II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DIRECTIVE

of 14 July 1976

adapting to technical progress the Council Directive of 27 June 1967 concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances

(76/907/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Council Directive amending the Directive of 27 June 1967 concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances [1], as last amended by the Directive of 24 June 1975 [2], and in particular Articles 8a, 8b and 8c thereof,

Whereas Annex I to the Directive of 27 June 1967 contains a list of dangerous substances classified by the atomic number of the element most characteristic of their properties, together with the methods for labelling each substance (symbol, indication of the risks and safety advice);

Whereas examination of the list of dangerous substances has shown that it needs to be adapted in the light of the latest scientific and technical knowledge; whereas a considerable number of new dangerous substances have been placed on the market in the past years;

Whereas it is therefore advisable to replace that Annex by a new Annex I;

Whereas Annexes III and IV to the Directive of 27 June 1967 contain indications of the special risks (phrases R) and safety advice (phrases S), which proved too numerous to be shown on the label; whereas it is therefore necessary to reduce their number without diminishing the effectiveness and the principal purpose of labelling; whereas in these circumstances it is advisable to replace those Annexes by new Annexes III and IV;

Whereas, in order not to overburden the label with inscriptions, provision should be made for the possibility of combining R and S phrases;

Whereas the provisions of this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee for the Adaptation to Technical Progress of the Directives on the Removal of Technical Barriers to Trade in Dangerous Substances and Preparations,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Annexes I, III and IV to the Council Directive of 27 June 1967 concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification; packaging and labelling of danger-

[1] OJ No 196, 16. 8. 1967, p. 1.
[2] OJ No L 183, 14. 7. 1975, p. 22.

ous substances, shall be replaced by the Annexes to this Directive.

Article 2

Before 1 May 1977, the Member States shall adopt and publish the provisions necessary to comply with this Directive and shall inform the Commission immediately thereof. Such provisions shall take effect on 1 July 1977.

Article 3

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 14 July 1976.

For the Commission
Finn GUNDELACH
Member of the Commission

BILAG I

Liste over farlige stoffer ordnet efter atomtallet for den bestanddel, der er mest karakteristisk for stoffernes egenskaber

ANLAGE I

Liste der gefährlichen Stoffe, geordnet nach der Ordnungszahl des Elements, das für ihre Eigenschaften charakteristisch ist

ANNEX I

List of dangerous substances classified in the order of the atomic number of the element most characteristic of their properties

ANNEXE I

Liste des substances dangereuses classées en fonction du numéro atomique de l'élément le plus caractéristique de leurs propriétés

ALLEGATO I

Elenco delle sostanze pericolose classificate in base al numero atomico dell'elemento più caratteristico delle loro proprietà

BIJLAGE I

Lijst van gevaarlijke stoffen gerangschikt volgens het atoomnummer van het element dat het meest karakteristiek is voor de eigenschappen van de stof

FOREWORD

In Annex I the substances are classified according to the atomic number of the element which is most characteristic of their properties. Organic substances, because of their variety, have been placed in separate classes in the usual way.

Tables A and B illustrate the system by which Annex I is compiled. To enable Annex I to be periodically updated without being substantially altered, the numbering of the substances has been revised. It is based on the use of a digit sequence of the type: ABC — RST — VW — Y, where

ABC is either the atomic number of the most characteristic chemical element preceded by one or two noughts to make up the sub-sequence, or the usual classification number adopted for organic substances;

RST is the consecutive number of the substances referred to in the sub-sequence ABC;

VW represents one of the forms in which the substance thus defined is produced or placed on the market;

Y is the check-digit for the whole of the preceding sequence calculated according to the ISBN (International Standard Book Number) method.

	ABC — RST — VW — Y
Example: No	017 — 005 — 00 — 9

These numbers are placed to the right of the name of each substance; to the left is the chemical abstract service number (CAS) which assists in the identification of the substance. The following information concerning classification and labelling is given:

(a) the symbol(s), if allocated, and indication(s) of danger which have been assigned to the substance in accordance with Annex II (see Article 6 (2) (c));

(b) a series of digits preceded by the letter R indicating the nature of special risks, in accordance with Annex III (see Article 6 (2) (d));

(c) a series of digits preceded by the letter S indicating the recommended safety precautions, in accordance with Annex IV (see Article 6 (3)).

The digits following the letters R and S are separated either by a dash or by an oblique stroke, the significance of which is as follows:

dash: separate statement concerning special risks (R) or recommended safety precautions (S);

oblique stroke: possibility of combined statement, in a single sentence, of the special risks (R) or recommended safety precautions (S).

The combined statements of special risks (R) are set out in Annex III and those on recommended safety precautions (S) in Annex IV.

Furthermore, in an effort to keep as short as possible the wording used to describe the substances in Annex I, some general notes have been included, the explanations of which are given below:

Note A:

The name of the substance must appear on the label in the form of one of the designations given in Annex I to this Directive (see Article 6 (2) (a)).

In Annex I, use is sometimes made of a general designation such as: '... compounds' or '... salts'. In this case, the manufacturer or any other person who markets such a substance is required to state on the label the correct chemical name:

Example: for $BeCl_2$: beryllium chloride

Note B:

Some substances (acids, bases, etc.) are placed on the market in aqueous solutions at various concentrations and therefore require different labelling, since the hazards vary.

In Annex I, a general designation of the following type is used:

'... % nitric acid'.

In this case the manufacturer or any other person who markets such a substance must state the percentage concentration of the solution on the label.

Example: 45% nitric acid

Unless otherwise stated, it is assumed that the percentage concentration is calculated on a weight/weight basis.

The use of other data (e.g. specific gravity, degrees Baumé) or descriptive phrases (e.g. fuming or glacial) is permissible.

Note C:

Some organic substances may be marketed either in a specific isomeric form or as a mixture of several isomers.

In Annex I, a general designation of the following type is sometimes used:

'Xylene'

In this case the manufacturer or any other person who markets such a substance must state on the label whether the substance is a specific isomer (a) or a mixture of isomers (b).

Examples: (a) ortho-Xylene

(b) Xylene (mixture of isomers).

General remark

For certain substances in Annex I, where general terms such as 'Compounds of ...' or 'Salts of ...' are used, there are several possibilities for classification. In these cases, classification is to be carried out according to Article 3 of the Directive, i.e. according to the greatest degree of hazard.