




# Reforming EU rules on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of chemicals to better protect health

The CLP Regulation sets out how the EU classifies and communicates about the hazardous properties of chemical substances and mixtures.

## POTENTIAL TO PROTECT HEALTH

-  One single process to identify and label hazardous properties of substances.
-  Applies across all sectors and uses.
-  Responsibility for safe use and consumer information falls on companies.
-  Several chemicals regulations automatically take regulatory measures once a chemical is classified under CLP.
-  Identified hazards are communicated in all EU languages to all actors and consumers.

## CURRENT LIMITATIONS

-  Not all hazards relevant for health and the environment are covered.
-  Only EU Member States and companies can kickstart the classification process of chemicals.
-  The process is slow and not fully transparent.
-  The system relies heavily on companies to provide information, which can be intransparent and disfavours independent data.
-  Pictograms used to label substances and mixtures are not always easy to understand.

## THE ABC FOR REFORM

### A

#### Add new hazard classes.

- **Health-relevant hazard classes:** Endocrine disruption, neurotoxicity, immunotoxicity
- **Environment-relevant hazard classes:** Persistence bioaccumulation (toxicity PBT/vPvB), persistence mobility toxicity (PMT/vPvM)

Reflect different levels of scientific evidence available by including subcategories for suspected substances of concern.

### B

#### Bring greater flexibility for increased health protection:

- Grant the EU Commission the mandate to initiate the classification process
- Beef up guarantees against declassifications

### C

#### Commit to scientific excellence in the assessment process for classification:

Make better use of all available data, including independent scientific literature, which will help reduce the reliance on animal studies

