CLP Annex VIII- Get ready to notify

Wojciech Popielarz

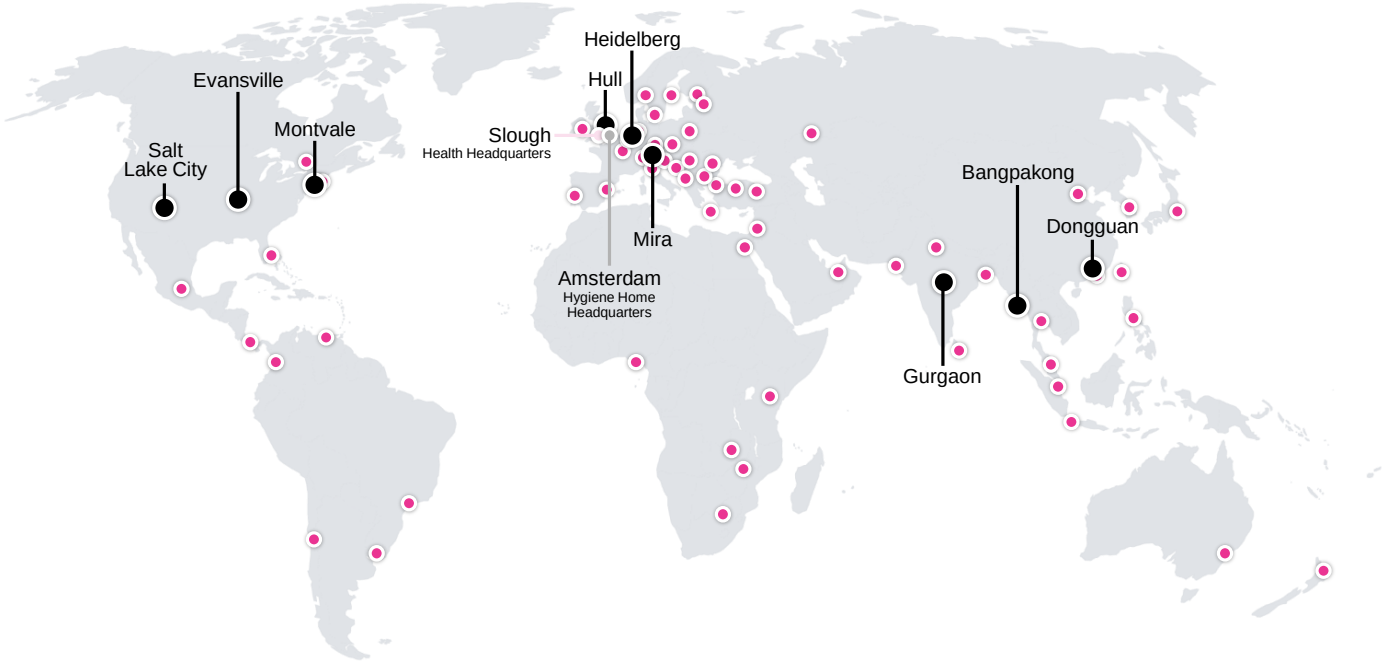
Reckitt Benckiser

We are truly global

60
countries across six continents

190+
countries selling our products

09
Centres of Excellence



Long standing, trusted brands

Agenda

RECAP ON ANNEX VIII

HISTORY AND LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

NOTIFIER PERSPECTIVE

CONCLUSIONS

Recap

Why do we notify

Addresses **accidental exposure** to hazardous chemicals at home and workplace

Crucial for medical staff to have **access to information** about chemicals

Key principles

Industry responsible to provide information about their products:

- to enable unambiguous identification (Name, UFI, etc)
- to enable appropriate response (Composition, Hazard information, etc)

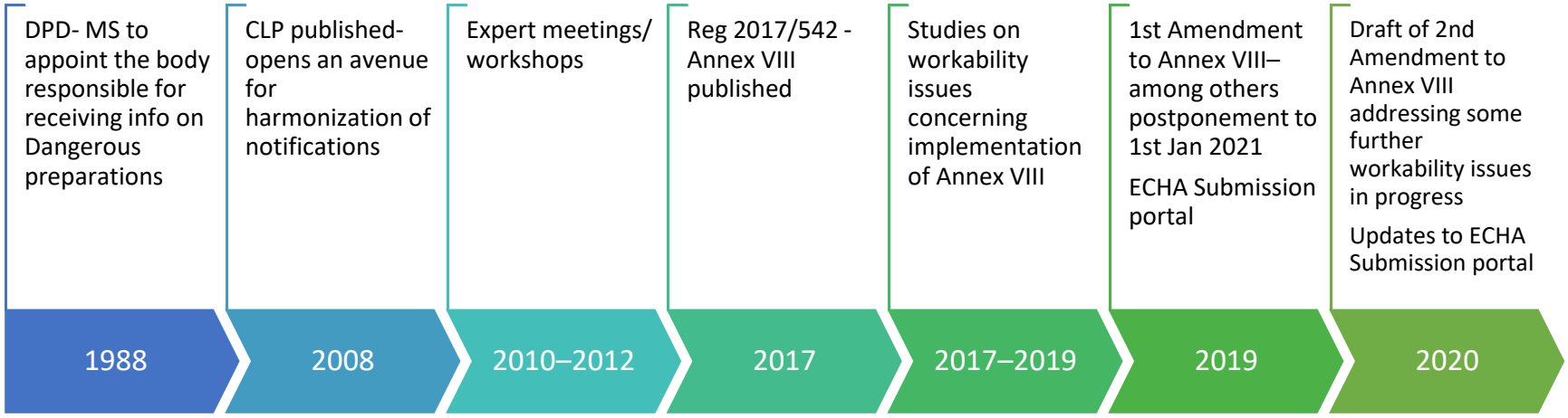
Poison Centres responsible for processing the data and providing adequate response to public in case of emergency

Deadlines

1st Jan 2021- Consumer and Professional mixtures

1st Jan 2024- Industrial mixtures

We have come a long way… but updates to ECHA submission portal still expected. Industry will need to adapt quickly



Selected workability issues for producers of detergents

Insufficient time

Insufficient time prior to deadline to assimilate notification tools

Postponement achieved to 1st Jan 2021 (1st amendment), however until 2nd amendment published, industry cannot fully complete notification infrastructure

Regular product variations

Technically equivalent raw materials from different sources used interchangeably.

Those RMs can vary in their discrete compositions

Very low disclosure thresholds introduced by Annex VIII would result in multiple & frequent changes of UFI for the same product

ICG concept (drafted in 2nd amendment) expected to help

UFI location

If required on all packaging layers would cause unnecessary complexity & not consumer relevant

Also flexibility required to print either on label or packaging itself

Positive clarity introduced in 1st amendment to Annex VIII

GPI

Generic Product identifier only for non hazardous fragrances. Most fragrances are hazardous within detergent industry

Increase number of components disclosed (Fragrance can contain up to 200 components), which will lead to more frequent PCN updates

Questions to ask

DO I UNDERSTAND ALL REQUIREMENTS?

DO I KNOW WHEN DO I NEED TO START COMPLYING?

ARE ALL MY PRODUCTS IMPACTED?

WHAT IS MY ROLE IN SUPPLY CHAIN AND RESULTING OBLIGATIONS?

DO I KNOW ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION ABOUT MY PRODUCTS?

DO I HAVE RIGHT SYSTEM/PROCESS TO HANDLE NOTIFICATIONS?

DO I HAVE FULL ACCESS TO MY MIXTURE CHEMISTRY?

Understanding requirements- hints

1st Jan 2021 or 1st Jan 2024?

- detergent Industry suppliers also need to comply by 1st Jan 2021, if applicable

Does all products need to be notified?

- Products excluded (Non classified, classified for environmental or supplemental hazard endpoints only)
- Voluntary submissions are possible

When do I need to amend notification?

- not all changes to notified information drive need for immediate updates (e.g. concentration within notified range, packaging, notifier address)
- UFI changes only when composition changes. Changes within permitted ranges are not considered a change.
- MiM UFI change only drives product UFI change if it was due to composition changes

Communicating within supply chain even more important

Verify	Verify if you have gaps in knowledge of your Raw materials full composition Some suppliers claim trade secret Check if supplier UFI is linked with Notification before you use it. Voluntary disclosure of UFI (without notification) on label is possible
Remember	Remember that use of MiM UFI is conditional: • Disclosure of full composition of MiM takes precedence • MiM must have been notified for your use type • MiM must have been notified in all markets that you intend to sell
Engage	Sign NDAs to obtain compositional information Obtain MiM UFI ahead of implementation deadlines, if needed Discuss substance hazard classification within supply chain. Not all substance classifications are harmonized. This may limit your ability to use multiple sources interchangeably

Case 1

RM A is a non classified mixture. Supplier disclosed hazardous component downstream on voluntary basis

Composition of RM	CLP classification	Conc.
Substance a, b, c	Not classified	Total 98%
Substance d	Skin Irritant	2%

Consumer product incorporate RM A. It is a hazardous product

Composition of RM	CLP classification	Conc.
Substance x	Not classified	48%
Substance y	Eye Irritant	50%
RM A	Not classified	10%

- **Supplier of RM A**
  - has no obligation to notify PCC as RM A is not classified
  - does not have to provide SDS for non classified RM
  - claims Trade secret on the composition
- **DU Options:**
  - According to Annex VIII rules formulator of consumer product need to include RM A breakdown in notification to PCC
  - **Option 1:** Ask your supplier for voluntary PCC submission in all member states that you market your product. Use Supplier MiM UFI
  - **Option 2:** Ask for SDS. For mixture that contains >1% of hazardous component Supplier should provide SDS on request. Disclose available information from SDS

Case 2

Supplier- provides hazardous RM A	Notified in Portugal and Spain Included industrial and consumer use type in PCC notification Provided UFI within SDS downstream
Formulator- provides hazardous product B	Breaks down Raw Material into individual components and hence does not rely on Supplier notifications Makes notification in Austria, Germany and France for consumer use type Provides UFI downstream
Distributor- provides product B for professional use	Wants to also market in Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia for both consumer and professional use **Options:** Contact Formulator to amend original notification to include additional markets and professional end use Perform Notification in additional markets on its own

Make strategic decisions

UFI is considered supplemental label information and Annex VIII provides relative freedom as to its location and placement.	printed online on production line means investment in printing capabilities/ Quality check included as part of artwork means additional cost when UFI needs changing
It is industry responsibility to ensure notification data and UFI matches with their internal records	company integrated systems means significant investment ECHA notification portal may mean loss of efficiency
Design a process fit for your organisation	Who will be responsible for generation of UFI and Notification forms How the information will flow within your internal systems and departments

Start planning implementation early

- Map out your impacted products, those existing ones and future ones
- Make use of transitional period, where it makes sense
- Try to combine PCC notifications with other usual business activities (e.g. new product developments, formula reworks, rebranding activities)
- Good planning will minimise economic impact to your business, but also environmental waste

Conclusions

PCC NOTIFICATIONS HARMONISATION WILL IMPROVE EMERGENCY HEALTH RESPONSE

CENTRAL USE OF ECHA NOTIFICATION PORTAL COULD DRIVE SOME EFFICIENCY. HOWEVER NUMBER OF NOTIFICATION IS EXPECTED TO SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASE

THE KEY FOR INDUSTRY IS TO UNDERSTAND THE IMPACT, ENGAGE WITH SUPPLIERS, ADAPT SYSTEMS AND PROCESSES AND PLAN IMPLEMENTATION IN ADVANCE


Thank You