









HAZARD SYMBOLS AND HAZARD STATEMENTS

On 20 January 2009 new EU regulations came into force regarding classification and labeling of chemicals. Colloquially called CLP (Classification, Labelling and Packaging). All chemical substances and products must be classified and labeled in accordance with CLP regulation at the latest from June 2017. For pesticides, the deadline is 1 June 2015. This overview complements three sector guidelines on personal protective equipment by mixing and application *in greenhouses, by tractor and by special application methods*. See www.baujordtilbord.dk.

OVERVIEW OF THE NEW HAZARD SYMBOLS AND HAZARD STATEMENTS THAT REPLACE THE R-PHRASES (RISK PHRASES) ON PREVIOUS SECTOR GUIDELINES	PICTOGRAM CLP-REGULATION	CLP HAZARD CATEGORIES USING THE PICTOGRAM		
		PHYSICAL HAZARD	HEALTH HAZARD	ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD
Hazard phrases H310 Fatal in contact with skin H311 Toxic in contact with skin H330 Fatal if inhaled H331 Toxic if inhaled. H330 if vapours H332 Harmful if inhaled H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled H335 May cause respiratory irritation H340 May cause genetic defects < state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other route of exposure causes the hazard > H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects < state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other route of exposure causes the hazard > H350 May cause cancer < state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other route of exposure causes the hazard > H350i May cause cancer if inhaled H351 Suspected of causing cancer < state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other route of exposure causes the hazard > H360D May damage the unborn child H360DF May damage the unborn child Suspected of damaging fertility H360F May damage fertility H360Fd May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child H361f Suspected of damaging fertility H362 May cause harm to breast-fed children H370 Causes damage to organs <or state all organs affected, if known > < state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other route of exposure causes the hazard > H371 May cause damage to organs H372 Causes damage to organs <state all organs affected, if known > < state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other route of exposure causes the hazard > H373 May cause damage to organs < state all organs affected, if known > < state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other route of exposure causes the hazard >	       	The worst explosives - – solid, fluid and gases, and certain organic peroxides The worst categories of flammable solid substances, gases and liquids and certain organic peroxides All oxidizing substances and liquids, and gasses in the worst category Gases under pressure (liquid, cooled and dissolved and combinations of these) Corrosives The three major categories of acute toxicity for all kinds of exposure (oral, dermal, inhalation) Chronic health damages such as: Cancer, DNA-damages and damages of the reproductive abilities (CMR) – all categories Specific organ-toxicity, single and repeated exposure - categories 1 and 2 Respiratory sensitization – worst category Acute: Aspiration danger – worst category	Skin corrosive – most severe category (and subdivisions) Severe eye damage – worst category Acute toxicity – lowest category Skin- and eye irritation – lowest category Skin sensitization – worst category Specific organ toxicity, single exposure – category 3 (bronchial irritation and narcotic impacts) Acute: Aspiration danger – worst category Hazardous to the aquatic environment: Acute – worst category Chronic – the 2 worst categories	

