

Guidance on harmonised information relating to emergency health response – Annex VIII to CLP

Guidance to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling
and packaging (CLP) of substances and mixtures

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February 2019



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Guidance on harmonised information relating to emergency health response

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European Chemicals Agency

Mailing address: P.O. Box 400, FI-00121 Helsinki, Finland

Visiting address: Annankatu 18, Helsinki, Finland

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Note to the reader

Guidance on harmonised information relating to emergency health response – Annex VIII to CLP

Dear user of this Guidance,

When reading this ECHA Guidance document, please be aware that the consulted national authorities of EU/EEA Member States were unable to reach a consensus on the interpretation of duty holders under Article 45. The authorities of the following Member States disagree with the current Guidance where this considers certain operators, namely rebranders and relabellers, as distributors and not downstream users (section 3.1.2):

- Belgium
- Germany
- Greece
- France

The authority of Sweden does not consider that Article 4(10) poses legal obligations on distributors in relation to Annex VIII as described in this ECHA Guidance document.

The authorities of the following Member States abstained from a decision:

- Denmark
- Portugal

This is reflected in the CA/30/2019 document which is available on the CIRCABC website.

Consequently, for information on the implementation of the aspects of Article 45 of the CLP Regulation covered by this note and CA/30/2019 in these Member States, the reader is invited to contact the competent authorities of those Member States.

Bjorn Hansen
Executive Director

1 DOCUMENT HISTORY

Version	Comment	Date
Version 1.0	First edition	February 2019
Version 2.0	<p>Update via fast track procedure to complete section 3 on duty holders. Details about obligations related to distribution steps have been added. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modified introductory section 3.1 to broaden the scope of the section beyond obligations under Article 45 only. It is clarified that duty holder could potentially be every operator placing certain mixtures on the market. Introduced obligations according Article 4(10). - Modified example 4 (section 3.1.1) to include the scenario where the distributor makes the submission. - Restructured sections 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 to present separately activities leading to obligations under Art.45 and Art.4(10). - Moved example 6 to section 3.1.2 and new figure added. - Updated table 1 to include obligations for distributors. Removed column on "Obligations along the supply chain". <p>In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revised section 6.3 to reflect the updated terminology referring to the submission tool provided by ECHA. - Revised section 6.4 to reflect the updated list of features provided by the ECHA submission tool. - Replacement of "deadline" 	July 2019

Version	Comment	Date
	by “date of applicability” with reference to the timeline to meet the obligations. - Updated the additional support section. - Editorial changes and typos corrected.	
Version 3.0	[To be filled in before final publication]	Xxx 2020

1

2 PREFACE

3 This document is the *Guidance on the harmonised information relating to emergency health*
4 *response*. It is a comprehensive technical and scientific document on the implementation of
5 Article 45 and Annex VIII to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on the classification, labelling and
6 packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP¹). CLP is based on the Globally Harmonised
7 System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and is implementing the provisions
8 of the GHS within the EU. CLP now has relevance for European Economic Area (EEA) countries
9 (i.e. it is implemented in the EU countries and in Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein)².

10 The objective of this document is to provide detailed guidance on the obligation to submit to
11 Member States responsible bodies relevant information on hazardous mixtures placed on the
12 market for formulating preventative and curative measures in case of accidents. The guidance
13 is developed to primarily assist companies placing hazardous mixtures on the market in
14 complying with their obligations. It is also intended to be a support tool for the appointed
15 bodies in the Member States.

16 The first version of this guidance document was developed by ECHA with the support of a
17 dedicated Working Group consisting of experts from Industry, Member State appointed bodies
18 and poison centres. The project started in April 2017 and the working group had meetings and
19 continuous discussions to develop the guidance text until December 2017. Finally version 1.0
20 of the text was consolidated and edited by ECHA and underwent the formal consultation with
21 ECHA Partners during 2018 and beginning of 2019.

22

¹ Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 [OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1].

² CLP was incorporated in the EEA Agreement by Decision of the EEA Joint Committee No 106/2012 of 15 June 2012 amending Annex II (Technical regulations, standards, testing and certification) to the EEA Agreement (OJ L 309, 8.11.2012, p. 6–6).

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1. Introduction

1.1 General introduction

A large number of chemical products (e.g. detergents, paints, adhesives) are placed on the EU market and used both by the general public in their everyday lives as well as by professionals in their working environments.

Chemical products are in general considered to be safe when their use instructions are followed. Nevertheless, unintentional exposure to chemicals can occur, for example due to inappropriate use or accidents. When this happens, immediate access to relevant information on the chemical product is crucial for medical staff and those who provide emergency responses.

1.2 Legal background

In 1988, Council Directive 88/379/EEC³ required the Member States to appoint a body responsible for receiving information, including chemical composition, relating to preparations placed on the market and considered dangerous. This information was to be used to meet any medical demand by formulating preventative and curative measures, in particular in emergencies. In 1999, the Directive was repealed by Directive 1999/45/EC⁴, which provided for a similar obligation.

Therefore, many Member States already had in place a system for collecting information from companies that were placing dangerous mixtures on the market and have established bodies, called poison centres, to provide medical advice in health emergencies. The information collected has been used to meet medical demands of the poison centres. Depending on the Member State, physicians and other medical staff, workers and the general public were also able to contact the poison centres to receive advice on medical treatment in the event of a poisoning or accidental exposure incident.

The existing requirement for the EU Member States⁵ to appoint a body for receiving this information, was incorporated in Article 45 of the CLP Regulation ((EC) No 1272/2008) which entered into force on 20 January 2009, repealing Directive 1999/45/EC.

Under the previous legislative regime and under the CLP, the absence of harmonised information requirements led to considerable variation in the existing national notification systems, data formats and information requirements. Thus companies placing mixtures on the market in different Member States needed to submit similar information multiple times and in different formats. This diversity led to inconsistencies in the information available to medical personnel in cases of poisoning or accidental exposure incidents in different Member States.

The European Commission was assigned the obligation to carry out a review, as foreseen in Article 45 of the CLP Regulation, to assess the possibility of harmonising the information. The review was carried out in consultation with stakeholders and with the support of the European

³ Council Directive 88/379/EEC of 7 June 1988 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations.

⁴ Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 1999 concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations.

⁵ Please note that whenever there is a reference to the Union (EU) in this document, the term also covers the EEA countries Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway. See footnote 1.

1 Association of Poison Centres and Clinical Toxicologists (EAPCCT). Following the review,
2 Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/542 was adopted. The new Annex VIII entered into force on
3 12 April 2017. The same Annex was amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/11⁶ before its date of
4 applicability. The provisions of the Annex will apply to mixtures for consumer use and to
5 mixtures for professional use from 1 January 2021, and to mixtures for industrial use from 1
6 January 2024.

7 Annex VIII sets provisions to harmonise, in terms of format and content, the information
8 relating to emergency health responses that companies placing hazardous mixtures, as
9 specified in the Annex, on the EU market are required to submit to the bodies appointed by
10 each Member State (i.e. the "appointed bodies"). The required information includes, among
11 other things, the clear identification of the mixture and of the economic operator responsible
12 for the placing on the market⁷, information on the composition and hazardous ingredient
13 substances and on the intended use through a system of harmonised categories. The
14 information must be submitted by electronic means in a specified format, which enables the
15 appointed bodies to easily retrieve the relevant information. A unique formula identifier ("UFI:"
16 addressed in detail in section 4) will allow the poison centres to unambiguously identify the
17 composition of the mixture and propose the appropriate medical treatment in the event of
18 poisoning.

19 The information required by Annex VIII is available for use by the poison centres, who have
20 the task to provide medical advice to the general public and medical practitioners in the event
21 of an emergency. The information can, according to Article 45 CLP, also be used to carry out
22 statistical analysis to improve risk management measures, where requested by the Member
23 State (the allowed use of the submitted information is discussed in section 7). The appointed
24 bodies and poison centres (which are not necessarily the same entity, although in some
25 Member States they are the same; see section 3.2 for more details), need to ensure the
26 confidentiality of the information received.

27 The amended CLP Regulation, provides that ECHA specifies the harmonised format (i.e. Poison
28 Centres Notification (PCN) format) for the preparation of information by economic operators.
29 The PCN format also aims to facilitate the management and use of the submitted information
30 by authorities and poison centres, who will receive the information and make it available in a
31 database serving the emergency health response purpose.

32 Additionally, Annex VIII foresees ECHA to facilitate the submission of information. For this
33 purpose, ECHA has made available a centralised Submission Portal, which is a submission
34 system that could be used as an alternative to the national submission systems where
35 available (it is at the discretion of each Member State to indicate which system is to be used).
36 More details are provided in section 6.

37 The date of applicability of the new submission requirements are staggered and depend on the
38 use type of the mixture (see section 3.4 for the definition of the different use types). Detailed
39 information about timelines and compliance dates are given in section 3.5.

40

⁶ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/11 of 29 October 2019 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures as regards information relating to emergency health response.

⁷ According to Article 2(18) of CLP "placing on the market means supplying or making available, whether in return for payment or free of charge, to a third party. Import shall be deemed to be placing on the market."

1.3 Aim of this guidance

The aim of this guidance is to clarify and assist companies, appointed bodies and poison centres in the implementation of the new tasks and requirements outlined in Annex VIII to the CLP Regulation.

This guidance provides information on:

- the scope of Annex VIII to CLP, i.e. for which type of mixtures the required information has to be submitted;
- who should submit information in accordance with Annex VIII to CLP and by when;
- issues to consider when preparing for a submission of information;
- the use of the "Unique Formula Identifier" (UFI);
- the use of the harmonised European Product Categorisation System (EuPCS);
- details of the information required to be submitted;
- the use of the common XML harmonised reporting format;
- which changes or new information trigger the need for an update.

Note that, the IT tools provided to prepare and submit the information required by Annex VIII are referred to as the *submission* tools.

1.4 Target audience of this guidance

The main target audiences of this guidance are:

- companies placing certain hazardous mixtures on the market (i.e. that are classified as hazardous on the basis of their health or physical effects) and who are required to submit information relevant to poison centre activities.
- the Member States' Competent Authorities and the appointed bodies who are responsible for receiving information on such hazardous mixtures which are being placed on the market.
- poison centres who are the end users of the submitted information for the purposes of formulating preventative and curative measures, in particular when providing an immediate health response⁸.

1.5 Overview of the document

This Guidance document is structured to present, after a general introduction, the main concepts which allow setting the scene and the framework for providing the required information. The main elements relevant to all the operators involved are then clarified before going into the details of the specific legal obligations. The obligations are then described by following the same section structure of Annex VIII.

- Section 1, presents the legal background, scope and target of this document in general terms.
- Section 2 provides a list of definitions and clarifies the main terms used throughout the Guidance.
- Section 3 provides relevant information for the reader to understand whether they have obligations according to Annex VIII of CLP. Therefore, section 3 clarifies who is required

⁸ It is to be noted that not in all Member States poison centres exist. Emergency service may be provided via different systems (see section 3.2.1 for further details).

1 to submit information and to whom, by when and which mixtures fall under the scope
2 of Annex VIII.

- 3 • Section 4, presents the need to identify the mixture using a unique formula identifier,
4 the harmonised European categorisation system (EuPCS) and the possibility to opt for a
5 limited or a group submission. This section further explains the basic elements and
6 options linked to the submission of information, which should be known before the duty
7 holder starts preparing the submission.
- 8 • Section 5 describes in detail the information to be submitted to the appointed body, as
9 required in Annex VIII.
- 10 • Section 6 presents the available tools and the system put in place to allow industry and
11 authorities to comply with the legal obligations.
- 12 • Section 7 explains what happens after the submission. This includes a description of the
13 possible uses of the information submitted to the appointed bodies, the requirement
14 that the submitter must keep the information up to date, and which changes trigger the
15 obligation to update the submission.
- 16 • Section 8 lists the main available additional supporting tools.

17 1.6 Links to legislation other than CLP

19 There is a network of EU legislation which relies on CLP classification (a detailed list of
20 concerned legislation is available in the *Introductory Guidance on the CLP Regulation*⁹).

21 1.6.1 REACH Regulation

22 The provisions of Article 45 and Annex VIII to CLP are indirectly related to certain provisions of
23 the REACH Regulation¹⁰.

24 In particular the safety data sheets (SDS), which are to be compiled following the
25 requirements in Annex II to REACH, represent one of the main sources of information for the
26 economic operator that is preparing a submission under Article 45 of CLP. The submitted
27 information has to be consistent with the SDS (which is normally one of the sources of
28 information for the preparation of submissions)¹¹.

29 1.6.2 Other legislation

30 The EU legislation for biocides, plant protection products, cosmetics¹² and tobacco products are
31 examples of EU legislation with data submission requirements that are partially overlapping
32 with the harmonised information required under the scope of CLP Article 45 and as specified in
33 Annex VIII.

34 As part of the biocides and plant protection products authorisation procedures (and which is

⁹ All ECHA Guidance documents are available in the Support section of the ECHA website at:

<https://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-reach>.

¹⁰ Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

¹¹ Please note, even when it is technically possible to attach the SDS to the submitted information, this will not replace the obligation to provide the information on the mixture or on its components.

¹² Note that CLP does not apply to cosmetic products that are in the finished state intended for the final user (Article 1(5)(c)).

1 required before they are placed on the market), under the Biocidal Products Regulation¹³ (BPR)
 2 and the Plant Protection Products Regulation¹⁴ (PPPR), full information on the identification,
 3 composition and hazards of the mixture, including any mixture used in its composition, is
 4 required by the authorising Member State Competent Authority (MSCA).

5 Under the Tobacco Products Directive¹⁵, a notification of information on the identification,
 6 composition and hazards of e-liquid mixtures is required before placing on the market.

7 The Cosmetic Products Regulation¹⁶ requires that responsible persons and, under certain
 8 conditions, the distributors of cosmetic products submit some information about the products
 9 they place on the market through a dedicated Cosmetic Products Notification Portal (CPNP).

10
 11 It remains at the discretion of each MSCA, for some of the respective legislative processes (i.e.
 12 where the legal text allows the competent authorities to do so), to assess and decide whether
 13 a procedure can be established in order to make information supplied under different EU
 14 legislations (as part of an obligatory authorisation or notification procedure) available to the
 15 appointed bodies under the scope of CLP, Article 45. However, information required by Annex
 16 VIII of CLP must be submitted to the appointed body/bodies by the duty holder regardless of
 17 whether the appointed body/bodies can use relevant existing information received through
 18 requirements under other EU laws. In addition, information submitted according to Article 45
 19 cannot be used for purposes other than those specified therein. Furthermore, the submission
 20 of the information under CLP must be provided in the harmonised format as outlined in Annex
 21 VIII.

22 1.6.3 National legislation

24
 25 It is to be noted that Annex VIII CLP is exhaustive, meaning that no additional information can
 26 be required under national legislation to that specified in Annex VIII for the purposes provided
 27 for under Article 45. However, certain aspects are left to the discretion of Member States, such
 28 as the establishment of acceptance criteria for submissions, the acceptance of information in
 29 languages other than official language(s), the application of fees before processing the
 30 submissions, reference to submission systems, etc.

31
 32 Nevertheless, Member States may have in place submission requirements for substances or
 33 mixtures outside the scope of Article 45 for purposes other than those defined in that same
 34 Article. This can be regulated by national legislation and in general under a legal framework
 35 which is different from Article 45 and Annex VIII. For more information it is recommended to
 36 contact the responsible authority in the specific Member State.

38 Note that in this Guidance Document the reference to specific Parts and Sections of Annex VIII
 39 to CLP is provided within square brackets [...].

¹³ Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products (BPR).

¹⁴ Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC.

¹⁵ Directive 2014/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products and repealing Directive 2001/37/EC.

¹⁶ Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products.

1 **2. Abbreviations/definitions**

Standard term / Abbreviation	Explanation
Annex VIII	Regulation (EU) 2017/542 amending CLP by adding an Annex on harmonised information relating to emergency health response
Article 45	Article 45 of CLP
BPR	Biocides Products Regulation. Regulation (EU) No 528/2012.
CLP	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures.
CPNP	Cosmetic Products Notification Portal
Distributor	Any natural or legal person established within the Community, including a retailer, who only stores and places on the market a substance, on its own or in a mixture, for third parties (Article 2(20) of CLP).
Downstream user	Any natural or legal person established within the Community, other than the manufacturer or the importer, who uses a substance, either on its own or in a mixture, in the course of his industrial or professional activities (Article 2(19) of CLP).
EAPCCT	European Association of Poisons Centres and Clinical Toxicologists
EC	European Community
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
EEA	European Economic Area
EU	European Union
EuPCS	European Product Categorisation System
Formulator	Company that produces a mixture. A formulator established in the EU is a downstream user.
GPI	Generic Product Identifier
Importer	Any natural or legal person established within the EU who is responsible for import (Article 2(17) of CLP), where the latter means the physical introduction into the customs territory of the EU (Article 2(16) of CLP).
IUCLID	International Uniform Chemical Information Database

LD ₅₀	Median lethal dose
MiM	Mixture in a mixture
Mixture	A mixture or solution composed of two or more substances (Article 2(8) of CLP).
MSCA	Member State Competent Authority
PPPR	Plant Protection Products Regulation. Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation of Chemicals. Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.
SiA Guidance	ECHA <i>Guidance on requirements for substances in articles</i>
SDS	Safety data sheet (see <i>Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets</i> for more details)
SME	Small and medium enterprise
Substance	A chemical element and its compounds in the natural state or obtained by any manufacturing process, including any additive necessary to preserve its stability and any impurity deriving from the process used, but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition (Article 2(7) of CLP).
UFI	Unique Formula Identifier (see section 4.2 of this Guidance)
VAT	Value added tax
XML	eXtensible Markup Language

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3. Obligations

This section of the Guidance defines the general framework of the provisions of Article 45 of CLP and Annex VIII. It clarifies who may play a role or has potential obligations related to these provisions. It therefore explains which activities may trigger the obligation to submit information under Article 45, which mixtures are affected and which bodies receive the submitted information. The section clarifies also obligations which may need to be fulfilled by operators performing certain activities and not directly bound by Article 45, but following other provisions in the CLP (in particular Art. 4(10)).

3.1 Who is required to submit information?

The information required by Annex VIII has to be made available to the relevant appointed body, for each hazardous mixture (meeting certain criteria, see section 3.3) placed on the market. This is the information which is relevant for formulating preventative and curative measures in particular the event of an emergency health response. The same information can also be used by appointed bodies to perform activities of toxicovigilance as foreseen by Article 45 (see section 7 for more information on the use of the submitted information).

'Placing on the market' according to Article 2(18) of CLP *'means supplying or making available, whether in return for payment or free of charge, to a third party. Import shall be deemed to be placing on the market.'*

Article 45 and Annex VIII to the CLP Regulation identify importers and downstream users placing certain hazardous mixtures on the market as responsible for the submission of the information to appointed bodies. The importers and downstream users are also referred to as duty holders under Article 45 or, in the context of CLP Article 45 and Annex VIII, as "submitters". They have therefore the responsibility of submitting the information according to Article 45.

Companies in the supply chain of a mixture may have roles other than a downstream user or an importer and may not be required to submit the information according to Article 45 and Annex VIII. Distributors, who only store and place mixture on the market, without undertaking any other activity on the mixture, do not need, in principle, to submit the information to the appointed body following Article 45 and Annex VIII.

However, distributors may also play an important role in the obligation placed on downstream users and importers to make information available to appointed bodies, which is eventually used by poison centres for the purposes of their work. This is relevant, in particular, for distributors that change the product identifiers of the mixture and/or sell the mixture in Member States other than the Member State where the downstream user or importer has supplied it.

Art. 4(10) of CLP¹⁷ requires all substances and mixtures placed on the market to be compliant with CLP, conferring on all actors in a supply chain (i.e. also distributors, including re-branders and re-labellers) the obligation for the mixtures they place on the market to be compliant with Annex VIII to CLP. A national appointed body shall have at its disposal emergency health information for mixtures supplied in its Member State. A distributor placing on the market a mixture, which would jeopardise an appointed body's access to that information, would therefore run the risk to be in breach of Art 4(10).

The definitions of 'downstream user', 'importer' and other operators potentially part of the supply chain are given in Article 2 of the CLP Regulation and are consistent with the REACH Regulation. The same definitions are reported in section 2 of this Guidance. The *Guidance for Downstream Users* provides more information on the different roles and operators along the

¹⁷ Art. 4(10): "Substances and mixtures shall not be placed on the market unless they comply with this Regulation".

1 supply chain (including distributors).

2 As it will be clarified in this section, it is possible for a submission to be physically prepared
3 and submitted by a party other than the one who has the legal duty to notify. The use of a
4 third party does not relieve the duty holder under either Article 45 (i.e. importer or
5 downstream user) or Article 4(10) (i.e. any actor placing certain hazardous mixtures¹⁸ on the
6 market) from their obligations and responsibilities.

7 In the sections below it is clarified which activities carried out by the different operators may
8 confer on them the obligations to submit information to the appointed bodies in order to be
9 compliant with CLP.

10 Note: The tool provided by ECHA to prepare and submit the information, called ECHA
11 Submission portal (more details are provided in section 6) also allows the submission of the
12 information by a third party on behalf of the duty holder¹⁹, i.e. by outsourcing the preparation
13 and submission of the information²⁰. This could apply in various scenarios, for example:

- 14 - mother company/head-quarter submitting on behalf of a subsidiary (and viceversa),
- 15 - consultant on behalf of the duty holder.

16

17 3.1.1 Activities leading to submission obligations according to Article 45

18 The following activities carried out by an economic operator confer on them the obligation to
19 submit information related to an emergency health response directly from Article 45 of CLP:

20

21 **IMPORT ACTIVITIES**

22 An economic operator that imports a hazardous mixture into the European Economic Area
23 (EEA), which includes EU Member States and Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, is an
24 importer. Therefore, they place the mixture on the market according to Article 2 of CLP and
25 have the obligation to submit information required by Annex VIII.

26 Companies importing mixtures from outside the EU/EEA must ensure that the information is
27 submitted in the official language, or any other allowed language, where the mixture is placed
28 on the market.

29 The definition of importer is provided in Article 2(17) of CLP. Details are provided in section 2.1
30 of the *Guidance on Registration*²¹.

31

32 **Example 1:** EU operator importing from outside the EU, placing on the market in one EU
33 country

34 A German company imports from Switzerland (a non-EU supplier) a mixture called Superglue
35 and places it on the German market. This mixture is classified as hazardous for health effects.
36 The German company needs to obtain from the Swiss supplier all the information needed to

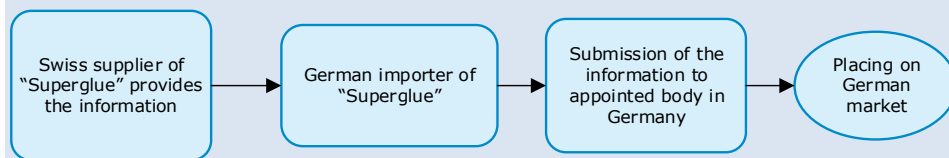
¹⁸ When referring to hazardous mixtures in the context of Article 45, it is meant as classified for physical or human health hazards. This is explained in section 3.3.

¹⁹ The availability of this option in case of national submission systems is to be checked with the relevant authorities.

²⁰ More information on ECHA accounts management is available in the ECHA accounts Manual. The possibility to assign a "foreign user" is included.

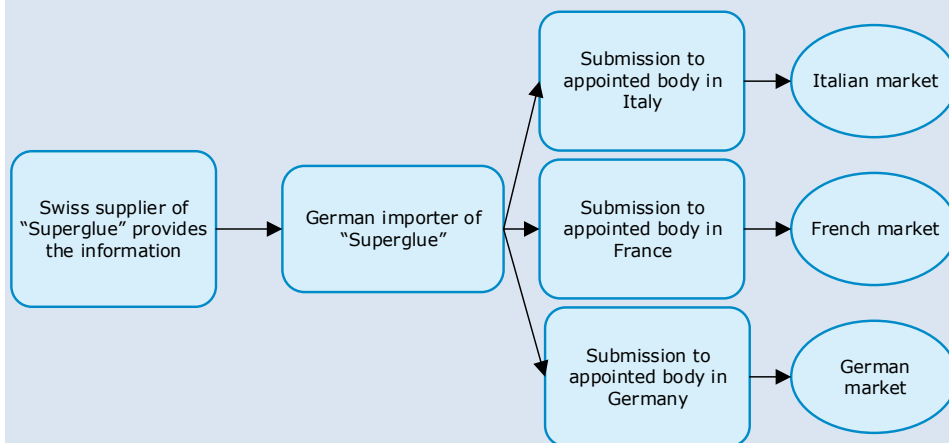
²¹ Note that the *Guidance on Registration*, and its section 2.1, refer specifically to the obligations under the REACH Regulation. Nevertheless, the definition of importer and the examples provided are relevant for the purposes of Annex VIII to CLP.

1 fulfil the Annex VIII requirements. The German importer will have to submit the information to
2 the German appointed body.



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5 **Example 2: EU operator importing from outside the EU, placing on several EU markets**

6 If Superglue (see example above) is then intended to be placed on the market in multiple
7 countries by the German importer (from example 1), this company will have to submit the
8 information to the appointed bodies of the relevant EU countries before placing the mixtures
9 on the market in those countries.



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12 The imported mixture may be used at the first place of import by the importer themselves, or
13 may be imported in Member State A and subsequently placed on the market also in Member
14 State B. A submission is required in both Member States A and B since import is deemed to be
15 "placing on the market" (Member State A), and the mixture is placed subsequently on the
16 market in Member State B. The submission obligation applies to the importer according to the
17 use type of the mixture (industrial, professional or consumer use, as it will be explained later
18 in section 3.4).

19 Ideally, the non-EU supplier of the hazardous mixture discloses the entire mixture formulation
20 information to their customer (the EU importer), so that the latter can make their submission.
21 Nevertheless, there are cases where complete information pursuant to Annex VIII is not
22 available or not given because of confidentiality reasons (normally, as a minimum, information
23 from the SDS should be available to the EU importer). An alternative way to work around this
24 problem is described in section 4.2.5.

25 In any case it is ultimately the responsibility of the EU importer to demonstrate that they
26 comply with Annex VIII (and other obligations under CLP) and thus to gather and submit the
27 information required by Annex VIII. Therefore, it may be necessary to put additional effort in
28 the communication with the non-EU supplier in order to obtain the necessary information. The

1 EU importer is advised to document such efforts for enforcement purposes to justify cases
2 where the provided information on components of a mixture is limited to the information
3 obtained in an SDS.

4 A mixture can be imported also in combination with articles and in this case submission
5 obligations may apply. See the section on "Import/production of articles" below.

6

7 **FORMULATION ACTIVITIES**

8 A company that produces a mixture is a formulator, and is covered by the definition of
9 downstream user under the CLP Regulation.

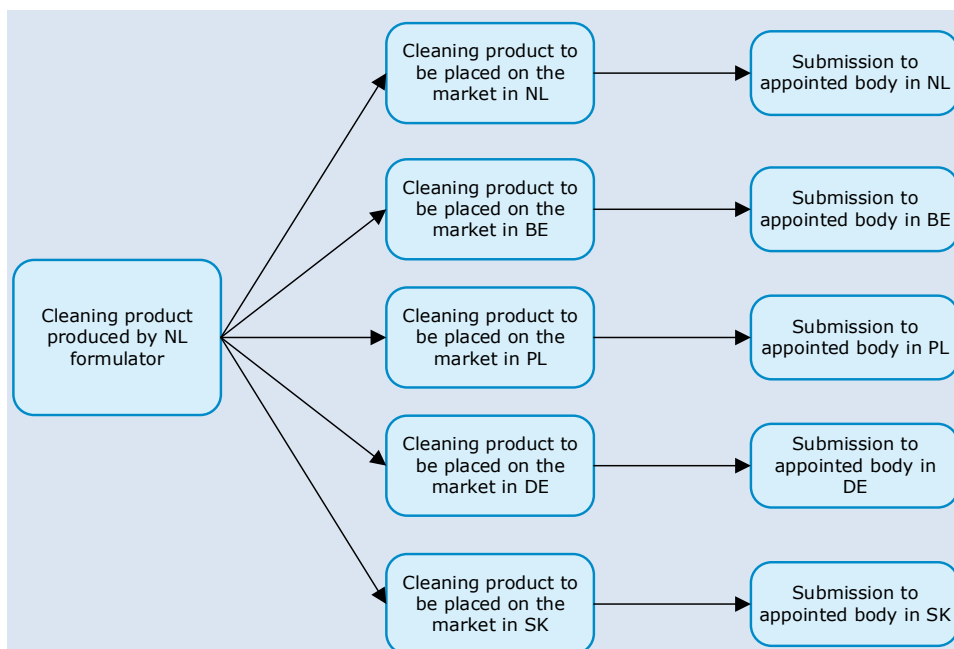
10 Therefore, any economic operator that formulates and places on the market a hazardous
11 mixture meeting certain criteria (see section 3.3) has the obligation to submit the information
12 in accordance with Annex VIII. The submission has to be made in all the Member States where
13 the mixture is placed on the market in the official language of the relevant Member State
14 (unless the Member State concerned provides otherwise, see section 3.2 for more details).

15 A company formulating a mixture on behalf of another company/brand name (the company
16 owning the mixture) is also a formulator (i.e. a toll formulator) and thus a downstream user. A
17 toll formulator in the EU is the entity that first supplies and makes the mixture available on the
18 market, even though the toll formulator does not itself own the product or the intellectual
19 property rights.

20 The toll formulator thus has the obligations associated with CLP Article 45. In practice, the
21 company which actually produces the mixture (in this case the toll formulator) should have the
22 relevant compositional information required by Annex VIII. This is the company in the position
23 to respond to any request for additional information from the authorities (in the cases foreseen
24 by the legislation, see section 7). If the company owning the mixture simply stores and places
25 the mixture on the market they would be a distributor. However, if the same company
26 subsequently themselves uses that mixture, for example in the formulation of another one,
27 they would be a downstream user and would have submission obligations under Article 45 for
28 the newly formulated mixture.

29 **Example 3: Mixture placed on the market in several Member States**

30 A company in the Netherlands formulates a cleaning product under the company brand name.
31 The cleaning product is classified and labelled as flammable and irritating to the skin; it is sold
32 in the Netherlands as well as to distributors in Belgium, Poland, Germany and Slovakia. The
33 Dutch formulator must thus submit information in accordance with CLP Article 45 and Annex
34 VIII to the appointed bodies in these five countries in their official language or in the
35 language(s) as requested by the Member State in which the mixture is placed on the market.
36 In case the mixture is placed on the market in different packaging (e.g. shape and size) in the
37 different Member States by the same Dutch formulator, the information of the packaging
38 relevant in each Member State must be given in the specific submissions.



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2 A company that formulates a mixture but does not place it on the European Union market and
3 only formulates with the intention of exporting does not have the obligation to make the
4 submission²². If the product is stored in a temporary warehouse before being exported outside
5 the EU, this may qualify as placing on the market and therefore the obligations according to
6 Annex VIII apply. This would be the case if, for example, the formulator makes available the
7 mixture, whether in return for payment or free of charge, to a third party which stores the
8 mixture in the warehouse before delivering it to a non-EU company. If the mixtures are stored
9 by the same downstream user that formulates them in a warehouse, there would be no
10 obligations to submit information²³.

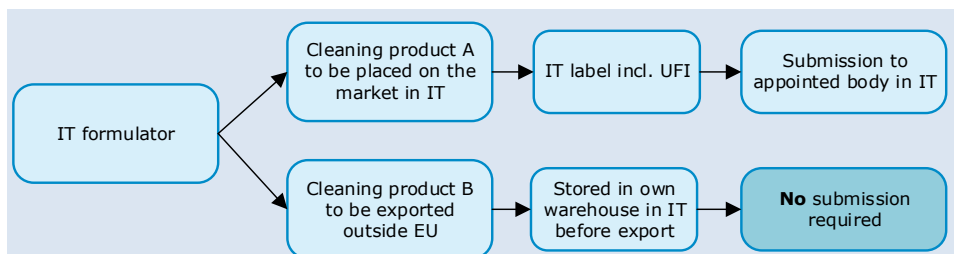
11 **Example 4:** Formulation, mixture to be placed on the market outside EU

12 A formulator in Italy formulates two cleaning products (product A and product B) which are
13 classified for aspiration toxicity. Product B is stored in a warehouse owned by the same
14 formulator before being exported to Turkey, i.e. out of the EU. As the data submission
15 requirements under the scope of CLP Article 45/Annex VIII only applies in the EU Member
16 States (and in countries under the EEA agreement) there are no obligations to submit data for
17 product B.

18 Product A is placed on the Italian market, therefore a submission according to Annex VIII has
19 to be made to the Italian appointed body.

²² Please, note that other obligations under CLP may also apply.

²³ Please, note that CLP does not apply to mixtures which are subject to customs supervision, provided that they do not undergo any treatment or processing, and which are in temporary storage, or in a free zone or free warehouse with a view to re-exportation, or in transit (Article 1(2)(b)).



REPACKAGING ACTIVITIES

A company that repacks/refills a mixture by transferring it from one container to another (and either keeps or modifies the content of the original label) is performing activities that qualify as downstream user activity according to CLP. This re-packaging company is therefore a duty holder for the purposes of Annex VIII and Article 45. This is the case even if the re-packaging company does not perform any other activity with the mixture (e.g. no changes in the composition).

As the company is placing a mixture on the market which is chemically identical to the one of their supplier, they may decide to request that their supplier makes a submission on their behalf (a contractual agreement would be needed). This will not only alleviate the administrative burden for the repackaging company, but it will also resolve the issue where the repackaging company often does not have access to the full compositional.

However, where their supplier does not include the information from the repackaging company in their notification, the repackaging company must make a separate submission themselves.

The repackaging company can use the same UFI as the supplier, or alternatively, they can generate their own UFI. In both cases, the product can be specified as consisting of 100% of the mixture purchased from the supplier (final repackaged mixture = 100% supplier's UFI as Mixture in Mixture or "MiM"²⁴).

It is important to note that even in cases where this information is submitted by their supplier (under contract), the repackaging company, as the duty holder under Article 45, remains responsible for the information submitted.

IMPORT/MANUFACTURE OF COMBINATION OF MIXTURE AND ARTICLE

A company incorporating a mixture in an article in the context of professional activity is a downstream user. An object fulfilling the definition of article is outside the scope of Annex VIII, therefore notification requirements and inclusion of UFI on the label do not apply, except where mixtures are placed on the market in combination with articles.

"Article" is defined in Article 2(9) of the CLP Regulation and that definition should be interpreted as provided in the [Guidance on requirements for substances in articles](#) (SiA Guidance) and it should be considered by companies importing or producing such objects.

²⁴ This can be done only in case the UFI has been previously notified by the supplier as part of a submission in the same Member State. Otherwise the MiM cannot be identified via the UFI, see section 5.3 for the available options. [The ECHA Submission system includes automatic checks which support the submitter in the preparation of the submission; more information are provide in section 6 and on the Poison Centres website at <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/tools>.](#)

1 It can possibly be the case that the object is a combination of one or more articles and one or
2 more mixtures. In these cases, obligations under Annex VIII may apply to the mixture(s) if
3 they are classified for health or/and physical hazards.

4 The SiA Guidance, in chapter 2, explains that objects can be “classified” as:

- 5
- 6 1. **Substance/mixture** (as such), e.g. wax crayon, blasting grit;
- 7 2. **Combination of an article** (functioning as a container or a carrier material) **and a**
8 **substance/mixture**, e.g. an inkjet printer cartridge, candles, wet cleaning wipes,
9 dessicant bags;
- 10 3. **Articles** (as such), e.g. one-piece plastic spoon;
- 11 4. **Article with an integral substance/mixture** (i.e. the substance/mixture forms an
12 integral part of the article), e.g. thermometer with liquid.
- 13

14 A substance or a mixture belonging to group 1 (usually in solid state) is subject to all REACH
15 and CLP requirements applicable to substances or mixtures (including obligations under Article
16 45 and Annex VIII relating to mixtures placed on the market that are classified as hazardous
17 based on their physical and health effects).

18 With regards to objects belonging to group 2, the SiA Guidance states that an importer or
19 supplier of such an object is also considered to be an importer or supplier of a
20 substance/mixture. As such, there may be submission obligations related to the mixture. This
21 can be the case if the mixture is classified for physical and health effects.

22 Objects belonging to groups 3 and 4 are considered articles under REACH and CLP. In these
23 cases, CLP Article 45 and Annex VIII will not apply even when they incorporate a liquid mixture
24 (e.g. electrolytes in a battery, liquid in a thermometer, adhesive in a tape for fixing carpets).

25 More details and guidance to assess each individual case is provided in the [Guidance on](#)
26 [requirements for substances in articles](#).

27

28 **3.1.2 Activities leading to submission obligations according to Article 4(10)**

29 All distributors, including re-branders and re-labellers, have to comply with Art. 4(10) and can
30 thus only place CLP-compliant mixtures on the market. That compliance requirement includes
31 compliance with Article 45, which provides that a national appointed body shall have at its
32 disposal emergency health information for hazardous mixtures supplied in its Member State. A
33 distributor placing on the market an hazardous mixture, which would jeopardise an appointed
34 body’s access to that information, would therefore run the risk to be in breach of Art 4(10).
35 The distributor, in order to be CLP-compliant, needs to consider the full supply chain. This is
36 particularly crucial when a distributor supplies the product in different Member States than the
37 Member State(s) where the supplier has placed the product on the market (and therefore
38 made a submission) or changes trade/brand names, and/or labels.

39 Distributors (e.g. re-branders) must make sure to only place CLP compliant products on the
40 market and ensure that all product identifiers (in particular trade/brand names and UFI)s
41 under which the mixture is placed on the market are covered by a submission to the relevant
42 appointed body.

43 This means that a distributor cannot place a mixture on the market where the appointed body:

- 44 - has not received the corresponding Annex VIII submission; or
- 45 - has received a submission by the supplier, but not all the relevant distributor’s product
46 identifiers, including e.g. trade names and UFIs, have been indicated.

1 It is to be noted that the requirement to comply with Article 4(10) does not necessarily lead to
2 an obligation for distributors to make a submission under Article 45. Rather, if a distributor has
3 the knowledge that certain information is not included in the original notification because it is
4 not known to the original notifier (e.g. the fact that he is distributing in different Member
5 States), he has the duty to make sure that this information becomes available to the appointed
6 body. This can be done either by informing the upstream notifier or by making a notification
7 themselves.

8 The objective of ensuring that the relevant appointed body will have at its disposal the
9 emergency health response information for all mixtures supplied in its Member State can be
10 ultimately achieved in the following ways:

- 11 - The distributor communicates upstream to their supplier(s) all the relevant information
12 about the distribution step (e.g. country of placement and/or new identifier if one or
13 both are different from the supplier). In this case the supplier has to include this
14 information in their submission to all the relevant Appointed Bodies.
- 15 - Alternatively, if the distributor does not want to disclose the information upstream, or
16 the original submitter refuses to include the distributor's information in their
17 submission, the distributor will need to make their own submission. In this case the
18 submission will include the full set of information required by Annex VIII, including the
19 composition (the distributor will possibly indicate that the mixture composition is made
20 100% by the mixture purchased from the supplier; if this mixture is identified using a
21 UFI, then this UFI and the information on the mixture should be available to the
22 relevant appointed body; see section 5.3 for more details on information on
23 components)²⁵.

25 It is to be noted that importers and downstream users remain responsible for the submission
26 of information under Article 45. For actors other than these, orders or penalties can be
27 imposed by virtue of Article 4(10).

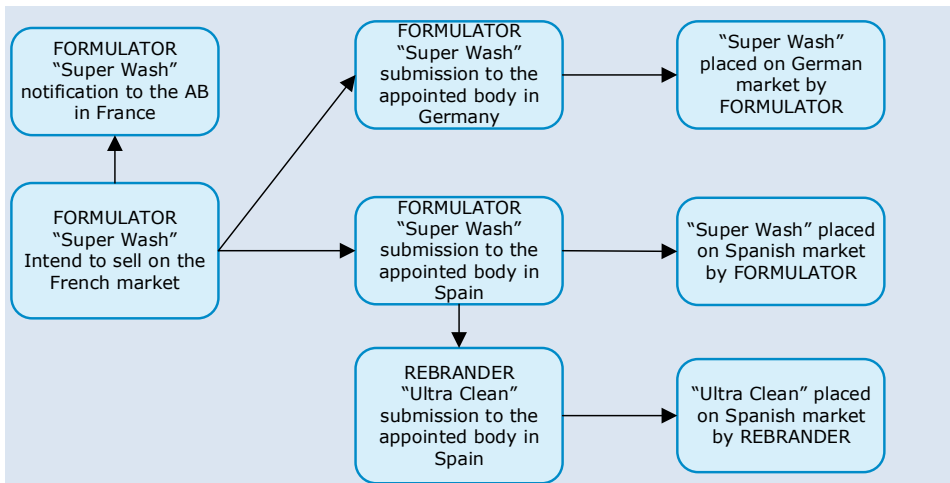
28 **Example 5:** Submission made by re-labelling company placing on a new market

30 A company in France formulates and intends to sell "Super Wash" on the French market. The
31 mixture is classified as hazardous for human health and the formulator has submitted all
32 relevant information to the appointed body in France.

33 The company decides to open up markets and to sell the same product in Spain and Germany.
34 The company re-labels the product, keeping the brand name "Super Wash", and submits the
35 relevant information to the Spanish and German appointed bodies.

36 A customer (distributor) in Spain decides to sell this product (with no changes in the
37 composition) with their own brand "Ultra Clean". As the distributor does not want to disclose to
38 their upstream supplier the fact that they place the same mixture on the market under a
39 different name, the distributor submits the required information to the Spanish appointed body
40 themselves.

²⁵ Note, that currently the ECHA submission portal does not provide the possibility for the distributor to indicate in their submission who is the actual duty holder under Article 45 (i.e. the supplier). Communication should happen outside the system.



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Example 6: Formulation, mixture placed on the market in several Member States

A formulator in Sweden formulates a laundry detergent for consumer use and sells it to a large Swedish retailer selling the product in Sweden, Denmark and Norway. The laundry detergent is classified and labelled as causing severe eye damage. In accordance with Article 45 the relevant information must be submitted by the Swedish formulator to the appointed body in Sweden. Additionally, a submission needs to be made in those Member States where the retailer intends to sell the product (as Norway has also implemented the CLP Regulation though the EEA agreement, the information must also be submitted to the appointed body in Norway). Since the retailer is a distributor following Article 2(20) CLP, they do not have direct submission obligations under Art.45. Yet, he has the obligation by virtue of Article 4(10) to ensure that all relevant information is made available to the appointed bodies. The retailer can decide to either provide the information related to the distribution step to the supplier (i.e. the Swedish formulator, who includes the additional information in his submission; this scenario is depicted in the figure below) or, e.g. for confidentiality reasons, to make a submission to the appointed bodies of Denmark and Norway themselves instead. The label for the laundry detergent includes (in this example) all three languages.

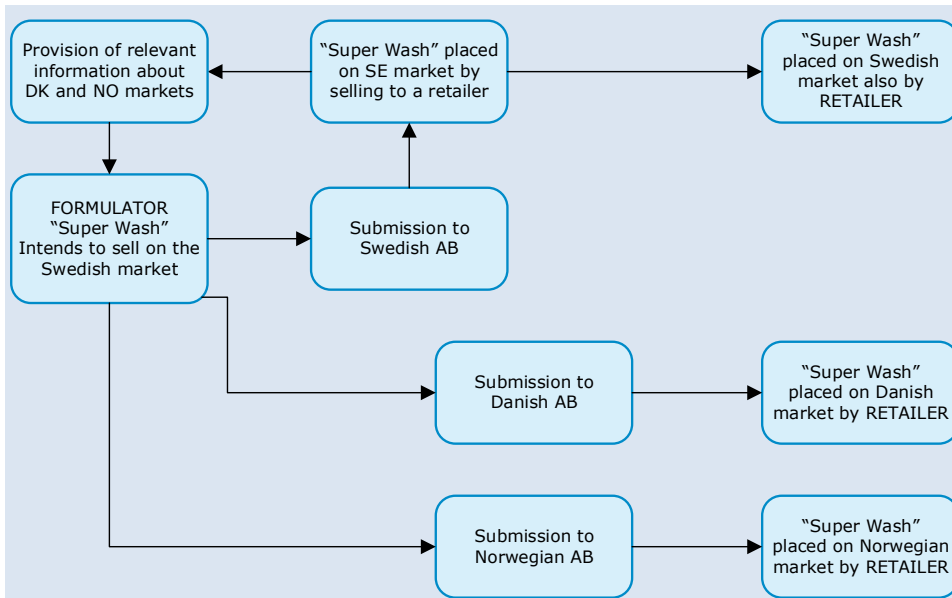


Table 1: Overview of operators and activities triggering (or not triggering) obligations under Article 45 and Annex VIII

Activity	Operator	Legal obligation to submit information? (duty holder)?	Why?	Options
Import	Importer	Yes	Legal text (Art.45)	
Formulation	DU	Yes	Legal text (Art.45)	
Re-packaging	DU	Yes	Activity is a use according to CLP and REACH (Transfer into new/different containers). See also ECHA <i>Guidance for downstream users</i> . (Art.45)	A company may rely on their supplier or other company (e.g. mother company) to make the submission on their behalf - this submission would include their product details. They remain duty holder under Art.45 (if applicable, i.e. re-packager and re-filler) but they are not the legal entity submitting the information in the submission system. Contractual agreement may be needed between the duty holder and the company preparing the submission on its behalf. This should address all possible scenarios: update responsibilities, access to the file, etc...
Re-filling (see also above for re-packaging)	DU	Yes	Activity is a use according to CLP and REACH (Transfer into new/different containers). See also ECHA <i>Guidance for downstream users</i> . (Art.45)	

Toll formulation	DU	Yes	Toll formulators are downstream users. See ECHA <i>Guidance for downstream users</i> . (Art.45)	
Production of combinations of mixture with article Import of combinations of mixture with article	DU Importer	Yes, if the object is to be considered a mixture itself (therefore not an article) or the combination of an article and one or more mixtures	Article producers are potentially downstream users. Importer of articles are potentially also importer of mixtures. See ECHA <i>Guidance for downstream users</i> and <i>Guidance on requirements for substances in articles</i> . (Art.45)	
Distribution	Distributors	Possibly yes, if distributing in Member States other than the ones included in the original submission.	Legal text (Art.4(10))	Distributors cannot place a mixture on the market which is not compliant with CLP in general. Therefore, distributors have to make sure they don't distribute a mixture: - in a Member State where a submission has not been made; or - with a product identifier which was not included in a submission to the relevant appointed body.
Retail	Distributor (retailer)	Possibly yes, if distributing in Member States other than the ones included in the original submission.	Retailers are by definition distributors. Obligations to provide information through Art. 4(10). They store/place on the market mixtures to consumers without performing any activity qualifying as DU activity. See also ECHA <i>Guidance for downstream users</i> .	In case of distribution (including re-labelling and re-branding) in different Member States than the one where the original submission was made or with trade names not included in the submission, the distributor may

Re-branding	Distributor	Yes, if the trade name is not included in the original submission or if distributing in Member States other than the ones included in the original submission.	Actor who applies his own brand to a mixture that somebody else has formulated and places the product on the market. The activity is not considered as a DU activity. See also ECHA <i>Guidance for downstream users</i> . (Obligations to provide information through Art.4(10)).	provide the relevant information to the original submitter for inclusion in the submission. Alternatively they may decide to make their own submission to the relevant appointed body(ies).
Re-labelling	Distributor	Yes, if the relevant information is not included in the original submission or if distributing in Member States other than the ones included in the original submission.	Actor that adapts corporate colours or identifiers on the label to a mixture or adapts the label in another manner. The activity is not considered as a DU activity. See also ECHA <i>Guidance for downstream users</i> . (Obligations to provide information through Art. 4(10)).	
Commercial representative (=consultant)	The commercial representative is assigned the task to submit in the name and on behalf of the duty holder.	No	Legal text. The commercial representative is not an actor for CLP purposes, so not subject to Art.45 or Art. 4(10).	

3.2 Who receives the information?

The company that is required to submit the information according to Annex VIII, has to make sure that this information is submitted to the appointed bodies of all the Member States the mixture is placed on the market. This includes the Member States where the mixture is sold via their distributors.

The information needs to be made available by the appointed body of each Member State to their poison centres and the personnel dealing with emergency responses in that Member State where the mixture is placed on the market. [How the data is transferred](#) will depend on the situation in each Member State. In particular, where the appointed body and the poison centres are different institutions the latter may obtain direct access to the database from the appointed body. Alternatively they may regularly receive copies of data submitted to the appointed body to be fed into a local database. In any case specific security requirements will have to be guaranteed, as per provision of Article 45(2) of CLP.

3.2.1 Member States' appointed bodies

Article 45(1) of CLP establishes that each Member State must appoint a body (or bodies)²⁶ responsible for receiving the information submitted by importers and downstream users related to mixtures placed on the market that are classified as hazardous based on their health or physical effects. The national appointed body or bodies may be a Member State Competent Authority on CLP (MSCA), a poison centre, a National Health Authority or another body appointed by the MSCA. The appointed body in a given Member State must have access to all the submitted information in order to carry out their tasks related to emergency health response. In those cases where the appointed body is not the poison centre, the national appointed body should make the submitted information available to the poison centres.

A list of national appointed bodies is available at the ECHA Poison Centre website: <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/>

The appointed bodies must ensure that the information received is kept confidential and is only used for the purpose of Article 45(1) and (2) of CLP. See section 7.3 for further information about the use of the submitted information.

3.3 What is the scope of Article 45?

This subsection provides guidance on the scope of Article 45 and Annex VIII to CLP. It clarifies for which mixtures there is an obligation to submit information to the appointed bodies according to the legal text, which mixtures are exempted from the obligation and which information could be submitted on voluntary basis.

It is important to clarify that Article 45 and Annex VIII apply to *mixtures*. Substances²⁷ placed on the market on their own, either classified or not, are excluded from the obligation to submit information according to Article 45 of CLP.

Sections 4 and 5 below provide more information on the content of the submission as well as special situations including limited information requirements.

²⁶ Please note that the legal text (Article 45) foresees the possibility for a Member State to appoint more than one body, although it is not often occurring in practice. In subsequent text of the guidance all references are made to singular appointed body for readability purposes.

²⁷ Definitions in Article 2 of CLP apply. See Section 2 of this Guidance for a full list of relevant terms and definitions.

3.3.1 Which mixtures require information to be submitted?

Annex VIII requires the submission of information about mixtures that are placed on the EU market and classified as *hazardous* based on their *health* or *physical* effects. It means that all mixtures meeting the criteria defined in Part 2 and Part 3 of Annex I to CLP fall under the scope of Article 45 and Annex VIII. Nevertheless, some exemptions apply; these are explained below.

3.3.1.1 General exemption from CLP Regulation and Article 45

Pursuant to Article 1(2) (3) and (5) of CLP, the Regulation (and therefore Annex VIII provisions) does not apply to:

- “radioactive substances and mixtures [...]”;
- “substances and mixtures which are subject to customs supervision, provided that they do not undergo any treatment or processing, and which are in temporary storage, or in a free zone or free warehouse with a view to re-exportation, or in transit”;
- “non-isolated intermediates”
- mixtures used in scientific research and development, provided they are not placed on the market and they are used under controlled conditions in accordance with EU workplace and environmental legislation;
- waste; and
- certain mixtures in the finished state, intended for the final user:
 - medicinal products,
 - veterinary medicinal products,
 - cosmetic products,
 - medical devices which are invasive or used in direct physical contact with the human body, and in vitro diagnostic medical devices, and
 - food or feeding stuffs.

It is to be noted that if the same mixture has also uses that are not listed above, the exemption does not apply with reference to these uses.

3.3.1.2 Exemptions from the obligation to submit information under Annex VIII

The following mixtures, even if falling under the scope of the CLP Regulation and classified for health or physical hazards, are exempted from the obligation to submit information. This is specified in section 2, Part A of Annex VIII:

- mixtures for scientific research and development (as defined in Article 2(30) of the CLP Regulation),
- mixtures for product and process oriented research and development (as defined in Article 3(22) of the REACH Regulation),
- mixtures classified only for one or more of the following physical hazards:
 - (1) gases under pressure (as defined in Annex I, 2.5 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008);
 - (2) explosives (unstable explosives and Divisions 1.1 to 1.6) (as defined in Annex I, 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008).

1 Among the mixtures which fall under the scope of the CLP Regulation, for the following the
2 obligations under Annex VIII do not apply:

- 3 • mixtures classified for environmental hazards only;
- 4 • mixtures which are subject to supplemental labelling requirements according to Part 2
5 of Annex II to CLP but are not themselves classified for health or physical hazards.

7 3.3.1.3 Submission of information made voluntarily

8 For mixtures which are not subject to submission obligations (see sections 3.3.1), submission
9 may be done on a voluntary basis. This could be the case for example for mixture classified for
10 environmental hazards only, or mixture classified as gases under pressure only (or a
11 combination of the two), or non-classified mixtures (possibly those subject to supplemental
12 labelling information).

13 In fact, although it is not mandatory, submission of relevant information about mixtures not
14 classified on the basis of their health or physical effects is encouraged, to facilitate the
15 appointed bodies and poison centres' activities. A mixture, although not classified as hazardous
16 on the basis of health or physical effects, may be harmful in certain poisoning cases (i.e.
17 babies, pre-existing pathological condition, etc.). The availability of information even on such
18 mixtures would significantly decrease possible uncertainties in case of emergency calls and
19 therefore it could support a quicker and more effective identification or curative measures.

20 Mixtures for which submission of information is not required can be also used in the
21 formulation of other classified mixtures (mixture in a mixture or MiM) generating potential
22 gaps in the knowledge of mixture composition. When the duty holder does not know the
23 composition of the MiM, it would rely on the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) of that mixture, which
24 does not provide all the relevant information. The supplier could, following a submission made
25 voluntarily, communicate the compositional information to the customer via the UFI while
26 ensuring the protection of confidential business information. Lack of detailed compositional
27 information could hamper the medical advice in the event of an emergency or in the
28 establishment of risk management measures by authorities. In cases where the appointed
29 body and poison centre do not have access to the full composition of the mixtures, the
30 response in case of an emergency could potentially lead to incorrect medical advice and /or
31 overtreatment. A voluntary submission made voluntarily for a mixture to be used in another
32 mixture might allow the emergency responder to retrieve all the necessary information.

34 3.4 Use types

35 The identification of the correct use type for the mixture for which submission is made is
36 important as it defines the information requirements and the date of applicability (see section
37 3.5 and Figure 1 below) by which the obligations have to be fulfilled. Annex VIII, Part A,
38 Section 2.4 defines three types of use as follows:

- 39 - **Mixture for consumer** use means a mixture intended to be used by consumers (e.g.
40 'Artists' craft and hobby paints', Figure 1);
- 41 - **Mixture for professional** use means a mixture intended to be used by professional
42 users but not at industrial sites (e.g. 'Decorative paints, Figure 1);
- 43 - **Mixture for industrial** use means a mixture intended to be used at industrial sites
44 only (e.g. Automotive coatings, Figure 1).

45 The use types are based on the concept of *end-use*. End-use means the use of a mixture, as a
46 last step before the end-of-life of the mixture, namely before the mixture (or each of its
47 components) is emitted to waste streams or the environment, is included into an article or is
48 consumed in a process by reaction during use (including intermediate use as defined by the

CLP Regulation)²⁹. In applying this approach to mixtures, this means that the use of a mixture continues when it is incorporated in another mixture until it reaches its end-of-life stage.

Therefore, if a mixture formulated to be used in an industrial setting (“original mixture”) is subsequently also integrated by a downstream user into a mixture for professional or consumer use (“final mixture”), then the original mixture should be considered to be also for professional or consumer end-use and the corresponding information requirements must be fulfilled and the date of applicability met. When exposed to the final mixture, professionals or consumers come into contact with the original mixture which is contained in the final mixture. For poison centres to be able to provide an appropriate emergency health response, sufficiently detailed information on the final mixture and its components needs to be available.

While upstream formulators may not have a complete and detailed overview of all the final mixtures in which their original mixture (as a MiM) have been incorporated into, they often do have the general knowledge of whether their mixtures are incorporated into mixtures for professional or consumer use. In case of uncertainty, the company preparing the submission for the original mixture should, where possible, make an effort to gather such information. If new information about the use type of the original mixture becomes available after the submission, the information submitted under Annex VIII needs to be updated accordingly if needed.

Note that the submission should reflect the use type of the original mixture as placed on the market by the submitter, as well as the final mixtures where it may end up in (see section 5.2.3). However, when original mixtures end up in final mixtures which are not subject to submission obligations (e.g. the final mixture is a cosmetic product, or the final mixture is not classified for health or physical hazards), the uses of these final mixtures do not need to be considered for submission purposes with regard to the original mixture. For example, if a mixture for industrial use ends up in a final mixture classified for environmental hazards only, a submission for mixtures for industrial use suffices (relevant date of applicability and option for limited submission).

3.5 Timelines

3.5.1 Compliance dates

The compliance date for the submission of the information following the new requirements set by the amended CLP Regulation³⁰ will apply in a stepwise manner, according to the use type of the mixture i.e. consumer, professional or industrial use (see section 3.4). Importers and downstream users placing mixtures on the market not notified already under national legislation must comply with Annex VIII of the Regulation from the following dates:

- Mixtures for consumer use and mixtures for professional use: from 1 January 2021.
- Mixtures for industrial use: from 1 January 2024.

Figure 1 below illustrates by means of an example how to identify the applicable date and information requirements on the basis of the use type.

Where a mixture has several types of use, the earlier corresponding compliance date applies and related requirements must be met. For instance, in the case of a glue classified as

²⁹ Adapted from the ECHA Guidance R.12 *Guidance on Information Requirements and Chemical Safety Assessment* which is available at <https://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-information-requirements-and-chemical-safety-assessment>.

³⁰ It is amended by Commission Regulation (EU)2017/542 by adding Annex VIII and further amended by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) [2020/11](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2020/11).

1 hazardous for health effects, and placed on the market for both professional use and industrial
 2 use, the earlier date of 1 January 2021 will apply.

3 Note that by 1 January 2025 a submission must be made for all mixtures placed on the market
 4 according to the harmonised Annex VIII requirements (see also section 3.5.2).

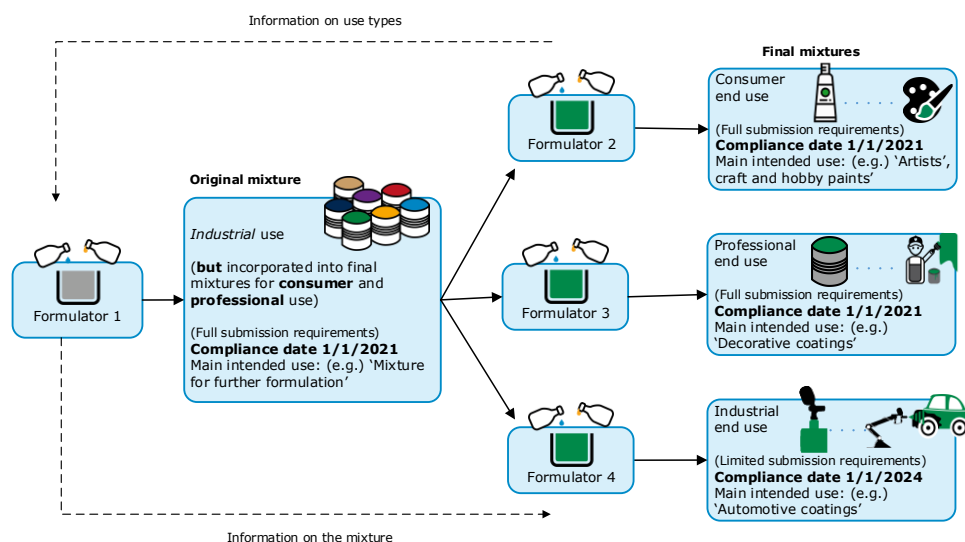
5 Before these dates, mixtures continue to be subject to existing national requirements and duty
 6 holders under Article 45 should contact the appointed body in the country of interest for
 7 further information. A list of national appointed bodies is available at the ECHA Poison Centre
 8 website: <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/>

9 Companies can decide to make a submission in accordance with Annex VIII before the dates
 10 mentioned above. However, in that case it should be verified with the relevant appointed body
 11 whether it already accepts submissions in the new format and whether this releases from the
 12 duty to make a parallel submission according to national provisions being in force until the
 13 date of applicability of Annex VIII.

14 Relevant information on how each Member State plans to implement Annex VIII (e.g. fees and
 15 submission systems), has been reported in the "[Overview of Member states decisions on
 implementing Annex VIII to the CLP](https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/documents/22284544/27487986/msd_en.pdf/982d9115-58cb-75c8-80ae-8eb16f5c0009)" available from ECHA's poison centre website at
 17 [https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/documents/22284544/27487986/msd_en.pdf/982d9115-
 18 -58cb-75c8-80ae-8eb16f5c0009](https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/documents/22284544/27487986/msd_en.pdf/982d9115-58cb-75c8-80ae-8eb16f5c0009).

19 Independent from any obligation under Annex VIII, obligations at national level (established
 20 under different legal frameworks and for purposes other than those defined by Article 45) may
 21 also remain valid and may still need to be fulfilled regardless of the submission having been
 22 made under the new format.

24 **Figure 1: Identification of information requirements and compliance date according**
 25 **to the use type**



27

28

3.5.2 Transitional period for already notified mixtures

National requirements apply for notifications before the relevant compliance date (i.e. before 1 January 2021 or 1 January 2024 on the basis of the use type). Until those dates, there is also no obligation to include the UFI on the label. For new mixtures placed on the market after those dates, information needs to be submitted according to Annex VIII. If a company has already submitted information relating to hazardous mixtures to an appointed body in accordance with Article 45(1) before the relevant compliance date (i.e. according to the notification requirements existing at that time in any given Member State), there is no obligation to comply with Annex VIII until 1 January 2025 (transitional period), except in cases where there is a need to provide updated information (see below).

If the company intends to keep placing the same mixture on the market after 1 January 2025, they **will have to provide** a new submission in accordance with Annex VIII and include the UFI on the label **by that date**. As of 1 January 2025 'old' submissions (according to national legislation) will be considered as 'archived' and not relevant with regards to Annex VIII. Thus, operators must ensure that a new, **Annex VIII compliant submission is made in due time to allow them to continue placing the mixture on the market after the end of the transition period**.

However, if there is a change in the mixture composition, product identifier or toxicological properties (as indicated in Part B, Section 4.1 of Annex VIII) during the transitional period (i.e. after the relevant compliance date mentioned in Part A, Section 1.5. and before 1 January 2025) the duty holder is required to submit information concerning the changed mixture in accordance with Annex VIII before it is placed on the market (relevant information is provided in section 7 of this Guidance, where the needs for an update are discussed). In this scenario, the duty holder must comply with Annex VIII; meaning that the UFI labelling requirement must also be fulfilled. If changes occur which are not listed in Part B, Section 4.1 of Annex VIII, there is no obligation to comply with Annex VIII until the end of the transitional period.

3.5.2.1 When national definitions of end use vary

It may be that definitions of end use types have been implemented differently in different Member States before the entry into force of Annex VIII. For example, a mixture for industrial end use in one Member State may now be the equivalent of a professional end use under Annex VIII. In these cases, any submissions made according to the existing definition of end use in a specific Member State will remain valid and the duty holder does not need to comply with Annex VIII before the end of the transitional period. In other words, the duty holder will benefit from a transitional period even if the use of the mixture qualifies for a different end use type based on Annex VIII.

3.5.2.2 Annex VIII-compliant submissions before the relevant compliance date

Member States may decide, anytime before the first compliance date, to accept submissions of information, required under Article 45, using the new ECHA Submission portal to fulfil their current national requirements (i.e. the Annex VIII format is simply the vehicle to transmit nationally required information).

Where submissions are made through the ECHA Submission portal before a relevant compliance date, the information must comply with the Annex VIII requirements in order to pass the validation checks (see section 6.4). In this scenario, the use of the ECHA Submission portal does however not automatically trigger the obligation to include the UFI on the label. However, it is recommended to include the UFI on the label without undue delay.

Useful information in this regard is provided in the *Overview of Member states decisions on implementing Annex VIII to the CLP* available on the Poison Centres website at <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/>.

4. General submission requirements

This section of the Guidance introduces the obligations under Article 45 and the main elements concerning the submission of information as required by Annex VIII. Once the duty holder and their need to fulfil the obligations are identified as explained in section 3, certain concepts and the possible ways forward should be understood before starting to prepare the submission. These are explained in this section.

4.1 Overview

A company placing a mixture on the market and subject to obligations under Article 45 (or [in some instances a company](#) submitting on behalf of the duty holder [as in the](#) case of certain distributors), has to provide the information required by Annex VIII to the appropriate appointed body in the Member States where the mixture is placed on the market. The submission must be made either directly to the national appointed body or (when allowed by the Member State) using the Submission Portal provided by ECHA, and must be submitted by electronic means in a harmonised XML format provided by ECHA (see section 6 for the details on the available submission tools).

In order to improve the emergency response and facilitate the work of poison centres in general, a new more specific means for the unique identification of a mixture has been introduced by Annex VIII. Labels for hazardous mixtures (within the scope of Article 45) placed on the market will generally be required to carry a Unique Formula Identifier (UFI)³¹. A UFI enables rapid and unambiguous identification of the information submitted on the mixture by any poison centre called upon to provide advice on dealing with a poisoning incident. A mixture being subject to the notification obligation according to Annex VIII CLP may not be placed on the market, if it does not carry a UFI which is linked to a valid submission. This is essential in order to ensure the functioning of the system of providing emergency information. Information on the generation and use of UFIs is provided in section 4.2.

Duty holders under Article 45 are also required to provide information on the main intended use of the mixture (e.g. detergent, construction product, plant protection products, etc.) which is important for both emergency response and statistical analysis purposes. In order to facilitate the transmission of such information and its use by the receiving bodies, a European Product Categorisation System (EuPCS) has been developed. Section 4.3 illustrates the concept and provides relevant links.

The company which is required to make the submission should be aware that besides the standard submission, Annex VIII allows a limited submission for mixtures intended for industrial use only (see section 3.4 on use categories). This option is presented in section 4.4.

Companies can also decide to submit information:

- for **single mixtures** (placed on the market with one or multiple trade names, which can be included in the same submission) or,
- if certain criteria are met, to opt for a **group submission** which brings together multiple similar mixtures (differing for certain specific component types) into one submission. Information on the group submission option and the criteria to be met are provided in section 4.5.

The information to be submitted includes the physical, chemical and toxicological properties of the mixture, its composition and its classification. Much of this information should be available

³¹ Part A, point 5.2 of Annex VIII includes derogations for mixtures with multi-layer packaging and mixtures not packaged. Part A, point 5.3 includes derogations for mixtures used at industrial sites (see section 4.2 for more details).

1 in the SDS, however a SDS under REACH usually does not contain all the information required
2 by Annex VIII. Duty holders under Article 45 will thus need to complement information from
3 other sources or consult their supplier for more specific information, especially regarding
4 composition where practical. The specific information requirements for the different submission
5 types (standard and limited, individual and by group) are listed in Part B of Annex VIII and
6 detailed in the following section 5 of this Guidance document.

7 It is important to underline that the language used in the submission has to be that of the
8 Member State where the mixture is being placed on the market, unless the Member State
9 specifies otherwise. Some of the Member States may accept submissions in more than one
10 language or in English as an alternative to their own language(s). Information on the
11 language(s) accepted in each Member State for the submission is available on ECHA's Poison
12 Centre website in the *Overview of Member states decisions on implementing Annex VIII to the*
13 *CLP*. When the operator places the same mixture on the market in more than one Member
14 State, the individual submissions will need to be made in all the appropriate languages.

15 The ECHA Submission portal supports multi-market submissions with the distribution of the
16 dossier to the relevant appointed bodies. The portal allows to provide part of the information in
17 the specific language(s) of the relevant Member State(s) for example by means of a structured
18 format containing standard phrases (see section 6.2).

4.2 The UFI for mixtures and products

4.2.1 What is a UFI?

22 Poison centres and appointed bodies have reported experiencing problems with the correct
23 identification of the mixture in case of accidental exposure in up to 40 % of the calls they
24 receive. Therefore, as part of the harmonisation of information requirements, a unique
25 alphanumeric code to be printed on or affixed to the label of a product was introduced as an
26 additional means of identification of a mixture. This code, or UFI (Unique Formula Identifier) is
27 a unique 16-digit alphanumeric code that unambiguously links the submitted information on a
28 mixture (and hence information relevant for the treatment of patients) to a specific product
29 placed on the market. Here, we refer to a mixture as a formulation containing the chemical
30 components having associated properties for example composition, toxicological properties,
31 colour(s), and pH, while a product refers to the mixture in the form in which it is supplied to
32 the user and defining the other aspects for example trade name, packaging, and product
33 category (i.e. intended use).

34 All products for which submission is made with the same UFI need to share the same
35 composition³². However, different UFIs can be used for the same mixture, as long as those
36 UFIs have been submitted to the appointed bodies. The same mixtures may be placed on the
37 market under different trade names and by the same or different operators. In those cases,
38 operators can decide to use the same UFI, as long as the mixture composition does not change
39 or the variation is limited and does not have an impact on the toxicological information (see
40 section 5 for details). For marketing and/or confidentiality reasons, operators may also decide
41 to generate and affix on the label of each product a different UFI although the mixture
42 composition of those products remains the same. In such case, all UFIs assigned to the
43 mixture must be provided as part of the submission for that mixture.

44 The UFI is meant to complement the other means used by poison centres to identify the
45 mixture, such as the product and/or brand name. When entering the UFI in their databases,
46 appointed bodies or poison centres may find several products and related submissions, but all

³² Note, in case of group submission (addressed in sections 4.5 and 5.4) the same UFI could be used to refer to several similar mixture compositions. In case of a single mixture submission where the so-called Generic Product Identifier "colouring agents" or "perfumes" is used (addressed in section 5.3.3), the same UFI could be used to refer to several mixture compositions differing for the colour only.

1 those products or submissions will have or describe the same composition (or compositions
2 with very limited differences, see section 5.3 where the Generic Product Identifier is mentioned
3 and section 5.4 on Group Submission for details). Below an example is given of what a UFI
4 looks like:

5
6 **UFI: E600-30P1-S00Y-5079**
7

8 The UFI is an information requirement to be submitted to the appointed body according to
9 Annex VIII.

10 **4.2.2 Generation of UFI**

11 Companies are responsible for the generation and management of the UFI for their mixtures. A
12 software application (the UFI Generator) has been developed to allow industry to generate
13 UFIs. Alternatively, a UFI generating algorithm is also available for users who wish to
14 incorporate the UFI Generator into their own systems. The tools and support are available on
15 the ECHA Poison Centres website at <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/ufi-generator>.

16 The UFI of a specific mixture is based on the value added tax (VAT) number of a company and
17 a formulation number assigned by the company to this specific mixture. The use of the VAT
18 number is meant to ensure that there is no duplication between UFIs generated by two
19 different companies. Indeed, different companies will use similar formulation numbers, but as
20 long as they use different VAT numbers, the algorithm generates a new UFI each time. The
21 VAT number therefore is not supposed to be a means used for identification or tracking of
22 companies or products.

23 Companies are responsible for generating and managing the UFIs under a specific VAT
24 number. They need to communicate internally and manage properly the formulation numbers
25 used under a specific VAT number to ensure that every mixture composition has its own UFIs –
26 in other words, the same UFIs must never be used for mixtures that have different
27 compositions, except for group submissions where mixtures may differ in perfume components
28 up to 5% (See section 4.5). A certain degree of flexibility is allowed in the use of the UFIs in
29 order to ensure confidentiality of business information (see examples below in section 4.2.3).

30 Note that it is possible for companies to generate UFIs if they do not have a VAT number or
31 prefer not to use it for the generation of their UFIs, for example, due to confidentiality
32 concerns. This possibility is available in both the UFI Generator tool itself and in the UFI
33 generating algorithm (through a 'company key'). More information and support is available on
34 the UFI dedicated section of the ECHA Poison Centres website
35 (<https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/ufi-generator>).

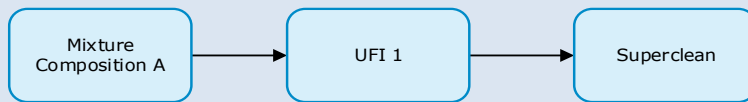
36 37 **4.2.3 How to use UFI**

38 In this section a number of examples are presented showing with increasing level of
39 complexity how and when a UFI has to, or can be, generated; graphical representations are
40 also provided to support the reader. The following examples illustrate the flexibility around UFI
41 generation and its use, while ensuring the essential condition is fulfilled: the same UFI(s) can
42 be used for several products only if those products share the same composition according to
43 concentration ranges defined in Annex VIII (See section 4.5).

44 Note that the same UFIs can be used across the EU market for the same mixtures, providing
45 that for those mixtures submission including the UFIs has previously been done to the relevant
46 Member States.

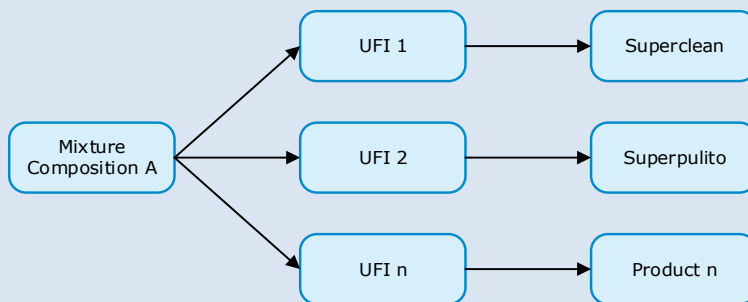
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1 **Example 7:** 1 Mixture composition- 1 UFI - 1 product placed on the market ("Superclean")
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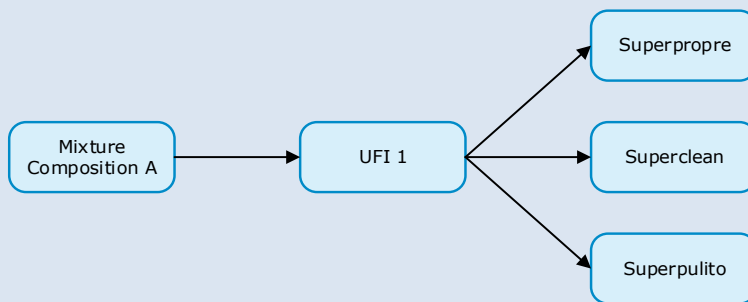
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6 **Example 8:** 1 Mixture composition- 2 or more UFIs - 2 or more products placed on the market with same composition
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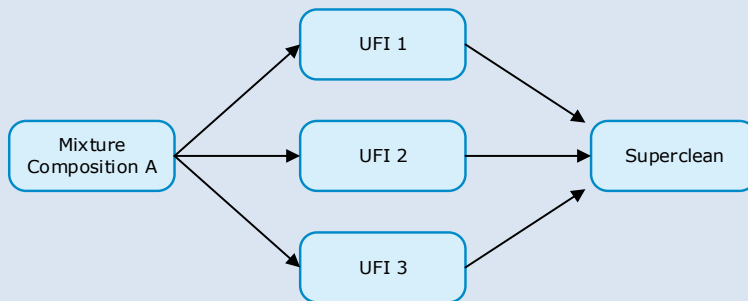
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11 **Example 9:** 1 Mixture composition - 1 UFI - 3 products placed on the market



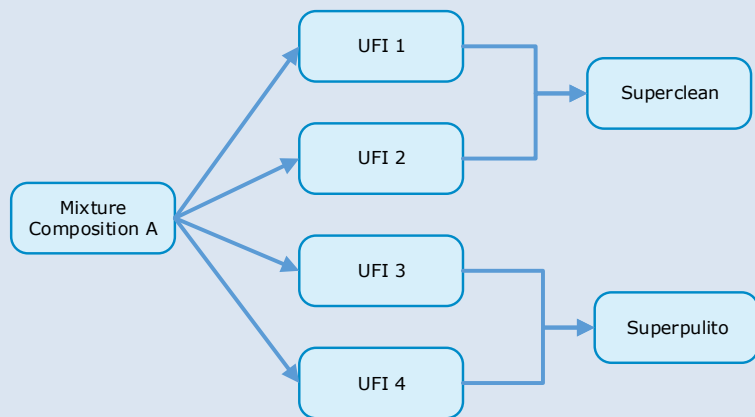
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15 **Example 10:** 1 Mixture composition - 2 or more UFI - 1 product placed on the market



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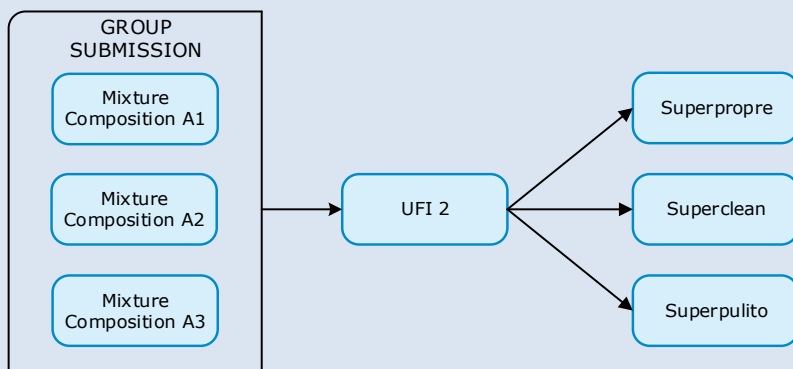
Example 11: 1 Mixture composition – 2 or more UFIs – 2 products placed on the market



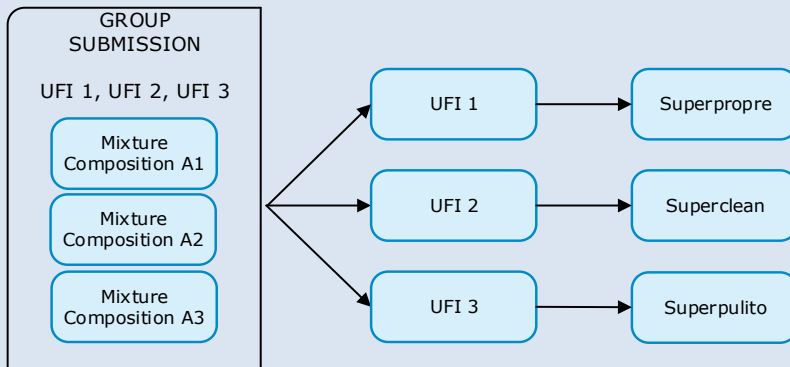
Note to examples 7, 8 and 11 When several UFIs have been generated and assigned to one mixture, all those UFIs need to be included in the submission to the relevant Member State and can be submitted individually or in the same submission. When more than one UFI is assigned to the same product (containing the same mixture), it is sufficient and recommended to include only one UFI (among those notified to the relevant appointed body) on the label of the product (examples 10 and 11). Note that the UFI does not mandatorily have to be included in the SDS, except for specific cases, i.e. unpackaged mixtures. When it is not mandatory, the inclusion of UFI(s) on the SDS can still be done voluntarily (note that inclusion of multiple UFIs on the SDS is not recommended, and in general the UFI(s) used on a SDS needed should be notified to the relevant appointed body).

For group submissions, one UFI can be used to cover the whole group of mixtures (although it is not an obligation) even though the mixtures in a group do not necessarily have the exact same composition. This is illustrated in examples 12 and 13 below. Note that the allowed differences in the composition of mixtures in a group submission are limited (see section 4.5 and 5.4 for details).

Example 12: Three similar mixtures (1 Group submission) - one UFI, one or more products placed on the market



1 **Example 13:** Three similar mixtures (1 Group submission) – several UFIs, one or more
2 products placed on the market.



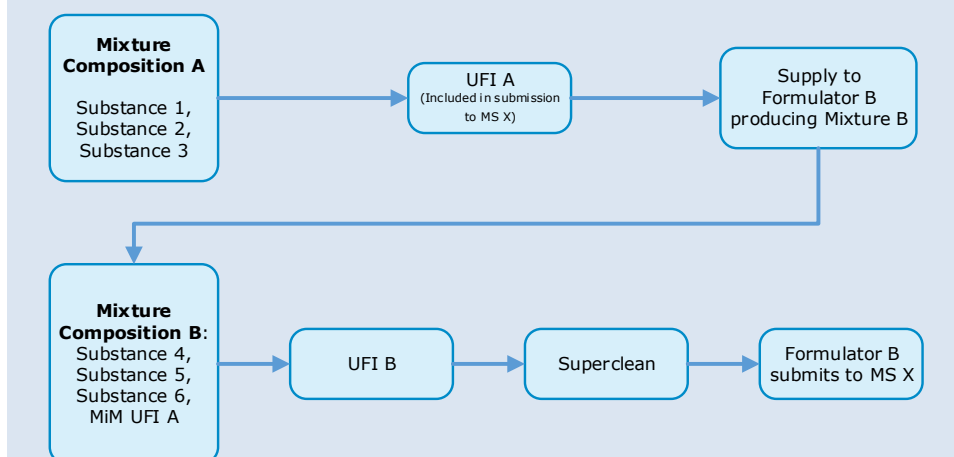
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6 4.2.3.1 UFI and mixtures in a mixture

7 As defined in Annex VIII, mixture components can include other mixtures, referred to as
8 mixtures in mixtures (MiM). By default, duty holders under Article 45 need to submit
9 information on the full composition of their mixture and therefore include information on the
10 MiM composition. However, when there is no access to the full composition of the MiM
11 supplied, the MiM's UFI can instead be indicated in the submission together with its product
12 identifier. This is possible when the submission for the MiM has been previously made to the
13 relevant appointed bodies, and the UFI of the MiM will allow appointed bodies (and ultimately
14 the poison centres) to link the mixture submission with the submission of the MiM and retrieve
15 the relevant information in case of an emergency involving the mixture containing such MiM.

16 More details about information requirements for mixtures and their components is provided in
17 section 5.

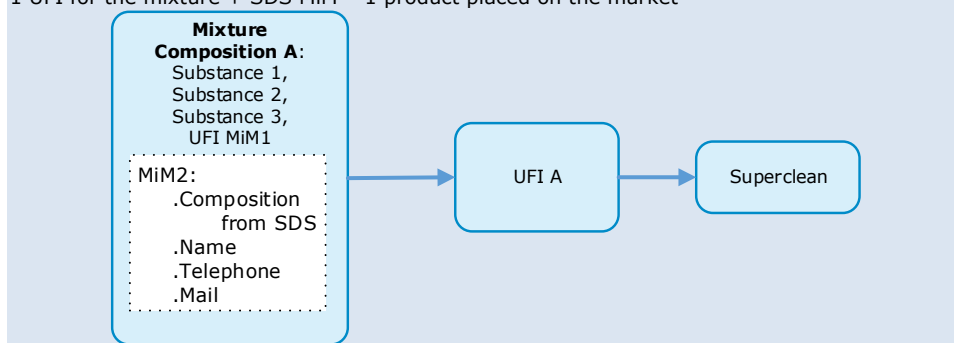
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Example 14: 1 Mixture (with 1 MiM identified via its UFI) - 1 UFI for the mixture- 1 product placed on the market



If the MiM does not have a UFI (or the MiM's UFI has not been previously notified in the relevant Member State) and the composition is not fully known, as a last resort the compositional information from the safety data sheet of the MiM must be provided as well as the name, email address and telephone number of the MiM supplier (see section 5 for more details on information requirements; section 5.3.3 addresses also the case of absence of an SDS).

Example 15: 1 Mixture (with 2 MiMs, the first identified via its UFI, the second via its SDS) - 1 UFI for the mixture + SDS MiM - 1 product placed on the market



4.2.3.2 Use of the UFI along supply chain and for legal entity changes

As long as the mixture composition remains the same, the same UFI can (but does not necessarily have to) be used by other downstream users/formulators in the supply chain (in case of a formulator, this would become the UFI of a MiM). In other words, if a downstream user purchases a product with a UFI and does not modify the mixture, they can choose to use the same UFI for their own products and in their own submission. Alternatively, the downstream user may generate and submit a new UFI.

In practice, the downstream user will have the following options:

- Include in their submission the full mixture composition if provided by the supplier; the downstream user can assign to the mixture (and include in the submission) a new UFI or the same UFI as the supplier.
- Indicate in the submission that the composition is constituted of 100% of one MiM, which is the mixture provided by the supplier; this MiM can be identified with the supplier's UFI if this was previously notified in the same Member State (or, as a last resort, by the compositional information from the SDS, see section 5.3); the downstream user can assign to the final mixture a new UFI or still use the same UFI as the supplier.

There may be cases (during the transitional period) where suppliers may decide to include the UFI on the labels already before making the submission (i.e. there is no obligation to submit yet, and the UFI is printed on the label voluntarily). In these cases it is strongly recommended to clearly communicate to the downstream user (that may use that mixture as MiM) that the information on the MiM has not been submitted yet. The inclusion of the UFI on the label should ideally be followed by the submission within a short period of time.

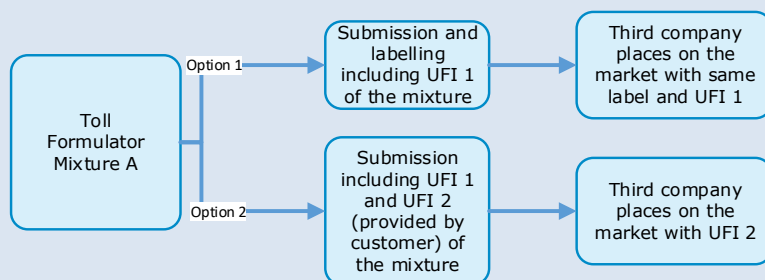
If the company generating the original UFI changes legal entity or ceases its activity, the UFI already generated remains valid and can continue to be used by the company successor, as long as the mixture composition remains the same (in the allowed concentration ranges defined in Annex VIII).

4.2.4 Toll formulator and UFIs

A toll formulator is a service providing company that formulates a mixture on behalf of another company i.e. a 'third company' and often also provides the label with the contact details and brand name of the customer (more details are in section 3.1). With regard to the use of the UFI, the toll formulator has to generate a UFI for the mixture placed on the market, include it in their submission and provide it to their customer. If the customer does not change the formulation, they can use the original UFI provided by the toll formulator. Alternatively, the toll formulator's customer can create a new UFI if desired which needs to be included in the toll formulator's submission to the Member States where it is placed on the market (and include it on the label), or make an own submission (as in the case of distributors) – bearing in mind that the toll formulator remains the duty holder under Article 45.

33

Example 16: 1 Mixture by a toll formulator - 1 or more UFIs for the composition – a third company places on the market/rebrands – Original UFI or new UFI



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37
38
39

4.2.5 UFI and non-EU suppliers

In case of import, UFI can be used in the communication with a non-EU supplier. The following way can be considered to work around possible communication problems (e.g. if the non EU supplier intends to protect the confidentiality of the mixture information).

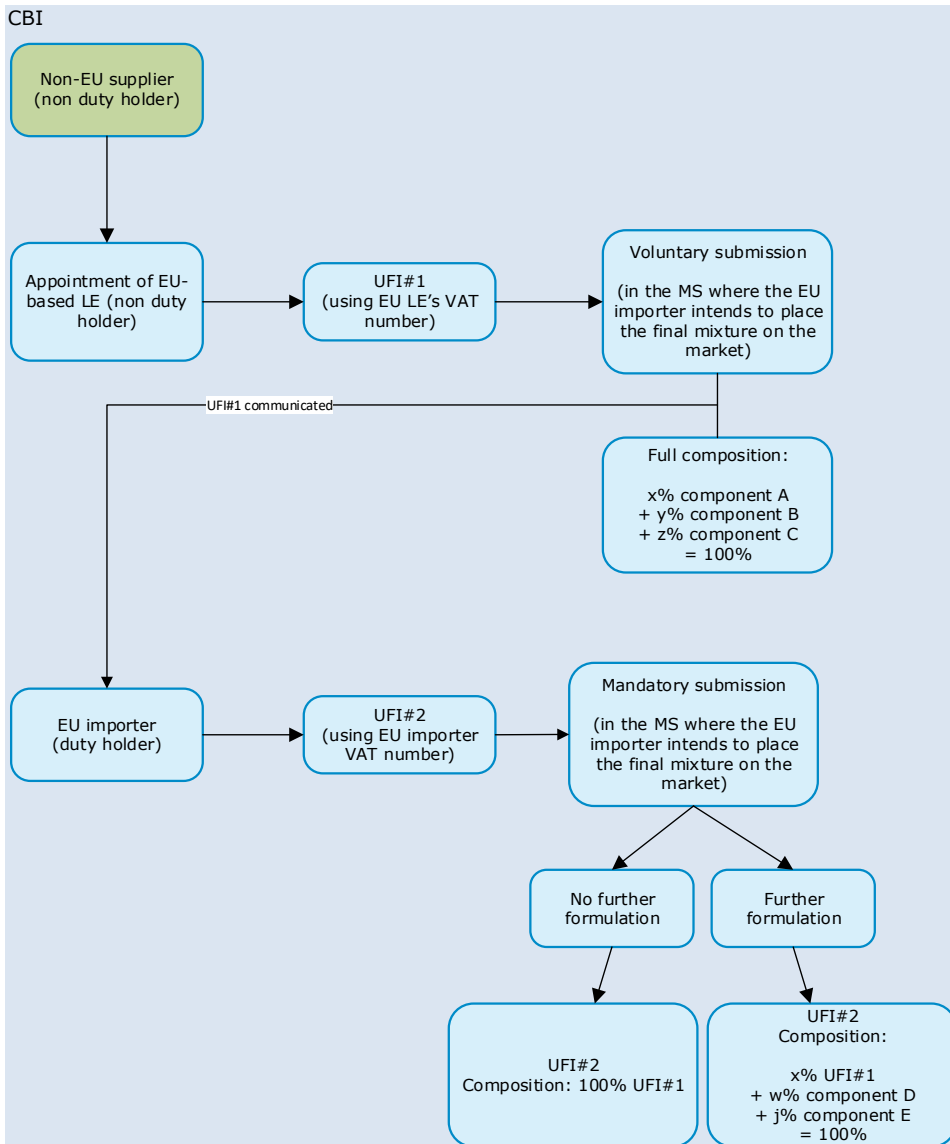
The non-EU supplier has a legal entity based in the EU (or a contractual agreement with an EU-based legal entity), which creates a UFI and makes a [submission voluntarily](#)³³ to the Member States where the EU importer intends to place the mixture on the market. The non-EU supplier informs their customer (the EU-importer, [directly or via the EU-based legal entity](#)) about this UFI and confirms that the submission is done. Subsequently, the EU importer, who is the actual duty holder, makes their own submission with a reference to this UFI in relation to the compositional information. The importer could therefore make a submission for a mixture containing 100% of the MiM supplied by the non-EU supplier. This option could be useful also when the EU importer uses the mixture to formulate another mixture, and the non-EU supplier wants to protect the confidentiality of the information on the mixture they supply to the EU importer. The obligation to place UFI on the label lies with the importer. It is possible for the non-EU supplier to already label their product with the correct UFI before supplying it to the [EU](#) importer.

The EU importer and non-EU supplier are strongly recommended to enter into a contractual agreement to cover the details of the submission approach chosen. It should be kept in mind that the EU company remains in any case the duty holder and therefore responsible in front of the enforcement authorities. Furthermore the EU importer remains responsible for the fulfilment of other obligations under CLP (e.g. classification of the mixture).

Example 17: Import into the EU – Non EU supplier acting via EU-based legal entity to protect

³³ The non-EU entity is not legally required to do so under CLP (they do not place the mixture on the EU market). More about submissions [made voluntarily](#) in section 3.3.1.3.

1



2

3 4.2.6 How to manage UFIs

4 Companies will need to keep an overview in their internal systems of which mixture
 5 corresponds to which UFI and keep track of changes and updates (the main reasons being to
 6 avoid the use of the same UFI for mixtures with different compositions).

7 It is strongly recommended that the data management system allows maintaining and
 8 recording for internal use the relation between the following values for every mixture:

- 1 • The UFI;
- 2 • The VAT number used to generate the UFI
- 3 • The internal formulation number used to generate the UFI;
- 4 • The internal formulation code of this mixture, if different from the formulation number.

5 As described in the user guide on “UFI generator application”³⁴ the UFI is normally generated
6 on the basis of a company VAT number and on an internal formulation number. The latter
7 needs to be a number between 0 and 268435455 (maximum 9 digits) and therefore companies
8 need to keep their own records/cross referencing and manage an internal mapping of their
9 formulation codes with the internal formulation numbers.

10 As an alternative to the use of the VAT number, the online tool can automatically assign a
11 “company key” which is used by the same algorithm for the generation of the UFI.

12 Normally companies identify their products with an internal code; it is highly unlikely that such
13 internal codes can be used directly for the generation of the UFIs since the former often
14 contain letters, special characters or more than 9 digits. Therefore, if the company’s internal
15 coding system cannot be adapted to be used directly in the UFI tool, it is necessary to convert
16 the original internal code and generate a new internal company formulation number based on
17 which a UFI can be created.

18 In addition, if a single existing internal company code is used to represent different mixtures,
19 it could be necessary to generate new different internal codes for each mixture to be used in
20 the UFI generation. This may be necessary in order to ensure different UFIs are assigned to
21 mixtures with differences in composition (this is likely to be the case when mixture
22 management or SDS generation tools are used by the company).

23 It is strongly advised to record the information mentioned above. Mapping should be
24 established in the system that companies/submitters will use to manage their submissions in
25 order to guarantee that a correct relation is maintained between the mixture information
26 stored (company, trade name, composition, physico-chemical properties, classification) and its
27 UFI. This will be useful for the efficient management of the current products (e.g. different
28 batches of the same mixture for which labels have to be created) and to keep track in case of
29 updates.

30 31 32 33 **4.2.7 New UFI as a result of composition changes**

34 Since the main purpose of the UFI is to unambiguously link a product on the market and the
35 corresponding information relevant for an emergency health response, the UFI is always linked
36 to a specific composition³⁵. Annex VIII to CLP requires that a new UFI be created in case the
37 mixture composition changes according to certain criteria. In particular, a new UFI has to be
38 created when there is:

- 39
40 1. **A change of components (addition, substitution or deletion of one or more**
41 **components)** - the addition, substitution or deletion of one or more components is
42 considered a major change requiring the creation of a new UFI³⁶. Note that this applies
43 to the components which are required to be indicated in the submission (e.g. the

³⁴ Available at <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/ufi-generator>.

³⁵ Note, in case of group submission the same UFI could be used to refer to several similar mixture compositions.

³⁶ To be noted that the substitution of one component with another with identical composition and hazard profile (possibly following a change of supplier) does not trigger the need for an update or a new submission.

1 change in a component which is not classified for health or physical effects and present
2 in concentration < 1% would not require a new UFI). A derogation to this principle is
3 provided for mixtures in a group submission containing perfumes if the change in the
4 composition only relates to those components. To be noted that if a perfume
5 component is removed from all the mixtures of the group an update of the submission
6 is required (see section 7.4.6; according to B.3.1 perfume components have to be
7 present in at least one mixture of the group).

8 2. **A change in concentration beyond the concentration range provided in the**
9 **original submission** – For the declaration of the concentration of mixture components
10 it is possible to use concentration ranges (see section 5.3 on information on mixture
11 components). If the new concentration of a particular component exceeds the given
12 range (indicated in the original submission) a new UFI has to be created and an update
13 of the submission has to be provided accordingly. If the change is within the range,
14 there is no requirement to update the UFI and no requirement to update the
15 submission.

16 3. **A change in concentration beyond the limits allowed for exactly declared**
17 **concentrations** - For the declaration of the concentration of mixture components it is
18 possible to use the exact concentration, in which case concentration changes are
19 allowed within certain limits. If the new concentration exceeds the allowed variation, a
20 new UFI has to be created and therefore an update of the submission has to be
21 provided accordingly. If the new concentration does not exceed the allowed variation,
22 (which is always measured against the initial submission, regardless of the number of
23 possible subsequent voluntary updates), the submission can be voluntarily updated
24 without the need for a new UFI. The same applies in case of further changes as long as
25 the new concentration does not exceed the total allowed variation.

26 It should be noted that the changes discussed in this section concern components which are
27 required to be indicated in the original submission, so besides triggering the need to create a
28 new UFI these changes trigger at the same time the need to update the whole submission.
29 More details are provided in section 7.4. Please note that these changes will not necessarily
30 change the classification of the mixture and therefore an update of the label in this regard
31 would usually not be triggered ([it may nevertheless need to be updated because of the new](#)
32 [UFI, when this is printed on it; see next section for more details on the labelling options](#)).

33 The UFI should be updated also when the indicated range of one or more components are
34 changed, even if the actual concentration remains the same. For example a concentration of
35 30% of a particular component is originally indicated with the range 28-33% and the submitter
36 changes the indicated range to 30-35% (without changing the actual concentration). When the
37 exact concentration is not known, the poison centres normally use the upper range limit in
38 their assessment (calculation of exposure), the same UFI for two different submitted
39 compositions may generate confusion.

40 It is also to be noted that changes to the UFI may occur as a result of a commercial decision of
41 the company, even if none of the above conditions are fulfilled (the composition remains the
42 same and a change of the UFI is not legally required). A company may decide to change the
43 UFI voluntarily whenever other changes occur, possibly because of their internal change
44 management system (an example would be a change of packaging which is considered by the
45 company as a new product). For voluntary changes of UFI, an update of the submission is
46 required the same way as for the mandatory change of UFI.

47 4.2.7.1 Changes in MiM's UFI

48 When a mixture is used by an operator downstream as component of another mixture, a
49 change in the UFI of this MiM may trigger the need to update the UFI of the final mixture.

50 It may be in some cases that a MiM supplier changes the UFI either for commercial reasons
51 (i.e. they can guarantee that the mixture composition remains the same), or the mixture
52 composition has changed. In both cases the submission for the MiM needs to be updated to

1 add the new UFI.

2 Where the MiM composition has changed, the new MiM UFI will also need to be reflected in the
3 submission of information for the final mixture (see the examples in section 7.4.4) and this
4 requires also the UFI of the final mixture to be changed.

5 If the UFI of the MiM changes for commercial reason only (i.e. no changes in the composition)
6 there is no impact on the final mixture and therefore in principle its UFI does not need to be
7 changed. This is possible if the downstream user has information from the supplier that the
8 MiM composition is actually the same.

9
10 **4.2.8 Display, position and placement of UFI**

11 ~~The UFI must be printed on or affixed to the label of the hazardous mixture for which~~
12 ~~submission obligations apply (see derogations mentioned in section 4.2.8.2). Article 25(7)³⁷ of~~
13 CLP defines the UFI as supplemental information, and should be located with the
14 corresponding labelling elements, for example near the hazard pictograms. Therefore, the
15 inclusion of the UFI will follow the normal labelling rules, including the options foreseen by
16 Article 29(1) for particular shapes or sizes of the packaging. The UFI must be printed on or
17 affixed to the label of the hazardous mixture for which submission obligations apply (see
18 derogations mentioned in section 4.2.8.2).

19 By derogation to Article 25(7), Article 29(4)(a)³⁸ provides some flexibility by stating that the
20 the UFI can be printed on or affixed to the inner packaging, as long as it is with the other label
21 elements and clearly visible (i.e. not necessarily within the label, refer to Section 5, Part A of
22 Annex VIII). This is meant to ensure that the UFI is easily identifiable by checking the label or
23 next to the label. In case of multiple-layer packaging, it is not necessary to include the UFI on
24 each layer, as long as it is included on the inner packaging. This may reduce the burden, for
25 example, in cases where frequent formulation changes occur requiring a new UFI to be
26 indicated. In any case, the exact positioning of the UFI is left to the discretion of the person
27 responsible for compiling the label or designing the packaging, though as a rule, the UFI must
28 be easy to locate and read. In cases where the shape or size of the inner packaging does not
29 allow the inclusion of the UFI, this can be affixed on a fold-out label, a tie-on tag or an outer
30 packaging, always with the other label elements. Section 4.8 of Guidance on Labelling and
31 Packaging in accordance with CLP provides more details with regards to labelling requirements
32 and options.

33 In general, the inclusion of the UFI in the safety data sheet is not a standard requirement. In
34 cases where a hazardous mixture is used at an industrial site (explained in section 3.4), the
35 UFI may alternatively be indicated in Section 1.1 of the SDS (in this case the inclusion on the
36 label or packaging is not mandatory; see section 4.2.8.2 for further details).

37 In case of hazardous mixtures which are sold not packaged, the UFI must be indicated in
38 Section 1.1 of the SDS⁴¹. In the specific case of hazardous mixtures listed in Part 5 of Annex II
39 to CLP that are supplied to the general public the UFI has to be included in the copy of the
40 label elements provided for in Article 29(3).

41 The UFI code itself (wherever it is used) must be preceded by the acronym "UFI:" in capital
42 letters and must be clearly visible, legible and indelibly marked. The acronym "UFI:" must
43 always be used using the Latin alphabet, independent of the country, language and national

Commented [AD1]: Removed the quotation of the legal text to avoid inconsistency in case of an amendment (as suggested during the PEG meeting)

³⁷ Regulation (EU) 2017/542 amended CLP by adding the new Annex VIII and the additional paragraph 7 to Article 25 (Additional labelling information).

³⁸ Regulation (EU) 2020/11 amended CLP by adding the new paragraph 4a to Article 29 (Exemption from labelling and packaging requirements).

⁴¹ Section 1.1 of Annex II to REACH. Please, note that an amendment of Annex II to REACH is currently in the final step of the approval process. It includes reference to UFI.

1 alphabet(s) and must be followed by a colon.

2 In addition to the requirements described above, the following suggestions are provided to
3 enhance the recognition of the UFI by users and consumers and to assist the communication
4 with appointed bodies and poison centres.

Commented [AD3]: Original initial sentence deleted due to redundancy (already stated above)

- 5
- 6 • No additional marker than "UFI:" should appear before the actual UFI code.
- 7 • Affixing the UFI to the label is possible instead of printing directly on the label. The
8 sticker is to be affixed firmly so that it cannot easily be separated from the actual label.
9 Affixing the UFI may seem to be a useful option in the following cases:
 - 10 ○ To avoid wasting labels printed before the applicability of Annex VIII and where
11 still valid (though without UFI printed);
 - 12 ○ To mitigate the need of frequent changes to the label, in case the product
13 changes the composition dynamically (e.g. seasonal changes or frequent
14 changes of suppliers).
- 15 • To help distinguish the acronym from the beginning of the UFI, an optional space may
16 be placed after the colon (e.g. if it can improve the legibility using the selected font).

17 The three hyphens separating the blocks of the UFI must be printed. Alternatively, the UFI can
18 be printed on two lines and the second hyphen omitted. In the latter case, using a
19 monospaced font is strongly advised to keep the blocks aligned.

20 This leads to the most preferred strings such as

21

22

23 **UFI:VDU1-414F-1003-1862**
24 (23 characters)

25

26

27

28 **UFI: VDU1-414F-1003-1862**
29 (24 characters)

30

31

32 Alternatively, the following strings are also allowed.

33

34 **UFI: VDU1-414F**
35 **1003-1862**
36 (23 characters on two lines)

37

38 **UFI:**
39 **VDU1-414F**
40 **1003-1862**
41 (22 characters and 3 lines)

42

43

44 Font colour also needs to be considered. For example, black on a light background is a good
45 option; conversely, a light coloured font should be used on a dark background. In principle,
46 any colour can be used, notably in order to consider the printing equipment capabilities,
47 provided it meets the requirements of being clearly and indelibly marked.

48

49 Monospaced style fonts have proven to be suitable - especially when printing the UFI on two
50 lines, as shown above, as they tend to improve the legibility of individual characters. The size

of the font is recommended to be adapted to the font style to ensure that the UFI is legible for a person with average eyesight (e.g. legibility could be improved by using a slightly larger font size for a bolder font; more details can be found in section 5.2 of the *Guidance on Labelling and Packaging in accordance with CLP*⁴²).

The *Guidance on Labelling and Packaging in accordance with CLP*, provides, in particular but is not limited to, information on:

- Exemptions for labelling requirements in specific cases in section 5.3 (e.g. small packaging, use of fold-out labels and outer packaging).
- Specific rules for transport labels and labelling outer, inner and single packaging in section 5.4.
- Example labels e.g. for multi-component products in section 6.

4.2.8.1 Multi-component products

Mixtures can be placed on the market not only as products containing a single mixture, but also as part of a set of multiple mixtures (e.g. reagents, samplers or testing kits). In these cases, each single mixture bears the label relevant to that mixture, where required⁴³. Each mixture that is part of a set and is classified as hazardous regarding human health or physical effects, has to have its own UFI, which needs to be included on the respective label.

In some cases, mixtures are placed on the market as parts of a multi-component product, where each mixture is in a separate container, but the containers are purchased together. A new mixture may be created upon the use of the product (e.g. certain adhesives, resin with an hardener, paint with an activator) following active mixing by the user or automatic mixing by means of the provided device part of the packaging. Certain multi-component products may consist of mixtures not intended to be mixed but rather acting separately (e.g. dish washing tablets, laundry tabs). The company placing multi-component products on the market must provide a UFI for each component-mixture in separate submissions⁴⁴. Nevertheless information concerning the final mixture is also potentially important for the emergency response, and should be provided (if available and relevant) in the submission of the component mixtures (e.g. in the toxicological section). The intended way how the mixtures are expected to act (e.g. expected to mix or not) and the proportion in which the component mixtures are foreseen to be mixed in the final mixture (if relevant) is an example of such final mixture related information which could be provided. Additionally it may be useful to indicate whether the mixing ratio can be influenced by the user or not. Section 6.2 of the *Guidance on Labelling and Packaging in accordance with CLP* provides relevant additional information and examples on the labelling of these specific products.

⁴² See *Guidance on Labelling and Packaging in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1272/2008* at <https://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-clp>

⁴³ See *Guidance on Labelling and Packaging in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1272/2008* at <https://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-clp>

⁴⁴ The rationale is that the obligation to submit information concerns mixtures actually placed on the market, i.e. the single mixtures which are part of the product, and not the mixture created upon use or the set of mixture constituting a kit. Furthermore, the label of the product bears the information on the component mixtures (and hence their UFIs) and not of the final mixture.

1 4.2.8.2 Exemption from labelling requirements [A.5.3]

2 For mixtures which are intended to be used at industrial sites it is not mandatory to include the
3 UFI on the label (or packaging) provided it is indicated in the SDS. It is to be noted that this
4 option is not limited to mixtures eligible for a limited submission (i.e. mixtures intended to be
5 used at industrial sites only, as described later in section 4.4). Therefore it applies also to
6 mixtures which are used at industrial sites, but are included in consumer or professional
7 products by downstream operators (i.e. do not benefit from the limited submission which will
8 be described later, in section 4.4).

9
10 **4.3 EuPCS**

11 A harmonised European product categorisation system (EuPCS) maintained by ECHA⁴⁵ is used
12 to describe the intended use of a mixture for which information according to Annex VIII has to
13 be submitted (section 3.4 of part A of Annex VIII). Examples of product categories from
14 version 1 of the EuPCS include "Hand dishwashing detergents", "Adhesives and sealants for
15 construction", "Decorative paints and coatings"⁴⁶. The product category does not cover
16 toxicological information, composition or type of packaging, which should be provided in other
17 sections of the submission format.

18 Information on a mixture's product category may be used to support poison centres and
19 appointed bodies in a harmonised approach to statistical analyses and reporting of poisoning
20 cases between EU Member States. In addition, the EuPCS may serve as an additional aid to
21 poison centres in the identification of the product in a poisoning case where no other
22 information for identification is available.

23 When making a submission for a hazardous mixture, duty holders must assign a product
24 category which best defines the intended use of the product(s). The same principle is followed
25 in the case of mixtures that may fit multiple product categories, for example, a 2-in-1 laundry
26 detergent also containing a stain removal agent: it is the responsibility of the notifier to select
27 the main intended use, which in this case, the main intended use would likely be a laundry
28 detergent. In the specific case where a mixture has a dual use, one of which has either a
29 biocidal use or a plant protection product use (e.g. a detergent that is also a biocide), the main
30 intended use must always be categorised according to the corresponding biocidal or plant
31 protection product category. An EuPCS practical guide has been published⁴⁷ to support
32 categorising products according to their main intended use.

33 It should be noted that the main intended use referred to in this section is different from the
34 intended use types, i.e. a mixture for consumers uses, professional uses or industrial uses, as
35 described in section 3.4. The 'use type' is based on the final end user of the mixture (and
36 determines the information requirements) while the 'main intended use' is based on the user
37 next in the supply chain. To illustrate this, consider an 'original mixture' for example raw
38 material fragrance mixture, which is eventually incorporated into a 'final mixture' for example
39 a detergent that is subsequently placed on the consumer market. As the raw material has a
40 consumer end use, the submission will need to be made fulfilling the information requirements
41 for mixtures for consumer use (i.e. date of applicability for submission 2021) and its intended
42 use must be categorised as code 'F' - 'Mixtures for further formulation'.

⁴⁵ The current EuPCS is based on the system originally developed by the Commission following the "Study on a Product Category System for information to be submitted to poison centres" available at <http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/chemicals/poison-centres/>.

⁴⁶ The latest version of the [EuPCS](#) is available from the ECHA Poison Centre website.

⁴⁷ The EuPCS Practical Guide is available at <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/eu-product-categorisation-system>.

1 ECHA is responsible for the maintenance and any changes to the EuPCS. Requests for updates
2 or adaptations can be made following the procedure detailed on the ECHA Poison Centre
3 website.

4 **4.4 Limited submission**

5 The importers and downstream users of hazardous mixtures placed on the market for
6 industrial use only, have the possibility to opt for a 'limited submission' as an alternative to the
7 general submission requirements [A.2.3].

8 In such cases, information on the composition of their industrial mixtures submitted to the
9 appointed body may be limited to the information contained in the SDS. However, it must be
10 ensured that additional detailed information on the composition of such mixtures is rapidly
11 available on request, in the event of an emergency health incident [A.2.3 and B.3.1.1]. The
12 rationale for this specific regime is provided in Recital 11 of Regulation (EU) 2017/542,⁴⁸ which
13 specifies that "*on industrial sites there usually is a greater knowledge of the mixtures used and
14 medical treatment is generally available. Therefore, importers and downstream users of
15 mixtures for industrial use should be allowed to fulfil limited information requirements.*" The
16 regulatory burden for the industry is thus tailored proportionally upon the specific needs of the
17 'industrial use'.

18 Companies which intend to make a limited submission are invited to consult *ECHA's Guidance
19 on the compilation of safety data sheets*,⁴⁹ providing comprehensive guidance on the
20 compilation and handling of SDSs.

21 Typically, an SDS is less detailed than what is required in a 'full submission' pursuant to Annex
22 VIII to the CLP. See section 5.3.4 for more information.

23 It needs to be noted that if a submission was made for a mixture originally intended for
24 industrial use only (limited submission) and this mixture starts being used in consumer or
25 professional products, the full set of information required for a standard submission needs to
26 be submitted before placing on the market the products with the new use type.

27 In the case when there is a difference in the definitions of industrial, professional or consumer
28 use under national and the harmonised systems, no obligations apply for this reason only until
29 the end of the transitional period (1 January 2025).

30
31

32 **4.4.1 Contacts for rapid access to 'additional detailed product information'**

33 The submitters who have chosen the 'limited submission' must, according to section 2.3 of Part
34 A and section 1.3 of Part B of Annex VIII, provide in the submission the contact's details for
35 rapid access to 'additional detailed product information'.

36 These contact details must include as a minimum:

- 37 • a telephone number accessible 24 hours per day and 7 days per week, where 'detailed
38 additional product information', which is not included in the SDS but can be relevant for
39 emergency response purpose, can be obtained by the personnel who is providing the
40 emergency response in the language accepted by the specific Member State. These
41 normally belong to bodies or institutions recognised by the appointed body or to the
42 appointed body itself; this additional information refers normally to the complete
43 compositional information;

⁴⁸ [Commission Regulation \(EU\) 2017/542](#) of 22 March 2017 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures by adding an Annex on harmonised information relating to emergency health response.

⁴⁹ *Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets*, in particular section 3.3 'Composition/ information on ingredients'.

- an email address for follow-up exchange of information between the submitter (or a knowledgeable person designated by the submitter) and the responsible authority or medical personnel.

Please note that the contact details could belong to the submitter or to a third party appointed under the responsibility of the submitter in charge to deliver the required information. The person who is requested to provide the additional information may want to verify that the request comes from an appointed body or an emergency response **personnel**. As an example, a reference to a submission identifier could serve this purpose as it should be available to the submitter and authorities only.

4.4.2 Availability and content of the additional information and rapid access

The 'additional detailed product information' within the meaning of Annex VIII must be such to allow a responsible authority or medical personnel dealing with a poisoning/health incident, to formulate adequate preventative and curative measures. The information on the composition required for a 'full submission' pursuant to section 3.4 of part B of Annex VIII, is considered sufficient for this purpose. It must be kept readily accessible to be supplied on request to the responsible authority or medical personnel dealing with a poisoning/ health incident.

As it is not possible to safely define "rapid" access, the information is expected to be provided without delay.

Note that rapid access must be provided in a language(s) of a Member State where the mixture is placed on the market. Additionally, the telephone number should not generate disproportionate cost to the Member State (e.g. 'premium' phone numbers or numbers located outside of the EU).

Pursuant to Article 45.2 of the CLP the requested information can be used to meet a medical demand by formulating preventative and curative measures in the event of an emergency. Annex VIII (section B.1.3) indicates that rapid access to detailed information, in case of limited submission, has to be available, but does not specify who can make the request. It is normally poison centres (or bodies other than the appointed bodies) who are dealing with poisoning accidents and will need rapid access to the information. In any case the appointed bodies remain responsible for receiving and making the information submitted under Article 45 and Annex VIII available to the emergency responders. Therefore, the person requesting the additional information should be authorised by the relevant authority.

If, following receipt of the 'additional detailed product information', the appointed body makes a 'reasoned request' according to Section 3.2 of Part A of Annex VIII to the submitter that further additional information or clarification is necessary, the submitter must provide the necessary information or clarification requested without undue delay (see section 7.2 for more details).

It should be noted that the 'limited submission' is optional. Operators dealing with hazardous mixtures for industrial use and who are required to make the submission, can also decide to comply with the general (full) submission requirements, thus being exempted from the obligation to provide 24/7 contact details for additional information.

4.5 Group submission

Companies may sometimes have in their product portfolio, a high number of similar mixtures, which may only slightly differ in certain elements. Therefore Annex VIII allows to submit, under certain conditions, information for several mixtures with a single submission, which is called 'group submission'.

A group submission is possible if:

- 1 • all mixtures in the group contain the same composition except for certain perfumes
2 under specific condition, and for each of the components, the reported concentration or
3 concentration range is the same; and
- 4 • all mixtures in the group have the same classification for health and physical hazards.

5
6 Section 5.4 provides more details on the information required for a group submission.
7

8 5. Information contained in the submission

9 The company that is placing a hazardous mixture on the market for which they have made a
10 submission under Article 45 (as clarified in section 3), is required to submit the information
11 specified in Part B of Annex VIII to CLP.

12 This section provides guidance on which information is needed according to the legal text in
13 the case of a full submission as well as in the case of limited (see section 4.4) and group (see
14 section 4.5) submissions. The reference to the relevant section of the legal text is indicated in
15 brackets next each heading.
16

17 5.1 Identification of mixture and submitter [Part B.1]

18 5.1.1 Product identification [B.1.1]

19 Poison centre operators must receive information to enable them to rapidly and accurately
20 identify the responsible product in the event of a poisoning incident. Following a poisoning
21 accident, this information is normally provided by the person making the call, who ideally
22 should have the relevant product identifiers at hand on the label of the product itself. The
23 product identifiers needed for the purposes of Article 45 and the poison centre work are laid
24 out in Annex VIII to CLP in accordance with Article 18(3)(a) of the same Regulation. The
25 Unique Formula Identifier (UFI) code is one of the main product identifiers on the label (as
26 already mentioned in the previous sections) that a caller should relay to the poison centre
27 operators to allow the identification of the poisoning agent (see section 4.2).

28 In addition to this, there are other elements from the label which are important to poison
29 centre operators such as the "*complete trade name(s) of the mixture [...], including, where
30 relevant, brand name(s), name of the product and variant names as they appear on the label
31 [...]*" [B.1.1]. The same mixture could be placed on the market under several trade names and
32 for different intended uses. As long as the composition doesn't change, all these trade names
33 can be included in the same submission⁵⁰. The provision of all the exact names in the
34 submission as they appear on the label is necessary for the poison centres as there are cases
35 where different products exist with the same main name (e.g. brand name or trade name) and
36 different other names. The latter would therefore facilitate a correct identification.

37 5.1.2 Submitter details and contact point [B.1.2]

38 The responsibility for submitting information on hazardous mixtures in the context of CLP
39 Article 45 and Annex VIII is considered to be that of the [relevant](#) duty holder who is referred to
40 as the "submitter" (see section 3.1). Annex VIII requires that the details of the submitter, such
41 as their name, full address, telephone number and email address are to be provided in the

⁵⁰ Note that a limited variability in composition may still exist if generic product identifiers are used to cover different components. See following subsections for more details.

1 submission.

2 A distinction must be made between the submitter, who bears the legal obligation to provide
3 the necessary information in a submission, and another natural person acting as a third party
4 or representative of the submitter, but who may physically prepare and make the submission
5 (see section 3.1).

6 In addition and where relevant, it is possible to indicate also the details of an additional point
7 of contact for authorities to obtain information which may be necessary for providing an
8 emergency response if the information is not included in the submission ([appointed bodies](#) |
9 may consider that additional information may be needed in case of emergency). This contact
10 can be used also for queries concerning clarifications regarding the content of the submission,
11 to correct potential errors or to discuss details relevant for follow up and toxicovigilance
12 activities. This additional contact point could be potentially used in case the submitter cannot
13 provide such information themselves or decide not to be the qualified person to be contacted
14 to discuss emergency health related issues in the context of the specific submission. In this
15 case the name, full address, telephone number and email address also of this contact point
16 have to be included in the submission. To be noted that this contact does not need to be
17 available 24/7.

18

19 **5.1.3 Details for rapid access to additional product information [B.1.3]**

20 Submissions made for industrial mixtures which qualify for reduced information requirements,
21 i.e. a limited submission, require a mandatory additional specific contact for the purpose of
22 providing an emergency responder with more information if required in case of emergency. In
23 order to provide rapid access to this information, the submission must contain a telephone
24 number and email address and be accessible 24 hours a day, seven days a week. This service
25 must be provided in the national language(s) [or another languages accepted by](#) the Member |
26 State(s) where the product is placed on the market (see section 4.4).

27 **5.2 Hazard identification and additional information [Part B.2]**

28 **5.2.1 Classification of the mixture and label elements [B.2.1 and B.2.2]**

29 The classification of the mixture for health and physical hazards has to be provided in the
30 submission. There is no requirement for providing information regarding the possible
31 classification of the mixture as hazardous to the environment. Environmental hazards are not
32 related to the information needed for an emergency health response, but can be voluntarily
33 provided for completeness.

34 The classification for health and physical hazards needs to indicate the hazard classes and
35 associated hazard categories relevant for the mixture (e.g. "Acute Tox. 4", "Flam. Liq. 2").

36 The labelling elements associated with the classification for health and physical hazards
37 according to the rules set in Annex I to CLP must be provided. This includes the hazard
38 pictogram code (e.g. GHS07), the signal word (Danger/Warning), the hazard statement codes
39 (including supplemental hazard information) (e.g. H302) and precautionary statement codes
40 (e.g. P264).

41 Information about the mixture classification and the associated labelling elements has to be
42 consistent with the information provided in Sections 2.1 and 2.2 of the SDS of the mixture as
43 specified in Annex II to REACH apart from the classification regarding the environment
44 hazards. Note that even in situations where Annex I to CLP allows for reduced label elements,
45 the full set of label elements indicated in Section B.2.2 of Annex VIII (and reported above)
46 have to be included in the submission.

5.2.2 Toxicological information [B.2.3]

Annex VIII part B, section 2.3, specifies that the submission has to include the information on the toxicological effects of the mixture or its components that is required in Section 11 of the SDS of the mixture. The information requirements for an SDS are specified in Annex II to the REACH Regulation. The information to be included in the submission thus has to include as a minimum all the relevant and available information on the toxicological health effects related to each of the health hazard classes covered by Annex I to CLP:

- (a) acute toxicity;
- (b) skin corrosion/irritation;
- (c) serious eye damage/irritation;
- (d) respiratory or skin sensitisation;
- (e) germ cell mutagenicity;
- (f) carcinogenicity;
- (g) reproductive toxicity;
- (h) STOT-single exposure;
- (i) STOT-repeated exposure;
- (j) aspiration hazard

For each of the above hazard classes the submission should include the information required for Section 11 of the SDS, which will allow the poison centres to provide adequate advice in case of exposure to the mixture. This could include, when available, the result of the test, reference to the species and test method used, and possibly information on the exposure period. Examples are illustrated below:

- Acute toxicity, oral: LD50 1310 mg/kg bodyweight (rat)
- Skin corrosion/irritation: Corrosive (rabbit, OECD 404, 4h)
- Skin sensitisation: Not sensitising (guinea pig, OECD 406)

Annex VIII does not prescribe any specific structure for reporting such information. Considering that it is not possible to define in general terms what information is needed for the purposes of this Annex, the full content of Section 11 of the SDS could be considered potentially relevant for the poison centres and emergency responders. The full content of Section 11 of the SDS may, for example contain information on toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution as well as more elaborate information on the toxicological effects and test methods.

The submitter has to make sure that the required toxicological information is provided, in order for the poison centre to have access to the relevant information. Information included in the submission should not contain cross-references to other sections of the SDS.

This information should be integrated, if needed, with relevant information concerning the final mixture generated upon use in case of multi-constituent products (see section 4.2.7.1).

5.2.3 Additional information [B.2.4]

Additional information about the packaging, physical appearance, pH, intended use and user types of the mixture has to be provided in the submission. Some of the information below is normally contained in Section 9 of the SDS of the mixture, as specified in Annex II to REACH. In some cases, the submission covers multiple trade names under which the mixture is placed on the market (which may differ for various product's characteristics). Some of the information may need to be adequately linked to the specific trade name/product to ensure that the emergency responders can properly identify the risks.

- 1 The additional information is specified in Part B, Section 2.4, and includes the following:
- 2 - *The type(s) and size(s) of the packaging used to place the mixture on the market for*
3 *consumer or professional use.* The type relates to the form of the packaging as
4 supplied, for example a bottle, a box, a tube, a dispenser etc. The type does not relate
5 to the nature/composition of the packaging material. The size has to be given as the
6 nominal volume(s) or weight(s) of the packaging(s). If a mixture is supplied in different
7 types and sizes of packaging in any given Member State, information of all the relevant
8 types and sizes placed on the market in that Member State has to be contained in the
9 submission. Information about the specific type of packaging linked to each trade name
10 is useful information, for both emergency response and statistical analysis purposes.
 - 11 - *The colour(s) and the physical state(s) of the mixture, as supplied.* This information
12 relates to the general appearance of the mixture (see section 9 of the SDS). In case the
13 submission covers a mixture where the colouring agent(s) relevant to a specific trade
14 name varies⁵¹, it is not necessary to indicate the specific colour of each trade name but
15 basic generic colour names can be used. It is important that colour information is
16 provided taking into account its purpose, i.e. for an emergency health response and
17 under the consideration that this information may be provided by a caller to the poison
18 centre operator who needs to identify the mixture. The [dossier preparation tools](#)
19 provided by the Agency supports the identification of colours by providing the list of
20 colours identified as appropriate in this context (including the possibility of indicating
21 multiple colours as well as colourless mixtures and, additionally, the intensity).
 - 22 - *The pH.* The pH value referring to the mixture as placed on the market (*i.e. 100%*
23 *solution concentration*) has to be provided.
24 In case of mixtures supplied in solid form, the pH should refer to a solution of the same
25 solid mixture. [Where](#) the pH has been [measured](#) by diluting the mixture in water, the
26 concentration [of the solution must also](#) be provided.
27 If for any reason the pH cannot be provided, a justification must be indicated. The
28 provision of a pH value does not apply to mixture in a gaseous state. In some other
29 cases it may not be meaningful to provide a pH value due to, e.g., the mixture being
30 insoluble in water (the justification should be always provided).
 - 31 In general, the information has to be consistent with the SDS (Section 9 [of the SDS](#))
32 [but always in compliance with the aforementioned criteria](#).
 - 33 - *Product category.* The product category according to the EuPCS describing the intended
34 use of a mixture must be provided. In case the same mixture is placed on the market
35 under different trade names with different intended uses, an appropriate product
36 category can be allocated to each of them. Support for selecting the most suitable
37 product category can be found in the EuPCS practical manual available on the ECHA
38 website <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/tools>. See also section 4.3 in this
39 document on the EuPCS.
 - 40 - *Use types (consumer, professional, industrial).* The relevant use type(s) of the mixture
41 as supplied by the submitter has to be indicated in the submission. As use type is based
42 on end-use, the end-user group must also be reflected since the final end-use of the
43 mixtures determines the date of applicability for submission and information

⁵¹ For both standard and group submission this is possible only if the colouring agents meet specific criteria which allow use of the same generic identifier, see section 5.3 for more details on information on mixture's components.

1 requirements. For example in case the mixture is supplied for professional use but is
2 also available for consumer use, then consumer use has also to be reflected in the
3 submission. Similarly, the submission concerning a mixture for industrial use needs to
4 additionally reflect the consumer end-user if it finally ends up in a mixture (as a MiM)
5 for consumer use. The use types are defined in section 3.4 of this document.

6 **5.3 Information on mixture components [Part B.3]**

7 This section provides guidance on which components contained within the mixture have to be
8 indicated in a submission, and on the information to be provided for each component.

9 The information to be provided on the components of a mixture varies according to the type of
10 submission the operator has to or has decided to prepare, for example whether it is a standard
11 submission, a group submission or a limited submission for industrial use only. It can to a certain
12 extent vary also depending on the knowledge the submitter has on the mixture content. This
13 section provides guidance on the information required in each case.

14 **5.3.1 General requirements [B.3.1]**

15 Ideally, the full composition of the mixture should be indicated. Both hazardous and non-
16 hazardous components may manifest adverse effects on human health after, for example,
17 unintended uses. Therefore, poison centres and emergency response personnel may
18 potentially need information on all components.

19 Nevertheless, for practical reasons components do not legally need to be indicated when
20 present in the mixture below certain concentration thresholds. Furthermore, in the case of a
21 mixture for industrial use only, for which a limited submission is made (see section 4.4 of this
22 guidance), information on composition may be limited to the information available in the safety
23 data sheet for that mixture (see section 5.3.4).

24 For each component that is required to be listed (see section 5.3.2), the following is to be
25 specified in the submission:

- 26 • Its chemical identity (see 5.3.3 below), and
- 27 • Its concentration (exact concentration or range – see 5.3.3)

28 Furthermore, the classification of the component is normally required, except when certain
29 conditions apply (see section 5.3.3).

30 It is not allowed in a submission to list a component which is not present in the mixture, or in
31 at least one mixture in a group of mixtures in the case of a group submission (except for the
32 specific derogation for perfume components under section 5.4).

33 **5.3.2 Components subject to submission requirements [B.3.3]**

34 A component of a mixture can be one of the following:

- 35 • A **substance**, as defined in Article 2(7) of CLP (see section 2);
- 36 • A **mixture in mixture (MiM)** – i.e. a mixture (as defined in Article 2(8) of CLP; see
37 section 2) used in the formulation of a second mixture that is placed on the market and
38 the subject of the current submission.

39 To be noted that a “generic product identifier” can be used to indicate certain components
40 (either a substance or a MiM). This is explained later in this section.

41 Normally, the substances contained in a MiM should be reported individually, as for all other

1 substances. When the composition of the MiM is fully known, its components should be
2 considered as components of the final mixture and indicated accordingly. However, if the
3 submitter does not have access to information on the full composition of the MiM, it is possible
4 to report the MiM as such in the submission. For further information, see section 5.3.3 below.

5 A component, whether a substance or a MiM, must be included in the submission when it is:

- 6 1. Classified as hazardous on the basis of physical or health effects, and either
 - 7 – Present in a concentration equal to or greater than 0.1%; or
 - 8 – Identified and present at concentrations below 0.1% - unless the submitter can
9 demonstrate that it is irrelevant for the purposes of emergency health response
10 and preventative measures;
- 11 2. Not classified as hazardous on the basis of physical or health effects, when identified
12 and present at concentrations equal to or greater than 1%. This includes components
13 not classified or classified for environmental hazard only.

14 '*Identified*' means that the submitter knows the component is present, for example because he
15 has added it intentionally or it has been communicated to him by a supplier in, for example a
16 safety data sheet. Submitters are not legally required to analyse their mixtures to determine
17 the presence of components. Nevertheless, it is recommended to make an effort in actively
18 seeking missing information from their suppliers, as it may be important for the activities of
19 the emergency responders.

20 There is no specific scientific method to demonstrate the irrelevance of a substance or mixture
21 for an emergency health response. The decision not to indicate a component, which is present
22 below 0.1%, should be based on considerations which include the hazard type (e.g. none of
23 the hazard classes considered to be of major concern), relevance of the route of exposure (e.g.
24 the substance is classified for inhalation only but its physical state does not allow inhalation),
25 concentration (e.g. trace levels can normally be disregarded), and possible interaction with
26 common treatments. When a Specific Concentration Limit (SCL)⁵² exists for a substance, this
27 may be used as a basis to conclude on the irrelevance of the substance (e.g. substance to be
28 considered as relevant when the SCL < 0.1% and the substance concentration is between SCL
29 and 0.1 %). There is no obligation to include the justification in the submission. This can be
30 the object of a "reasoned request" by the appointed body if it decides so (see section 7.2).

31 32 **5.3.3 Information required on components**

33 **A) Identification of the components [B.3.2]**

34 **Substances** in a mixture must be identified in accordance with Article 18(2) of the CLP
35 Regulation:

- 36 - name and an identification number as given in Part 3 of Annex VI to CLP;
- 37 - if the substance is not included in Part 3 of Annex VI to CLP, a name and an
38 identification number as they appear in the Classification and Labelling (C&L)
39 Inventory;
- 40 - if the substance is neither included in Part 3 of Annex VI to CLP nor in the C&L
41 Inventory database, the CAS number and the IUPAC name, or the CAS number and

⁵² SCL are assigned to substances according to Article 10 of CLP and are available in Annex VI or/and in the C&L Inventory.

1 another international chemical name, for example the name in INCI nomenclature,
2 where applicable; or

3 - if no CAS number is available and none of the above apply, the IUPAC name or another
4 international chemical name, for example the name in INCI nomenclature where
5 applicable.

6 An INCI name, a colour index name or another international chemical name may also be used,
7 provided the chemical name is well known and unambiguously defines the substance identity.
8 The chemical name of substances for which an alternative chemical name has been allowed in
9 accordance with Article 24 of CLP must be provided as well.

10 As regards **mixtures in mixtures (MiMs)**, information on the substances contained in a MiM
11 must be provided:

- 12 • As a rule, in accordance with what is stated about substances above. Substance
13 components of a MiM (when the composition of the MiM is **fully known**) should be
14 regarded as components of the final mixture. Information regarding same substances
15 (originating from MiM and/or on their own) should be presented in aggregated form.
16 Where MiM components or substances are the same (i.e. have the same chemical
17 identity) but are classified differently by different suppliers, it is recommended that the
18 submitter contacts the suppliers to investigate the reasons for such difference with the
19 aim to agree on a common classification.
- 20 • Alternatively, if the submitter does not have access to information on the full
21 composition of the MiM but is provided with the MiM's UFI, this MiM must be identified
22 by means of its product identifier i.e. trade name or designation (according to Article
23 18(3)(a) of CLP), together with its concentration (exact value or range) and the UFI
24 (see point C below for information about concentration and classification). This is
25 possible only when the information on the MiM, including this UFI, is available to the
26 appointed body as part of a prior submission. Potentially also the known MiM
27 components could be provided (e.g. based on the SDS), but this should be done in
28 separated form, i.e. not aggregated⁵³. It should be noted that, if the full composition is
29 not known, a mixture purchased from different suppliers who assign different
30 classifications cannot be considered to be chemically the same mixture⁵⁴. Enforcement
31 authorities may enquire how the duty holders have complied with this legal
32 [requirement so as to account for the provision of partial/incomplete information](#).
- 33 • As a last resort, in the absence of a UFI or if this UFI and the information on the MiM
34 has not been previously submitted to the relevant appointed body, the MiM must be
35 identified by means of its product identifier (according to Article 18(3)(a) of CLP) and
36 by indicating the components available from the SDS. In addition the name, email
37 address and telephone number of the MiM supplier must be indicated. This scenario
38 was envisaged to address temporarily the issues that may occur during the transition
39 period until 2025, when it comes to communication in the supply chain. It is expected
40 that after 2025, all compositional information is provided within the two above
41 scenarios. In the meantime, if a submitter does not receive the UFI of the MiM from
42 their supplier, this does not discharge the notifier from their legal obligations as

⁵³ In case the composition of the MiM is not fully known, information should be provided for each known component separately, in order to reduce the risk of confusing information for emergency responders.

⁵⁴ To be noted that the Commission's workability study concluded in September 2019 addressed the issue of similar components purchased from different suppliers with possibly minor differences in the composition. The Commission is currently working on possible solutions which could potentially be included in a new amendment of Annex VIII to be expected before the end of 2020.

regards information provision on (known) components. Such information may be, for example, “accessible” upon request; the duty holders would then have met the legal condition if they demonstrate that they contacted the suppliers by email and they received the reply that the requested information cannot be provided because it is confidential. Enforcement authorities may enquire about how the duty holders have complied with this legal condition for lower information requirements (no access to information).

In the absence of UFI and in the absence of SDS (for mixtures not classified for any hazards, where no obligations to create UFI and provision of SDS exist), the submitter should retrieve relevant information available from the supplier and other sources (e.g. CAS number, name of main component(s) used when purchasing, chemical nature, etc.). Eventually the MiM (for which an SDS is not required) could be identified by means of its product identifier and the contact details of the supplier only.

Example 18: Aggregation of components from different sources

A company purchases 2 mixtures (MiMs) and 2 substances from different suppliers to formulate their product SuperClean which they intend to place on the EU market.

The company has knowledge of the full composition of these ingredients (see table below). Same substances are included in the final mixture as components of the MiMs X and Y as substances as such (1 and 2).

Ingredients purchased by Company A	Concentration in final mixture	Composition
Mixture X (MiM X)	20%	Substance 1 - 30% Substance 3 – 40% Substance 4 – 30%
Mixture Y (MiM Y)	30%	Substance 2 – 15% Substance 3 – 25% Substance 5 – 60%
Substance 1	5%	Na
Substance 2	10%	Na
Water	35%	Na

The company will indicate in the submission the components of their final mixture in an aggregated form. The concentration of each substance will refer to the final mixture SuperClean:

Component	Concentration in final mixture
Substance 1	$6 (20\% \times 30\%) + 5 = 11\%$

Substance 2	$4.5 (30\% \times 15\%) + 10 = 14.5\%$
Substance 3	$8 (20\% \times 40\%) + 7.5 (30\% \times 25\%) = 15.5\%$
Substance 4	$6\% (20\% \times 30\%)$
Substance 5	$18\% (30\% \times 60\%)$
Water	35%

1
 2 A **generic product identifier** – “perfumes” or “colouring agents” - can be used to identify
 3 one or several components of the mixture, if they are used exclusively to add perfume or
 4 colour, respectively, to the mixture. The generic product identifier is used instead of the actual
 5 chemical identity of the relevant component(s), and may be used where the following
 6 conditions are met:

- 7
- The relevant component(s) is/are not classified for any health hazard, and
 - The total concentration of the components covered by the generic product identifier does not exceed:
 - 8 ○ 5% for the sum of perfumes;
 - 9
 - 10 ○ 25% for the sum of colouring agents
 - 11

12 Mixtures whose composition differs only in components which can be identified by the same
 13 generic product identifier, can be included in the same submission. Such mixtures may be
 14 placed on the market under multiple trade names which can be also indicated in the same
 15 submission.

16 Note: using generic product identifiers is optional and at the discretion of the submitter.

17 **B) Concentration and concentration ranges of the mixture components [B.3.4]**

18 The regulation provides different provisions for mixture components (substances and MiM) that
 19 are considered of ‘major’ concern and ‘other’ components. This distinction is defined in section
 20 3.4 of Part B of Annex VIII. The submitter is required to provide the concentration or
 21 concentration ranges of each component according to the hazard class as described below.

22 In case of MiM for which the composition is fully known, the concentration of its components
 23 should refer to the final mixture. In case the same components comes from different sources
 24 (e.g. as component of a MiM and as single substance), the information should be provided in
 25 aggregated form⁵⁵.

26 *B.1) Hazardous components of major concern for emergency health response and preventative* 27 *measures*

28 When mixture components are classified in accordance with this Regulation for at least one of
 29 the hazard categories listed below, their concentration in a mixture must be expressed as
 30 exact percentages, in descending order by mass or volume:

⁵⁵ This should not be done in case the composition of the MiM is only partially known as it may lead to misleading information for poison centres and emergency responders.

- 1 — acute toxicity, Category 1, 2 or 3
- 2 — specific target organ toxicity (Single exposure, Category 1 or 2)
- 3 — specific target organ toxicity (Repeated exposure, Category 1 or 2)
- 4 — skin corrosion, Category 1, 1A, 1B or 1C
- 5 — serious eye damage, Category 1
- 6 As an alternative to providing concentrations as exact percentages, a range of percentages
7 may be submitted in accordance with Table 1 in Part B of Annex VIII (reported in Table 2
8 below), in descending order by mass or volume.
- 9 Where the exact concentration is higher than 1%, the upper and lower limits of the
10 concentration bands could be rounded to a maximum of one decimal; where the exact
11 concentration is lower than or equal to 1%, a maximum of two decimals could be used.

Table 2: Concentration ranges applicable to hazardous components of major concern for emergency health response - Table 1 in Part B of Annex VIII

Concentration range of the hazardous component contained in the mixture (%)	Maximum width of the concentration range to be used in the submission
≥ 25 - < 100	5% units
≥ 10 - < 25	3% units
≥ 1 - < 10	1% unit
≥ 0,1 - < 1	0,3% units
> 0 - < 0,1	0,1% units

In case a range is used, its width should be chosen in a way that for each possible value within that range, Table 1 (table 2 above) is complied with. This means that if, e.g., the exact concentration is 26% and a width of 5% units is used, its lower limit should be not less than 25. Any concentration value below 25% would require a maximum width of 3%.

Example 19: Concentration ranges for components of "major" concern

In the case of a substance (hazardous component of "major" concern) in a mixture with an exact concentration of 26%, the submitter can choose among different ranges to report, provided that the exact concentration is comprised within this range and the maximum width of the concentration range is 5% units: 23-26% (since the exact value can possibly be < 25, a maximum range of 3% units has to be used), 24-27%, 25-28%, 25-29%, 25-30%, 26-31%. Also narrower ranges can be applied such as 25-27% etc.

B.2) Other hazardous components and components not classified as hazardous

The concentration of components classified for hazard classes not listed above or components not classified as hazardous should be expressed, in accordance with Table 2 in Part B of Annex VIII (reported in Table 3 below), as concentration ranges in descending order by mass or volume. As an alternative, the exact concentration can be provided.

This applies also to components identified by means of generic product identifiers.

1 Where the exact concentration is higher than 1%, the upper and lower limits of the
 2 concentration bands could be rounded to a maximum of one decimal; where the exact
 3 concentration is lower than or equal to 1%, a maximum of two decimals could be used.

4 All components classified as hazardous on the basis of their health or physical effects may
 5 need to be included in the submission even if present in concentrations below 0.1% if
 6 identified, unless demonstrated to be irrelevant for emergency health response and
 7 preventative measures (see section 5.3.2 above).

8 **Table 3: Concentration ranges applicable to other hazardous components and**
 9 **components not classified as hazardous – Table 2 in Part B of Annex VIII**

Concentration range of the component contained in the mixture (%)	Maximum width of the concentration range to be used in the submission
≥ 25 - < 100	20% units
≥ 10 - < 25	10% units
≥ 1 - < 10	3% units
> 0 - < 1	1% unit

10
 11 Also with regards of components of minor concern, in case a range is used, its width should be
 12 chosen in a way that for each possible value within that range Table 2 ([Table 3](#) above) is
 13 complied with.

14
 15 It is to be clarified that the distinction between “components of major concern” and “other
 16 hazardous components” in this case is based on the perspective of emergency health response
 17 where acute and short-term effects are more relevant. Furthermore the severity resulting from
 18 the exposure to components classified for those hazards is also taken into consideration. This
 19 is why components classified for some serious hazards such as carcinogenic, mutagenic and
 20 toxic to reproduction are included in the second category.

21
 22
 23
 24 **Example 20:** Concentration ranges for components not of “major” concern

25 In the case of a substance (not classified or classified as hazardous but not of major concern)
 26 in a mixture with an exact concentration of 6%, the submitter can choose among different
 27 ranges provided that the exact concentration is comprised within this range and the maximum
 28 width of the concentration range is 3% units: 3-6%, 4-7%, 5-8% or 6-9%. Also narrower
 29 ranges can be applied such as 5-6%.

31 **Special case: perfume components**

32 In the case of perfume components that are not classified as hazardous or are classified only
 33 for skin sensitisation Category 1, 1A or 1B or aspiration toxicity, submitters are not obliged to
 34 provide information on their concentration, as long as the total concentration of such perfume
 35 components does not exceed 5%.

36 For colouring agents with a generic product identifier, Table 3 above applies.

37 **C) Classification of mixture components [B.3.5]**

38
 39 The classification for health and physical hazards of the mixture components must be provided.
 40 This includes hazard classes, categories and statements of, at least, all the identified
 41 substances which are referred to in Point 3.2.1 of Annex II to the REACH Regulation
 42 (requirements for the compilation of SDSs). Point 3.2.1 lists the criteria for identifying the
 43

1 component substances that have to be indicated in the SDS of a mixture itself classified as
2 hazardous⁵⁶.

3 In other words, at least for all the component substances that would need to be indicated on
4 the SDS of the mixture, their classification is to be provided in the submission. Annex II to
5 REACH also includes an obligation to provide information on substances classified for
6 environmental hazards only. For the purposes of Annex VIII, for components classified for
7 environmental hazards only, the classification does not need to be indicated (although it can
8 be indicated on a voluntary basis).

9 In the cases where the mixture for which a submission needs to be made contains one or more
10 MiM(s) (for which full composition is not known), and this **MiM** is identified with its UFI, the
11 notifier should provide the classification of the MiM itself. In this case, the classification of the
12 components of the MiM(s) is not required.

13 When the MiM's UFI is not available and the MiM is identified with product identifier and
14 components from the SDS, the classification of the MiM's components has to be provided.

15
16 In case the MiM composition is fully known, the classification for health and physical hazards of
17 the substances contained in the MiM should be indicated following the rules above. Information
18 on classification for environmental hazards is not required.

19
20 Components identified via a generic product identifier may present physical hazards which
21 would need to be indicated.

22 **Example 21:** Use of Generic Product Identifiers

23 In option A, all components are included in the submission with the 'chemical name',
24 health/physical hazard classification and concentration in the mixture (either a concentration
25 range or an exact concentration). There are eight perfume components (1-8) and three other
26 components (A,B,C).

27 The use of generic product identifiers is illustrated in the option B below where perfume
28 components are grouped. Note: the indicated concentrations, classifications and number of
29 components are chosen with the sole purpose of explaining the requirements.
30

⁵⁶ See ECHA's *Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets*.

OPTION A – ALL COMPONENTS INDICATED WITH A 'CHEMICAL NAME'		
Components	Classification	Concentrations
Chemical name component A	not classified	60-80%
Chemical name component B	not classified	13%
Chemical name component C	major concern	11-14%
Perfume chemical name 1	not classified	1-4%
Perfume chemical name 2	not classified	1%
Perfume chemical name 3	not classified	0.5%
Perfume chemical name 4	acute toxicity, cat 1	0.3-0.6%
Perfume chemical name 5	skin corrosion, cat 1C	2-3%
Perfume chemical name 6	skin sens. cat. 1	2%
Perfume chemical name 7	aspiration toxicity	3-6%
Perfume chemical name 8	not classified	4%

1 This composition can alternatively also be submitted as presented in option B (below).
 2 Perfume components 1 to 3 are indicated with a generic product identifier. This is allowed
 3 since these components are not classified for a health hazard and the total concentration of the
 4 components covered by the given generic product identifier does not exceed 5% [B.3.2.3].
 5 'Perfume chemical name 4 to 7 cannot be indicated with a generic product identifier because
 6 these components are classified for a health hazard.

OPTION B – SOME COMPONENTS INDICATED WITH A GENERIC PRODUCT IDENTIFIER		
Components	Classification	Percentage
Chemical name component A	not classified	60-80%
Chemical name component B	not classified	13%
Chemical name component C	major concern	11-14%
<i>Perfumes (GPI)</i>	not classified	3%, 2-5% or 'not indicated'
Perfume chemical name 4	acute toxicity, cat 1	0.3-0.6%
Perfume chemical name 5	skin corrosion, cat 1C	2-3%
Perfume chemical name 6	skin sens. cat. 1	2% or 'not indicated'
Perfume chemical name 7	aspiration toxicity	3-6%
Perfume chemical name 8	not classified	4%

8
9 **Additional notes to the example:**

- 10 • 'Perfume chemical name 1' was indicated in option A with a concentration range of 1-
11 4%. The actual concentration apparently was 1.5% (only known to the submitter) so
12 the total concentration is 1.5+1+0.5=3%.
- 13 • Not all non-classified perfumes can be grouped within the same generic product
14 identifier because if 'Perfume chemical name 8' is included, the total concentration is

1 7%. Other non-classified perfume component must be indicated individually with their
2 chemical name.

- 3 • It would also have been possible to, for example, indicate 'Perfume chemical name 2'
4 and 'perfume chemical name 8' with a generic product identifier "perfumes" since the
5 total concentration does not exceed 5%. In that case the other non-classified perfume
6 components (1 and 3) must be indicated individually with their chemical name.

- 7 • On the indicated concentration:

8 The generic product identifier can be indicated with an exact concentration (the sum of
9 the components covered by the same generic identifier, 3% in the example) or a range
10 according to table 2, for example 2-5% (3% units bandwidth allowed; with a maximum
11 of 5%). Alternatively it is allowed to not indicate the concentration at all. For perfume
12 components that are not classified or only classified for skin sensitisation or aspiration
13 hazard concentration is not required provided that their total concentration does not
14 exceed 5% [B.3.4.2]. Since the actual concentration of the generic product identifier is
15 3%, it is possible to additionally not indicate the concentration of 'Perfume chemical
16 name 6' to reach the maximum of 5% (or alternatively of "Perfume chemical name 7"
17 or "Perfume chemical name 7" as long as the limit of 5% is not exceeded; in this case
18 the concentration of the Perfumes GPI or "Perfume chemical name 6" may need to be
19 indicated).

20 **5.3.4 Limited submission [B.3.1.1]**

21
22 When a company decides to opt for a limited submission (possible for mixtures intended for
23 industrial use only) the list of components to be provided may be limited to that included in
24 Section 3.2 of the SDS. Also the information to be provided on the concentrations of such
25 components may be limited to that contained in the SDS.

26 Detailed information on the compilation of the SDS, and in particular of Section 3, is available
27 in the ECHA's *Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets*⁵⁷.

28 In practice, the information provided in this case will be less detailed than a standard
29 submission and the poison centre will not have access to the full composition of the mixture.
30 For example, Annex II to REACH (on the compilation of SDS) does not require the indication of
31 not classified components, and sets for the hazardous components to be indicated
32 concentration thresholds and ranges which are less strict than Annex VIII to CLP (e.g.
33 hazardous components may need to be included in a standard submission even if present in
34 concentration <0.1%).

35 Additionally, in this case information on the packaging is not required and can be provided on
36 voluntary basis.

37 **5.4 Group submission [A.4]**

38
39 Information on multiple mixtures with limited differences in the composition can be provided in
40 the same submission: this is referred to as a 'group submission'. The general conditions under
41 which such a 'group submission' is allowed are specified in Section 4, part A of Annex VIII.

42
43 Mixtures can be grouped in the same submission if they:

⁵⁷ Available at <https://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-reach>.

- 1 • have the same classification for health and physical hazards (this means that a
2 difference in classification for environmental hazard is allowed);
3 • have very similar composition; the only differences can concern certain perfumes
4 (see section 5.4.2 for details);
5 • the same components are reported in the same concentration or concentration
6 range.

7 Besides substances indicated with their own chemical name, as explained in section 5.3, the
8 mixtures' components can include substances, MiM, and components which are allowed to be
9 indicated with 'generic product identifiers' (see section 5.3.3).

10
11 All mixtures in the group must contain the same components, except for perfume components,
12 as referred to in point A.4.3 of Annex VIII. The latter can differ between mixtures in the group
13 under certain conditions (see section 5.4.2 below).

14
15 Under the conditions described above, group submission is basically possible for mixtures with
16 compositions that differ, under certain conditions, in perfumes. These would be 'product
17 variants' (possibly marketed under different trade names), for example detergents with a
18 difference in perfumes.

19
20 Note: the grouped mixtures all have to be placed on the market by the same importer or
21 downstream user (and their distributors). A group submission can only include the details of
22 one 'legal submitter' (i.e. duty holder). It is not possible to group mixtures that are placed on
23 the market by different duty holders under Article 45.

24
25 Ultimately, the difference between a standard and a group submission concerns the possibility
26 to group mixtures with variation in perfumes which cannot be indicated with a generic product
27 identifier. As explained earlier in this section, also in a standard submission multiple trade
28 names can be included, as long as the composition of the mixture remains the same.

29
30 Note: The decision whether to provide a standard or group submission (when the conditions
31 are fulfilled) lays with the duty holder and could be based on the specific portfolio. Group
32 submission is an option provided to facilitate the fulfilment of the obligations: the duty holder
33 may always decide to submit a standard submission for each mixture without grouping it with
34 other mixtures.

5.4.1 Information to be provided in a group submission

Information described in part B of Annex VIII should be provided for each of the mixtures in the group.

The information provided on mixture components in a group submission should apply to all the mixtures in the group, except for perfumes that may only apply to some mixtures in the group under certain conditions (see section 5.4.2 below).

Most of the information will be the same but there might be a difference in:

- 'Product identifiers of the mixture': a group submission (as well as a standard submission) may cover mixtures placed on the market with different trade names and/or to which different UFI's could be assigned.
- 'Additional information' items listed in Part B, Section 2.4, of Annex VIII:
 - Colour and physical state of the mixture;
 - pH;
 - Types and sizes of the packaging;
 - Use types (consumer, professional, industrial) as described in section 3.4 of this Guidance.

Trade names, colour, packaging, use types and UFI's should be indicated for every individual product in the group. This information may be useful for the emergency responders in order to promptly identify the relevant information for the specific product.

Nevertheless for the colour, a limited range of standard types can be used (no need to indicate the exact shade). Exceptionally and for practical reasons, a generic indication of the colour field can be accepted for paints and other similar categories for example inks, where high numbers of products with great colour variability can be included in the same group submission (provided they are not classified).

Regarding the packaging, the specific type is potentially relevant to identify the appropriate emergency response measures to assist with possible product identification. This information should be provided for each mixture of the group placed on the market with a specific trade name.

The pH value can be indicated for the group as a whole; a range applicable to the whole group can be used. Where the pH value is particularly low or high (i.e. <3 or >10), the range to be indicated should not be bigger than one unit (e.g. 2.5 – 3.5).

5.4.2 Mixture components in a group submission

Mixtures in a group submission should contain the same components in the same concentration or concentration range, except for perfumes components. Those components may only differ between the mixtures of the group under the conditions described below (point A.4.3 and B.3.1 of Annex VIII). The total concentration of the perfumes which differ in each mixture of the group cannot exceed 5%. In case the concentration of the differing perfumes in a mixture is above this threshold, the mixture cannot be included in the same group submission.

The intention of this rule is to allow grouping of the mixtures only if their compositions are very similar (and hence the toxicological information does not vary). This means that for a maximum of 5% of the composition, the mixtures' compositions may differ in perfumes content.

It is to be underlined that the calculation of the 5% threshold should take into account only the

1 perfumes in each mixture which vary from the others (i.e. which are not present in all the
 2 mixtures of the group, but in one or some of them). In practice this means that if the mixtures
 3 contain common perfumes indicated by chemical name or GPI, the 5% threshold does not refer
 4 to those common perfumes.

5 The perfumes contained in each mixture of the group must be listed to identify the perfumes
 6 they contain, including their classification.

7 The information required on the mixture composition in a group submission is illustrated by
 8 examples 21 and 22. References to the relevant legal text are made in the notes to the
 9 examples (in square brackets) to indicate compliance with the requirements on group
 10 submission as well as with requirements on component identification/information where
 11 relevant for grouping. For detailed guidance on component identification and information
 12 requirements, please see section 5.3 of this guidance document.

13
 14 It is important to note that these examples are presented in a simplified form with the sole
 15 purpose of illustrating the requirements for group submission. In the examples different
 16 formats are used to present the information, but the same principles apply.

17 **Example 22:** Grouping of mixtures with difference in perfume components
 18 Mixtures in the group have a difference in some perfume components that are classified for a
 19 health hazard (therefore those components cannot be indicated with a 'generic product
 20 identifier').

GROUPING OF MIXTURES WITH DIFFERENCE IN PERFUME COMPONENTS

<p><u>UFIs:</u> - N200-U0CW-5009-QWHJ - G500-C029-F00T-D83M - P800-U0RP-S009-1KPP</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> # <u>Product Category:</u> #</p>	<p><u>Product names:</u> - Trade name 1 - Trade name 2</p>	
Components	Percentage	Classification^a
Chemical name component A	60-80%	Not classified
Chemical name component B	7-10%	Other
Chemical name component C	11-14%	Major concern
Chemical name component D	1-2%	Major concern

21
 22 Since some of the perfumes vary between the mixtures contained in the group, a list must be
 23 provided of the mixtures and the perfumes they contain, including their classification.

Name	Perfume	Classification*	Conc. range	Actual conc.†
Trade name 1	Perfume chemical name 1	Other	1 - 2 %	1.2 %
UFIs: N200-U0CW-5009-QWHJ G500-C029-F00T-D83M	Perfume chemical name 3	Major concern	0.4 - 0.7 %	0.6 %
	'Perfume MiM' A67T-VHG2-DMM4-NH2A <i>(UFI and relevant MiM's information known to the relevant appointed body)</i>	Other	0.5 - 1.5 %	1 %
	Perfume chemical name 5	Other	1 - 4 %	
Trade name 2 UFI: P800-U0RP-S009-1KPP	Perfume chemical name 2	Major concern	0.3 - 0.6 %	0.4 %
	Perfume chemical name 4	Other	1 - 3 %	1.4 %
	Perfumes (GPI)	Not classified	n.a.	1.4 %
	Perfume chemical name 5	Other	1 - 4 %	

Note to the tables:

(a) Classifications are indicated in this example with three categories: 'major concern' (list of classifications in B3.4.1), 'other' (all other hazard classifications) and 'not classified'.

(b) Actual concentrations are reported for internal calculation purposes only; they are not necessarily required to be indicated in the submission.

Compliance with Annex VIII requirements:

- All mixtures in the group have the same components in the same concentration or concentration ranges [A4.2], except for the components 'Perfume chemical name 1 - 4', 'Perfume MiM' and the perfumes indicated with the generic product identifier "perfumes" that are at least present in one of the mixtures [A4.3]. The component 'Perfume chemical name 5' is a common component of all the mixtures in the group. Therefore its concentration is not considered in the allowed limit of perfumes in mixtures part of a group submission.
- The difference between the mixtures concerns only perfumes and 'the total concentration of the perfumes which differ in each mixture does not exceed 5%' [A.4.3]. This concerns the sum of 'actual concentrations' (which are known to the submitter, see below) of these components while a concentration range is indicated in the submission.
- If the composition of a MIM is not fully known, the UFI has to be provided as long as the relevant appointed body has received it as part of a valid submission for the MiM [B.3.2.2].
- The specific concentration of the components included under GPI "Perfumes" does not have to be indicated provided that the total concentration of those perfumes does not exceed 5%.
- The concentration of the perfumes components has to be provided as exact value or as ranges of percentages following the same rules as for any other component.

Trade name 1:

Perfume chemical name 1 - indicated 1-2% - actual concentration 1.2%.
 Perfume chemical name 3 - indicated 0.4-0.7% - actual concentration 0.6%.
 Perfume MiM - indicated 1-4% - actual concentration 1%.
 The actual concentration of differing perfume components in the mixture is 2.8%.

Trade name 2:

Perfume chemical name 2 - indicated 0.3-0.6% - actual concentration 0.4%.
 Perfume chemical name 4 - indicated 1-3% - actual concentration 1.4%.
 Perfumes – not indicated – actual concentration 2%.
 The actual concentration of differing perfume components in the mixture is 3.8%.

Example 23: Grouping of mixtures with difference in perfume components

GROUP SUBMISSION

UFI: C4P7-GHVS-ED8M-42DH
 Product category: All-purpose (or multi-purpose) non-abrasive cleaners
 CLP classification: Serious eye damage cat.1 + Skin sensitiser cat.1
 Product trade names: ABC, BCD, CDE

Product- trade name ABC + Product- trade name BCD + Product-trade name CDE

	Components	Classification	Concentration
COMMON INGREDIENTS	Surfactant 123	Serious eye damage cat.1	5-6%
	Surfactant 456	Serious eye damage cat.1	8-9%
	Soap xyz	Not classified	2-5%
	Sodium carbonate	Serious eye irritation cat. 2	7-10%
	Processing aid xxx	Not classified	1-2%
	Water	Not classified	66-76.4%
	Perfumes components	As attached or not classified	5-7 %

Perfume components:

Product- trade name ABC

Components	Classification	UFI or SDS components	Concentration
Perfume mixture a	MiM: Skin sens. Cat. 1	UFI A67T-VHG2-DMM4-NH2A	<i>Not needed [B.3.4.2]</i>
Perfume mixture b	Skin sens. Cat 1B + asp. tox.	<i>(UFI not available)</i> Substance A	MiM: 0.5-1.5% SubA: 10-15%

		Substance B Substance C	SubB: 20-30% SubC: 15-25%
--	--	----------------------------	------------------------------

Product- trade name BCD

Components	Classification	UFI or SDS components	Concentration
« Perfume » (Generic Product Identifier)	Not classified	Not applicable	0.6-1.6%

Product- trade name CDE

Components	Classification	UFI or SDS components	Concentration
Perfume mixture b	Skin sens. Cat 1B + asp. tox	(UFI not available) Substance A Substance B Substance C	MiM: 0.5-0.9% SubA: 10-15% SubB: 20-30% SubC: 15-25%
Perfume (GPI)	Not classified	Not applicable	0.1- 1.1%

Notes to the tables of example 23:

- Total "perfume a" + "perfume b" in product- trade name ABC should not exceed 5% because both are perfumes components which varies (i.e. are not common to all the mixtures of the group) [A.4.3].
- Total "perfume b" + "perfume" (GPI) in product-trade name CDE should not exceed 5% for the same reason as above [A.4.3].
- Components of "perfume a" are included in the submission of this perfume a by a supplier upstream (link with UFI).
- "Perfume" (GPI) does not contain any hazardous component [B.3.2.3].
- The concentration of the MiM "Perfume mixture b" components refers to the MiM itself (MiM composition not fully known).

List of perfumes in Group submission

Perfume name	Classification	Products of the GS where the perfume is present
Perfume mixture a	Skin sens. Cat 1	Product- trade name ABC
Perfume mixture b	Skin sens. Cat 1B + asp. tox.	Products- trade names ABC+CDE
Perfume (GPI)	NC	Products- trade names BCD+CDE

6. Preparation and submission of information: available tools

The submission of the required information has to be done electronically and using the XML format provided by ECHA [A.3.1]. The tools developed and maintained by ECHA assists both the submitters and the Member States appointed bodies in fulfilling their obligations and perform their tasks. The tools support the preparation of the submission in the correct format, allow the submission of the information and facilitate the distribution of the submitted information to the relevant Member State(s).

6.1 UFI generator

The generation of the UFI(s) can be done at any time before the actual submission. It should be preferably done during the mapping and analysis of the portfolio while preparing the submission strategy. Generation and use of UFI is explained in section 4 (in particular subsection 4.2) which addresses the general submission requirements.

6.2 XML format

Annex VIII to CLP mandates ECHA to specify, maintain and update the electronic XML-based format that must be used for the submission of the harmonised information [A.6].

The use of this format is mandatory and alternatives (e.g. paper submissions or other electronic formats) are not allowed. The format is harmonised and it applies in all Member States.

ECHA, being strongly engaged with the OECD in international initiatives aiming to promote the definition and use of commonly agreed formats for the electronic exchange of information on chemicals, developed the XML format under the IUCLID (International Uniform Chemical Information Database) project.

The format is available for download from ECHA Poison Centres website (<https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/poison-centres-notification-format>) and its use is free of charge. The usage of the format and creation of submission files containing required information can be executed offline using the IT systems available to duty holders.

6.3 Tools for preparing IUCLID XML files

There are three ways to prepare dossiers (IUCLID XML files). The submitter can decide which one to use based on their specific business needs and IT systems.

- **Online in the ECHA Submission portal:** The portal features IUCLID Cloud, an online tool to guide the user through the preparation of a dossier, allowing to enter data manually and store the information in the ECHA Cloud.
- **Offline in IUCLID 6:** In IUCLID 6, data can be entered manually using a specific poison centres notification interface. This option is available for companies using local installations of IUCLID. The desktop and server versions of the software can be downloaded from the IUCLID 6 website.
- **Using the PCN format in the company's own system:** companies can prepare and create a dossier directly in their own systems, using the IUCLID-compatible PCN format.

6.4 Submission of information

The dossier, once prepared and containing the required information, must be submitted to the appointed bodies, as stipulated by Article 45(1) CLP. Submissions must be made to the appointed bodies by electronic means endorsed by them for that purpose. It is at the discretion of each Member State to define the technical means of submission, including the

possibility to 'outsource' this task and allow the submission of information centrally via the ECHA Submission portal. Submitters are invited to carefully verify the conditions and instruction for the submission of the information with the countries where the mixture is placed on the market.

Dossiers can be submitted through the ECHA Submission portal in one of two different ways, either:

- **Directly online through the portal:** Regardless of whether or not a dossier has been created online or offline, the ECHA Submission portal will forward the dossier to all Member States indicated in the IUCLID XML file. This means that a single submission can reach several Member States.
- **Through a system-to-system (S2S) transfer:** An automatic S2S transfer allows companies that have created IUCLID XML files in their own systems to make their submission through the ECHA Submission portal. Dossiers are then forwarded from the portal to all the relevant Member States.

The ECHA Submission can be accessed from the ECHA Poison Centre website at <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/echa-submission-portal>.

Secure access to the information by designated authority users is available on the ECHA Poison Centre website at <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/tools-for-authorities>.

Whether the submissions are received by Member States centrally through the ECHA Submission portal, or locally through Member States submission systems, it is still the Member States that are responsible for any enforcement related to the submission of information, including compliance with the date of applicability for submission, content, quality and update of the submissions etc.

6.4.1 Validation of information

Dossiers submitted through the ECHA Submission portal are also subject to validation rules, developed in cooperation with appointed bodies, poison centres and industry. Incompliance with some of these rules may lead to non-acceptance of the notifications. Other rules may trigger a warning, which do not prevent the submission but forward a validation report (containing the warnings) along with the dossier to the receiving Member State.

A validation assistant is made available by ECHA to industry in order to validate the information before submission. The list of validation rules is also published on ECHA's Poison Centres website at <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/poison-centres-notification-format>.

The validation rules concern the specific aspects of the dossier content, which can be expected to be checked by an automated tool without expert judgement:

- presence of information (preventing submission of dossiers not in compliance with the information required by Annex VIII);
- quality of certain pieces of information (ensuring that information provided is meaningful to operations of poison centres);
- internal dossier consistency (ensuring that information in various sections of the dossier does not contradict);
- dossier accuracy with previously submitted information (updates).

For Member States the following main features are provided:

- submissions can be downloaded manually together with a submission report;

- 1 • submissions are received automatically via system-to-system integration (i.e. eDelivery
2 solution).
- 3 • access to submissions in a central data base (view and search) hosted by ECHA.

4 6.5 Fees

6 The usage of XML formats, UFI generator, EuPCS and the ECHA Submission Portal provided by
7 the Agency is free of charge.

8 However, it needs to be noted that while most Member States have indicated that they will not
9 solicit a fee, this may be levied in some Member State for each submission. It is at the
10 discretion of the competent authority of the Member State where the submission is to be made
11 to decide whether fees are applicable for submission to the national appointed body/bodies.
12 The document "Overview of Member State decision on implementing Annex VIII to the CLP"
13 available on the Poison Centres website provides an overview of the available information.

15 7. Post-submission

16 7.1 General introduction

17 Successful submission of the information to the appointed body is the basic requirement before
18 placing the product containing the mixture on the market of the relevant Member State. This
19 requires the submission to be compliant with the requirements of Annex VIII.

20 It is to be noted that some of the Member States currently require additional information that
21 goes beyond the scope of Article 45 and Annex VIII to be submitted before placing the product
22 on their market. This information is normally requested within different legal frameworks and
23 for purposes potentially different from those described in this guidance (see section 7.3). No
24 additional information can be requested under national legislation to that specified in Annex
25 VIII for the purposes provided for under Article 45. The XML format defined for the purpose of
26 Annex VIII implementation does not foresee such additional requirements.

27 Submitters have to make sure that the submitted information is constantly up-to-date in order
28 to ensure that poison centres have the relevant information on the products available on the
29 market at their disposal. Changes which trigger a mandatory update of the submission are
30 detailed in section 7.4.

32 7.2 Additional requests by appointed bodies

33 Appointed bodies may perform a quality check of the submitted, either on a regular basis or
34 following specific criteria (for example on the basis of the warnings resulting from execution of
35 validation rules by the ECHA Submission portal - see section 6.4 - or other "alerts", e.g. under
36 indication of the poison centre). Should the appointed bodies identify areas that are deficient,
37 unclear or maybe considered conflicting, they could contact the company who made the
38 submission and request clarification or justification for any open or conflicting areas (e.g.
39 regarding the quality of toxicological information provided or its consistence with other
40 information). These checks are related to the overall compliance of the submitted information
41 with the requirements of the Annex VIII.

42 Additionally, according to point A.3.2 of Annex VIII, an appointed body can make a "reasoned"
43 request for additional information or clarification if this is necessary to carry out its tasks under
44 Article 45. In the case of an emergency, unforeseeable situations or in general on an *ad hoc*

1 basis, appointed bodies may request under point A.3.2 other information (potentially
2 exceeding the boundaries of Annex VIII) which is necessary to perform the activities under
3 Article 45 (see section 7.3 below). These requests, should be justified, limited to particular
4 cases, cannot be made on a systematic basis and can occur at any point in time.

5 This requests **should** be addressed to the contact point indicated in addition to the submitter
6 and mentioned in section 5.1 of this Guidance.

7 Examples of a reason for requesting additional information could be the following:

- 8 - A need for more detailed information as a result of the analysis of warnings delivered
9 by the ECHA Submission portal.
- 10 - A need for access to more detailed data, based on which the toxicological information
11 was prepared by the submitter.
- 12 - To evaluate the correctness of assigned product category according to EuPCS.
- 13 - To enquire about possible presence of non-classified components which are not required
14 to be included in the submission (low concentration thresholds) but could be relevant to
15 assess the hazard (e.g. synergistic effects) or the potential exposure (e.g. bittering
16 agents).
- 17 - To enquire about packaging information not included in the submission following
18 incidents involving children (e.g. child-resistant fastening).
- 19 - To discuss and obtain information relevant for toxicovigilance activities.

20

21 7.3 Use of submitted information

22 As indicated in Article 45 of CLP, appointed bodies have to ensure that the submitted
23 information is used only to:

- 24 (a) meet medical demand by formulating preventative and curative measures, in
25 particular in the event of an emergency; and
- 26 (b) where requested by the Member State, undertake statistical analysis to identify
27 where improved risk management measures may be needed.

28 Appointed bodies or poison centres may undertake statistical analysis of the submitted
29 information to identify where improved risk management measures may be needed. These
30 data can help to identify particular trends in incidents or to adjust the focus of preventative
31 actions.

32 7.3.1 Security and confidentiality of the submitted information

33 Information submitted to appointed bodies may contain sensitive and confidential elements.
34 Systems which handle this information should be designed to follow strict security standards.
35 The information can be used by personnel authorised by the appointed bodies.

36 Appointed bodies and poison centres have to provide all requisite guarantees for maintaining
37 the confidentiality of the information received. In the event of emergency they are required to
38 provide health response without disclosing directly confidential business information, unless it
39 is necessary to inform health care professionals about a specific substance to ensure the
40 patient receives the correct treatment.

7.4 Keeping information up to date

7.4.1 Introduction

This section provides guidance on when the information submitted has to be updated and covers in particular Section 4, Part B of Annex VIII. It covers also voluntary updates following changes not listed under B.4.1. After a submission, changes may be made to the submitted mixture or new information about it may become available. It is necessary to ensure that the information submitted to the appointed body is relevant and up-to-date for every product being and having been placed on the market. Duty holders are required to provide the relevant information in compliance with Annex VIII before placing a product on the market. This will make sure that adequate advice can be given in poisoning accidents by poison centres and medical services. The legal text indicates which changes trigger specific actions from the submitter.

It should be noted that existing submissions made in accordance with national rules are valid until 1 January 2025 (see section 3.5). However, if a change described in Section 4, Part B takes place before that date (and after the relevant date of applicability according to the use type described in section 3.4), a submission update has to be made in accordance with Annex VIII.

7.4.2 Update rules according to Annex VIII

The updating rules apply to both new submissions in the harmonised format and to mixtures already notified in accordance with the existing national rules before the entering into force of Annex VIII (see section 3.5.1 above).

According to Section B.4.1 of Annex VIII, a submission update is required when:

- the name of the mixture (the product identifier, e.g. trade name/brand/identification of the mixture) or the UFI is changed, or
- the mixture classification for health or physical hazards changes, or
- relevant new toxicological information that is required in Section 11 of the safety data sheet becomes available on the hazardous properties of the mixture or its components, or
- the composition of the mixture is changed following:
 - a) Addition, substitution or deletion of one or more of the components that needs to be indicated⁵⁸, or
 - b) Change in the concentration range provided in the original submission; i.e. the concentration of a component of the mixture, is changed beyond the concentration range provided in Table 1 and 2 Annex VIII, or
 - c) Change in the exact concentration provided in the original mixture; i.e. the concentration of a component in the mixture is changed beyond the limits indicated in Table 3 of Annex VIII and reported in table 4 below.

Note that whenever changes listed above occur, an update of the submitted information is required before the mixture, as changed, is placed on the market.

⁵⁸ To be noted that the substitution of one component (substance or MiM) by another with identical composition and hazard profile (possibly following a change of supplier) does not trigger the need for an update or a new submission.

1 7.4.2.1 When declaring concentration ranges

2 Changes in the mixture component concentration ranges, for instance for a hazardous
3 component of major concern (see Table 1 in Part B of Annex VIII), can be illustrated in
4 example 23. The component 'B' present at a concentration of 20.5%, can be reported using a
5 range of 3% (for instance 19.9-22.9%). If the new concentration falls out of this range (e.g.
6 the new concentration is 23.5%), an update of the submission is required and a new UFI has
7 to be created. However, if the change in the concentration stays within the mentioned range
8 (e.g. the new concentration is 22.1%), there is no obligation to update the submission (and no
9 need to update the UFI).

10 **Example 24:** Mixture components with classification of major concern

MIXTURE COMPONENTS WITH CLASSIFICATION OF MAJOR CONCERN			
Component	Exact concentration in the mixture (%)	Concentration ranges provided in the original submission (%)	New concentration requiring a submission update (%)
Comp A	3.5	3.2-4.2	<3.2 or >4.2
Comp B	20.5	19.9-22.9	<19.9 or >22.9
Comp C	76	71-76	<71 or >76

12
13

14 7.4.2.2 When declaring exact concentrations

15 When declaring the exact concentration of mixture components, only limited changes to the
16 exact value are allowed within a certain variation without the need to update. Allowed
17 variations are listed in Table 3 of Annex VIII (see Table 4 below). If the new concentration
18 exceeds the allowed variation, an update is required and a new UFI has to be created.
19 Example 25 illustrates that if a component is present in a mixture in a concentration of 72%
20 when the original submission is made, an allowed variation of $\pm 5\%$ (or more) of the initial
21 concentration triggers the need to update the submission. Therefore an update is needed if the
22 new concentration is <68.4% or >75.6%.

23

24 **Table 4: Variations of the concentration of components requiring a submission**
25 **update (Table 3 of Annex VIII)**

Exact concentration of the component contained in the mixture (%)	Variations (\pm) of the initial component concentration requiring a submission update
> 25 - \leq 100	5%
> 10 - \leq 25	10%
> 2,5 - \leq 10	20%
\leq 2,5	30%

26
27
28
29
30
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Example 25: Mixture submitted with exact concentrations of components

MIXTURE SUBMITTED WITH EXACT CONCENTRATIONS OF CLASSIFIED COMPONENTS			
Component	Exact concentration provided in the submission (%)	Variations (\pm) of component concentration requiring a submission update (%)	New concentration requiring a new UFI (%)
Comp D	1	30	<0.7 or >1.3
Comp E	5	20	<4 or >6
Comp F	22	10	<19.8 or >24.2
Comp G	72	5	<68.4 or >75.6

Note: the use of Table 3 of Annex VIII deserves some clarification: the reference concentration to define whether a UFI change is required should be always the original one. This allows avoiding the situation where many small changes (followed by voluntary updates) and not requiring a UFI update lead to the situation where eventually the concentration has changed significantly from the original one, yet the UFI remains the same.

7.4.3 Other (voluntary) updates relevant for an emergency health response

It needs to be underlined that other changes not listed in Section 4.1 Part B of Annex VIII may take place and these may be relevant for the purposes of the CLP Regulation, in particular for an emergency health response (e.g. a change in the contact details of the submitter or in the physical parameters of the mixture). Furthermore, the submitter may want to correct information for different reasons (e.g. spelling mistakes, which are particularly relevant when affecting mixture identifiers) or update a submission with new information (e.g. change in packaging type).

The submitter is recommended to voluntarily update the submission as soon as one or more pieces of the information not listed in Section 4.1 Part B of Annex VIII changes. It is important that a submission always reflects the most recent information about a product.

In general, it is an obligation for the duty holder to make sure that a submission containing all the relevant information on a product placed on the market and required by Annex VIII, is made to the relevant appointed body(s).

7.4.4 How updates are technically handled

While all the changes described above require or should trigger an update of the information submitted (depending on the legal or voluntary reason), they may be handled differently at the technical level by the system provided by ECHA in order to respond to the need of the ultimate users, i.e. the poison centres.

From the submitter's perspective it will always be an update of the submitted information, but from a technical point of view, different changes (either listed under Section B.4.1 of Annex VIII or not) may trigger different "scenarios" which have different consequences for the end user (i.e. the appointed bodies and poison centres). These are:

- (i) addition of information (e.g. new additional trade name, new additional packaging, new additional UFI for MiM component); the information originally submitted remains relevant for the poison centre (e.g. mixture keep being placed on the

- 1 market with the original name in addition to the new one). In the system this is
 2 refer~~red~~ed to as an “update” where the mixture composition remains the same. Both
 3 versions remain potentially relevant for the poison centres and appointed bodies.
- 4 (ii) replacement of old, no longer relevant information with new relevant information
 5 (e.g. new classification due to changes in the criteria; the original classification is
 6 not relevant anymore; new contact information for rapid access to additional
 7 product information); the information originally submitted is not relevant anymore
 8 for the emergency responders even for products already on the market only the new
 9 information should be considered. In the system this is refer~~red~~ed to as an “update” |
 10 where the mixture composition remains the same.
- 11 (iii) creation of a technically new ‘submission’ as a change in composition leads *de facto*
 12 to two different mixtures on the market; the two sets of information (referring to
 13 the original and new composition) remain relevant (both products may remain on
 14 the market for a long time). It is still an update from a regulatory point of view but
 15 technically it becomes a “new notification after significant change of compositon”.

16 **Examples and clarifications**

17
 18
 19 Table 5 below presents some examples of changes and the associated scenarios. In most cases
 20 they apply to both single and group submissions. Information specific for updates of group
 21 submissions, when different from single submissions, can be found in the next section (7.4.5).
 22

23 **Table 5: Examples of possible changes requiring an update and their related**
 24 **scenarios.**

Changes	Legal requirement or voluntary update	Scenario triggered	Technical option
Addition of a new trade name only ^(a) .	Legal requirement	Scenario (i) – addition of information.	Update
Addition of a new UFI only ^(a) .	Legal requirement	Scenario (i) – addition of information.	Update
Modification of the classification for health or physical hazard ^(b) following change in classification criteria.	Legal requirement	Scenario (ii) – replacement of old with new information.	Update

Changes	Legal requirement or voluntary update	Scenario triggered	Technical option
Addition of new toxicological information (e.g. results from new tests on the mixture become available). The existing information remains valid.	Legal requirement	Scenario (i) – addition of information.	Update
New packaging <i>Note, the mixture in original packaging may remain on the market for long time.</i>	Voluntary	Scenario (i) – addition of information.	Update
Change in telephone number for rapid access to additional product information	Voluntary	Scenario (ii) – replacement of old with new information.	Update
Addition, substitution ^(c) , deletion of component(s). Supplier changes MiM UFI due to compositional changes of MiM, which impact composition of final mixture (for group submissions with perfumes or generic product identifiers, see below 7.4.5).	Legal requirement	Scenario (iii) – creation of a technically new 'notification'. <i>Note that a new UFI must be provided.</i>	New notification after significant change in composition
Modification of reported concentration ranges, beyond the indicated range.	Legal requirement	Scenario (iii) – creation of a new 'notification record'. <i>Note that a new UFI must be provided.</i>	New notification after significant change in composition

Changes	Legal requirement or voluntary update	Scenario triggered	Technical option
Modification of reported exact concentration beyond the indicated range	Legal requirement	Scenario (iii) – creation of a new 'notification record'. <i>Note that a new UFI must be provided.</i>	New notification after significant change in composition

Notes to the table:

(a) Rationale: products with the old identifier may still be on the market for an unspecified period of time.

(b) The classification of a mixture may change when a new harmonised classification of a component in the mixture is agreed or when new information becomes available. In that case, an update is required no later than when the new classification becomes applicable.

(c) Substitution is in this case intended with a component which is chemically different. If a component is replaced by another one which is chemically the same (i.e. same composition and hazard profile) but (e.g.) from a different supplier, it is not considered to be substitution.

7.4.5 Updates – special cases with generic product identifiers

When ingredients covered by the generic product identifiers “perfumes” or “colouring agents” are included (see section 5.3), an update is not required if a perfume or colouring agent for which a generic product identifier can be used is added, substituted or removed from the mixture. This applies as long as the total concentration of ingredients covered by the generic product identifier remains below the allowed maximum level (5% for perfumes and 25% for colouring agents) and none of those ingredients is classified for any health hazard.

In addition, it should also be mentioned that for perfume components, with a total concentration below 5% and not classified or only classified for skin sensitisation Category 1, 1A or 1B or aspiration toxicity, there is no need to provide the concentration (exact or range) of the single components. This means that variations in the components' concentration within the limits mentioned above do not require to update the submission.

When changes are made to components declared as generic product identifiers in a group submission, refer to section 7.4.6 below.

7.4.6 Updates – special cases with group submissions

Addition, substitution, deletion of perfumes (covered and not covered by generic product identifiers) in a group submission

When the perfumes in a group submission change (if added, substituted or removed) in one or more of the mixtures in the group, the list of mixtures and the perfumes they contain as required in Annex VIII Section 3.1 must be updated. If the change of perfumes is the only change, a new UFI is not required.

1
2 Nevertheless, if a perfume covered by the generic product identifier is added, but the total
3 concentration of the generic product identifiers remains <5 %, no update is required.
4
5 It is to be reminded that if the change leads to an increase in the content of differing perfumes
6 in a certain mixture above 5%, this cannot be part of the same group submission and a new
7 submission is required.
8

9 Note: The rules for updates are one of the factors to be taken into consideration when it is
10 possible to decide between standard and group submission. The decision needs to take into
11 account not only the convenience of preparing the initial submission, but also the
12 consequences for the updates in the future.
13

14 **Examples and clarifications**

15
16 **Example 26:** Changes in a group submission for two mixtures with a difference in perfume
17 components, submitted to an appointed body.
18

GROUP SUBMISSION OF TWO MIXTURES WITH DIFFERENCE IN PERFUME COMPONENTS

UFI: C4P7-GHVS ED8M-42DH Classification: # Product Category: #	Product names: - Trade name 1 - Trade name 2		
Components	Percentage	Actual conc.^a	Classification^b
Chemical name comp. A	60-80%		Not classified
Chemical name comp. B	7-10%		Other
Chemical name comp. C	11-14%		Major concern
Chemical name comp. D	1-2%		Major concern
Perfumes (Generic Product Identifier)	<5%	2	Not classified
Chemical name perfume 1	1-4%	1.5	Other
Chemical name perfume 2	0.3-0.6%	0.4	Major concern
Chemical name perfume 3	1-2%	1.1	Major concern
Chemical name perfume 4	not applicable (but <5%)	0.5	Other (skin sens. cat. 1)
'Perfume MiM' UFI: A67T-VHG2-DMM4-NH2A	1-4%	1.8	Other

19
20
21 The total concentration of perfumes identified with a given generic product identifier in each
22 mixture cannot exceed 5% [B.3.2.3].
23

24 Perfumes not classified or only classified for skin sensitisation Category 1, 1A or 1B or

aspiration toxicity do not need information on concentration if the total concentration of such perfumes) in each mixture does not exceed 5% [B.3.4.2].

LIST OF PERFUMES IN THE MIXTURES TRADE NAME 1 AND TRADE NAME 2		
Name	Perfume	Classification ^b
Trade name 1	Perfume chemical name 1	Other
	Perfume chemical name 3	Major concern
	'Perfume MiM' A67T-VHG2-DMM4-NH2A	Other
Trade name 2	Perfume chemical name 2	Major concern
	Perfume chemical name 4	Other (skin sens. cat. 1)
	Perfumes (Generic Product Identifier)	Not classified

Notes to the tables:

(a) Actual concentrations are reported for internal calculation purposes only; they are not necessarily required to be indicated in the submission.

(b) Classifications are indicated in this example with three categories: 'major concern' (list of classifications in B3.4.1), 'other' (all other hazard classifications) and 'not classified'.

The following changes may occur affecting the information included in the submission exemplified above:

• *Change of concentration of generic product identifiers*

If the total concentration of components indicated with GPI perfumes is changed, but still remains <5 %, no update is required.

• *Change of concentration of classified perfume component*

If the concentration of *Chemical name perfume 2* is changed to <0,3 % or >0,6 % an update with a new concentration interval for *Chemical name perfume 2* is required, but an updated list is not.

• *Addition of classified perfume to a mixture in a group submission*

- If *Chemical name perfume 1* is added to Trade name 2, but the concentration is still within the interval 1-4 %, only an updated list is required.
- If a classified perfume, not declared among the components, is added to either of the mixtures, Trade name 1 or Trade name 2, an update of the components is required, as well as an updated list.

• *Addition of not classified perfume to a mixture in a group submission*

- If a perfume not classified for any health hazards is added (i.e. which can be identified via the GPI), but the total concentration of the components identified via the same generic product identifier remains <5 %, no update is required.
- If a perfume not classified for any health hazards is added and it is indicated with the chemical name, an update of the component is needed. If the total concentration of this

1 perfume together with the components identified via the generic product identifiers
2 remains <5 %, the concentration does not need to be indicated [B.3.4.2].

3
4 • *Deletion of a classified perfume in a mixture in a group submission*

- 5
6 - If Chemical name *perfume_3* is removed from Trade name 1 an update of the
7 components is required as well as an updated list.

8
9 Note: the total concentration of all perfumes contained in each mixture of the group could
10 exceed 5% when considering both *perfumes* which vary and common *perfumes*. If the
11 perfumes which vary in a specific mixture exceed 5%, this mixture cannot be grouped and a
12 separate standard submission is required.

13
14 **7.5 Validity of the submission**

15 In practice, many products may remain on the market (on shelves, in storehouses or in
16 households) for years after a company has ceased marketing those products. Information may
17 still be needed by poison centres in case of accidental exposure to those products. Therefore,
18 submissions related to those products cannot just be retracted or deleted upon the cease of
19 marketing or after the last placing on the market.

20 It is not possible to establish for every product – based on the type, use and market – a
21 specific deadline after which the possibility of exposure to a mixture by consumers,
22 professionals and even industrial users can reasonably be excluded. For this reason, deletion
23 or removal of the submitted information from the databases has not been foreseen and, in
24 principle, the information remains available to appointed bodies and poison centres (and in
25 general for the personnel dealing with emergency response) indefinitely.

26 It is the responsibility of the importer/downstream user to make sure that the submission is
27 correct at any time and keep it up to date until the last date of placing on the market. The
28 companies will have the possibility to indicate via the ECHA Submission Portal to authorities
29 the ceasing of their activity. In case new relevant information becomes available to the
30 company after the last placing on the market, it is recommended that the information
31 submitted for the purposes of Annex VIII is voluntarily updated in order to facilitate the
32 emergency response work. It should be noted that after the last placing on the market,
33 appointed bodies and/or poison centres can still request additional information from
34 submitters, if needed for emergency reasons or statistical analysis for improved risk
35 management measures in the context of 3.2. of Part A of Annex VIII. It is at the discretion of
36 each Member State to decide whether to apply a cut-off date to 'clean' information from their
37 databases for practical reasons, for example 20-25 years after the submitter indicated cease of
38 the activity (diminishing the likelihood of an incident), or after, for example, 10 years if there
39 has been no incident involving the mixture during that period.

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1 8. Additional support

2 Below is a list of additional sources of information and support tools, which may be relevant
3 and is currently available:

4 **ECHA Poison Centres Website** (<https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/>)

- 5 - ECHA Submission portal and the *Guide to dossier preparation and submission*;
- 6 - *Overview of Member States decisions in relation to implementation of Annex VIII to the*
7 *CLP*;
- 8 - 'News' updates on the ECHA poison centre project;
- 9 - Frequently asked Q&As which are regularly updated on a range of Annex VIII related
10 topics;
- 11 - UFI generator and the user guide in all EU languages;
- 12 - PCN format and support documentation (including data model);
- 13 - European product categorisation system and manual;
- 14 - Targeted support pages e.g. for industry ("Step for industry" which supports in fulfilling
15 the obligations step by step);
- 16 - Publications e.g. 'In brief' material;
- 17 - Animations.

18 **ECHA Website, support section** (<https://echa.europa.eu/support>), which contains a range
19 of support material besides the Guidance, including:

- 20 - Webinars
- 21 - Helpdesk support

22 **National Helpdesks**

23 National Helpdesks have been established as the first point of contact for questions on
24 regulatory advice in your own language. You can find more details on your National Helpdesk
25 here: <https://echa.europa.eu/support/helpdesks>

