








CLP Regulation (EC) No. 1272 / 2008








on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures
















Rev. 1, April 2015




Classification			Labelling			
Class	Hazard-Category	Abbreviation of classification (without H set)	Pictogram, code*	Signal-word	Code* Warning of danger	
						Text
Explosives	Unstable explosive	Unst. Expl.	 GHS01	Danger	H200	Unstable explosive
	Division I.1	Expl. I.1			H201	Explosive; mass explosion hazard
	Division I.2	Expl. I.2			H202	Explosive; severe projection hazard
	Division I.3	Expl. I.3			H203	Explosive; fire, blast or projection hazard
	Division I.4	Expl. I.4		Warning	H204	Fire or projection hazard
	Division I.5	Expl. I.5	No Pictogram	Danger	H205	May mass explode in fire
	Division I.6	Expl. I.6	No Pictogram	-	-	No hazard statement
Flammable Gases	Category 1	Flam. Gas 1	 GHS02	Danger	H220	Extremely flammable gas
	Category 2	Flam. Gas 2	No Pictogram	Warning	H221	Flammable gas
	Category A	Chem. Unst. Gas A	No Pictogram	-	H230	May react explosively even in the absence of air
	Category B	Chem. Unst. Gas B	No Pictogram	-	H231	May react explosively even in the absence of air at elevated pressure and/or temperature
Aerosol	Category 1	Aerosol 1	 GHS02	Danger	H222	Extremely flammable aerosol
	Category 2	Aerosol 2		Warning	H223	Flammable aerosol
	Category 3	Aerosol 3	No Pictogram	Warning	H229	Pressurised container: May burst if heated
Oxidising Gases	Category 1	Ox. Gas 1	 GHS03	Danger	H270	May cause or intensify fire; oxidiser
Gases under Pressure ⁽¹⁾	Compressed gas	Press. Gas	 GHS04	Warning	H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
	Liquefied gas				H281	Contains refrigerated gas; may cause cryogenic burns or injury.
	Refrigerated liquefied gas				H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
	Dissolved gas					

⁽¹⁾ = The hazard class "Gases under Pressure" is subdivided into 'Groups' (not 'Categories')

Classification			Labelling			
Hazard-		Abbreviation of classification (without H set)	Pictogram, code*	Signal -word	Code* Warning of danger	
Class	Category					Text
Flammable Liquids	Category 1	Flam. Liq. 1	 GHS02	Danger	H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour
	Category 2	Flam. Liq. 2			H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
	Category 3	Flam. Liq. 3		Warning	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
Flammable Solids	Category 1	Flam. Sol. 1	GHS02	Danger	H228	Flammable solid
	Category 2	Flam. Sol. 2		Warning		
Self-reactive substances and mixtures ⁽²⁾	Type A	Self-react. A	 GHS01	Danger	H240	Heating may cause an explosion
		Org. Perox. A				
Organic Peroxides ⁽²⁾	Type B	Self-react.. B	 GHS01 + GHS02	Danger	H241	Heating may cause a fire or explosion
		Org. Perox. B				
Type C and D	Self-react. C&D	Org. Perox. C&D	 GHS02	Danger	H242	Heating may cause a fire
				Warning		
Type E and F	Self-react. E&F	Org. Perox. E&F	GHS02	Warning	H242	Heating may cause a fire
Type G	Self-react. G	Org. Perox. G	No Pictogram	No Signal word	-	No hazard statement
⁽²⁾ = Two separate hazard classes have the same categories (and are therefore grouped).						
Pyrophoric Liquids	Category 1	Pyr. Liq. 1	 GHS02	Danger	H250	Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air
Pyrophoric Solids	Category 1	Pyr. Sol. 1		Danger	H251	Self-heating; may catch fire
Self-heating substances and mixtures	Category 1	Self-heat. 1		Warning	H252	Self-heating in large quantities; may catch fire
	Category 2	Self-heat. 2	Warning	H252	Self-heating in large quantities; may catch fire	
Substances or mixtures which in contact with water emit flammable gases	Category 1	Water-react. 1	GHS02	Danger	H260	In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously
	Category 2	Water-react. 2		Danger	H261	In contact with water releases flammable gases
	Category 3	Water-react. 3		Warning		
Oxidising Liquids and solids	Category 1	Ox. Liq. 1	 GHS03	Danger	H271	May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidiser
		Ox. Sol. 1				
	Category 2	Ox. Liq. 2		Danger	H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser
		Ox. Sol. 2				
Category 3	Ox. Liq. 3	Warning	H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser		
	Ox. Sol. 3					
Corrosive to metals	Category 1	Met. Corr. 1	 GHS05	Warning	H290	May be corrosive to metals

Classification			Labelling			
Hazard-		Abbreviation of classification (without H set)	Pictogram, code*	Signal -word	Code* Warning of danger	
Class	Category					Text
Acute Toxicity	Category 1	Acute Tox. 1	 GHS06	Danger	H300 H310 H330	Fatal if swallowed Fatal in contact with skin Fatal if inhaled
	Category 2	Acute Tox. 2			H301 H311 H331	Toxic if swallowed Toxic in contact with skin Toxic if inhaled
	Category 3	Acute Tox. 3				
	Category 4	Acute Tox. 4	 GHS07	Warning	H302 H312 H332	Harmful if swallowed Harmful in contact with skin Harmful if inhaled
Skin corrosion / irritation	Category 1A	Skin Corr. 1A	 GHS05	Danger	H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
	Category 1B	Skin Corr. 1B				
	Category 1C	Skin Corr. 1C				
	Category 2	Skin Irr. 2	 GHS07	Warning	H315	Causes skin irritation
Serious eye damage / eye irritation	Category 1	Eye Dam. 1	 GHS05	Danger	H318	Causes serious eye damage
	Category 2	Eye Irr. 2	 GHS07	Warning	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
Sensitisation of the respiratory tract or the skin	Respiratory Sensitisers Category 1 and Sub-Categories 1A and 1B	Resp. Sens. 1 1A or 1B	 GHS08	Danger	H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
	Skin Sensitisers Category 1 and Sub-Categories 1A and 1B	Skin. Sens. 1 1A or 1B	 GHS07	Warning	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction

Classification			Labelling			
Hazard-		Abbreviation of classification (without H set)	Pictogram, code*	Signal -word	Code* Warning of danger	
Class	Category					Text
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1 and Sub-Category 1A and 1B	Muta. 1, 1A or 1B	 GHS08	Danger	H340	May cause genetic defects ⁽³⁾
	Category 2	Muta. 2		Warning	H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects ⁽³⁾
Carcinogenicity	Category 1 and Sub-Category 1A and 1B	Carc. 1, 1A or 1B		Danger	H350 H350i	May cause cancer ⁽³⁾ May cause cancer when inhaled
	Category 2	Carc. 2		Warning	H351	Suspected of causing cancer ⁽³⁾
(3) = State route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard.						
Reproductive toxicity	Category 1 and Sub-Categories 1A and 1B	Repr. 1, 1A or 1B	 GHS08	Danger	H360 ⁽⁴⁾	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
	Category 2	Repr. 2			H360F ⁽⁵⁾	May damage fertility.
			H360D ⁽⁵⁾	May damage the unborn child		
Additional category for effects on or via lactation	Lact.		No Pictogram	No Signal Word	H360FD ⁽⁵⁾	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
					H360Fd ⁽⁵⁾	May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
					H360Df ⁽⁵⁾	May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.
				Warning	H361 ⁽⁴⁾	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
					H361f ⁽⁵⁾	Suspected of damaging fertility.
					H361d ⁽⁵⁾	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
					H361fd ⁽⁵⁾	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
(4) = (state specific effect if known)(state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard) (5) F = Fertility, D= Development (lowercase f, d = suspected effect)						
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 1	STOT SE 1	 GHS08	Danger	H370	Causes damage to organs ^(6,7)
	Category 2	STOT SE 2		Warning	H371	May cause damage to organs ^(6,7)
	Category 3	STOT SE 3	 GHS07	Warning	H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336					May cause drowsiness or dizziness	
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 1	STOT RE 1	 GHS08	Danger	H372	Causes damage to organs ⁽⁶⁾ through prolonged or repeated exposure ⁽⁷⁾
	Category 2	STOT RE 2		Warning	H373	May cause damage to organs ⁽⁶⁾ through prolonged or repeated exposure ⁽⁷⁾
(6) = (state all organs affected, if known) (7) = (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)						

Classification			Labelling			
Hazard-		Abbreviation of classification (without H set)	Pictogram, code*	Signal-word	Code* Warning of danger	
Class	Category					Text
Aspiration Toxicity	Category 1	Asp. Tox. 1	 GHS08	Danger	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Acute Category 1	Aquatic Acute 1	 GHS09	Warning	H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
	Chronic Category 1	Aquatic Chronic 1			H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
	Chronic Category 2	Aquatic Chronic 2			H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
	Chronic Category 3	Aquatic Chronic 3	No Pictogram	No Signal Word	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
	Chronic Category 4	Aquatic Chronic 4			H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life
Hazardous to the ozone layer	Category 1	Ozone 1	 GHS07	Warning	H420	Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere

* = The Code for the Pictogram and the H-statement do not need to be included on the label.

Classification and Labelling is a set of criteria and rules used to determine if a chemical can cause harm to human health and the environment. It involves the identification and evaluation of the physical properties of a chemical, along with its health and environmental effects and then communicating those hazards via a label.

The CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging (CLP) of substances and mixtures entered into force on the 20th January 2009 and is directly acting in all European Member States. It has a phased transitional period, firstly for substances since the 1st December 2010 and applies to mixtures from the 1st June 2015, with a derogation until the 1st June 2017 if the mixture is already "on the shelf".

CLP introduces the United Nations GHS into Europe and replaces the existing European Directives 67/548/EEC for substances and Directive 1999/45/EC for preparations. These were transposed in Ireland by Statutory Instruments S.I. No 116 of 2003 (for substances) and S.I. No 62 of 2004 (for preparations).

These will be repealed from 1st June 2015 when CLP becomes fully operational.

The Competent Authorities under the Chemicals Acts 2008 and 2010 in Ireland for the CLP Regulation are the Health and Safety Authority, for industrial chemicals, and the Pesticide Registration and Control Division of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine for plant protection products and biocides. There is a Chemicals Helpdesk established to assist industry to meet their obligation under CLP.

Further sources of information, assistance and guidance can be found at the following:

HSA website www.hsa.ie/clp

Chemicals Helpdesk email chemicals@hsa.ie
Telephone 1890 289 389

ECHA website http://echa.europa.eu/clp_en.asp

The content of this poster is subject to change as a result of adaptations to technical progress to the CLP Regulation please check the HSA and ECHA websites for updates. The HSA wish to acknowledge and thank the German Competent Authority, BAUA who provided the information on which this poster is based.

REGISTRO INSTALACIONES DE ALMACENAMIENTO DE PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS

PREGUNTAS FRECUENTES

INDICE

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2. ¿A que tipo de establecimientos afecta el Reglamento APQ?:
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4. ¿Qué almacenamientos de productos químicos están exentos de la aplicación del Reglamento?
5. ¿Cuál es la documentación necesaria para registrar la instalación?

NOTA

La información incluida en este documento está sujeta a posibles modificaciones y está orientada a informar y facilitar el cumplimiento de la normativa.

Se podrá descargar la revisión actualizada de este documento desde la Ficha web "Registro Registro de instalaciones de almacenamiento de productos químicos"

http://www.navarra.es/home_es/servicios/ficha/2942/Registro-de-instalaciones-de-almacenamiento-de-productos-quimicos

1. ¿Qué almacenamientos de productos químicos deben registrarse?

Deben registrarse:

- Los almacenamientos de productos químicos clasificados como peligrosos según el Reglamento (CE) nº 1272/2008 (Reglamento CLP).
- Almacenamientos de en recipientes fijos de líquidos combustibles con punto de inflamación superior a 60 °C e inferior o igual a 100 °C.

En general se deben registrar los APQs cuando superan las capacidades indicadas en la columna 5 de la Tabla I. "Relación de peligros y cantidades para la aplicación del Reglamento" del Reglamento de Almacenamiento de Productos Químicos (APQ), no obstante existen almacenamientos que están exentos.

2. ¿A que tipo de establecimientos afecta el Reglamento APQ?:

El Reglamento APQ afecta a los:

- Establecimientos industriales
- Almacenes
- Almacenamientos en establecimientos comerciales y de servicio (excepto las zonas de pública concurrencia)

3.- ¿Como puedo saber si un producto está calificado como peligroso según el Reglamento CLP?:

Se debe consultar el punto 2.1. de la ficha de seguridad del producto FDS que debe incluir, además de la clase de peligro (frase H), su categoría, en caso necesario.

Otros aspectos relevantes para la aplicación del Reglamento APQ son el punto de inflamación y el estado físico, que pueden consultarse en el punto 9 de la FDS.

La Ficha de Seguridad debe estar actualizada conforme al Reglamento (CE) nº 1272/2008.

4.- ¿Qué almacenamientos de productos químicos están exentos de la aplicación del Reglamento?

Están exentos de la aplicación del Reglamento los siguientes almacenamientos:

1. Productos y actividades con Reglamentación Seguridad Industrial específica
 - 1.1.- Gases en Tanques criogénicos de capacidad mayor de 1.000 litros.
 - 1.2.- Productos Petrolíferos
 - 1.3.- Gases Licuados de Petróleo
 - 1.4.- Instalaciones Frigoríficas
 - 1.5- Sistemas de protección contra incendios (extintores, sistemas fijos de extinción) etc
2. AQP's integrados en las unidades de proceso, pero únicamente bajo determinadas circunstancias (ver la ITC correspondiente).
 - a. En general, se consideran APQ integrados en las unidades de proceso, para los recipientes fijos:

- Aquellos cuya capacidad esta limitada a la cantidad necesaria para alimentar el proceso durante un período de 48 horas, considerando el proceso continuo a capacidad máxima.
- Aquellos en los que la capacidad de los recipientes sea inferior a 3.000 l y estén conectados directamente a proceso mediante tubería
- b. En general, se consideran APQ integrados en proceso para los recipientes móviles sujetos a la APQ-10
 - Los recipientes móviles sea cual sea su capacidad, que estén conectados directamente a proceso mediante tubería.
- 3. Transporte por carretera, ferrocarril, etc.
- 4. Almacenamiento en tránsito (máximo 72 horas continuas, 8 días/mes o 36 días/año)
- 5. Cantidades inferiores a columna 5 de TABLA I

5.- ¿Cuál es la documentación necesaria para registrar la instalación?

- Registro de instalación de almacenamiento de productos químicos.
- Proyecto de la Instalación o Memoria Técnica.
 - a. El proyecto debe incluir los documentos establecidos en las ITC's o en normativa complementaria aplicable.
 - b. En caso necesario adjuntar: certificado de construcción de recipientes, registro de la instalación de protección contra incendios, inspección, certificado inspección de baja tensión, etc...
 - c. En su caso adjuntar: Relación y plano de ubicación de otros almacenamientos de productos químicos del establecimiento.
- Certificado de dirección de obra en instalaciones que requieren proyecto.
- Certificado de inspección emitido por Organismo de Control en instalaciones que no requieren proyecto.
- Copia del seguro de responsabilidad civil (art. 7.2 del Reglamento).