

GHS a challenge for metals at worldwide level

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Introduction

GHS – Global Context

- Rio, **1992** – Chapter 19 of UNCED Agenda 21
- UN – adopted July **2003**
- WSSD, Johannesburg **2002**– operational by **2008**

A Global Initiative

GHS – National systems an example

Substance - oral toxicity LD₅₀ = 257 mg/kg

GHS	Danger (Skull & Cross Bones)
Transport	liquid: slightly toxic; solid: not classified
EU	Harmful (St Andrew's Cross)
US	Toxic
CAN	Toxic
Australia	Harmful
India	Non-toxic
Japan	Toxic
Malaysia	Harmful
Thailand	Harmful
New Zealand	Hazardous
China	Not Dangerous
Korea	Toxic

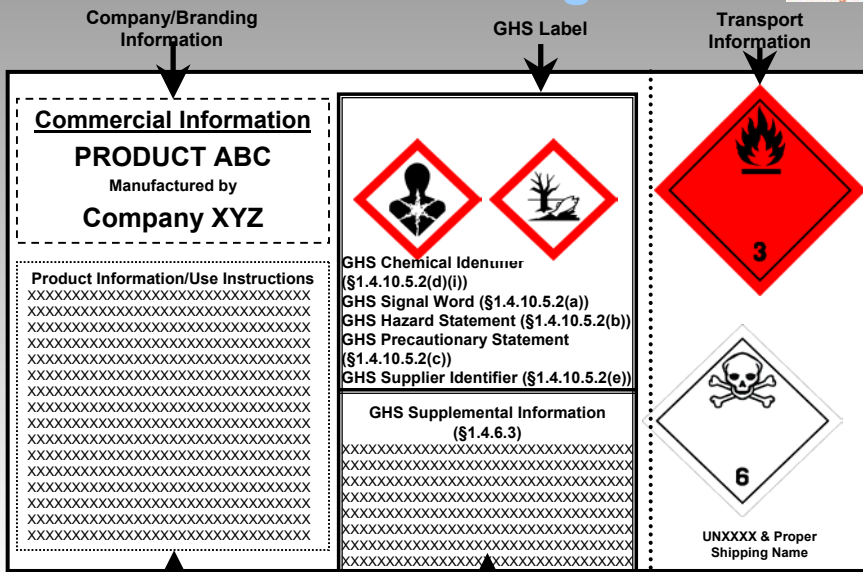
Introduction

GHS - Context

- GHS is **not legally binding** but commitment to implement agreed at WSSD in Johannesburg
- GHS provides common basis for classification and hazard communication for **transport** and **supply** and **use**
- GHS includes a “**building block**” approach to facilitate implementation
- GHS will **not be completely “harmonised”**
- **Increased harmonisation** and improvement over time
- Living document, **up-dates** every 2 years

UN- Global Harmonised system

- Worldwide system
- Aiming for harmonisation
- Focussing on “Hazard assessment”, “Classification” and “labelling”
- Countries are implementing GHS :
 - Japan, Australia, South Africa, EU, US, ...
- Biannual review by UN



Challenges for metals industry :

1. Ensure legislation is correctly introduced in key countries
=> **Worldwide and multimetallic**
2. How does it affect metal (compounds) ?
=> **Worldwide and metal specific**
3. Guidance for the metals industry
=> **Worldwide, multimetallic + metal specific dimension**

Commodities- Eurometaux-ICMM project :

AIMS

- International review, input and advocacy
 - EU, US, Australia and Japan (SA, Russia, ...)
- International training manual for metals + outreach tour

HOW

Multimetal program :

- Identify timeline implementation of GHS by main countries
- Analyse and provide adequate input ensuring metal specific issues are raised at country level (EU, Japan, SA, US, ...)
- Provide training to metal industry worldwide

GHS program

In addition : Ni

Part 1 : complete OECD templates for Ni PA substances

GHS will introduce hazard and labelling system which may be significantly different as what is existing today in countries

Part 2 :

- Done for EU/US/Japan/Australia, ...

Part 3 : Nickel part of training manual

- Ongoing

Test 1

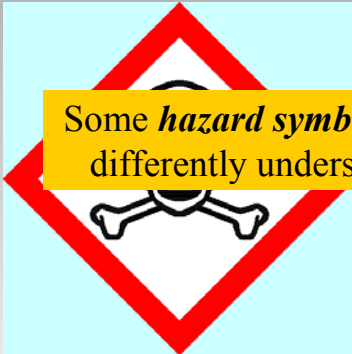


GHS will introduce hazard and labelling system which may be **significantly different as what is existing today in countries**

Terrorist

by 1 person

Test 2



Some *hazard symbols are new* and/or are complete differently understood in other culture areas !!!!

Pirates
Caribbean

Test 3



GHS introduces *new hazard criteria for many jurisdictions*. Lack of experience may lead to unrecognised experience !

Dead fish
or trees

- Metal occur in **massive forms** :
 - GHS foresees different classification entries for CI&L for environmental endpoints.
 - Japan did not recognise this in their proposal so industry raised concern
- **CMR categories changes !!!**
 - CMR class 1A and 1B corresponds with 1 and 2 in EU
 - Very important that this change is recognised at EU level (REACH)
- Some **hazard categories changes**
 - Important to disconnect Risk Management form Hazard CI&L
- GHS introduces “**safety clause** in case of lack of data”
 - Significant change compared to present systems !!

- GHS is **introduced at a world wide level**
- Metal industry takes **GHS issue very serious** and organised itself worldwide with input of Commodities
- Industry analyses **country implementation proposals** and provides input at country level
- Industry will organise **outreach tour** over summer
- Industry follows very carefully **discussion at OECD level on new criteria**
- **Ni is first metal for which classification is internationalised** through OECD exercise

Invitation to countries

- Take implementation of GHS seriously
- Be invited to Outreach tour