



## EUROPEAN COMMISSION

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL INTERNAL MARKET, INDUSTRY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP and SMEs  
Resources Based, Manufacturing and Consumer Goods Industries  
**GROW.I.2 - Chemicals Industry**

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL ENVIRONMENT  
Green Economy  
**ENV.A.3 - Chemicals**

### **Mandate**

**Fitness check on *'the most relevant chemicals legislation other than REACH, as well as related aspects of legislation applied to downstream industries'***

[Outside the scope of the request]

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Hazard identification may occur in both horizontal and sectoral legislation. A key horizontal regulation that mandates the identification of hazards is the CLP Regulation<sup>6</sup>, which upon identification also classifies these hazards as health hazards, physical hazards or environmental hazards. Those hazard classes are based on the UN Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Substances and Mixtures (GHS). In addition to the hazard classification under CLP, other legislation may foresee other classifications, such as the criteria in the Plant Protection Products Regulation for the classification of substances as persistent organic pollutants (POP), persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bio-accumulative (vPvB) properties, the identification of substances of having endocrine disrupting properties or other substances with equivalent levels of concern.<sup>7,8</sup>

[Outside the scope of the request]

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<sup>6</sup> GHS is implemented in accordance with the 'building block approach'. The harmonised elements of the GHS may be seen as a collection of building blocks. Countries are free to determine which of the building blocks will be applied in different parts of their systems. However, where a system covers something that is in the GHS, that coverage should be consistent. See GHS section 1.1.3.1.5.

<sup>7</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC, Annex II, section 3.7

<sup>8</sup> CLP Article 53(2) states that Member States and the Commission should "*promote the harmonisation of the criteria for classification and labelling of persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) and very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) substances at the level of the UN*". According to Recital 75, "*Subject to developments at UN level, the classification and labelling of persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) and very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) substances should be included in this Regulation at a later stage.*"