

REACH and Safety Data Sheets

This leaflet explains the requirements for safety data sheets and how they will change in the future.

What is REACH?

REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and restriction of Chemicals) is the system for controlling chemicals in Europe. It became law in the UK on the 1st June 2007. REACH adopted some of the older aspects of the chemicals system in Europe, including Safety Data Sheets (SDS).

Manufacturers, importers, downstream users and distributors supplying substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification as dangerous have previously, under the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations (CHIP) 2002, been required to compile and supply a SDS at the first delivery of a substance or mixture.

REACH took over this system and it has now been changed to take into account the new Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) Regulation.

Do you need to provide a SDS?

You need to provide a SDS if:

1. You supply a:
 - (a) **substance** or a **mixture** (see definitions section below) that is classified as dangerous under Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC or Dangerous Preparations Directive, 1999/45/EC or classified as hazardous under the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; or
 - (b) a substance that is persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) as defined in Annex XIII of REACH ; or
 - (c) a substance that included in the [European Chemicals Agency's 'Candidate List'](#) of substances of very high concern (SVHC see 'definitions section below) for reasons other than (a) and (b) given here.
2. You are a supplier and your customer requests a SDS for a mixture that is not classified as dangerous under Directive 1999/45/EC, but contains either:
 - (a) a substance posing human health or environmental hazards in an individual concentration of $\geq 1\%$ by weight for mixtures that are solid or liquids (i.e., non-gaseous mixtures) or $\geq 0.2\%$ by volume for gaseous mixtures; or
 - (b) a substance that is PBT, or vPvB in an individual concentration of $\geq 0.1\%$ by weight for mixtures that are solid or liquids (i.e., non-gaseous mixtures); or
 - (c) a substance on the 'Candidate List' of substances of very high concern (for reasons other than those listed above), in an individual concentration of $\geq 0.1\%$ by weight for non-gaseous mixtures; or
 - (d) a substance for which there are Europe-wide workplace exposure limits. If you are a supplier to EU countries other than the UK, then you may need to supply a SDS for substances or mixtures that are not classified as dangerous where they have relevant national workplace exposure limit values.
3. You are a supplier of a product listed as a 'special case' in paragraph 1.3 of Annex 1 of the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 for which there are labelling derogations e.g. gas containers intended for propane, butane or liquefied petroleum gas.

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You do not need to provide a SDS:

1. If the substances/mixtures are supplied in the UK and not classified as hazardous or considered PBT, vPvB or of equivalent concern (e.g. endocrine disruptors).
2. For certain products intended for the final user, e.g. medicinal products or cosmetics.
3. If you offer or sell dangerous substances or mixtures to the general public and you provide sufficient information to enable users to take the necessary measures as regards safety and the protection of human health and the environment. However, a downstream user or distributor can ask you to provide one.

What information needs to be provided on a SDS?

The safety data sheet shall be dated and shall contain the following headings:

1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking;
2. Hazards identification;
3. Composition/information on ingredients;
4. First-aid measures;
5. Fire-fighting measures;
6. Accidental release measures;
7. Handling and storage;
8. Exposure controls/personal protection;
9. Physical and chemical properties;
10. Stability and reactivity;
11. Toxicological information;
12. Ecological information;
13. Disposal considerations;
14. Transport information;
15. Regulatory information;
16. Other information.

Guidance on how to compile a SDS is detailed in [Annex II of REACH \(as amended\)](#). When REACH came into force it introduced some changes to the format of SDS. The main differences compared to the old (CHIP) style SDS are:

- An email contact address should be included in section 1, for competent person(s) to respond with appropriate advice.
- A SDS should be supplied in an official language of the Member State(s) where the substance or mixture is placed on the market (unless the relevant Competent Authority in the Member State(s) concerned has indicated otherwise).

In addition, SDSs for substances or mixtures containing substances that have been fully registered under REACH will require:

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- Inclusion of registration numbers where appropriate (see also section on confidentiality provisions).
- Inclusion of the identified use(s) and uses advised against in section 1.
- Inclusion of exposure scenarios including any risk management measures required, in an Annex to the SDS. The information in the SDS should be consistent with the information in the chemical safety report (CSR) for that substance, or a mixture if a CSA for the mixture is available.
- Inclusion of the relevant DNELs (see definitions) and PNECs (see definitions) for that substance in section 8.

How and when should a SDS be provided?

A SDS should be provided to the recipient free-of-charge, on paper or electronically, e.g. by postal delivery, fax or email. A system that merely requires customers to obtain a SDS from a company's website or from a catalogue of SDS is not considered appropriate. A SDS should be provided either before or at the time of first delivery of the substance or mixture.

Where a customer re-orders substances or mixtures, then the supplier does not need to re-supply the SDS, unless the sheet's contents have changed.

When should a SDS be updated?

There is no statutory review period for revising a SDS, however, it needs to be updated:

1. As soon as new hazard information or information that may affect the risk management measures becomes available; or
2. When a substance or mixture is classified according to the CLP Regulation (see also section on 'how will the CLP Regulation affect SDS?')
3. Once an authorisation under REACH is granted or refused; or
4. Once a restriction under REACH has been imposed.

When a SDS is updated, the new dated version of the SDS, identified as 'Revision: date' shall be supplied to all customers (of the substance/mixture in question) from the preceding 12 months.

Confidentiality provisions

Some suppliers may be concerned that inclusion of the full registration number on the SDS will reveal information about their supply chains and could even allow their customers to bypass them in the supply chain.

In these cases a distributor or downstream user can omit the part of the registration number referring to the individual registrant of a joint submission. If the full registration number is not provided, then the supplier has the responsibility to provide this upon request by the enforcing authorities, or pass this request on to their supplier, within 7 days.

Another aspect of confidentiality relates the provision of the full chemical identity of dangerous substances within a preparation. This can reveal the full composition of commercial formulations. To address this, one can apply to use confidential names for certain substances in dangerous preparations. Full details of how to do this and the substances within scope can be found at <http://www.hse.gov.uk/chip/appguide.htm>

Enforcement

The SDS requirements in REACH became law on 1st June 2007. This means the changes detailed in this leaflet under 'What information needs to be provided on a SDS?' should already be implemented now. However, as the requirements for SDS in REACH are similar to those they replace, the UK

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Competent Authority recommends that when new prints of SDS are made, these should conform to the new standards.

If new information on hazards or risk management measures becomes available, the SDS should be updated without delay and the new format should be used. In addition, if new information has been generated from the registration process (including the production of exposure scenarios) the SDS should again be updated without delay in the new format. In other cases, suppliers should seek to update their SDS as soon as is practicable.

How will the CLP Regulation affect SDS?

The CLP Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008) concerning the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures came into force on 20 January 2009, and is the means by which the United Nations Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals will be implemented in the EU. As the provisions of this regulation are phased in, they will affect the information requirements of certain parts of the SDS; primarily the way in which hazard classification and labelling is expressed. The guidance on how to compile a SDS (REACH Annex II) will be updated on 1 December 2010 and 1 June 2015 to reflect these changes. To ease the changes there are a number of transitional arrangements, these are described below:

- Transition 1 - 1 December 2010: The SDS for substances must use the first revision to REACH Annex II after this date (can be used before if one chooses to apply CLP rules early). The SDS for new mixtures must use the first revision to REACH Annex II after this date.
- Transition 2 - 1 December 2012: The SDS for all mixtures must use the first revision to REACH Annex II. Until this time the SDS for a mixture provided to any recipient at least once before 1st December 2010 can continue to be used (unless an update in accordance with Article 31(9) of REACH is required).

The SDS for substances that are 'on the shelf' (i.e., that have already been placed on the market and are with, for example, distributors) must be re-issued with one in accordance with the first revision of Annex II (unless an update in accordance with Article 31(9) of REACH had previously been required).

- Transition 3 - 1 June 2015: The SDS for all substances & mixtures must use the second revision to REACH Annex II (can be used for mixtures before if one chooses to apply CLP rules early). But see below for mixtures already in the supply chain.
- Transition 4 - 1 June 2017: The SDS for mixtures 'on the shelf' must be re-issued with one in accordance with the second revision of Annex II (unless an update in accordance with Article 31(9) of REACH had previously been required).

Where suppliers choose to re-classify and label in accordance with CLP rules before the compulsory dates, they need to include information according to both systems on the SDS. Between 1 December 2010 and 1 June 2015, the SDS for all substances should include information according to both systems on the SDS

The format and information content of Sections, 9, 11 & 12 (Physical and chemical properties; Toxicological Information & Ecological information) of the SDS is also set to change for both substances and mixtures. These sections will require a greater level of detail than previously. Full details of these changes can be found in the amended versions of Annex II, available at:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:133:0001:0043:EN:PDF>

More information is available at <http://www.hse.gov.uk/ghs/eureg.htm>.

Definitions

Authorisation means an allowed use of a substance of very high concern (SVHC) that has been listed in Annex XIV of REACH (list to be established by 1 June 2009 by the European Chemicals

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Agency). Under REACH, manufacturers, importers or downstream users will not normally be able to place such substances on the market for use (which includes importing them), or use them themselves, without authorisation.

DNEL stands for derived no effect level. The DNEL represents a level of exposure above which humans should not be exposed.

Chemical Safety Assessment is part of the REACH registration package and is an assessment of a substance's hazards, uses and recommended risk reduction methods.

Exposure scenario means the set of conditions, including operational conditions and risk management measures, that describe how the substance is manufactured or used during its life-cycle and how the manufacturer or importer controls, or recommends downstream users to control, exposures of humans and the environment. These exposure scenarios may cover one specific process or use or several processes or uses as appropriate.

Mixture means a mixture or solution composed of two or more substances.

PNEC stands for predicted no effect concentration. The PNEC represents the concentration of a chemical in any environmental compartment below which unacceptable effects will most likely not occur.

Restriction means any condition for or prohibition of the manufacture, use or placing on the market under REACH.

Substance means a chemical element and its compounds in the natural state or obtained by any manufacturing process, including any additive necessary to preserve 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.

SVHC ('substances of very high concern') are substances that have hazards with serious consequences for human health or the environment, e.g. they have the potential to cause cancer, or they remain in the environment for a long time with their amounts in animals gradually building up. [The 'candidate list' of SVHC](#) is published on the website of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) at

Further information

For advice on the application of REACH obligations, you can contact the UK REACH Competent Authority's national helpdesk:

Email: UKREACHCA@hse.gsi.gov.uk

Website: www.hse.gov.uk/reach

