

# Chemical labels are changing – How will this affect you?

#### Identifying hazardous chemicals

- ► Check labels and safety data sheets (SDS) carefully to make sure all hazards are identified and understood.
- ► Take extra care if you work with substances with chronic health hazards or with vulnerable workers such as pregnant or breastfeeding women, or young workers.
- ► Has the classification of the substance or mixture changed to become more or less severe?
- ► Are there any additional hazard statements in the supplementary section of the label?
- ► For single containers, check both transport labels and supply pictograms to make sure all hazards are identified.

## Check risk assessments and procedures

- ► Follow safety information on the label and the SDS.
- ▶ If an extended SDS (ext-SDS) with exposure scenario has been provided, ensure that you work within any limitations set in this document.
- ▶ If classifications have changed, consider if and how this affects your risk assessment and any control banding systems you use.
- ▶ Does the change affect where you store the chemical, how you use and handle it, and how it needs to be transported?
- ▶ If the safety advice on the label or in the SDS has changed, do you need to change your procedures to take account of this advice?
- ► Check that emergency plans and procedures are consistent with safety information on the label and the SDS.

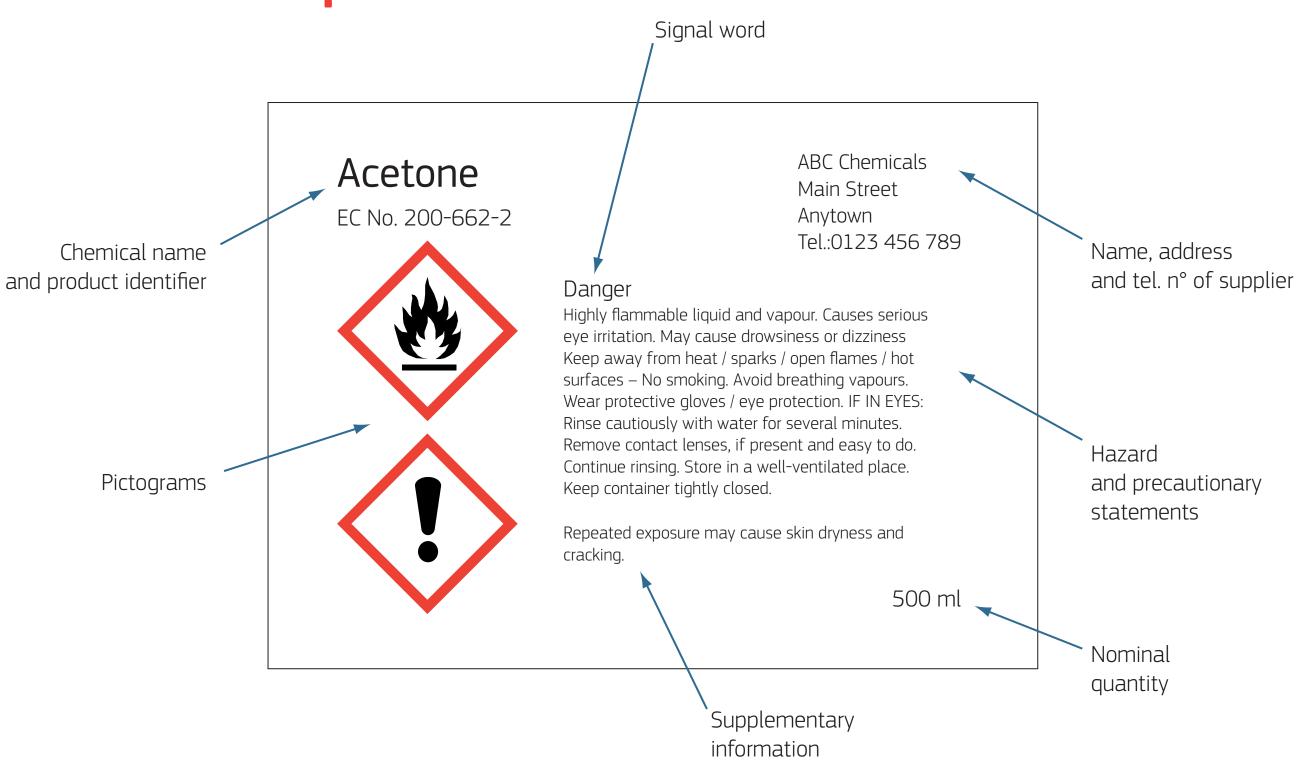


The nine CLP pictograms

### The three new pictograms have the following meaning

Type of hazard	Old symbol	New pictogram
May cause serious long-term health effects, such as carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, reproductive toxicity, respiratory sensitisation, specific target organ toxicity and aspiration hazard	Or White the second of the se	
Less serious health hazards such as irritants, skin sensitisers and less severe toxicity (harmful)		
Contains gases under pressure	No symbol	

#### Example



## If there is something you don't understand, ask!

http://ec.europa.eu/social/healthandsafety