



## New hazard communication elements: Hazard/Precautionary Statements

### Hazard Statements indicate the materials' specific hazards

H stands for Hazard Statement



**H 2 24** ◀ Serial number



Grouping:

2 = Physical hazards

3 = Health hazards

4 = Environmental hazards

Example: H318 Causes serious eye damage

### Precautionary Statements provide information on safe handling, emergency response, storage, etc.

P stands for Precautionary Statement



**P 2 24** ◀ Serial number



Grouping:

1 = General

2 = Prevention

3 = Response

4 = Storage

5 = Disposal

Example: P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces.  
No smoking.

### What you should know about GHS and our products:

- The elements that appear on a label are regulated by law and determined by the classification of the substances and mixtures concerned.
- GHS introduces new hazard classes and classification criteria, some of which deviate from the EU regulations applicable to date.
- The old orange symbols will be replaced by squares set on a point with a red border.  
**Please note:** Even if some of the old symbols and new pictograms look the same, they do not correspond one-to-one!
- **New labeling, same content:** The new method of describing hazards leads to a new classification and labelling of our products, even if their composition and possible risks remain the same.

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# For greater safety worldwide

## Globally Harmonized System





## GHS – a globally harmonized system

Every day chemicals are manufactured, processed, traded and transported all over the globe. Until recently, there have been some cases where substantial differences occurred in the way different countries classified and labelled these substances. To minimize the risk of confusion and misunderstandings, the United Nations (UN) decided to introduce the **Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals**, or GHS for short.

### The advantages of GHS

- Globally harmonized information on the safe use, handling and labeling of chemicals
- Uniform criteria for classifying
- Simplified global trading



### GHS in Europe: the CLP Regulation

Many member states of the UN have already introduced GHS into national law and some of them with further country specific requirements. In the European Union, GHS is implemented in Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP). The CLP Regulation is phasing in new classification categories, hazard pictograms, signal words and hazard statements/precautionary statements through a transitional period.

Label	Label according to DSD/DPD*	Label according to CLP
<b>Substances</b>	accepted until 01.12.2010. For old stocks, until 01.12.2012 when placed on the market before 01.12.2010	mandatory since 01.12.2010
<b>Mixtures</b>	accepted until 01.06.2015. For old stocks, until 01.06.2017 when placed on the market before 01.06.2015	accepted since 20.01.2009; mandatory from 01.06.2015 onwards

Safety data sheet	Classification/labelling according to DSD/DPD*	Classification/labelling according to CLP
<b>Substances</b>	mandatory until 01.06.2015	mandatory since 01.12.2010
<b>Mixtures</b>	mandatory until 01.06.2015	accepted since 20.01.2009; mandatory from 01.06.2015 onwards

\*DSD/DPD: Dangerous Substances/Preparations Directives

### New hazard communication elements

#### Hazard pictograms

<b>Physical hazards</b>		explosive; self-reactive; organic peroxides
		flammable; pyrophoric; organic peroxides
		oxidizing
		<b>NEW</b> gases under pressure
<b>Health hazards</b>		corrosive to metals; skin corrosion/burns; eye damage
		acute toxicity (oral, dermal, inhalation)
		<b>NEW</b> health hazards (germ cell mutagenicity, carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity, specific target organ toxicity, aspiration hazard, respiratory sensitization)
<b>Environmental hazards</b>		<b>NEW</b> less severe categories of health hazards; hazardous to the ozone layer
		hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute, chronic)

#### Signal words

Indication of the relative level of severity concerning a potential hazard. GHS uses:

- DANGER** indicates more severe hazard
- WARNING** indicates less severe hazard category