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**COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE
TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS AND ON THE
GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION
AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS**

**Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized
System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals**
(9-11 December 2002)

**REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS
ON ITS FOURTH SESSION**

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REPORT

ATTENDANCE

1. The Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals held its fourth session in Geneva from 9 to 11 December 2002.
2. Experts from the following countries took part in the session: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States of America.
3. Under rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, observers from the following countries took part: Bulgaria, Switzerland and Zambia.
4. Representatives of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and of the following specialized agencies were present: International Labour Office (ILO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO).
5. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented: Commission of the European Communities, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
6. Representatives of the following non-governmental organizations took part in the discussion of items of concern to their organizations: European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC), Croplife International, European Industrial Gases Association (EIGA), Federation of Industrial Paints and Coats of Mercosul (FIPBM), Dangerous Goods Advisory Council (DGAC), International Association of the Soap, Detergent and Maintenance Products Industry (AISE), International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Soap and Detergent Association (SDA).

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

Document: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/7 (Secretariat)

Informal documents : INF.1 and INF.2 (Secretariat)

7. The Sub-Committee adopted the provisional agenda prepared by the secretariat with the addition of the late informal documents (INF.3 to INF.22).

GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS)

Amendments to the draft

Documents: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/16 and Adds. 1-11 (Editorial Group)
ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/17 (Editorial Group)
ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/21 (Secretariat)
ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/23 (OECD)

Informal documents: INF.3 to INF.13 (Secretariat)
INF.15 (Canada)
INF.19 (United States of America)
INF.22 (Secretariat)

8. The Sub-Committee adopted the various changes proposed with some adjustments (see annex 1).

9. The Sub-Committee adopted the consolidated text of the Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, as amended.

French translation of the GHS

Documents: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/16 and Add. 1-5, 7 and 9

Informal document: INF.16 (Secretariat)

10. The Sub-Committee noted that most of the GHS text was available in French, except Annexes 3, 5 and 7. The Sub-Committee requested the secretariat to make the remaining parts available urgently so that the overall consistency of these texts could be checked carefully by a correspondence editorial group before final publication.

GHS symbol for serious health effects

Document: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/18 (Pictogram group)

Informal documents: INF.20 (Sweden)
INF.21 (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, United States of America)

11. In INF.20, the expert from Sweden presented two modifications of symbol alternative 2 shown in document ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/18, thereby taking into consideration the comments that were expressed about gender neutrality. The document was put forward to facilitate transparent discussion during the session and involve in it developing countries. The expert from Sweden expressed her clear preference for the pictogram representing a human shape with a profile.

12. The Sub-Committee adopted the Swedish modification without profile proposed in INF.20 as the GHS pictogram for serious health effects, a pictogram which was also presented in INF. 21.

13. The expert from Norway said that she would have preferred to adopt the pictogram with the profile proposed by Sweden, but that in a spirit of compromise she could also accept this pictogram.

14. The expert from Germany, speaking on behalf of the countries who had sponsored INF.21, thanked the expert from Sweden for her active and successful contribution to the research and development of a symbol which finally allowed the Sub-Committee to find a suitable solution for the controversial question of how to best convey information concerning serious health hazards.

Comprehensibility testing of the GHS pictograms and transport of dangerous goods labels

Document: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/22 (United States of America)

Informal documents: INF.23, INF.25 and 25/Rev.1, and INF.26 and 26/Rev.1 (Informal group)

15. The Sub-Committee took note of the proposal of the United States of America to amend the provisions of Chapter 1.4 and Annex 6 in order to provide more specific guidance relative to the specifications and placement of GHS pictograms, and, as appropriate, to promote a clear distinction between labels used in transport and those applied in other sectors.

16. Several experts considered that these proposals, especially the one concerning the differentiation of pictograms used for transport purposes and others, would require further consideration in the next biennium.

17. The Sub-Committee requested a small informal group to consider whether some of the proposals could already be integrated in the GHS (see INF.23, INF.26 and INF.26/Rev.1) and to develop terms of reference for further work on GHS labels for the next biennium (see INF.25 and INF.25/Rev.1).

18. The proposals by the informal group presented in INF.23, INF.26 and revised in INF.26/Rev.1 were adopted (see annex 1). The expert from Norway indicated that she might come back to the examples explained in INF.26/Rev.1 since she did not have the mandate from her Government to adopt such detailed examples of labelling. She also pointed out that the references to the GHS in INF.26/Rev.1 were to be carefully checked. The expert from Sweden also expressed her reluctance to agree upon the given examples before general rules, for instance on the label size, had been accepted by the Sub-Committee.

Other matters: Safety Data Sheets

Informal document: INF.14 (ISO)

19. The Sub-Committee noted that the ISO Technical Committee TC 47 had initiated a revision of ISO 11 014-1: 1994 (Safety data sheet for chemicals products- Part 1: Content and order of sections).

20. Some experts wondered whether such a standard was necessary since guidance concerning safety data sheets was already included in the GHS. On the other hand, since ISO 11014-1 existed already, it would be necessary indeed to bring it into line with the GHS. The representative of ISO said that he would keep the Sub-Committee informed of further developments on the working draft so that the Sub-Committee could provide comments in due time to ensure consistency with the GHS.

PROGRAMME OF WORK

Documents: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/14 (Spain)
ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/15 and Add.1 (Germany)
ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/19 (Finland)
ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/20 (Germany)

Informal documents: INF.17 (OECD)
INF.25 (Informal working group)
INF.27 (Germany and USA)

21. After consideration of the various proposals made, the Sub-Committee adopted the programme of work as reflected in annex 2 of this report.

22. The proposal by OECD in INF.17 to designate the International Group of Experts on the Explosion Risks of Unstable Substances (IGUS) as focal point for physical hazards was not adopted. The TDG Sub-Committee had acted as focal point for physical hazards during the development of the GHS, and had completed its work. Any new issue should now be brought first to the attention of the GHS Sub-Committee, who would refer it to the TDG Sub-Committee for resolution. The competence of IGUS in matters related to unstable substances was acknowledged, and the TDG Sub-Committee might then wish to seek assistance from IGUS experts, if appropriate, as it did in the past for the development of the Manual of Tests and Criteria.

23. The on-going work of OECD will continue as a matter of priority and will be completed by 2004.

24. For further work on health and environmental hazards, the Sub-Committee welcomed and accepted OECD's offer to continue to act as a focal point for the work which was already under way. It was recalled that OECD was requested to submit its proposals in due time for adoption by the Sub-Committee before the end of the biennium. Several experts expressed the wish that the Sub-Committee be kept regularly informed of developments at the level of OECD and be given the opportunity to comment on the proposals before adoption by OECD.

25. For hazardous to the terrestrial environment, several experts expressed the wish that the outcome of a previous OECD questionnaire on national terrestrial effect assessment be transmitted to the Sub-Committee, together with new information from any member of the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee could then decide on the scope of the work and give a mandate to the OECD. After further discussion, the Sub-Committee accepted the proposal of the Chairperson that the OECD should be invited to prepare a scoping document on hazardous to the terrestrial environment relevant for the GHS, on the understanding that the OECD would invite the Sub-Committee to participate in the work.

26. For chemicals depleting the ozone layer, the Sub-Committee was informed that the UNEP "Ozone secretariat", aware of the GHS activities, was expected to write a letter to the Sub-Committee's secretariat concerning the classification and labelling of ozone depleting substances.

27. For precautionary statements, an item that was given high priority, a correspondence working group was set up, and proposals from members for further work will be submitted at each Sub-Committee session, in accordance with the procedure followed for the development of the new health hazard symbol. The expert from Germany offered to take the lead of this group (see membership in annex 3).

28. For safety data sheets, the expert from the United States of America said that they were preparing guidance on how to complete safety data sheets and would be willing to provide it to Sub-Committee members when finished. The expert from Austria suggested that the Sub-Committee should develop a standard electronic format. There was also general agreement that contact should be maintained with ISO to ensure full consistency between the GHS requirements and any related ISO standard. A correspondence working group was established with Australia as lead country (see membership in annex 3). The objective of the group would be to give guidance and more information to help fill in the SDS forms.

29. For labelling, an informal working group worked out the terms of reference for further work on GHS labels (INF.25 and INF.25/Rev.1), which were adopted as reproduced in annex 3. A correspondence working group for further work was set up of which the United States of America will ensure the lead (see membership in annex 3).

30. As these latter three elements of the programme of work are directly dealt with by the Sub-Committee (namely precautionary statements, safety data sheets and labelling), the correspondence working groups will report on their respective issues, i.e. proposals for further work and progress, at each of the Sub-Committee sessions.

31. Regarding training and capacity building for GHS implementation (ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/20 and INF.27), the Sub-Committee decided to continue to work with the UNITAR/ILO focal point to identify and provide for countries' needs for guidance, financial aid and technical assistance to implement the GHS. Activities of the Sub-Committee on this issue are indicated in annex 2.

IMPLEMENTATION

32. The expert from Italy, as Chairman of the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (TDG Sub-Committee), informed the Sub-Committee that the TDG Sub-Committee had adopted a revised Chapter 2.9 (Classification criteria for substances hazardous to the environment) of the UN Model Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, which takes full account of the GHS criteria

for hazards to the environment. Furthermore, the TDG Sub-Committee has included, in its programme of work for 2003-2004, an item on the harmonization of the Model Regulations with the GHS.

33. The Sub-Committee also noted that, for the time being, in the UN Model Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, substances which meet the criteria for "Hazardous to the environment" need to be identified as such only when they do not meet the criteria for the other hazard classes because most of those meeting the criteria for other hazards are deemed, without additional labelling, as being environmentally hazardous. However, for sea transport, substances hazardous to the environment have to be marked as marine pollutants whatever the class of danger they belong to is. The question of whether or not the hazardous to the environment label needs to be a requirement in the UN Model Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods when the substance possesses other hazards subject to transport regulations will be further discussed by the TDG Sub-Committee in the next biennium.

34. The expert from Brazil explained that a workshop had been held in autumn 2002 in his country with a view to implementing the GHS in the coming years. As a first step starting next year, priority will be given to the classification of chemicals.

35. The expert from United States of America indicated that a workshop on the GHS had been held in her country in October 2002. Her Government has also started to prepare a situational analysis and develop guidance documents in order to further implement the GHS.

36. The expert from Canada indicated that her Government had started to undertake a comparison between the existing Canadian systems and the GHS requirements. The concerned stakeholders would be further consulted.

37. Similarly, the Governments of China and South Africa had taken action at national level for preliminary discussions on future implementation of the GHS.

38. The expert from Germany underlined the necessity to publish the GHS as soon as possible since it would not be possible to consider effectively implementation actions as long as the final official text is not available. He also recalled that the Conventions related to chemical management such as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) on Trade in Dangerous Chemicals and Pesticides and the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal could be used as opportunities to promote GHS implementation.

39. The expert from Italy pointed out that the date of 2008 had been explicitly mentioned as a deadline in the Implementation Plan of the World Summit for Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002) and questioned whether the Sub-Committee should have a position regarding this specific date and whether this should be reflected in the draft ECOSOC resolution.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Informal document: INF.18 (UNITAR)

40. The representative of UNITAR described the activities of the UNITAR/ILO GHS Capacity Building Programme and the UNITAR/ILO/OECD Global GHS partnership. He informed the Sub-Committee of a sub-regional workshop on the GHS for Southern African countries to be held in Zambia in 2003, co-sponsored by the German Technical Assistance (GTZ), UNITAR, and the Environmental Council of Zambia (ECZ). He also mentioned that the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (Forum IV) will be held in Bangkok in November 2003, with a side-event devoted to a GHS presentation. He pointed out that the proposed Global Partnership for Capacity Building to Implement the GHS had been formally launched during the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The partnership is expected to promote the development and implementation of GHS action plans as well as related

training and capacity building activities. Switzerland was thanked for its support of the partnership. The expert from the United States of America indicated that her country intended to join the partnership.

41. The observer from Zambia informed the Sub-Committee of the progress made in the implementation of the GHS in his country, and indicated that comprehensibility testing had been carried out since last year. The results of the comprehensibility tests had provided useful information on how to define and improve the hazard protection tools. He also mentioned the key role of Zambia in preparing the subregional workshop on GHS. He had also advertised the GHS in a Forum IV preparatory meeting held for the African countries recently in Senegal. In the same way, the meetings on the implementation of the POPs Convention were used to convey information on the GHS.

42. The expert from Japan indicated that her country had organized a seminar for eight ASEAN countries. Another seminar would be organized in Hanoi, Vietnam, at the end of January 2003, and a workshop would be organized in cooperation with ICCA in Malaysia in February 2003.

43. The expert from Finland mentioned a workshop on the GHS and risk management organized by ILO in Guyana.

DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Document: ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2002/CRP.5

Informal document: INF.24

44. The Sub-Committee adopted a draft text for the GHS part of the draft resolution to be submitted by the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (CETDGGHS) to the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2002/CRP.5, modified in INF.24, and further modified during the session. The adopted text is reproduced in the report on the first session of the Committee (ST/SG/AC.10/29).

OTHER BUSINESS

45. The representative of IMO pointed out the difficulty encountered by his organization for the classification of certain categories of chemical products (e.g. fatty acids and other products that metabolize into fatty acids) and called the attention of the Sub-Committee to this issue. IMO was invited to submit an official paper giving more details to the next session of the Sub-Committee.

46. The secretariat was requested, on the behalf of the Sub-Committee, to invite to its next session the secretariat of the Basel Convention and ask them to explain the work done by their technical group on how they classify hazardous waste, how they use the GHS classification criteria regarding the intrinsic properties of hazardous products and how they assess the risk associated with hazardous waste.

47. The Chairperson reminded the delegations to submit the official documents for the next session in due time, and by no later than 18 April 2003. She also recalled that, while official documents, submitted and available to other members a long time in advance, are intended to indicate the official positions of delegations on relevant issues, informal documents should only aim at reacting to and modifying the proposals contained in these official documents, and should not contain new proposals.

48. Ms. Kim Headrick, from Canada, was re-elected as Chairperson of the Sub-Committee for the next biennium. Ms. Anna Liisa Sundquist, Finland, and Mr. Roque Puiatti, Brazil, were also re-elected as Vice-Chairpersons.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

49. The Sub-Committee adopted the report of its fourth session and its annexes on the basis of a draft prepared by the secretariat.

Annex 1

Adopted texts

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

Document ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/17

Adopted with no modification.

Document ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/21

The first sentence of paragraph 2.16.2 of document ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/16/Add.2 is amended to read as follows:

"A substance or mixture which is corrosive to metal is classified in a single category for this class, using the test in part III, section 37, para. 37.4 of the *UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria*, according to the following table:"

Document ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/16/Add.2, Para 2.16.4.2, is amended as proposed with the following modifications:

- In (a), second line, delete "or";
- In (a), third line delete the first "or"; delete also the second "or" and replace it with a comma;
- In (a), at the end of the last sentence, add "or SAE 1020."
- In (b), replace "7075-TG" with "7075-T6"

Document ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/23

The proposed amendments in notes 1, 3 and 5 to table 3.4.1 have been adopted.

Document UN/GHS-SC/4/INF.15

The two proposals for modifications have been adopted.

Document UN/GHS-SC/4/INF.19

Amendments proposed in this document have been adopted with the following modifications:

- In document 2002/16, foreword, page 3, para. 7, sentence 3-4, insert "and the environment" after "...the global population";
- In document ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/16/Add.1, para. 1.4.10.2, replace the last two sentences with "Special arrangements to take into account the information needs of different target audiences are further described in paragraph 1.4.10.5.4." (corresponding to the first option suggested in INF 19);
- In document ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/16/Add.3, Decision logics 3.5.2, 3.6.2 and 3.7.2, the footnote to the respective boxes containing the text "Can bridging principles be applied" will read: "If data on another mixture are used in the application of bridging principles, the data on that mixture must be conclusive in accordance with paragraph ..."
- In document ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/16/Add.3, footnote to para. 3.3.3.2.7, the beginning of the footnote should be modified as follows: replace "Bridging rules apply..." with "Bridging principles apply..."
- In Figure 3.3.1, arrows in steps 8 and 9 should be re-adjusted.

Document UN/GHS-SC/4/INF.21

Replace, all throughout the text of the GHS, where appropriate, the mention "new health hazard pictogram/or symbol" with the adopted pictogram reproduced in INF.21, as below:



Document UN/GHS-SC/4/INF.22

- The proposed adjustments of Figure 2.1.2 and 2.1.4 of the GHS on the basis of amendments made during the TDG-SC session have been adopted.
- In the text of box 11 of Figure 2.1.2, “for transport” should be deleted.
- In the text of box 16 of Figure 2.1.2, “for transport” should be deleted.

Document INF.23

The modifications to Part 1 of the GHS text proposed in this document have been adopted.

Document ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/16/Add.2

Para 2.1.2.2: Change “Test Series 2 to 7” into “Test Series 2 to 8”;

Para 2.1.4.1: Insert a new sentence before the last sentence, as follows:

“The assessment whether a candidate for “ammonium nitrate emulsion or suspension or gel, intermediate for blasting explosives (ANE)” is insensitive enough for inclusion in Division 5.1 is answered by Test Series 8 tests”.

Document INF.26/Rev.1

The text has been adopted, with the following modification: the second note at the bottom of page 2 should read “A flammable liquid pictogram as...” (“reduced size” is deleted).

This new text fully replaces the previous text of Annex 6 as in document ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2002/16/Add.9.

* * *

Annex 2

Programme of work

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES FOR THE GHS SUB-COMMITTEE IN 2003-2004

A. Work to be completed during the biennium 2003-2004

1. *Work under way at the OECD*

Objective: Complete the on-going work on classification criteria for substances, which in contact with water, release toxic/corrosive gases and aspiration hazard, and for respiratory tract irritation and narcotic effects; also complete work on validation of the transformation/dissolution protocol for metals.

2. *Sensitization-induction, elicitation*

Objective: To examine the issue of elicitation and induction and propose amendments to the criteria as appropriate.

3. *Acute toxicity*

Use of range data

Objective: To revise the classification criteria for acute toxicity to take account of the experimentally obtained acute toxicity range estimates to point estimates for the respective routes of exposure.

- Dust-mist-vapour terminology

Objective: To define the terms for dust, mist and vapour in relation to inhalation toxicity.

4. *Reproductive toxicity*

Objective: To clarify the following terms used in Chapter 3.7, paragraphs 3.7.2.1 and 3.7.2.2.1, of the GHS: reproductive toxicity, developmental toxicity, reproductive ability and capacity, class and category.

5. *Carcinogenicity*

Objective: To develop guidance on the importance of the different factors noted in subsection 3.6.5.2 of the GHS. In this subsection, a number of factors are mentioned which may increase or decrease the level of concern that an agent may pose a carcinogenic hazard in humans. Guidance on the importance of these factors has to be elaborated in order to indicate their effects on the level of concern.

6. *Precautionary statements*

Objective: To harmonize precautionary statements into fully standardized label elements.

7. *Safety data sheets*

Objective: To develop guidance on the preparation of the safety data sheet under the Globally Harmonized System for the Harmonization of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

8. *Labelling*

Objective: To develop additional guidance for the GHS to clarify labelling provisions and achieve more consistent implementation of the GHS for all sectors.

9. *Training and capacity building*

Activities will include:

- Reviewing reports of implementation progress;
- Monitoring the activities of UNITAR, ILO and other organizations engaged in capacity building;
- Facilitating the identification of member expertise and resources to assist in the development of guidance materials and in training programmes.

10. Monitoring and implementation of the GHS

B. Work to be started during the biennium 2003-2004, but may need more time to finalize

1. Chronic aquatic toxicity

Objective: To further develop the classification scheme to accommodate chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms for assigning a chronic hazard category.

2. Terrestrial hazards

Objective: To provide the SC GHS with an analysis of the current national approaches and/or requirements for terrestrial hazard classification and propose issues to be addressed to develop the classification and labelling for this hazard class.

3. Carcinogenicity –Potency

Objective: To examine methods for potency estimation.

4. Reproductive toxicity -Potency

Objective: To amend the classification criteria for toxic to reproduction to consider cut-off dose levels related to the relative potency of a chemical.

5. Sensitization-strong vs. weak

Objective: To examine the available information concerning strong vs. weak sensitizers and, if appropriate, propose revisions to the classification criteria for respiratory and/or dermal sensitization.

* * *

Annex 3

Inter sessional correspondence working groups of the Sub-Committee

GROUP ON LABELLING

Lead country: United States of America.

Membership: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Zambia; AISE, CEFIC, FIPCM, ICCA, DGAC, SDA.

Terms of reference for further work on GHS labels:

The objective of the work group is to develop additional guidance for the GHS to clarify labelling provisions and achieve more consistent implementation of the GHS for all sectors. The work group will describe the rationale and provide enhanced examples to address at least the following concerns:

- Size and placement of the GHS pictograms;
- Specific provisions as appropriate to promote a clear distinction between label elements for transport and those for other sectors; and
- Precedence of hazards in the application of the GHS pictograms.

In undertaking this work, the needs of each sector should be taken into account and treated consistently.

GROUP ON PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Lead country: Germany

Membership: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States of America; European Commission; AISE, CEFIC, DGAC, ICCA and SDA.

GROUP ON SAFETY DATA SHEETS

Lead country: Australia

Membership: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa, Sweden and the United States of America; AISE, CEFIC, FIPCM, ICCA and ISO.
