

## 1.: Translation table

The codes used are introduced in Table 1.1 and section 1.1.2.2 of Annex VI.

Table 1.1

Translation between classification in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC and this Regulation

Classification under Directive 67/548/EEC	Physical state of the <u>substance</u> when relevant	Classification under this Regulation		Note
		Hazard Class- and-Category	Hazard statement	
E; R2		No direct translation possible.		
E; R3		No direct translation possible.		
O; R7		Org. Perox. CD	H242	
		Org. Perox. EF	H242	
O; R8	<u>gas</u>	Ox. Gas 1	H270	
O; R8	<u>liquid, solid</u>	No direct translation possible.		
O; R9	<u>liquid</u>	Ox. Liq. 1	H271	
O; R9	<u>solid</u>	Ox. Sol. 1	H271	
R10	<u>liquid</u>	No direct translation possible.		
		Correct translation of R10, <u>liquid</u> is:		
		Flam. Liq. 1, H224 if flashpoint < 23 °C and <u>initial boiling point</u> ≤ 35 °C		
		Flam. Liq. 2, H225 if flashpoint < 23 °C and <u>initial boiling point</u> > 35 °C		
F; R11	<u>liquid</u>	No direct translation possible.		
		Correct translation of F; R11, <u>liquid</u> is:		
		Flam. Liq. 1, H224 if <u>initial boiling point</u> ≤ 35 °C		
F; R11	<u>solid</u>	No direct translation possible.		
F+; R12	<u>gas</u>	No direct translation possible.		
		Correct translation of F+; R12, gaseous		

		results either in Flam. Gas 1, H220 or Flam. Gas 2, H221.		
F+; R12	<u>liquid</u>	Flam. Liq. 1	H224	
F+; R12	<u>liquid</u>	Self-react. CD	H242	
		Self-react. EF	H242	
		Self-react. G	none	
F; R15		No translation possible.		
F; R17	<u>liquid</u>	Pyr. Liq. 1	H250	
F; R17	<u>solid</u>	Pyr. Sol. 1	H250	
Xn; R20	<u>gas</u>	Acute Tox. 4	H332	(1)
Xn; R20	vapours	Acute Tox. 4	H332	(1)
Xn; R20	<u>dust/mist</u>	Acute Tox. 4	H332	
Xn; R21		Acute Tox. 4	H312	(1)
Xn; R22		Acute Tox. 4	H302	(1)
T; R23	<u>gas</u>	Acute Tox. 3	H331	(1)
T; R23	<u>vapour</u>	Acute Tox. 2	H330	
T; R23	<u>dust/mist</u>	Acute Tox. 3	H331	(1)
T; R24		Acute Tox. 3	H311	(1)
T; R25		Acute Tox. 3	H301	(1)
T+; R26	<u>gas</u>	Acute Tox. 2	H330	(1)
T+; R26	<u>vapour</u>	Acute Tox. 1	H330	
T+; R26	<u>dust/mist</u>	Acute Tox. 2	H330	(1)
T+; R27		Acute Tox. 1	H310	
T+; R28		Acute Tox. 2	H300	(1)
R33		<u>STOT</u> RE 2	H373	(3)
<u>▼M12</u>				
C; R34		Skin Corr. 1	H314	(2)
C; R35		Skin Corr. 1A	H314	
<u>▼B</u>				
Xi; R36		Eye Irrit. 2	H319	
Xi; R37		<u>STOT</u> SE 3	H335	
Xi; R38		Skin Irrit. 2	H315	
T; R39/23		<u>STOT</u> SE 1	H370	(3)
T; R39/24		<u>STOT</u> SE 1	H370	(3)
T; R39/25		<u>STOT</u> SE 1	H370	(3)
T+; R39/26		<u>STOT</u> SE 1	H370	(3)
T+; R39/27		<u>STOT</u> SE 1	H370	(3)
T+; R39/28		<u>STOT</u> SE 1	H370	(3)
Xi; R41		Eye Dam. 1	H318	
R42		Resp. Sens. 1	H334	
R43		Skin Sens. 1	H317	
Xn; R48/20		<u>STOT</u> RE 2	H373	(3)
Xn; R48/21		<u>STOT</u> RE 2	H373	(3)

Xn; R48/22	<u>STOT</u> RE 2	H373	(3)
T; R48/23	<u>STOT</u> RE 1	H372	(3)
T; R48/24	<u>STOT</u> RE 1	H372	(3)
T; R48/25	<u>STOT</u> RE 1	H372	(3)
R64	Lact.	H362	
Xn; R65	Asp. Tox. 1	H304	
R67	<u>STOT</u> SE 3	H336	
Xn; R68/20	<u>STOT</u> SE 2	H371	(3)
Xn; R68/21	<u>STOT</u> SE 2	H371	(3)
Xn; R68/22	<u>STOT</u> SE 2	H371	(3)
Carc. Cat. 1; R45	Carc. 1A	H350	
Carc. Cat. 2; R45	Carc. 1B	H350	
Carc. Cat. 1; R49	Carc. 1A	H350i	
Carc. Cat. 2; R49	Carc. 1B	H350i	
Carc. Cat. 3; R40	Carc. 2	H351	
Muta. Cat. 2; R46	Muta. 1B	H340	
Muta. Cat. 3; R68	Muta. 2	H341	
Repr. Cat. 1; R60	Repr. 1A	H360F	(4)
Repr. Cat. 2; R60	Repr. 1B	H360F	(4)
Repr. Cat. 1; R61	Repr. 1A	H360D	(4)
Repr. Cat. 2; R61	Repr. 1B	H360D	(4)
Repr. Cat. 3; R62	Repr. 2	H361f	(4)
Repr. Cat. 3; R63	Repr. 2	H361d	(4)
Repr. Cat. 1; R60-61	Repr. 1A	H360FD	
Repr. Cat. 1; R60	Repr. 1A	H360FD	
Repr. Cat. 2; R61			
Repr. Cat. 2; R60	Repr. 1A	H360FD	
Repr. Cat. 1; R61			
Repr. Cat. 2; R60-61	Repr. 1B	H360FD	
Repr. Cat. 3; R62-63	Repr. 2	H361fd	
Repr. Cat. 1; R60	Repr. 1A	H360Fd	
Repr. Cat. 3; R63			
Repr. Cat. 2; R60	Repr. 1B	H360Fd	
Repr. Cat. 3; R63			
Repr. Cat. 1; R61	Repr. 1A	H360Df	
Repr. Cat. 3; R62			

Repr. Cat. 2; R61		Repr. 1B	H360Df	
Repr. Cat. 3; R62				
<a href="#">▼C1</a>				
N; R50		Aquatic Acute 1	H400	
<a href="#">▼B</a>				
N; R50-53		Aquatic Acute 1	H400	
		Aquatic Chronic 1	H410	
N; R51-53		Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	
R52-53		Aquatic Chronic 3	H412	
R53		Aquatic Chronic 4	H413	
N; R59		Ozone	►M2_ H420 ◀	

Note 1

For these classes it is possible to [use](#) the recommended minimum [classification](#) as defined in section 1.2.1.1 in Annex VI. Data or other information may be available to indicate that re-[classification](#) in a more severe category is appropriate.

[▼M12](#)

Note 2

Going back to original data may not result in a possibility to distinguish between Category 1B or 1C, since the [exposure](#) period has normally been up to 4 hours according to Regulation (EC) No 440/2008. In these cases, Category 1 shall be assigned. However, when data are derived from tests following a sequential approach as foreseen in the Regulation (EC) No 440/2008, further sub-categorisation into Category 1B or Category 1C shall be considered.

[▼B](#)

Note 3

The [route of exposure](#) could be added to the [hazard statement](#) if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of [exposure](#) cause the [hazard](#).

[▼M4](#)

Note 4

Hazard statements H360 and H361 indicate a general concern for effects on fertility and/or development: 'May damage/Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child'. According to the criteria, the general [hazard statement](#) can be replaced by

the [hazard statement](#) indicating the specific effect of concern in accordance with section 1.1.2.1.2 of Annex VI. When the other [differentiation](#) is not mentioned, this is due to evidence proving no such effect, inconclusive data or no data and the obligations in Article 4(3) shall apply for that [differentiation](#).

[▼B](#)

Table 1.2

Translation between [risk](#) phrases assigned under Directive 67/548/EEC and supplementary labelling requirements under this Regulation

Directive 67/548/EEC	This Regulation
R1	EUH001
<a href="#">▼M4</a> —————	
<a href="#">▼B</a>	
R14	EUH014
R18	EUH018
R19	EUH019
R44	EUH044
R29	EUH029
R31	EUH031
R32	EUH032
R66	EUH066
R39-41	EUH070

( ) OJ L 159, 29.6.1996, p. 1.

( ) OJ L 114, 27.4.2006, p. 9.

(<sup>1</sup>) Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on detergents (OJ L 104, 8.4.2004, p. 1).

(<sup>1</sup>) OJ L 144, 4.6.1997, p. 19.

(<sup>\*1</sup>) OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1’;

(<sup>\*2</sup>) OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1’;

(<sup>\*3</sup>) OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1’;

(<sup>2</sup>) To date, the calculation method has been validated for mixtures containing up to 6 volatile components. These components may be flammable liquids like hydrocarbons, ethers, alcohols, esters (except acrylates), and water. It is however not

yet validated for mixtures containing halogenated sulphurous, and/or phosphoric compounds as well as reactive acrylates.

(<sup>3</sup>) If the calculated flash point is less than 5 °C greater than the relevant [classification](#) criterion, the calculation method may not be used and the flash point should be determined experimentally.

(<sup>3</sup>) See UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria, subsections 28.1, 28.2, 28.3 and Table 28.3.

See UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria, subsections 28.1, 28.2, 28.3 and Table 28.3.



(<sup>3</sup>) See UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria, subsections 28.1, 28.2, 28.3 and Table 28.3.

See UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria, subsections 28.1, 28.2, 28.3 and Table 28.3.



(<sup>3</sup>) ► **M4** As determined by test series E as prescribed in UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part II. ◀

(<sup>3</sup>) ► **M2** When mixtures contain components that do not have [acute toxicity](#) data for each [route of exposure](#), [acute toxicity](#) estimates may be extrapolated from the available data and applied to the appropriate routes (see section 3.1.3.2). However, specific legislation may require testing for a specific route. In those cases, [classification](#) shall be performed for that route based upon the legal requirements. ◀

(<sup>4</sup>) At present, recognised and validated animal models for the testing of respiratory hypersensitivity are not available. Under certain circumstances, data from animal studies may provide valuable information in a weight of evidence assessment.

(<sup>5</sup>) The mechanisms by which substances induce symptoms of asthma are not yet fully known. For preventative measures, these substances are considered respiratory sensitisers. However, if on the basis of the evidence, it can be demonstrated that these substances induce symptoms of asthma by [irritation](#) only in people with bronchial hyper [reactivity](#), they should not be considered as respiratory sensitisers.

(<sup>5</sup>) It is recognised that the Mating index and the Fertility index can also be affected by the male.

(<sup>6</sup>) Specific [guidance](#) has been issued by the [European Chemicals Agency](#) on how these data for such substances may be used in meeting the requirements of the [classification](#) criteria.

<https://reachonline.eu/clp/en/annex-vii-1.html>

Extracted by GlobalMSDS

24 June 2019

(<sup>7</sup>) OJ L 286, 31.10.2009, p. 1.

(<sup>7</sup>) OJ C 146A, 15.6.1990.