
The SDS contains 12 sections, and each SDS is to be written in Spanish.



## **Dominican Republic**

The General Law of Environment and Natural Resources No. 64-00, promulgated on 18 August 2000: Those who import, manufacture, store or distribute hazardous substances or products must have basic knowledge of physical, chemical and biological substances or products, and they must ensure that these bear the corresponding label in accordance with their classification in clear and legible letters, in Spanish with specifications for its management.

[http://www.omg.com.do/guia\\_de\\_negocios/medio\\_ambiente/](http://www.omg.com.do/guia_de_negocios/medio_ambiente/)



The Regulation for Labeling and Information on Risk and Safety of Hazardous Materials:

<http://www.ambiente.gob.do/Transparencia/Legal/Legal/Reglamentos/REG-08.pdf>

### **Safety Data Sheet**

Manufacturers, importers, or distributors according to whatever the case may be, shall provide the safety data sheets of the material, which shall be drawn up in Spanish and will include the following mandatory information:

1. Product ID

- 1.1 Name

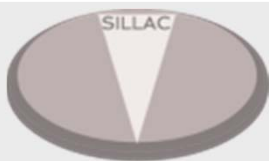
- 1.2 Chemical formula

- 1.3 Common name and synonyms

2. Information about the person responsible for marketing (manufacturer, importer or distributor):

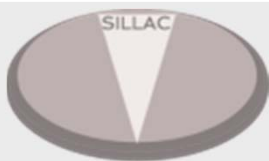
- 2.1 Commercial address

- 2.2. Telephone number and other contact information



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3. Composition and information on ingredients hazard.
4. Physical and chemical properties
5. Stability and reactivity
6. Information about health risks
7. Exposure effects
8. Information about ecological effects
9. Information on toxicological effects
10. The exposure controls
11. Personal protection.
12. Procedures and measures in case of emergency and first aid.



13.Measures and procedures to be taken in case of accidental spills

14. Measures and procedures to be followed in the event of a fire and/or explosions

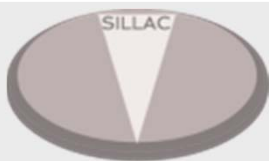
15.Handling and storage

16.Information relating to transport

17.Disposal considerations.

Copies of the SDS are to be delivered to the Secretariat of Environment (SEMARNA) and the Secretariat of State of Health of Public and Social Welfare.

Material safety data sheets are to be provided at no additional cost or at the time of the first delivery of the product and later whenever there are revisions made caused by emerging new significant information relating to safety and the protection of health and the environment.



SDS revisions, will be titled as such (Rev/date) and are to be provided at no cost to all the previous recipients who had received the product in the twelve preceding months. Copies of these shall also be deposited with SEMARNA and the Secretariat of Public Health and Social assistance.

This regulation will be reviewed on the first year of its entry into force and subsequently every five (5) years.

The Regulation for Labeling and Information on Risk and Safety of Hazardous Materials

<http://www.ambiente.gob.do/Transparencia/Legal/Legal/Reglamentos/REG-08.pdf>

The substances included on the list of dangerous substances will be identified in their packaging with a label containing interpretative main risk symbol and one indication (number or name) of the class according to the classification list of hazardous substances.



## Article 8

The symbols that represent the related risks are described below:

1 artifact in explosion (risk of explosion)

Flame of fire (fire risk)

Skull and crossbones (danger of poisoning)

Schematized clover (risk of radioactivity)

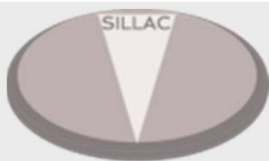
Liquid dripping from two tubes in one hand and a

Sheet metal (danger of corrosion)

Calls on circle (oxidants or organic peroxides).

Gas cylinder (compressed gases not flammable, gases do not)

toxic).



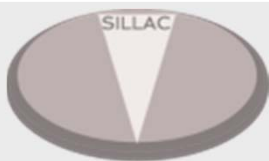
Three moons above half a circle (infectious risk)

Seven (7) vertical stripes (hazardous substances

Miscellaneous).

Substances showing secondary risks will be identified by the same interpretive symbols placed next to the main risk.

It is not necessary to classify within the Division 6.1 (Toxic substances) those substances or products whose main risk corresponds to class 8, but whose toxic features come just because of the destructive effects produced in living tissues.



The labels shall comply with the provisions of this Regulation, and shall be adjusted with regards to color, symbols and general format, to the models shown in table 1.

Other models of symbols may be used provided that these contain the symbol of main and secondary risk, the corresponding classification according to the list of hazardous substances (in number or text format), information required and compliance with the provisions of this regulation.

Risk symbols, text and numbers indicative of the class will be printed in black on all the labels, except:

1. Corresponding to the class 8 label, where the text (in the case of some) and the number will appear in White;
2. Labels with entirely green, red or blue background, in which may include white;
3. In Division 2.1, the bottle labels and the gas for liquefied petroleum gas cartridges, which can be printed in the color of the container provided that the contrast is adequate.

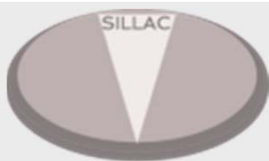


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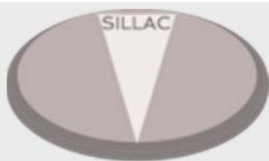
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2. Labels with entirely green, red or blue background, in which may include white;
3. In Division 2.1, the bottle labels and the gas for liquefied petroleum gas cartridges, which can be printed in the color of the container provided that the contrast is adequate.



The color and presentation of the label and container, they must be such that the danger symbol and its background stand out clearly.

For the packaging to be transported, the models to used will be the illustrated in table 1, which

They consist of a square placed with one vertex up and another down in the form of diamond or Rhombus, a minimum dimensions of 100 mm. x 100 mm, except in the case in the dimensions of the single containers allow smaller labels. A line of the same color will be (black or white) to the symbol, traced to 5 mm. edge and parallel to it.



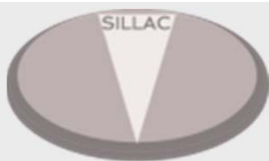
The class name may be included on the label, in uppercase letters, in the same color of the symbol and nestled between this and the number corresponding to the class. The letters will be less than 5 mm in height or of sufficient size so they are readable at a glance, written in capital letters and in Spanish.

The labels will be divided into two halves, where the upper half will contain the symbol and the bottom will contain the text, the number of the division and the letter of the Group of compatibility of the substance, with the exception of divisions 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6.

Paragraph:

These numbers will be 30 mm height x 5 width mm in the case that the label is 100 mm x 100 mm

For tags that correspond to substances and products of class 7, is required to complete the information that is requested in the bottom half of the same, until products are moved. Containers or packages that are empty they should be identified with a proportional size label to the container and that it read "Empty".



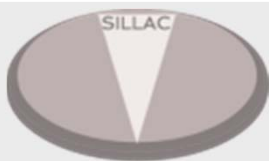
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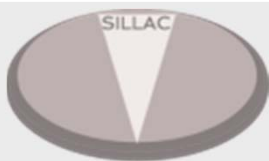
For tags that correspond to substances and products of class 7, is required to complete the information that is requested in the bottom half of the same, until products are moved. Containers or packages that are empty they should be identified with a proportional size label to the container and that it read "Empty".



Labels must also have clearly printed in indelible ink, legible to the naked eye and in Spanish

the following information:

1. The name of the substance according to a nomenclature Chemistry recognized at the international level or common name, chemical formula.
2. Name, business address, telephone number, Fax and electronic address of the manufacturer, distributor or Importer (responsible in the country).
3. The percentage or weight by volume of each active ingredient
4. Weight or volume of the contents of the package.
5. Consignment or lot number and date of manufacture
6. Warnings and precautions in the use.
7. Measures to be executed in the event of accidents.



8. Notes on the conditions for storage and transport suitable.

9. Information on the proper disposition of the container once vacuum.

10. Legend stating: "READ LABEL BEFORE USING"

Each symbol must occupy at least the tenth the surface of the tag, not being in any case less than 1 cm.

The label must be attached over its entire surface to the container that contains the substance directly.

Labels will not be covered or covered by other label or mark under no reason or circumstance.

Locking mechanisms must be of quality sufficient to ensure its resistance to atmospheric effects and during the handling of containers.

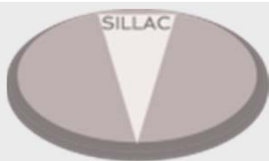


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The label is firmly fixed on an opposite side of the container, in such a way that these indications can be read horizontally when the package is placed in position normal.

The dimensions of the label must respond to the following formats:

Container Capacity	Format in Millimeters
Less or equal to 3 liters	52 x 74 minimum
Over 3 liters and less or equal to 50 liters	74 x 105 minimum
Over 50 liters and less or equal to 500 liters	105 x 148 minimum
Over 500 liters	148 x 210 minimum



Where the dimensions of the container do not permit the labelling established, these must be labelled in a way that ensures the access of information to staff handling such substances and materials and avoiding situations of danger. In these cases will not accept the use of symbols other than those laid down in this regulation.

The label shall not be required when the indications provided for are listed clearly in own container.

In these cases, symbols should be noted at the bottom of the container.

When two or more hazardous materials are packed in the same packaging and/or the outer package, this will be marked or labelled in the manner prescribed for each substance. They will not require subsidiary risk labels when there is already one represented by a primary hazard label.



## Recent Full GHS Implementations

- **Costa Rica**
- **Mexico**

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## Costa Rica

Executive Decree: 40457 of 04/20/2017

Technical Regulation: RTCR 481:2015  
Hazardous Chemical Products. Labeling

General Data

Issued by Executive Power

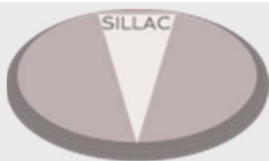
Entry into force since: 12/30/2017

Standard version: 1 of 1 of  
04/20/2017

Publication Data:

Gazette No. 123 of 06/29/2017 157

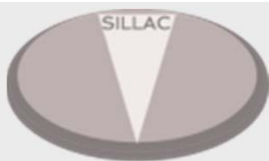
[http://www.pgrweb.go.cr/scij/Busqueda/Normativa/Normas/nrm\\_texto\\_completo.aspx?param1=NRTC&nValor1=1&nValor2=84341&nValor3=108773&strTipM=TC](http://www.pgrweb.go.cr/scij/Busqueda/Normativa/Normas/nrm_texto_completo.aspx?param1=NRTC&nValor1=1&nValor2=84341&nValor3=108773&strTipM=TC)



Hazard classification: The hazard classification of the products is carried out according to the criteria established in parts 2, 3 and 4 of the GHS, in its sixth edition, for physical hazards, health hazards and environmental hazards. . This version is accessed on the site: [http://www.unece.org/es/traiis/daliger/ptibli/olis/glis\\_rev06/06files\\_s.html](http://www.unece.org/es/traiis/daliger/ptibli/olis/glis_rev06/06files_s.html)

The label must be presented in Spanish and contain the information detailed below:

- a. Commercial name of the product
- b. Sanitary registration number.
- c. Lot Number
- d. Specific use of the product.
- e. Name and country of the manufacturer or supplier of the product.
- f. Name, address and telephone number of the importer or distributor.
- g. List of dangerous ingredients P01 chemical or common name and its concentration (%), as stated in the Safety Data Sheet.
- h. Indication of the content or net weight expressed in the international system of units.
- i. Instructions for use.



j. Word of warning, indications of danger and prudential advice (general, prevention, intervention, storage, disposal) related to the dangerousness of the product for humans, animals and the environment, in accordance with the provisions of the SGA, according to the classification the dangerous. The label does not need to indicate the code of hazards or prudential advice.

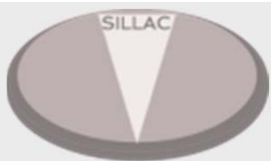
k. Hazard pictogram according to the SGA classification. Symbology must present the respective colors and indications.

l. Include and highlight in bold the following legends

**"In case of poisoning consult the doctor and provide this label"**

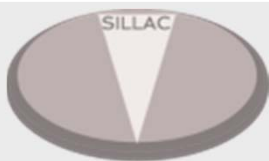
**"Keep out of reach of children"**

m. Indicate the telephone number of the National Poison Center.



## GHS 2019 Latin America Update

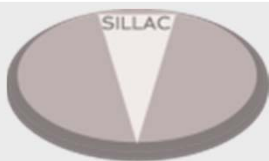
- If the original product label is presented in a language other than Spanish, the mandatory information must be placed in Spanish on a complementary label, in a visible place.
- The products that already have printed in their container or label of origin part of the information requested must attach the missing information in a complementary label.
- Hazard pictograms, the signal word and hazard indications must be placed together on the label.
- The criteria of the GHS shall be used to establish the order of priority in the assignment of symbols, words of warnings and indications of danger.



## Labeling in the industry.

In the industries that use hazardous chemical products for the manufacture of other goods, the use of labels that do not comply with all the requirements established in section 7 of this regulation will be allowed, provided that alternative means are used to facilitate the workers' information that must be contained on the label. These alternative means must guarantee that there is a clear communication of the information described in the requirements established in this decree for the label of dangerous chemical products. In any case, the symbology established by the SGA must be respected, as well as the order of priority in the assignment of symbols, words of warnings and indications of danger.

Workers must also have been trained to understand the alternative means of communication used in the workplace.

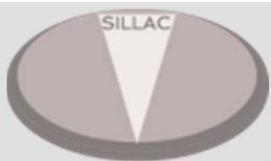


Classification mirrors the UN Purple Book UN Purple Book, Sixth Edition, annex 4.

That it is necessary to establish risk classification criteria for hazardous chemical products, risk criteria based on a classification for transport and not for the product are currently used,

That the classification of chemical products is an important means to establish labeling systems.

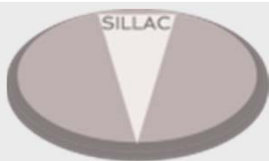
That there is currently a globally harmonized system, the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemical Products (SGA) of the United Nations, which favors the safe use of chemical products in the workplace and in the home .



Safety Data Sheets mirror the UN Purple Book, Sixth Edition, annex 4.

Safety data sheet (SDS): Technical reference of the product, which must comply with the information established in the GHS and not more than five years old or its latest revision. The contents of the Safety Data Sheet are indicated in Annex 1 and the guide for its elaboration and specification of the content is located in Annex 4 of the GHS, sixth edition.

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## Mexico

[http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota\\_detalle.php?codigo=5411121&fecha=09/10/2015](http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5411121&fecha=09/10/2015)

Mexico published its national implementation of the UN GHS on October 9 of 2015, as

NOM-018-STPS-2015, Transition period 3 years after the date of publication in the official journal:

Entry into force on 8 October 2018.

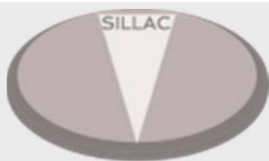
No further updates, but please pay attention to the fact that even if the standards states the SDS can be formatted freely, it also states **to follow Section 9.2:**

### **Safety Data Sheet:**

9.2 The safety data sheets of the hazardous chemical substance or mixture must have the following sections and information:

**SECTION 1. Identification of the Hazardous Chemical Substance or Mixture and of the Supplier or Manufacturer:**

**SECTION 2. Hazard Identification:**



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Classification of the hazardous chemical substance or mixture, pursuant to what the GHS indicates. See Annex A, Elements of Communication of Physical Hazards and for the Health and any national or regional information;

Elements of labeling, including precautionary statements and warning pictograms. See Annexes A and B, and Other dangers that do not contribute to the classification.

### **SECTION 3.** Composition/Information on Ingredients:

For substances

Chemical identify of the substance;

Common chemical name, synonyms and the hazardous chemical substance or mixture;

At least the CAS Number, the UN number, among others, and

Impurities and stabilizing additives that in turn are classified and that contribute to the classification of the substance, and

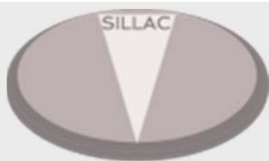
For mixtures

The chemical identity and the concentration or concentration ranges for all the ingredients that may be hazardous according to the criteria of this Standard and that are present in levels above their composition threshold value in the mixture.

In the case of hazardous chemical substances and mixtures considered as confidential commercial information, it must state it as such.

### **SECTION 4.** First-aid Measures:

### **SECTION 5.** Fire-fighting Measures



**SECTION 6.** Measures that Must Be Taken in the Event of Accidental Spillage or an Accidental Leak:

**SECTION 7.** Handling and Storage:

Precautions that must be taken to guarantee safe handling, and Safe storage conditions, including any incompatibility.

**SECTION 8.** Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Control Parameters; Appropriate technical controls, and

Individual protective measures, such as personal protective equipment, EPP (acronym in Spanish).

**SECTION 9.** Physical and Chemical Properties:

Appearance (physical state, color, etc.);

Smell;

Odor threshold;

Hydrogen potential, pH;

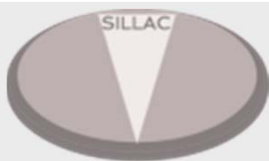
Melting point/freezing point;

Initial point and boiling gap;

Flash point;

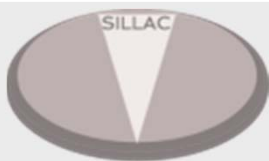
Evaporation rate;

- Molecular weight, and



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- Flammability (solid/gas);
- Upper/lower flammability limit or explosive limits;
- Vapor pressure;
- Vapor density;
- Relative density;
- Solubility (ties);
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water;
- Auto-ignition temperature;
- Decomposition temperature;
- Viscosity;
- Other relevant data.
- **SECTION 10.** Stability and Reactivity:
- Reactivity;
- Chemical stability;
- Possibility of hazardous reactions;
- Conditions to avoid;
- Incompatible materials, and
- Hazardous decomposition products.



**SECTION 11. Toxicological Information:**

Information on likely routes of entry;

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological properties;

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure;

Numerical measures of toxicity (such as acute toxicity estimates);

Interactive effects;

Whenever specific chemical data are not available;

Mixtures;

Information on the mixture or on its ingredients, and

Other information.

**SECTION 12. Ecotoxicological Information:**

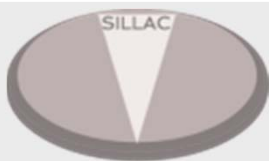
Toxicity

Persistence and degradability;

Bioaccumulative potential;

Mobility in soil, and

Other adverse effects.



Other relevant data.

**SECTION 13.** Disposal Considerations:

Description of the waste and information on safe handling and disposal methods, including disposal of contaminated containers.

**SECTION 14.** Transport Information:

UN number;

UN proper shipping name;

Hazard class(es) in transport;

Packing/package group, if applicable;

Environmental hazards;

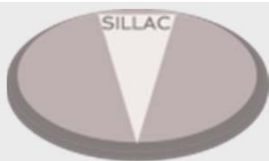
Special precautions for the user, and

Transportation in bulk in accordance with Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code.

**SECTION 15.** Regulatory Information:

Specific provisions on safety, health and environment for hazardous chemical substances or the mixture in question.

**SECTION 16.** Other included information relevant to the preparation and updating of safety data sheets:



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**The safety data sheet must have the following caption/heading: The information is considered correct but not exhaustive and is to be used only as guidance, which is based on the current knowledge or the chemical substance or mixture and is applicable to the appropriate safety precautions for the product.**

9.3 The safety data sheet of each hazardous chemical substance and mixture will have to be updated, whenever:

There is new information that modifies the classification of the hazardous chemical substance or mixture, in accordance with what is provided in the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals, GHS, and turns into a change of the safety measurements, and

New data or results of tests are published on possible chronic adverse health effects, even when these data do not imply a modification in the existing classification.

### 10. Labeling

10.1 Labeling will have to be located in several visible places of the container, shelf or workplace area, in such a way they can also be observed by the workers of emergency care services.

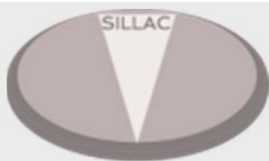
10.2 Label elements of hazardous chemical substance or mixture have to match the information used on the safety data sheet.

10.3 Labeling must be marked printed, painted, adhered or placed on the warehouse, container, shelf in the workplace area, and be made out of resistant and indelible material, which tolerates the condition in which it will be exposed, so that its information and colors do not change.

10.4 Labeling of hazardous chemical substances and mixtures must be located in accordance with the following criteria:

For the same hazardous chemical substance and mixture, in a pallet per:

Area, or Container;



For different compatible hazardous chemical substances and mixtures, on a same shelf or pallet, on:

Each one of the containers, or

The portions of the shelf or pallet area, which contain the same hazardous chemical substance and mixture;

On all the containers with hazardous chemical substances and mixtures, located in the processing areas;

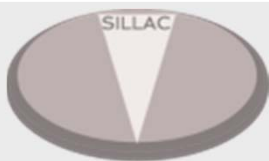
On all the containers in which hazardous chemical substances and mixtures are moved within the workplace, and

On the large-sized mobile containers (land, railroad or maritime transportation), whenever it remains inside the workplace for more than 72 hours, so that it is supplemented with the label used in transportation, when circulating outside of the workplace.

10.5 Labeling must constitute the following elements:

The name of the hazardous chemical substance and mixture;

The warning word pursuant to what is specified in Annex A, of this Standard. Whenever the word "Danger" is used, the word "Warning" must not appear;



Applicable pictograms or symbols, in accordance with the category of their physical and health hazards, of the hazardous chemical substance and mixture, pursuant to what Annex B provides, of this Standard. In the cases in which the risk does not have an associated symbol, only the warning words and hazard statement will be placed; in no other situations will there be a pictogram without a symbol, and

The H statement and its physical and health code, based on what is provided in Annex C, Table C1 and Table C2, of this Standard.

In the case of the label, P phrase codes will be added and their precautionary statements for the physical and health hazards, pursuant to what is provided in Annex D, Table D.1, of this Standard.

10.6 The exclamation mark must not be used in labeling of health risks, whenever the symbol of one of the following is used:

Skull and crossbones;

Corrosion to indicate the dangers of skin or eye irritation, and

Respiratory sensitization, even though it shows the hazardous chemical substance or mixture that is skin sensitization or skin or eye irritation.



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Thank you!

Gracias!

Obrigado!

Questions?

Email: [lcuevas@sillac.com](mailto:lcuevas@sillac.com)