CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING (according to CLP/GHS)

Name: Cement copper worst case

Implementation: EU

Remarks: An inorganic UVCB substance is a complex substance. Its main characteristics are *a known but variable elemental composition* and, in some cases, *a partly unknown speciation* of the constituents.

The classification of inorganic UVCBs is based on the hazard of its constituents and the classification rules for the hazard assessment of mixtures under the UN Globally Harmonised System (GHS) and its EU implementation (CLP). (See IUCLID Section 13.2, Annex 5 for details on the full methodology)

In general, at least one generic (i.e. across industry) classification is derived for the complex UVCB intermediate. This is done assessing the UVCB boundary composition and implementing the following precautionary assumptions to manage uncertainty: (1) consider maximum of the boundary composition elemental concentrations and; (2) assign the actual constituent speciation, or if unknown, select species with the worst case classification. The corresponding derived generic classification is conservative and worst case to cover all companies UVCB streams/compositions.

A direct consequence of the applied methodology (mixture rules and conservative assumptions) and the intrinsic variability of inorganic UVCBs however is that individual company UVCB streams/compositions can have significant less severe classification. Therefore, classification (sub)grades, of main/common (i.e. across industry) compositions with linked classifications, less severe than the generic worst case classification, can also be included to increase the general understanding of the hazard variability of the UVCB.

Yet, because of UVCB composition variability, individual substances at registrants specific level can still have less severe classification than the generic and main grades reported in the dossier. In these specific cases, this classification information (based on LE composition(s) as provided in IUCLID section 1.2) can be available in IUCLID Section 13.2 and can be transmit in the company specific documents.

Related composition: Cement copper_boundary_elemental ; Cement copper_boundary_mineralogical

Classification and labelling according to CLP / GHS for physicochemical properties

Not classified for physic-chemical properties

Classification and labelling according to CLP / GHS for health hazards

Hazard class	Hazard category	Hazard statement	Reason for no classification	Reason for classification
Acute toxicity - oral:	Acute Tox. 2	H300: Fatal if swallowed.		
Acute toxicity - dermal:			data conclusive but not sufficient for classification	
Acute toxicity - inhalation:	Acute Tox. 2	H330: Fatal if inhaled.		
Skin corrosion / irritation:	Skin Corr. 1B	H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.		
Serious damage / eye irritation:	Eye Dam. 1	H318: Causes serious eye damage.		
Respiratory sensitisation:	Resp. Sens. 1	H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.		

Skin sensitisation:	Skin Sens. 1	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.		
Aspiration hazard:			data lacking	
Reproductive Toxicity:	Repr. 1A Specific effect: Df: may damage the unborn child; suspected of damaging fertility Route of exposure: oral	H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child <state specific effect if known > <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.		
Reproductive Toxicity: Effects on or via lactation:	Effect on or via lactation	H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children.		
Germ cell mutagenicity:	Muta. 2 Route of exposure: inhalation	H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.		
Carcinogenicity:	Carc. 1A Route of exposure: inhalation	H350: May cause cancer <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.		
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure:			data conclusive but not sufficient for classification	
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure:	STOT Rep. Exp. 1 Affected organs: CNS, blood Route of exposure: oral	H372: Causes damage to organs <or state all organs affected, if known> through prolonged or repeated exposure <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.		
Endocrine disruption for human health				

Classification and labelling according to CLP / GHS for environmental hazards

Hazard class	Hazard category	Hazard statement	Reason for no classification	Reason for classification
Hazards to the aquatic environment (acute/short-term):	Aquatic Acute 1	H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.		
Hazards to the aquatic environment (chronic/long-term):	Aquatic Chronic 1	H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.		

Labelling

Signal word: Danger

Hazard pictogram:

GHS09: environment

GHS05: corrosion

GHS06: skull and crossbones

GHS08: health hazard

Hazard statements:

H300: Fatal if swallowed.

H330: Fatal if inhaled.

H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.

H350: May cause cancer <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.

H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child <state specific effect if known > <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.

H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children.

H372: Causes damage to organs <or state all organs affected, if known> through prolonged or repeated exposure <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

P309+P311: IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

P403: Store in a well-ventilated place.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P391: Collect spillage.

P501: Dispose of contents/container to ...

Name: Cement copper high grade

Implementation: EU

Remarks: An inorganic UVCB substance is a complex substance. Its main characteristics are *a known but variable elemental composition* and, in some cases, *a partly unknown speciation* of the constituents.

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A direct consequence of the applied methodology (mixture rules and conservative assumptions) and the intrinsic variability of inorganic UVCBs however is that individual company UVCB streams/compositions can have significant less severe classification. Therefore, classification (sub)grades, of main/common (i.e. across industry) compositions with linked classifications, less severe than the generic worst case classification, can also be included to increase the general understanding of the hazard variability of the UVCB.

Yet, because of UVCB composition variability, individual substances at registrants specific level can still have less severe classification than the generic and main grades reported in the dossier. In these specific cases, this classification information (based on LE composition(s) as provided in IUCLID section 1.2) can be available in IUCLID Section 13.2 and can be transmit in the company specific documents.

Related composition: Cement copper high grade_elemental

Classification and labelling according to CLP / GHS for physicochemical properties

Not classified for physic-chemical properties

Classification and labelling according to CLP / GHS for health hazards

Hazard class	Hazard category	Hazard statement	Reason for no classification	Reason for classification
Acute toxicity - oral:	Acute Tox. 3	H301: Toxic if swallowed.		
Acute toxicity - dermal:			data conclusive but not sufficient for classification	
Acute toxicity - inhalation:	Acute Tox. 4	H332: Harmful if inhaled.		
Skin corrosion / irritation:	Skin Irrit. 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.		
Serious damage / eye irritation:	Eye Dam. 1	H318: Causes serious eye damage.		
Respiratory sensitisation:			data conclusive but not sufficient for classification	
Skin sensitisation:			data conclusive but not sufficient for classification	
Aspiration			data lacking	

hazard:				
Reproductive Toxicity:	Repr. 1A Specific effect: fd Route of exposure: oral	H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child <state specific effect if known > <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.		
Reproductive Toxicity: Effects on or via lactation:			data conclusive but not sufficient for classification	
Germ cell mutagenicity:			data conclusive but not sufficient for classification	
Carcinogenicity:	Carc. 1A Route of exposure: dermal ; inhalation	H350: May cause cancer <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.		
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure:			data conclusive but not sufficient for classification	
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure:			data conclusive but not sufficient for classification	
Endocrine disruption for human health				

Classification and labelling according to CLP / GHS for environmental hazards

Hazard class	Hazard category	Hazard statement	Reason for no classification	Reason for classification
Hazards to the aquatic environment (acute/short-term):	Aquatic Acute 1	H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.		
Hazards to the aquatic environment (chronic/long-term):	Aquatic Chronic 1	H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.		

Labelling

Signal word: Danger

Hazard pictogram:

GHS09: environment

GHS07: exclamation mark

GHS08: health hazard

Hazard statements:

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H332: Harmful if inhaled.

H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.

H350: May cause cancer <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.

H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child <state specific effect if known > <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.

H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children.

H372: Causes damage to organs <or state all organs affected, if known> through prolonged or repeated exposure <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

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P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

P403: Store in a well-ventilated place.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P391: Collect spillage.
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