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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

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS  
ON ITS SEVENTH SESSION

(14-16 July 2004)

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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 seventh session in Geneva from 14 to 16 July 2004 with Ms. Kim Headrick (Canada) as Chairperson, Ms. Anna-Liisa Sundquist (Finland) and Mr. Roque Puiatti (Brazil) as Vice-chairpersons.
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, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the 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: Republic of Korea, Romania and Russian Federation.
4. Representatives of the United Nations Environment Programme/Secretariat of the Basel Convention (UNEP/SCB), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and of the following specialized agencies were present: International Labour Office (ILO), World Health Organization/International Programme on Chemical Safety (WHO/IPCS) and International Programme on Chemical Safety.
5. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented: Commission of the European Communities (CEC), 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: Compressed Gas Association (GCA), Croplife International, Dangerous Goods Advisory Council (DGAC), European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC), European Industrial Gases Association (EIGA), Industrial Federation of Paints and Coats of Mercosul (IFPCM), International Association of the Soap, Detergent and Maintenance Products Industry (AISE), International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA), International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA), and Soap and Detergent Association (SDA).

### ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

Documents: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/13 and -/Add.1 (Provisional agenda)

Informal document: UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.1 (List of documents under agenda items)

7. The Sub-Committee adopted the provisional agenda except that document ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2004/6 on working procedures should be discussed as the first item.

Informal document: UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.2

8. The secretariat kindly requested the experts who are downloading pre-session documentation from the website of the UNECE Transport division to indicate to the secretariat, if not already done, whether they wanted to withdraw their names from the paper documentation distribution list, knowing that this would have a positive impact both on reproduction and mailing costs, and on the environment.
9. The secretariat informed the Sub-Committee of the situation regarding the translation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) into other UN languages. The GHS text is now available in English, French and Russian in electronic and printed form,

in Chinese in electronic form; all electronic versions are available on the GHS website (<http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/officialtext.html>). A member of the secretariat thanked the Russian Federation for his proposal to check the accuracy of the Russian translation. She also explained that a first draft of the Spanish text had been issued at the end of May 2004 and that an editing group composed of experts from Argentina, Chile, Mexico and Spain was revising the terminology, the objective being to have a consolidated text in Spanish ready in September 2004, so as to contribute to a regional workshop on GHS to be held in Brazil in October 2004 which would involve South American countries. The secretariat also indicated that the text in Arabic would be issued in the course of the summer.

10. The secretariat recalled that this seventh session was the penultimate before the end of the biennium and that many decisions still needed to be taken in order to meet the objectives set in the programme of work for 2002-2004.

## **UPDATING OF THE GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS)**

### **(a) Physical hazards**

#### ***Explosives, self-reactive substances and organic peroxides***

Document: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2004/2 (France)

11. The expert from France introduced document ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2004/2 proposing to modify Chapter 2.8, paragraph 2.8.2.1, of the GHS on self-reactive substances in order to deal with substances (mixtures) having both oxidizing and self-reactive properties.

12. The Sub-Committee noted that a similar proposal had been submitted to the twenty-fifth session of the TDG Sub-Committee with a view to modifying section 2.4.2.3 of the Model Regulations and that this proposal, put to vote, had been provisionally adopted (ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/50, paras. 29 and 30), and that the TDG Sub-Committee had expressed the wish that the same decision could be taken for the GHS.

13. The Sub-Committee noted, nevertheless, that the expert from the United States of America had expressed concern over this decision and intended to submit a new proposal at the twenty-sixth session of the Sub-Committee TDG in December 2004.

14. The Sub-Committee agreed to revert to this question at its next session once a final decision will have been taken by the TDG Sub-Committee.

#### ***Unstable explosives***

Document: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2004/5 (CEFIC)

15. After a broad exchange of views, the Sub-Committee agreed on the fact that there was a need to regulate unstable explosives at the workplace and that it was justified to classify this hazard in the GHS.

16. Several delegations were in favour of adopting the proposal. However, the expert from the United States of America noted that creating a new hazard category raises a lot of issues which would deserve a more in-depth study, in particular with a view to harmonizing and adjusting the definitions, criteria, testing, marking, SDS, precautionary statements, etc.

17. The Sub-Committee agreed that those concerns should be further explored, and that the adoption of the proposal should be postponed to the next session.

***New label for organic peroxides***

Document: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2004/3 (Norway)

Informal documents: UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.3 (CTIF)  
UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.5 (Norway)  
UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.6 (United States of America)  
UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.7 (Russian Federation)

18. The Sub-Committee noted that the proposal by Norway for a new pictogramme for organic peroxides had been adopted by the TDG Sub-Committee, subject to concurrence by the GHS Sub-Committee (ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/50, paras. 33-38). There was no objection from the Sub-Committee for this new pictogramme. The observer from the Russian Federation drew attention to the fact that his proposal to delete the figures in the bottom corner had not been adopted by the TDG Sub-Committee due to a tie vote and that he might raise this question again.

**(b) Health hazards**

***Acute Toxicity***

Informal document: UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.17 (OECD)

19. The representative of the OECD informed the Sub-Committee that the work on the revision of Chapter 3.1 (Acute Toxicity), although completed and accepted by the OECD Joint Meeting, had not been declassified sufficiently early by the OECD to be submitted as a formal document for this session. She indicated that the text in UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.17 was the final proposal and that it would be submitted as a formal document to the next Sub-Committee session for adoption.

20. The representative of CEFIC proposed three amendments to the text for consideration by the Sub-Committee at its next session, namely (i) in the title of table 3.1.1, to replace “and (approximate) LD50/LC50” with “acute toxicity estimates (ATE)”; (ii) in 3.1.2.6.5, second line, to replace “may also label” with “will choose to label”; and (iii) in Note 1 of Table 3.1.3, penultimate line, to replace “corrosive” with “causes serious damage to respiratory tract”.

21. The Chairperson concluded that a formal proposal would be submitted for adoption to the next session. She noted that no opposition was expressed at this first informal submission of the text and therefore wished that an agreement would be swiftly reached at the next session.

***Toxic Gas Mixtures (TGM)***

Documents: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2003/1 (EIGA)  
ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2003/7 (EIGA)  
ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2004/7 (Belgium)

Informal document: UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.12 (Belgium)

22. It was generally recognized that this was a complex issue, with a series of possible options to consider, and that it would deserve more work.

23. It was also recognized that a correspondence group was not sufficient to solve this problem, and that a working group would be more efficient. In general, the experts were also of the opinion that this issue could be sent back to a working group of the OECD, with the possibility given to the experts of the GHS and TDG Sub-committees, including representatives from industry, to participate in the work.

24. Some experts also expressed the wish that the problem of confined pure gases, and compressed and liquefied gases also be considered in the study.

25. The Chairperson requested a small group of volunteers, made up of experts from Belgium, Germany, France, United States of America, EIGA and CEFIC, to draft a clear mandate for the OECD for the continuation of this work element. The mandate for the work on Toxic Gas Mixture was adopted as in annex 1 of this report.

26. The Sub-Committee requested the OECD to initiate the work as soon as possible, knowing that this issue would not be entirely resolved before the next biennium 2005-2006.

### ***Water Activated Toxicity (WAT)***

Document: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2003/9 (OECD)

Informal documents: UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.11 (Sweden)

UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.22 (France)

UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.27 (France)

27. The Sub-Committee decided not to adopt the WAT proposal as contained in ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2003/9 for the time being and to continue the work on this issue.

28. When introducing INF.11, the expert from Sweden also suggested that an alternative option would be to cover the issue of *corrosive/irritating in contact with water* in Chapter 3.2, as this issue was quite different from the issue studied by the WAT Correspondence Group. The expert from the United States of America stated the view that their effects were already covered and that the problem could be solved by adding an appropriate footnote in Chapter 3.2. She offered to work with Sweden to develop appropriate clarifying language.

29. The Chairperson strongly encouraged more experts to participate in the work of the WAT Correspondence Group. She invited the Group to also explore all possible opportunities to organize meetings (in particular back-to-back with OECD/HCL TF meetings and SCE GHS sessions) as they would be more efficient for discussing this complex issue.

30. The Chairperson also recognized that there would not be enough time to make significant progress on the WAT issue before the December session and that the work would have to be pursued during the next biennium.

31. Concerning the new issue raised in INF.11, the Chairperson invited the expert from Sweden to make a proposal, including the rationale behind it, to the next session.

### ***Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity/Single Exposure: Revision of Chapter 3.8***

Document: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2004/9 (OECD)

Informal document: UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.4 (OECD)

32. The document was supported by the Sub-Committee, which only questioned the fact that the symbol of the new Category 3 was proposed as optional.

33. Some experts believed that in order to have a globally harmonized system of classification and labelling, there should be as few options as possible in the system and therefore proposed to delete the "optional" to the symbol of Category 3.

34. The expert from Germany proposed that the question of a hierarchy between the symbols used in the labelling of chemicals be discussed in the next biennium.

35. The proposal for inserting a new category 3 in Chapter 3.8 for Respiratory Tract Irritation and Narcotic Effects was adopted with the deletion of “optional” to the symbol (see annex 2).

#### ***Aspiration hazards***

Document: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2004/10 (OECD)

36. The Sub-Committee adopted this document with modifications to Table 1, and other conforming amendments (see annex 2).

#### ***Reproductive Toxicity : Revision of Chapter 3.7***

Document: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2004/11 (OECD)

Informal documents: UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.8 (OECD)  
UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.16 (OECD)

37. The proposal contained in ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2004/11 was adopted without modifications.

38. The representative of the OECD secretariat also introduced UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.16 proposing harmonized criteria for mixtures containing substances, which have an effect on or via lactation. This document, not included in the Sub-Committee programme of work, was circulated for a first round of comments as an informal document.

39. As there were no particular comments on the document, the Chairperson noted that it would be officially submitted to the next session.

#### **(c) Environmental hazards**

##### ***Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)***

Informal document: UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.14 (Finland)

40. It was felt that this work, which attracted much interest, should be pursued in cooperation with the Montreal Protocol group and that the participation in the Correspondence Group should be reactivated.

41. The representatives of CEFIC, Spain and Sweden indicated their wish to become members of the ODS Correspondence Group. The Chairperson invited other countries to join the Group as there was still much to be carried out on this issue. Further progress will be presented to the next session.

##### **Terrestrial hazards**

Informal documents: UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.15 (OECD)  
UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.20 (Croplife)

42. After an exchange of views on the relevance of introducing this hazard class in the GHS, and how and when, the Chairperson indicated her intention to come back to this issue at the next session in order to then decide whether work on this endpoint should be pursued and included in the programme of work for the next biennium.

## DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDANCE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

### (a) Precautionary statements (PS)

Document: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2004/8 (Germany)

Informal documents: UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.24 (United States of America)  
UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.25 (WHO/IPCS)

43. The expert from Germany said that he had received lately a few new comments to the text and that he intended to resubmit an amended proposal at the next session.

44. The representative of WHO highlighted the role of poison centres in the use of precautionary statements and as providers of specialist advice, and the desirability and value for consultation within countries to identify the centres concerned and their potential role in the day-to-day implementation of the GHS. She also announced that she would submit a proposal to the next session of the Sub-Committee on first aid advices attributed to a few number of particular chemicals where specific antidotes/actions might be needed, with the idea to eventually incorporate this information in the GHS where appropriate. She drew attention to the recommendation from an IPCS Expert Workshop to exclude from the precautionary statements all advice to induce vomiting, an action which may be dangerous and which depended on specialist advice from poisons centres.

45. The Chairperson welcomed any proposal which could further improve document ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2004/8. She requested that all comments be transmitted both to the Chair of the Correspondence Group and the secretariat by no later than 9 August 2004, so that the document might be finalized at the next session.

### (b) Safety data sheets (SDS)

Document: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2004/1 (Australia)

Informal document: UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.18 (Japan)

46. As he had received new comments from a few countries after the date of submission of his document, the expert of Australia explained his intention to circulate to the Correspondence Group on Safety Data Sheet a paper containing all suggested amendments and organize a teleconference to reconcile all proposals in August, with the ultimate objective of having the document ready for adoption at the next session.

47. The Chairperson invited the experts to send their suggestions, as specific as possible, to the Chair of the Correspondence Group on Safety Data Sheet by 9 August, with copy to the secretariat, having in mind that this document should be finalized for adoption before the end of the biennium.

### (c) Labelling

Document: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2004/4 (CEFIC)

Informal document: UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.26 (United States of America)

48. There was no common understanding reached on the principles that should be considered when determining labeling for small packagings, except that it was recognized that, in any case, the public must be informed of the danger from small packages, if any, in a visible and easily understandable way.

49. The experts were of the opinion that a series of questions should first be clarified in order to be able to go further (definition of small packages, analysis of existing systems and real situations, status of legislation and rules, etc.) and that this was not feasible during the current biennium.

50. The Chairperson supported to move forward on this issue and invited the experts to elaborate possible elements of work, undertaking as a first step a survey on existing principles and systems for the labelling of small packagings. A decision on the way to move forward during the next biennium would be taken on the basis of this information. A progress report by CEFIC would already provide a few elements for consideration at the next Sub-Committee session.

51. The Chairperson noted that there was general support for the text of INF 26 with the reservation that an amended version of example 7 would be proposed for adoption at the next session.

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GHS**

### **(a) Reports from governments or organizations**

Informal document: UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.10 (IMO)

52. The Sub-Committee noted that the IMO Sub-Committee on Dangerous Goods, Solid Cargoes and Containers (DSC) and the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) had agreed in principle to use the GHS criteria for substances dangerous to the aquatic environment to replace the current concept of marine pollutants. The amendments would enter into force by October 2006 or January 2007.

53. The information provided by several experts and organizations showed that considerable progress had been made over the past few months. Experts also pointed out the important assessment and adjustment work that was needed in these first implementation steps.

54. Several experts and organizations drew attention to possible problems for implementation of frequent changes to the GHS. Many countries had started implementing the GHS on the basis of the first version, and amendments, which could have significant consequences for administrations and the industry, would already be introduced in the GHS in 2005. Since enacting national law and adapting industrial practices took time and would not be simultaneous in all countries, this could lead to problems of harmonization.

55. The experience of the transport sector which works on biennial periods, with transitional measures for new provisions, was mentioned as a possible manner to deal with the problem. The fact that international transport of dangerous goods is governed by legally binding instruments amended simultaneously every two years facilitates the updating process, but the same problem is encountered at the level of national regulations governing domestic traffic, especially in countries which do not participate actively in the work.

56. The Sub-Committee decided to come back to this question for further discussion at its next session, as this issue might frequently be raised in the future as countries are going further in the implementation stage.

### **(b) Cooperation with other international organizations**

Informal document: UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.19 (UNEP/Basel Convention Secretariat)

57. The Chairperson thanked the Basel Convention Secretariat for the information given and welcomed the efforts of its Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) to form a joint correspondence working group for cooperation between the OEWG and the Sub-Committee regarding the further revision



of hazardous waste characteristics undertaken by the Basel Convention.

## **CAPACITY BUILDING**

Informal document: UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.23 (UNITAR)

58. The representative of UNITAR announced that, a few days ago, Switzerland had confirmed its financial support to Thailand and Senegal for pursuing their respective pilot studies.

59. The representatives of UNITAR and of the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) also reported that they were expecting to conclude an agreement between their two organizations for supporting GHS capacity-building project in the ASEAN region for 2005.

60. The Chairperson gave her appreciation for the assistance and financial support from the European Union, Japan, Switzerland, Germany and the United States of America to strengthen capacity building for the implementation of the GHS in different regions of the world, and thanked UNITAR and ILO for their active role in this field.

## **COORDINATION AND WORK PROGRAMME**

### **Sub-Committee's Process**

Document: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2004/6 (Chairperson)

61. The Sub-Committee agreed with its internal working procedure with the focal points as clarified in document ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2004/6.

### **Progress in the current programme of work and programme for the next biennium**

#### **(a) Work of the OECD**

Informal document: UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.13 (OECD)

62. The representative of the OECD secretariat asked the opinion of the Sub-Committee on the relevance of only putting supplemental labelling on the chemical products responsible of elicitation/sensitization rather than creating a new class/category for them, a debated issue on which no consensual agreement had yet been reached in the OECD Task Force on Harmonization of Classification and Labelling. She also questioned whether the "optionality" of certain provisions should still be kept open when the OECD focal point was submitting a new text or chapter to the Sub-Committee.

63. The Sub-Committee agreed on the position that the OECD focal point should strive to solve all technical questions and propose agreed documents to the Sub-Committee. If, in exceptional cases, this would not be possible, the OECD focal point could submit proposals containing options, including that a category or a symbol might be optional. Then, it is the task of the Sub-Committee to solve these questions with the aim of avoiding in the future decisions that do not lead to harmonization.

**(b) Work of the TDG Sub-Committee**

64. The Chairman of the TDG Sub-Committee informed the Sub-Committee on progress regarding the adjustment of the Model Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods to the GHS, in particular on acute toxicity and on hazard to the aquatic environment (see report on the twenty-fifth session of the TDG Sub-Committee (ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/50, paras. 111 to 124).

**Programme of work for the next biennium**

Informal document: UN/SCEGHS/7/INF.9 (Secretariat)

65. The Chairperson invited the experts to give in-depth thought to the programme of work for the next biennium and to be prepared for a discussion on this issue at the next Sub-Committee session. She pointed out that in the next biennium more discussion would be spent on implementation questions and difficulties, and that this issue might deserve to be introduced in the programme of work.

66. It was noted that an increasing number of regional workshops focusing on GHS implementation were being organized, and that most of them were preceded by investigations on the situation in related countries. The secretariat was requested, when undertaking the elaboration of the report called by ECOSOC Resolution 2003/64 on the status of implementation of the GHS, to avoid burdening countries by duplicating questionnaires with UNITAR to the extent possible and to proceed with the survey as soon as possible so that the information drawn would be used and shared in the most efficient manner.

**OTHER BUSINESS**

**Next session of the Sub-Committee and deadlines for documentation**

67. The experts of the Sub-Committee were informed of the date and venue of the eighth session of the Sub-Committee, i.e. during the week 6-9 December 2004. The exact date and duration of the session are still to be confirmed. The deadline for submitting documents to this session is 14 September 2004 if submitted in one language only, and 15 October 2004 if submitted both in English and French. The experts were invited to kindly inform the secretariat by early September of the expected length of documents that they intend to submit.

68. It was also recalled that the second session of the Committee would be held back-to-back with the eighth Sub-Committee session, on 10 December 2004.

**ADOPTION OF THE REPORT**

69. The Sub-Committee noted that, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions on the control and limitation of documentation, the secretariat had to comply with administrative instructions concerning page limits for reports. As a consequence, reports should concentrate on decision and recommendations of the Sub-Committee and should not contain summary of statements, analysis or information provided, repetition of already published texts, etc. For the future, so as to keep track of the valuable information provided orally on the implementation of the GHS, the secretariat invited the experts to submit before, during or immediately after Sub-Committee sessions their information in an electronic form so that these could be posted on the website of the Sub-Committee as informal documents.

70. Then, in accordance with established practice, the Sub-Committee adopted the report on its seventh session and annexes thereto on the basis of a draft prepared by the secretariat.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Annex 1****Mandate for the Work on Toxic Gas Mixtures (TGM)**

The Sub-Committee requests the OECD to establish a working group to address the following issues regarding classification and labelling of toxic gas mixtures. Experts from both TDG and GHS Sub-Committees as well as Industry experts should be invited to participate in the work. The group should initiate the work by reviewing the step 1 documents on acute toxicity and mixtures. If additional information is needed to consider the issues, this should be developed by the group. The charge is to review the criteria as follows:

- (1) Investigate the applicability of the additivity formula and identify any problems that arise with regard to gases, considering *inter alia* the release of gases into enclosed spaces;
- (2) Examine the effect of the physical state of the gas on the potential for adverse health effects (e.g. types of containment, compression);
- (3) Examine the use of LC<sub>50</sub> data for classification cut-offs, and the appropriate cut-off levels;
- (4) Consider whether the problems raised can be addressed by label guidance rather than a change in classification;
- (5) Determine whether the problems raised involve intrinsic properties (hazard) or potential for exposure (risk) and how this relates to possible solutions; and
- (6) Examine whether existing analytical test methods must be adapted based on any changes recommended for the criteria.

The work will not address the relationship of the classification criteria to occupational exposure limits, or the conversion factor for one-hour versus four-hour test data.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Annex 2**

**Draft amendments to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)**

**Document:** ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2004/10 on the inclusion of a new chapter on Aspiration Hazard in the GHS adopted with the following modifications:

Paragraph 1 Replace "proposal" with "Chapter".

Table 1 In the heading, replace "Hazards" with "Hazard";  
Under "Categories", delete "(applies to all authorities)" and "(applies to only some authorities)";

Under "Criteria":

- Amend sub-paragraph (a) to read as follows: "(a) Based on reliable and good quality human evidence (see note 1); or".
- In the text for Category 2, delete the last sentence and add "(see note 2)" at the end of the first sentence:
- Add the following two new notes under the table:

***NOTE 1:** Examples of substances included in Category 1 are certain hydrocarbons, turpentine and pine oil.*

***NOTE 2:** Taking this into account, the following could be included in this category: n-primary alcohols with a composition of at least 3 carbon atoms but not more than 13; isobutyl alcohol, and ketones with a composition of no more than 13 carbon atoms."*

Paragraph 7 In the first sentence, replace "pose aspiration toxicity" with "pose an aspiration toxicity hazard".

Paragraph 11 In the last sentence after (d), replace "based on test data" with "based on the criteria in Table 1".

Paragraph 14 Delete "Some authorities may choose to classify in Category 2" and begin the first sentence with: "A mixture which contains...", insert a comma after "Category 2" and add ", may be classified in Category 2" after "40 °C".

Paragraph 16 Delete "aspiration toxicity hazard" after "Category 2".

Decision logic 1 Delete the exclamation mark after the words "warning" and "danger" under the symbols for Category 1 and 2 respectively.

Amend the text in the last box on the left ("Some authorities...at 40 °C") to read as follows:

"Is there evidence causing concern based on animal studies and expert judgement, and does the substance have a kinematic viscosity of 14 mm<sup>2</sup>/s or less, measured at 40 °C?".

Decision logic 2 Delete the exclamation mark after the words "warning" and "danger" under the symbols for Category 1 and 2 respectively.

In the last but one box on the left, delete "Some authorities may choose to classify the following:".

**Document:** ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2004/9 on the revision of Chapter 3.8 of the GHS (Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity - Repeated Exposure) adopted with the following modification:

In table 3.8.3 delete "(Optional)" in the third column and in the row to be inserted in decision logic 3.8.1 and 3.8.2, delete "(Optional)" under the symbol for Category 3.

**Document:** ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2004/11 on the revision of Chapter 3.7 of the GHS (Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity – Single Exposure) adopted without modifications.

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