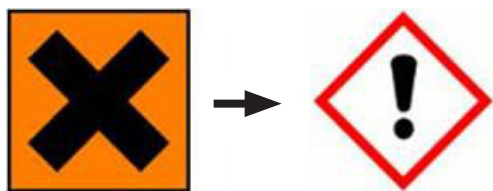




## 1. THE NEW UPCOMING LEGISLATION (GHS – GLOBAL HARMONISED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS) REGARDING LABELS AND SAFE DATA SHEETS OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.



### NEW SYMBOLS FOR CLASSIFICATION OF CHEMICALS!

#### WHAT IS THE GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM (GHS)?

GHS stands for the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals. GHS is a system that defines and classifies the hazards of chemical products, and communicates health and safety information on labels and material safety data sheets (called Safety Data Sheets, or SDSs, in GHS). The goal is that the same set of rules for classifying hazards, and the same format and content for labels and safety data sheets (SDS) will be adopted and used around the world. An international team of hazard communication experts developed GHS

#### WHEN:

Canada

The Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) is being implemented by Canada and will change WHMIS-related laws (the Hazardous Products Act and Controlled Products Regulations).

The proposed Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR), which will replace the Controlled Products Regulations, were published in the Canada Gazette Part I in August 2014, followed by a consultation period. Final regulations are expected to be published in Canada Gazette Part II in late 2014 or early 2015.

#### UNITED STATES

##### KEY DATES IN THE US IMPLEMENTATION INCLUDE:

- June - 2015 - Comply with all modified provisions of the final rule
- Distributors may ship products labelled by manufacturers under the old system until December 1, 2015.
- June - 2016 - Update alternative workplace labelling and hazard communication program as necessary, and provide additional employee training for newly identified physical or health hazards.

#### EUROPE

GHS has been adopted into the new EU Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) regulations. These regulations must be used for new products which are:

- Mixtures by June 1, 2015.
- There is a two-year transition period for existing products labelled and packaged according to EU Directives (67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, both as amended).

#### AUSTRALIA

The model WHS Regulations implement the third revised edition of the GHS (GHS Rev.3) as the basis for chemical classification and hazard communication requirements.

During the 5 year transition period (from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2016), manufacturers may use either the GHS for classification, labelling and SDS, or the previous hazardous substances and dangerous goods classification systems.

After 31 December 2016, all workplace chemicals must be classified according to the GHS and labels and SDS must be updated. Additional information about the transitional periods for classification, labelling and preparation of SDS is available here.

## CHINA

Publication of the GHS compulsory national standards fully aligned with GHS. These standards replace current national standards and introduce two new hazards classes: Aspiration hazard and hazardous to the ozone layer. The implementation date for the new standards is 1 November 2014.

## JAPAN

In 2012 the publication of the National Standard JIS Z 7253 (Hazard communication of chemicals based on GHS-Labeling and Safety Data Sheet (SDS)) (Integrate JIS Z 7250 and JIS Z 7251, to add information about workplace labelling, and to be consistent with GHS 4th revised version). 5th revised version of GHS is available in Japanese.

## FOR OTHER COUNTRIES PLEASE CHECK AT THE WEBSITE OF THE UNITED NATIONS:

[http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/implementation\\_e.html#transport](http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/implementation_e.html#transport)

## WHY IS GLOBAL HARMONIZATION NECESSARY?

Currently many different countries have different systems for classification and labelling of chemical products. In addition, several different systems can exist even within the same country. This situation has been expensive for governments to regulate and enforce, costly for companies who have to comply with many different systems, and confusing for workers who need to understand the hazards of a chemical in order to work safely.

## WHAT IS THE SCOPE OF GHS?

The GHS system covers all hazardous chemicals and may be adopted to cover chemicals in the workplace, transport, consumer products, pesticides and pharmaceuticals. The target audiences for GHS include professionals, workers (incl. in Boating and SY Industry), transport workers, emergency responders and consumers.

## WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECT OF GHS ON THE RECREATIONAL MARINE – AND SUPER YACHT INDUSTRY

Professionals, workers in the Recreational Marine Industry, within the Marinas, the Boat Builders Industry, the Super Yacht Industry and the (equipment) Suppliers must understand the new GHS and be aware of the rules for transport, storage, usage, labelling and SDS sheets. The symbols (see attachment) are complete changed, as well the format of the labels and the SDS's of Chemical products (for example paints, cleaners, solvents, fuel, oil etc. etc.)

## WHAT ARE THE TWO MAJOR ELEMENTS IN GHS?

The two major elements of GHS are:

1. Classification of the hazards of chemicals according to the GHS rules: GHS provides guidance on classifying pure chemicals and mixtures according to its criteria or rules.
2. Communication of the hazards and precautionary information using Safety Data Sheets and labels:
  - a. Labels - With the GHS system, certain information will appear on the label. For example, the chemical identity may be required. Standardized hazard statements, signal words and symbols will appear on the label according to the classification of that chemical or mixture. Precautionary statements may also be required, if adopted by your regulatory authority.
  - b. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) - The GHS SDS has 16 sections in a set order, and minimum information is prescribed.

## SOME KEY TERMS WITHIN THE GHS?

### SDS - SAFETY DATA SHEET.

SDS is the term used by GHS for Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

### HAZARD GROUP

While not given a formal definition, GHS divides hazards into three major groups - health, physical and environmental.

### CLASS

Class is the term used to describe the different types of hazards. For example, Gases under Pressure is an example of a class in the physical hazards group.

### CATEGORY

Category is the name used to describe the sub-sections of classes. For example, Self-Reactive Chemicals have 7 categories. Each category has rules or criteria to determine what chemicals are assigned to that category. Categories are assigned numbers (or letters) with category 1 (or A) being the most hazardous.

### HAZARD STATEMENT

For each category of a class, a standardized statement is used to describe the hazard. For example, the hazard statement for chemicals which meet the criteria for the class Self-heating substances and mixtures, Category 1 is Self-heating; may catch fire. This hazard statement would appear both on the label and on the SDS.

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT

These statements are standardized phrases that describe the recommended steps to be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects from exposure to or resulting from improper handling or storage of a hazardous product.

### SIGNAL WORD

There are two signal words in the GHS system - Danger and Warning. These signal words are used to communicate the level of hazard on both the label and the SDS. The appropriate signal word to use is set out by the classification system. For example, the signal word for Self-heating substances and mixtures, Category 1 is Danger while Warning is used for the less serious Category 2.

### PICTOGRAM

Pictogram refers to the GHS symbol on the label and SDS. Not all categories have a symbol associated with them (see attachment)