

HAZARD LABEL - CLP

From 1 June 2017, there must be hazard labels on all chemical products according to CLP.

Hazard labels provide information on:

- Trade name - Manufacturer/ supplier/ importer's name, address and telephone number
- Volume/quantity
- The substances contained that give rise to the hazard classification
- Hazard pictograms
- Signal word - either Hazard or Warning (Hazard means the greatest risk)
- H (Hazard) statements
- P (Precautionary) statements
- EUH statement (special EU statements)

The code number should also be stated on the label for paints, detergents, adhesives, degreasers or thinners. If the code number is not on the label, the supplier must provide it in writing in some other way, for example in a safety data sheet.

Hazard statements indicate the immediate risks of using the product. Precautionary statements say what general safety precautions should be taken when working with a product and in the event of an accident, including a description of first aid measures.

When pouring into another container, the hazard label **MUST ALWAYS** be copied onto the new container so people can see what is in it and what precautions should be taken in the event of an accident.

	<p>Trade name</p> <p>Hazard pictograms</p> <p>Contents/ingredients</p> <p>Signal word</p> <p>Hazard and Precautionary statements</p> <p>Supplier</p>
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The label must also include additional hazard information about the product. The supplier/manufacturer must provide a safety data sheet and possibly one or more exposure scenarios. Workplace user instructions must also be drawn up to show how the product should be used aboard.

The legislation is contained in EU Regulation 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and mixtures (CLP) and other upcoming changes, which you can find at www.mst.dk.