

# The GHS and Plant Protection Products in the EU. An introductory industry's perspective.

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□ GHS = Globally Harmonized System for Classification & Labeling

Developed and adopted (July 2003) by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

**CLP** = <u>C</u>lassification, <u>L</u>abeling & <u>P</u>ackaging

- □Regulation EC No. 1272/2008, adopting (most of ) the GHS for the EU jurisdiction
- □In force since January 20, 2009
- □Implementation staggered across many years, end of transition June 2015

## Why was the GHS invented



Substance -	oral toxicity $LD_{50} = 257 \text{ mg/kg}$	
GHS Transport EU US CAN	Danger (Skull & Cross Bones) liquid: slightly toxic; solid: not classified Harmful (St Andrew's Cross) Toxic Toxic	Consistent hazard classification and communication globally, to enable control of chemicals exposure, and protect human health and environment
Australia India Japan	Harmful Non-toxic Toxic	Long term: facilitate global trade of chemicals
Malaysia Thailand New Zealand China Korea	Harmful Harmful Hazardous Not Dangerous Toxic	A very good purpose ( when completed and implemented by all nations)

## GHS: how global is it (to-date) ?



- To- date: only Japan, S Korea, New Zealand, China, Taiwan, South Africa, EU adopted
  - More are being added
  - Only New Zealand and EU adopted for plant protection products
    - Australia and South Africa announced intention
- FAO/WHO have not yet adopted GHS
- The United States have not yet committed to GHS !

### Globally un-Harmonized System for Classification & Labeling?

Europe	New Zealand (ERMA)
<ul> <li>Acute toxicity 3</li> <li>Aquatic acute 1</li> <li>Aquatic chronic 1</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Acute toxicity 2</li> <li>Skin irritation 3</li> <li>Eye irritation 2</li> <li>Target organ systemic toxicity 1</li> <li>Aquatic acute 1</li> <li>Aquatic chronic 1</li> <li>Specific HSNO categories:</li> <li>Soil toxicant</li> <li>Terrestrial vertebrate toxicant</li> <li>Terrestrial invertebrates toxicant</li> </ul>
Annex VI to CLP Regulation	classifications are based on the HSNO ( Hazardous Substances and New Organisms) legislation





- This presentation is not a technical introduction on GHS, nor an exploration of all the impact of GHS in the EU
- □ Guidance available from ECHA and DG Enterprise
  - ECHA Website Classification
  - CLP legislation, guidance and archives Chemicals Enterprise and Industry
  - ECHA Website REACH helpdesk
- Available for exchanges, seminars, etc. Just email: <u>mailto:mbalboni@dow.com</u>



□ Massive changes versus current status

□ Some classification criteria change

Hazard communication elements change
 label statements and symbols (pictograms)

❑ No more Risk Phrases but Hazard Statements
 ❑(H followed by a 3 digit number, e.g. R65 becomes H304)



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#### Today = EU DPD



•R10	Flammable.	
•R20/22	Harmful by inhalation and if	
	swallowed.	
•R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system	
	and skin.	
•R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may	
	cause long-term adverse effects in the	

#### Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.



- □ 4 important themes (non exhaustive list) :
- 1. <u>One</u> classification and labeling harmonized system, at least within the EU, please !
- 2. Implementation & certainty of regulatory frame
- 3. Who will train farmers/ NGOs, Food Chain, regional IPM authorities, etc.?
- 4. Resources!

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One classification and labeling harmonized system, at least within the EU, please !

- Classification is decided at EU level for plant protection and biocide substances
  - Member States Competent Authority propose & comment
  - **ECHA RAC makes recommendations to EU Commission**
- Classification of mixtures ( = products) part of Member States authorization process
  - Let's apply common sense: the hazard of a mixture does not change with location
- Non- EU countries (particularly if next in accession) should align with EU timelines and harmonized classifications for substances



## Implementation & certainty of regulatory frame

- □ CLP Regulation sets a date for compliance for mixtures (= plant protection products): June 01, 2015
  - □ Nothing obliges Member States to require any earlier date
  - Understand complexity of clean-up along whole supply chain
- Example: Member States to require/review new classifications when product registrations expire or are amended, over time
- Allow industry to collect information for e.g. coformulants
   Many of which are blends (= mixtures)
- For SDS, understand how REACH Title IV provisions apply (or not) to plant protection products; apply common sense

# The GHS is the EU



## **Training & awareness**

- Farmers
- Hazard and risk-based labeling coexisting on same label for plant protection products
- Does too much information on label defeat the purpose?
- Do Member States remember Annexes VI and V to 91/414/EEC ( Dir. 2003/82/EC) ?
  - Providing EU- harmonized EU labeling for risk assessmentbased label mitigations (SPe1-8 etc.)

- Food Chain, NGOs, "Sustainable Use" actors, General Public
- Misuse of hazard classification & labeling to generate lists of "bad" and "good " pesticides
- □ Hazard classification is not a *better evidence* of the risk of a chemical
- Authorization = Risk Assessment = <u>hazard</u> + exposure (from use)



### Resources

- Industry <u>and competent authorities</u> need staffing, expertise & time
  - ECPA estimates 50 MM€ for member companies
  - Adjusting the whole supply chain is matter of years
- Apply common sense: GHS was not invented specifically for Plant Protection Products
- Industry and competent authorities are partners in this





- □ GHS/CLP massive workload and changes for all □Competent authorities, industry, farmers, etc.
- Let's cooperate for implementation
- □ Many thanks for your attention. Any questions?

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