

What is an Infocard?

July 2018



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1. Introduction

1.1 Infocards

An Infocard is a dissemination tool introduced by the European Chemical Agency (ECHA) to make the technical information published from the Agency's substance databases more accessible to the general public.

In accordance with ECHA's legal obligations to make (non-confidential) information on chemicals publicly available, the Infocard functions as a 'first tier' in disseminating information from ECHA's databases. The Infocard serves as a high-level summary for a broad public, consisting of information that is most relevant to an audience of consumers, downstream users and professionals active in the chemical industry.

As an Agency, ECHA aims to enhance the safe handling of chemicals for humans and the environment, while at the same time promoting innovation and competitiveness in the chemical sector. With the Infocard and related dissemination tools such as the Brief Profile (the 'second tier'), the Agency wishes to make people more aware of the risks to which they may be exposed, thus encouraging an overall safer use of chemicals.

The Infocard's main user functionalities:

- Highlights ECHA's preferred substance name and main substance identifiers in one location.
- Presents key substance information in a user friendly and easily printable format.
- Allows direct access to detailed substance information through the Brief Profile icon.
- Quickly shows the most prominent hazardous and critical properties of a substance.
- Permits tracking substances through the RSS feed.
- Easy access to legislative and safe use information associated with the substance.
- Learn more on manufactured/imported tonnage and sectors/types of products and articles in which the substance is used.

1.2 The dissemination process

ECHA's approach to dissemination is 'substance-centred'. The focal point is the substance and available (associated) information in the databases as a whole, rather than substance information under a specific legislative framework.

The Infocard as well as the Brief Profile are products of this new 'substance-centred' approach. Users searching for a substance can now more easily and in a user-friendly way find substance information, even if the information is part of different legislative frameworks.

ECHA's dissemination approach now offers multiple levels ('tiers') of information with every level adding a layer of additional (technical) information and details. In this way, users can find the information which is relevant to them on a step-by-step basis, even when they are not familiar with the chemical industry or chemical products. The Infocard provides the 'first tier', the most basic and relevant information. From the Infocard, those who are interested can easily navigate to the 'second tier' – the Brief Profile – for more detailed information. From the Brief Profile, users can access the 'third tier', the source information on which the summaries of the Infocard and Brief Profile are based.

1.3 Generating the Infocards

The Infocard has been created by ECHA in consultation with various stakeholders, from industry associations to NGOs, and from national authorities to European institutions. The Infocard is produced based on data in ECHA's databases and maintained by the Agency, and therefore as a dissemination tool falls under ECHA's responsibility. However, the data is the responsibility of industry.

Due to the quantity of information and the number of chemicals, the Infocard is automatically generated based on the information available and is not manually verified. For sections such as substance use, chemical properties and the classification and labelling of substances, the quantity and quality of the information is the responsibility of manufacturers and importers.

While the Agency tries to aggregate the information on chemicals in the best possible way, ECHA cannot check whether all the information provided by industry is free of errors.

1.4 Dealing with Infocard errors

If you have questions or concerns regarding the dissemination process, or any other comments or suggestions, [contact ECHA](#).

If you are a journalist, please contact ECHA's Press Office (press (at) echa.europa.eu).

1.5 More on the European chemicals legislation and ECHA's role

You can find more about ECHA as an organisation and our values in the [About Us section](#) on our website.

For more information about the regulations currently under ECHA's mandate, visit the [Regulations](#) section on [ECHA's website](#).

For information on how REACH and CLP regulatory processes address substances with certain hazardous properties, see the [Substances of potential concern](#) section.

1.6 Infocard disclaimer

The following disclaimer is applicable to the Infocard:

The Infocard summarises the non-confidential data of a substance held in the databases of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA).

Please note: Infocards are generated automatically based on the data available at the time of generation.

The quality and correctness of the information submitted to ECHA remains the responsibility of the data submitter. The type of uses and classifications may vary between different submissions to ECHA and for a full understanding, it is recommended to consult the source data. Information on applicable regulatory frameworks is also automatically generated and may not be complete or up to date. It is the responsibility of the substance manufacturers and importers to consult official publications, e.g. the electronic edition of the Official Journal of the European Union.

The Infocard is covered by ECHA's legal disclaimer.

2. Infocard sections

This part of the 'Extended Help' document builds on the section help provided in the Infocard page, and provides additional information on the features and functionalities, as well as addressing other aspects such as data aggregation methods and display methods.

2.1 Substance identity

The 'Substance identity' section links the substance identifiers associated with a substance from all ECHA databases. The substance identifiers displayed in the Infocard are the substance name, substance identifiers (EC and CAS number), molecular formula and structural formula image.

Some substance identifiers may have been claimed confidential, may not have been provided to ECHA, or may not exist for substances which are not well-defined, and therefore may not always be displayed.

2.1.1 Substance name

The Infocard header contains ECHA's preferred substance name and an overview of other non-confidential names that have been notified to ECHA, or of which ECHA is aware. For readability purposes, the full list of names (including synonyms and trade names) is displayed in the 'Other Names' section.

2.1.2 EC number

The European Community (EC) number is the numerical identifier for substances in the EC Inventory, in the format nxx-xxx-x, where n is a digit from 2 to 5 and x is a digit from 0 to 9.

The EC Inventory is a combination of three independent and legally approved European lists of substances from the previous EU chemicals regulatory frameworks:

- EINECS (European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances) as published in O.J. C 146A, 15.6.1990. EINECS is an inventory of substances that were deemed to be on the European Community market between 1 January 1971 and 18 September 1981. EINECS was drawn up by the European Commission in the application of Article 13 of Directive 67/548/EEC, as amended by Directive 79/831/EEC, and in accordance with the detailed provisions of Commission Decision 81/437/EEC. Substances listed in EINECS are considered phase-in substances under the REACH Regulation (2xx-xxx-x or 3xx-xxx-x EC numbers).
- ELINCS (European List of Notified Chemical Substances) in support of Directive 92/32/EEC, the seventh amendment to Directive 67/548/EEC. ELINCS lists those substances which were notified under Directive 67/548/EEC, the Dangerous Substances Directive Notification of New Substances (NONS) that became commercially available after 18 September 1981 (4xx-xxx-x EC numbers).
- NLP (No-Longer Polymers). The definition of polymers was changed in April 1992 by Council Directive 92/32/EEC amending Directive 67/548/EEC, with the result that substances previously considered to be polymers were no longer excluded from regulation. Thus the No-Longer Polymers (NLP) list was drawn up, consisting of such substances that were commercially available between 18 September 1981 and 31 October 1993 (5xx-xxx-x EC numbers).

If the substance was not covered by the [EC Inventory](#), a list number is attributed by ECHA for REACH registration and CLP notification purposes. These numbers are in the same format as EC numbers, but start with 6, 7, 8 or 9.

The EC or list number is the primary substance identifier used by ECHA.

Please note: List numbers do not have any legal significance; they are purely technical identifiers for processing a submission in [REACH-IT](#). List numbers should not be used in safety data sheets, or for any similar documents.

The EC numbers and list numbers in the dissemination database and in the lists above come from the following sources:

Table 1: EC numbers and list numbers

EC number	Source	Status
2xx-xxx-x	EINECS (European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances) List	Official
3xx-xxx-x	EINECS (European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances) List	Official
4xx-xxx-x	ELINCS (European List of Notified Chemical Substances) List	Official
5xx-xxx-x	NLP (No-Longer Polymers) List	Official
List Number	Source	Status
6xx-xxx-x	Automatically assigned to substances identified only with a CAS Number.	Not Official
7xx-xxx-x	Assigned manually to validated substances from inquiries by ECHA	Not Official
8xx-xxx-x	Automatically assigned to substances identified only with a CAS Number (continuation of the 6xx- xxx-x series)	Not Official
9xx-xxx-x	Automatically assigned to substances without a CAS Number or other numerical identifier	Not Official

2.1.3 CAS number

The CAS registry number (commonly referred to as the CAS number) is the substance numerical identifier assigned by the Chemical Abstract Service, a division of the American Chemical Society, to substances registered in the CAS registry database.

The CAS number is a widely used chemical identifier. A substance identified primarily by an EC or list number may be linked with more than one CAS number, or with CAS numbers that have become obsolete. In these cases, the preferred CAS number is displayed first and obsolete CAS numbers are displayed in brackets.

2.1.4 Molecular formula (Mol. form.)

The molecular formula (identifies each type of element by its chemical symbol and identifies the number of atoms of each element found in one discrete molecule of the substance. This information is only displayed if the substance is well-defined, if such information is available in ECHA's database and if it is not claimed confidential.

2.1.5 Molecular structure

The molecular structure is based on InChI annotation from the [IUCLID reference substances database](#) or from annotations submitted to ECHA through IUCLID technical dossiers and stored in the ECHA database. The image is a computer-generated visualisation of the molecular structure derived from the InChI character string. This information is only displayed if the substance is well-defined, if such information is available in ECHA's database and if it is not claimed confidential.

2.2 Hazard classification and labelling

The 'Hazard classification and labelling' section shows the hazards of a substance through a standardised system of statements and pictograms, based on existing EU harmonised classification and labelling (CLH) of the substance, potentially supplemented by Classification and Labelling (C&L) notifications provided by companies under the CLP Regulation. The classification and labelling of substances makes sure that the hazards presented by chemicals are clearly communicated to workers and consumers in the European Union.

2.2.1 Sources

This Infocard section uses three potential sources of classification and labelling information: the CLH, REACH registered dossiers and CLP notifications, which together form the [C&L Inventory](#). The source of the information is mentioned in the introductory sentence of the hazard statements.

Priority is given to information from harmonised classification and labelling (CLH). If no information is available under CLH or there is additional information available from REACH registration dossiers, this data is included. If no EU harmonised C&L exists and the substance was not registered under REACH, the information displayed is derived from all C&L notifications notified to ECHA by manufacturers, importers and downstream users under CLP (with the exception of persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) properties, which are only derived from REACH registered dossiers). See Table 2 for more information.

2.2.1.1 Harmonised classification and labelling (CLH)

If available, the 'Hazard classification and labelling' section uses the signal word, pictogram(s) and hazard statements of the substance under [harmonised classification and labelling \(CLH\)](#) as its primary source of information. Substance classifications under CLH are agreed at the Community level based on the substance's physical, toxicological and eco-toxicological hazard assessment.

Substances that are carcinogenic, mutagenic, toxic for reproduction or respiratory sensitisers normally have a harmonised classification. For all other chemical properties (also referred to as endpoints), a justification for a Community level action is required to propose a CLH. Active substances in biocidal or plant protection products may also fall under harmonised classification.

If the substance is covered by more than one CLH entry (e.g. disodium tetraborate EC 215-540-4, is covered by three harmonisations 005-011-00-4; 005-011-01-1; 005-011-02-9), CLH information cannot be displayed in the Infocard as the differentiation between the CLH classifications requires manual verification or interpretation.

If a substance is classified under multiple CLH entries, a link to the C&L Inventory will be provided to allow users to view CLH information associated with the substance, instead of having the information automatically generated in the Infocard.

If the harmonisation was introduced through an amendment to the CLP Regulation, the amendment number of the relevant Adaptation to Technical Progress (ATP) is displayed between brackets in the introduction sentence.

If the harmonised classification is included in the original CLP Regulation, this information is not displayed.

 [Help with terminology](#)

2.2.1.2 Classification and labelling in REACH registration dossiers

Additional information on classification and labelling – if available – is derived from classifications in the REACH registration dossiers. Registrations are submitted by manufacturers or importers of chemical substances. While these classifications are only aggregated and not reviewed or verified for quality by ECHA before publication in the Infocard, information in these dossiers – including classification and labelling – is subject to information requirements such as supporting studies as specified in the REACH Regulation.

2.2.1.3 Notifications under the Classification Labelling and Packaging (CLP) Regulation

If no EU harmonised classification and labelling exists and the substance was not registered/classified under REACH, the 'Hazard classification and labelling' section derives information from notifications to the CLP Inventory under the CLP Regulation. These notifications are provided by manufacturers, importers and downstream users.

Please note: Classification notifications under CLP are not reviewed or verified for quality by ECHA.

For notified classification and labelling under CLP, for readability purposes, only the pictograms, signal words and hazard statements referred to in more than 5 % of the notifications are displayed. The full list of notified classifications is available in the C&L Inventory and in the 'Hazard classification and labelling' of the substance Brief Profile.

Table 2: Information displayed in the Infocard depending on the sources of information available

OUTPUT FOR DIFFERENT SCENARIOS			
Available CLH data			Output displayed
CLH	REG	NOTIF	Infocard
Y	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonised pictogram(s) • Harmonised signal word • Harmonised hazard statements
Y	Y	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonised pictogram(s) PLUS any additional pictogram(s) present in REACH registration dossiers • Harmonised signal word • Harmonised hazard statements PLUS any additional hazard statements present in REACH registration dossiers
Y	Y	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonised pictogram(s) PLUS any additional pictogram(s) present in REACH registration dossiers • Harmonised signal word • Harmonised hazard statements PLUS any additional hazard statements present in REACH registration dossiers
Y	-	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonised pictogram(s) • Harmonised signal word • Harmonised hazard statements converted to text
-	Y	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registered pictogram(s) • Registered signal word • Registered hazard statements converted to text
-	Y	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registered pictogram(s) • Registered signal word • Registered hazard statements converted to text
-	-	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notified pictogram(s) • Notified signal word • Notified hazard statements
-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data

Sources:
CLH – Harmonised classification and labelling
REG – REACH registration dossiers
NOTIF – CLP notifications

2.2.2 Pictograms

Pictograms are displayed in the order below.

Table 3: Pictograms display order



Explosive (GHS01)

Unstable explosive
Explosive; mass explosion hazard
Explosive; severe projection hazard
Explosive; fire, blast or projection hazard
May mass explode in fire



Flammable (GHS02)

Extremely flammable gas
Flammable gas
Extremely flammable aerosol
Flammable aerosol
Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Flammable liquid and vapour Flammable solid



Oxidising (GHS03)

May cause or intensify fire; oxidiser
May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidiser



Gas under pressure (GHS04)

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
Contains refrigerated gas; may cause cryogenic burns or injury



Corrosive (GHS05)

May be corrosive to metals
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage



Serious health hazard (GHS08)

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways Causes damage to organs
 May cause damage to organs
 May damage fertility or the unborn child
 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
 May cause cancer
 Suspected of causing cancer May cause genetic defects
 Suspected of causing genetic defects
 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled



Health hazard (GHS07)

May cause respiratory irritation
 May cause drowsiness or dizziness
 May cause an allergic skin reaction
 Causes serious eye irritation
 Causes skin irritation
 Harmful if swallowed
 Harmful in contact with skin
 Harmful if inhaled
 Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere



Acute toxicity (GHS06)

Fatal if swallowed
 Fatal in contact with skin
 Fatal if inhaled
 Toxic if swallowed
 Toxic in contact with skin
 Toxic if inhaled



Hazardous to the Environment (GHS09)

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

2.2.3 Hazard statements

Hazard statements are first sorted according to their severity and secondly according to the number of notifications. The complete list of statements and attributed display weights can be found in Annex I to this document.

2.2.4 Signal words

Signal words ('Danger!' or 'Warning') are only displayed in the first sentence followed by the introduction sentence indicating the source and subsequently identified hazard statements. If the information is derived from REACH registration dossiers or notifications under CLP and both signal words were notified, only 'Danger!' is displayed.

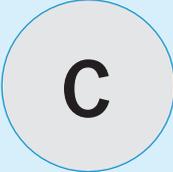
2.2.5 Additional information

- Substances may have impurities and additives that lead to different classifications of the same substance. If at least one company has indicated that the substance classification is affected by impurities or additives, this will be indicated with an informative sentence. However, notifications are aggregated independently of the impurities and additives. To have more information on impurities and additives relevant to classification, you can consult the C&L Inventory entry for the substance or the disseminated registration dossier.
- Hazard statements were adapted to improve readability and may not correspond textually to the hazard statements codes description in the UN Global Harmonised System (GHS) or the European Union Specific Hazard Statements (EUH).

 [Help with terminology](#)

2.3 Properties of concern

The 'Properties of concern' section shows ECHA-assigned graphical indicators for certain substance properties that are regarded as critical for human health and/or the environment. The following properties have been highlighted as critical: carcinogenicity (C), mutagenicity (M), reproductive toxicity (R), skin sensitiser (Ss), respiratory sensitiser (Sr), and persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT).



C

This substance was identified as a carcinogen (i.e. classified in Carcinogenicity categories 1A or 1B) in the EU harmonised classification and labelling and/or in a REACH registration dossier.



M

This substance was identified as mutagenic (i.e. classified in Mutagenicity categories 1A or 1B) in the EU harmonised classification and labelling and/or by a REACH registration dossier.

R

This substance was identified as toxic to reproduction (i.e. classified in reproductive toxicity categories 1A or 1B) in the EU harmonised classification and labelling and/or by a REACH registration dossier.

Ss

This substance was identified as a sensitiser (i.e. classified in skin sensitisation categories 1, 1A, or 1B) in the EU harmonised classification and labelling and/or by a REACH registration dossier.

Sr

This substance was identified as a respiratory sensitiser (i.e. classified in respiratory sensitisation categories 1, 1A or 1B) in the EU harmonised classification and labelling and/or by a REACH registration dossier.

PBT

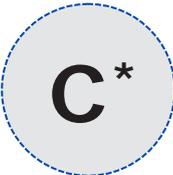
The substance is identified as persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) by at least one REACH registrant (i.e. it is PBT/vPvB).

If the substance has no EU harmonised classification and labelling and is not registered under REACH, the properties are derived from classifications provided in CLP notifications (with the exception of PBT properties, which are only derived from REACH registered dossiers).

If none of the above properties are identified for the substance, this section is not displayed.

Critical property identification: Where less than 90 % of the notifiers provide the same classification to derive the critical property, the border of this critical property icon is displayed as dashed (○).

Impurities or additives: When a specific critical property is associated with compositions with impurities and/or additives, the respective critical property icon has an asterisk (*) associated.

C*

2.4 Important to know

This section provides a summary of some of the most relevant regulatory activities and outcomes associated with the substance, with links to each regulatory process under which the substance is dealt. The complete list of regulatory activities for the substance can be found in the same page as the Infocard, in the regulation and regulatory process section.

The following regulatory activities are displayed in the Infocard:

- [Community rolling action plan](#) – indicates if the substance is or was included in the Community rolling action plan (CoRAP). The CoRAP list includes substances that could pose a risk to human health or the environment and whose (potential) risks are to be evaluated by the Member States in the next three years. If deemed necessary, a proposal may be made for further regulatory action regarding the substance.
- [Candidate List](#) – indicates if the substance is included in the Candidate List of substances of very high concern (SVHCs). The Candidate List includes substances that are subject to additional protocols and reporting obligations and which may eventually be included in the Authorisation List, further limiting their use.
- [Authorisation List](#) (Annex XIV to REACH) – indicates if the substance is included in the Authorisation List. Substances in the Authorisation List may not be placed on the market or used after a given date, unless an authorisation is granted for the user for their specific use, or the use is exempted from authorisation.
- [Restriction List](#) (Annex XVII to REACH) – indicates if the substance is included in the Restriction List. The Restriction List regulates the manufacture, placing on the market or use of certain substances, either on their own or in mixtures or articles.

Please note: The link between a substance and associated regulatory activity is done automatically and without manual verification. Therefore, this does not represent official and legally-binding information. To confirm if a substance is covered by a specific regulation and regulatory activity, the official publication e.g. the electronic edition of the Official Journal of the European Union, should be consulted.

- [Substance evaluation](#)
- [Authorisation](#)
- [Restriction](#)

2.5 How to safely use the substance

In this section, links are provided to the list of precautions (precautionary statements) and to the guidance on safe use if they have been provided in REACH registration dossiers.

Precautionary statements are phrases that describe recommended measures that should be taken to minimise or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous product, or improper storage or handling of a hazardous product. These statements are based on the [UN Globally Harmonised System \(GHS\)](#) and supplied by the registrants. A summary of the precautionary statements can be found in the Brief Profiles.

Information in the guidance on safe use section consists of recommendations by substance registrants on the proper use of the substance in various situations. Examples include recommended measures on fire-fighting, transport, recycling and disposal.

Please note: Precautionary measures and guidance on safe use concern the use and handling of the specific substance as such, not of the presence of the substance in other articles or mixtures. Information on precautionary measures and the safe use is submitted by the registrant of a substance and the registrant is responsible for its accuracy and completeness.

2.6 About this substance

This section provides an overview of the volume in which the substance is manufactured or imported to the European Economic Area (EU28 + Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway). Additionally, if available, information on the use of the substance and how consumers and workers are likely to be exposed to it can also be displayed here. The use information is displayed per substance lifecycle (consumer uses, in articles, by professional workers (widespread uses), in formulation or re-packing, at industrial sites or in manufacturing).

If ECHA has no registered data on uses of the substance and release to the environment, no information is displayed in the Infocard.

Registration dossiers include information on uses of the substance and release to the environment through a use descriptor system based on five separate descriptor lists, which in combination with each other form a brief description of the use and exposure for a certain lifecycle stage.

The use information is displayed per relevant lifecycle stage of the substance.

- **Article service life** stage means the period of time a substance incorporated into an article remains in service or in use. Articles containing the substance can be used or processed by consumers, by workers at industrial sites and/or by professional workers. This also includes processing of semi-finished articles by workers with the aim of producing finished articles or repair and maintenance work like, for example, sanding of surfaces.
- **Consumer uses** stage means all end-uses of the substance as such or in a mixture carried out by consumers. Uses by consumers are also considered to take place in a widespread manner. It is the last step before the end-of-life of the substance, namely before the substance is consumed in a process by reaction during use (including intermediate use), is emitted to waste streams or the environment or is included into an article.
- **Widespread uses** by professional workers stage means uses carried out in the context of commercial activities and assumed to take place in most of a certain size, by multiple actors each at low scale e.g. local garage, small cleaning businesses. They are also considered end-uses.
- **Uses at industrial sites** stage means all end-uses of the substance (as such or in a mixture) carried out at industrial sites. Manufacturers' or importers' own (end)-uses should be considered under this life cycle stage.
- **Formulation or re-packing** stage correspond to specific activities meant to produce a mixture to be placed on the market. This means that during formulation, the substance is transferred and mixed with other substances. It corresponds to activities taking place at industrial sites. This stage also includes chemical distributors' activities such as repacking (which involves transfer of the substance).
- **Manufacture** stage includes processes by which the substance is manufactured from raw materials. Operations which are necessary for the handling of a substance on its own in the manufacturing for export or placing on the EU market are considered to be part of the manufacturing stage (e.g. filling into appropriate containers, storage or addition of stabiliser). If a substance is directly exported after manufacture, all activities with the substance will be reported under this stage.

Information from the descriptor lists is aggregated and displayed in the Infocard as well as the Brief Profile. Use descriptors are displayed in the order they occur in the registration dossiers. The ones referred to more times in the dossiers are displayed first.

The Infocard displays four use descriptors:

- The chemical **product category (PC)** describes the types of chemical products in which the substance is finally contained when it is supplied to end-users (by industrial, professional or consumer users). Examples include hydraulic fluids, perfumes and air care products. This category also describes uses as intermediate and under controlled conditions.
- The **sector of use category (SU)** describes the sector of the economy in which the substance is used. This includes mixing or re-packing substances at the formulator's level as well as industrial, professional and consumer end-uses (e.g. building and construction work or manufacture of food products).
- The **environmental release category (ERC)** describes the broad conditions of use from the perspective of release to the environment (e.g. if the use occurs in an industrial setting, if it is indoor use in long-life materials with a low release rate (e.g. flooring, furniture, toys, etc)).
- The **article category (AC)** describes the type of article into which the substance has eventually been processed. This also includes mixtures in their dried or cured form (e.g. dried printing ink in newspapers; dried coatings on various surfaces).

The industrial processes in which the substance is used are not displayed here, as these are not likely to be routes through which the general public is exposed to the substance. However, these uses can be found in the substance Brief Profile. More information on the use descriptor system can be found in ECHA's [Guidance Chapter R.12: Use Descriptor system](#) of the Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment.

Please note: For readability purposes, only non-confidential use descriptors occurring in more than 5 % of the total occurrences are displayed.

For a detailed overview on identified uses and environmental releases, you can consult the detailed information from the registration dossiers.

Use descriptors were adapted from ECHA's guidance to improve readability and may not correspond textually to the descriptor codes description in ECHA's guidance Chapter R.12.

2.7 Grouping

Substances may be grouped together under a specific regulatory activity for more efficient risk management and legislative processing (e.g. the same restriction on several asbestos fibres, or risk management analyses performed together for all isomers of a substance). Each group is defined by different criteria, fitting different regulatory purposes and/or risk management measures.

In this section, two types of relations can be identified for a selected substance: group parents and group members.

2.7.1 Group parents

If a substance is itself the 'parent' of a group, an icon will be shown which provides a link to the list of identified members of that group. Group parents can potentially contain many individual substances as 'group members' or 'children' or other groups of substances. Note that the list of members will not be exhaustive, but will represent the members who have been identified at the time the database was last updated. Examples of regulated (parent) groups are 'cadmium compounds', 'asbestos fibres', and 'benzidine, its salts and derivatives'.

2.7.2 Group members

If a substance is the member (or 'child') of at least one group, an icon will be shown to provide a link to the parent group substance to which the selected substance belongs. Note that the list of groups to which it belongs will not be exhaustive, but will represent the groups which have been legally defined as containing the substance at the time the database was last updated. For example, the cadmium compounds group would contain any substance containing cadmium as members (or 'children'). The asbestos fibres group contains crocidolite, amosite, etc. as its members.

2.8 Other information on the Infocard substance page

2.8.1 Regulations and regulatory process

This section provides an overview of the regulations that are related to a substance. For general information about any of the different regulations which currently fall under ECHA's mandate, see the links below.

Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

The [REACH Regulation](#) (EC Reg. 1907/2006) was adopted in 2006 by the European Parliament and the Council and entered into force on 1 June 2007. The regulation aims to improve the protection of human health and the environment from the risks that can be posed by chemicals, while enhancing the competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry.

Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP)

The [CLP Regulation](#) (EC Reg. 1272/2008) was adopted by the European Parliament and the Council in 2008 and entered into force on 20 January 2009. The goal of CLP is to make sure that hazards presented by chemicals are clearly communicated to workers and consumers in the European Union through a system of classifying and labelling chemicals.

Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR)

The [BPR](#) (EC Reg. 528/2012) was adopted by the European Parliament and the Council in 2012 and entered into force on 1 September 2013. The BPR addresses the placing on the market and use of biocidal products, which are used to protect humans, animals, materials or articles against harmful organisms, like pests or bacteria, by regulating the active substances contained in a biocidal product.

Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

The [PIC Regulation](#) (EC Reg. 649/2012) was adopted by the European Parliament and the Council in 2012 and entered into force on 4 July 2014. PIC administers the import and export of certain hazardous chemicals and places obligations on companies who wish to export these chemicals to non-EU countries.

Please note: The identification of relevant regulations is done automatically and without manual verification. Therefore, this does not represent official and legally-binding information. To confirm if a substance is covered by a specific regulation, the corresponding official publication should be consulted.

3. Infocard: background information

This section provides additional information on data aggregation, confidentiality and updates in relation to the Infocard.

3.1 Linking substance information

3.1.1 Substance Master List

The Substance Master List lies at the core of ECHA's substance-centred dissemination approach. The list functions as an aggregation tool, providing the essential mechanics behind the new dissemination products such as the Infocard and the Brief Profile.

Previously, substances which were subject to multiple regulatory processes could be identified by different names/identifiers under each process.

The Substance Master List links and combines the different names of the unique substances in ECHA's regulations and regulatory processes into one master list of substance names. The list contains all of the non-confidential identification data for the substance held in the ECHA databases.

The substance identifiers are subsequently used to link information from different legislative processes into a unified, user-friendly format such as the Infocard or Brief Profile. Unlike before, ECHA's information on chemicals is no longer segregated by legislation, but united into one clear oversight.

Figure 1: Substance Master List simplified model



3.2 Confidentiality

While it is ECHA's task to provide open access to information on chemicals over the internet, some information provided to ECHA by industry can be claimed as confidential for business and/or intellectual property rights reasons. See the sections below for more information on confidentiality procedures in the legislative frameworks that are covered by the Infocard.

3.2.1 Confidentiality under REACH

Regarding (non-)confidentiality, the following distinctions are made in the REACH Regulation:

- For information falling under REACH Article 119(1), registrants cannot make any requests regarding confidentiality. Information which is part of this article will always be published.
- For information falling under REACH Article 119(2), registrants can claim the information as confidential, if they can demonstrate that making the information publicly available can be potentially harmful to a registrant's commercial interests. However, confidentiality claims under REACH Article 119 (2) cannot be limited to a simple statement of the fact that the information is confidential business information. Rather, other grounds for the confidential character of the information must be provided, as described in Section 3.6 of the Data Submission Manual on Dissemination and Confidentiality under the REACH Regulation.
- Information provided by the registrant as specified in Article 118 and which is not specified under REACH Article 119(1) or 119(2) is always confidential. Information falling under this section will not be made publicly available, unless it is deemed essential to protect human health, safety or the environment, such as in emergency situations.

For more information on ECHA's assessment of confidentiality requests, see Section 3 of the [Data Submission Manual on Dissemination and Confidentiality under the REACH Regulation](#).

3.2.2 Confidentiality under CLP

CLP notifications by industry are, in principle, always published. The IUPAC names can potentially be claimed as confidential based on REACH Article 119(2), but only when an alternative name and a reasonable justification why the name should remain confidential are given to ECHA. The confidentiality rule can only be applied to the following types of substances:

- Non-phase-in substances; and
- Substances which are used as one or more of the following: as intermediates, in scientific research and development, or in product and process orientated research and development.

See Article 24 of the CLP Regulation for more information on the request for an alternative chemical name.

3.3 Updates

Infocards are updated regularly and new information is added when available. Since the source data can be updated at any time while the Infocards are updated at intervals, a slight delay in the publication of information may occur.

The date of the last update corresponds to the publication date of the Infocard and not necessarily to the date in which the update occurred in the source data (registered dossiers, C&L Inventory or a regulatory process).

Furthermore, updates in the source data may not always result in an update of the Infocard. For example, an update in a section of a dossier that is not displayed in the Infocard will not result in an update of the Infocard.

Annex I . Hazard statements “weight” and phrases

Please note: Due to the aggregation of hazard statements from different registration dossiers, similar and overlapping statements can be identified (e.g. H220 - Extremely flammable gas; H221 - Flammable gas). In these cases, and for readability purposes, the most severe of the hazard statements will be displayed. These cases are identified in the table below (highlighted in bold).

Standard sentence: This substance [hazard statement split by commas]

EU HAZARD CODES	WEIGHT	CLP DESCRIPTION	INFOCARD DESCRIPTION	EU CODE DISPLAYED IN THE GRAPHIC
EUH001	2	Explosive when dry.	is explosive when dry	EUH001
EUH006	1	Explosive with or without contact with air.	is explosive with or without contact with air	EUH006
EUH014	2	Reacts violently with water.	reacts violently with water	EUH014
EUH018	2	In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.	may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture when used	EUH018
EUH019	3	May form explosive peroxides.	may form explosive peroxides	EUH019
EUH029	2	Contact with water liberates toxic gas.	in contact with water liberates toxic gas	EUH029
EUH031	3	Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.	in contact with acids liberates toxic gas	EUH031
EUH032	2	Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.	in contact with acids liberates very toxic gas	EUH032
If EUH031 AND EUH032	*		Display EUH032	All codes displayed
EUH044	4	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.	has a risk of explosion if heated under confinement	EUH044
EUH059	3	Hazardous to the ozone layer.	is hazardous to the ozone layer	EUH059

EU HAZARD CODES	WEIGHT	CLP DESCRIPTION	INFOCARD DESCRIPTION	EU CODE DISPLAYED IN THE GRAPHIC
EUH066	4	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.	may cause skin dryness or cracking with repeated exposure	EUH066
EUH070	2	Toxic by eye contact.	is toxic by eye contact	EUH070
EUH071	3	Corrosive to the respiratory tract.	is corrosive to the respiratory tract	EUH071
EUH201	4	Contains lead. Should not be used on surfaces liable to be chewed or sucked by children.	contains lead and should not be used on surfaces liable to be chewed or sucked by children	EUH201
EUH201A	3	Warning! Contains lead.	(warning!) contains lead	EUH201A
If EUH201 AND EUH201A	3		Display EUH201	All codes displayed
EUH202	3	Cyanoacrylate. Danger. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds. Keep out of the reach of children.	contains cyanoacrylate and it is dangerous – it bonds skin and eyes in seconds - keep out of the reach of children	EUH202
EUH203	4	Contains chromium (VI). May produce an allergic reaction.	contains chromium (VI) and may produce an allergic reaction	EUH203
EUH204	4	Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.	contains isocyanates and may produce an allergic reaction	EUH204
EUH205	4	Contains epoxy constituents. May produce an allergic reaction.	contains epoxy constituents and may produce an allergic reaction	EUH205
EUH206	3	Warning! Do not use together with other products. May release dangerous gases (chlorine).	(warning!) should not be used together with other products as it may release dangerous gases (chlorine)	EUH206

GHS HAZARD CODES	WEIGHT	CLP DESCRIPTION	INFOCARD DESCRIPTION	GHS CODE DISPLAYED IN THE GRAPHIC
EUH207	3	Warning! Contains cadmium. Dangerous fumes are formed during use. See information supplied by the manufacturer. Comply with the safety instructions.	(warning!) contains cadmium and dangerous fumes are formed during use - See information supplied by the manufacturer and comply with the safety instructions	EUH207
EUH208	4	Contains <name of sensitising substance>. May produce an allergic reaction.	contains sensitising substance(s) and may produce an allergic reaction	EUH208
EUH209	3	Can become highly flammable in use.	can become highly flammable in use	EUH209
EUH209A	4	Can become flammable in use.	can become flammable in use	EUH209A
If EUH209 AND EUH209A	*		Display EUH209	All codes displayed
EUH210	4	Safety data sheet available on request.	has a safety data sheet available on request	EUH210
EUH401	4	To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.	needs to be used in compliance with the use instructions to avoid risks to human health and the environment	EUH401

GHS HAZARD CODES	WEIGHT	CLP DESCRIPTION	INFOCARD DESCRIPTION	GHS CODE DISPLAYED IN THE GRAPHIC
H200	1	Unstable explosives.	is an unstable explosive	H200
H201	1	Explosive; mass explosion hazard.	is explosive (mass explosion hazard)	H201
H202	1	Explosive, severe projection hazard.	is explosive (severe projection hazard)	H202
H203	2	Explosive; fire, blast or projection hazard.	is explosive (fire, blast or projection hazard)	H203
If H201 AND/OR H202 AND/OR H203	*		Display smallest Hazard code	All codes displayed
H204	3	Fire or projection hazard.	has a fire or projection hazard	H204
H205	3	May mass explode in fire.	may mass explode in fire	H205
H220	3	Extremely flammable gas.	is an extremely flammable gas	H220
H221	3	Flammable gas.	is a flammable gas	H221
If H220 AND H221	*		Display H220	All codes displayed
H220, H230	3	Extremely flammable gas. May react explosively even in the absence of air.	is an extremely flammable gas and may react explosively even in the absence of air	H220, H230
H220, H231	3	Extremely flammable gas. May react explosively even in the absence of air at elevated pressure and/or temperature.	is an extremely flammable gas and may react explosively even in the absence of air at elevated pressure and/or temperature	H220, H231
H221, H230	3	Flammable gas. May react explosively even in the absence of air.	is a flammable gas and may react explosively even in the absence of air	H221, H230
H221, H231	3	Flammable gas. May react explosively even in the absence of air at elevated pressure and/or temperature.	is a flammable gas and may react explosively even in the absence of air at elevated pressure and/or temperature	H221, H231

GHS HAZARD CODES	WEIGHT	CLP DESCRIPTION	INFOCARD DESCRIPTION	GHS CODE DISPLAYED IN THE GRAPHIC
If H220, H230 AND H220, H231	*		Display H220, H230	All codes displayed
If H221, H230 AND H221, H231	*		Display H221, H230	All codes displayed
If H220, H230 AND H221, H230	*		Display H220, H230	All codes displayed
If H220, H231 AND H221, H231	*		Display H220, H231	All codes displayed
H224	3	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.	is an extremely flammable liquid and vapour	H224
H225	3	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.	is a highly flammable liquid and vapour	H225
H226	3	Flammable liquid and vapour.	is a flammable liquid and vapour	H226
H227	3	Combustible liquid.	is a combustible liquid	H227
If H224 AND/OR H225 AND/OR H226 AND/OR H227	*		Display smallest Hazard code	All codes displayed
H228	3	Flammable solid.	is a flammable solid	H228
H229	4	Pressurised container: may burst if heated	if in pressurised container may burst if heated	H229
H222, H229	3	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: May burst if heated.	is an extremely flammable aerosol: in pressurised container may burst if heated	H222, H229
H223, H229	3	Flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: May burst if heated.	is a flammable aerosol: in pressurised container may burst if heated	H223, H229
If H222, H229 AND H223, H229	*		Display H222,H229	All codes displayed
H240	4	Heating may cause an explosion.	if heated may cause an explosion	H240
H241	4	Heating may cause a fire or explosion.	if heated may cause a fire or explosion	H241
H242	4	Heating may cause a fire.	if heated may cause a fire	H242
If H240 AND/OR H241 AND/OR H242	*		Display H241	All codes displayed

GHS HAZARD CODES	WEIGHT	CLP DESCRIPTION	INFOCARD DESCRIPTION	GHS CODE DISPLAYED IN THE GRAPHIC
H250	4	Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air.	catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air	H250
H251	3	Self-heating: may catch fire.	is self-heating and may catch fire	H251
H252	3	Self-heating in large quantities; may catch fire.	is self-heating in large quantities and may catch fire	H252
If H251 AND H252	*		Display H251	All codes displayed
H260	3	In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously.	in contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously	H260
H261	3	In contact with water releases flammable gases.	in contact with water releases flammable gases	H261
If H260 AND H261	*		Display H260	All codes displayed
H270	3	May cause or intensify fire; oxidiser	may cause or intensify fire (oxidiser)	H270
H271	3	May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidiser.	may cause fire or explosion (strong oxidiser)	H271
H272	3	May intensify fire; oxidiser.	may intensify fire (oxidiser)	H272
If H272 AND H270	*		Display H270	All codes displayed
H280	4	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.	contains gas under pressure and may explode if heated	H280
H281	4	Contains refrigerated gas; may cause cryogenic burns or injury.	contains refrigerated gas and may cause cryogenic burns or injury	H281
H290	4	May be corrosive to metals.	may be corrosive to metals	H290
H300	1	Fatal if swallowed.	is fatal if swallowed	H300
H301	2	Toxic if swallowed.	is toxic if swallowed	H301
H302	3	Harmful if swallowed.	is harmful if swallowed	H302

GHS HAZARD CODES	WEIGHT	CLP DESCRIPTION	INFOCARD DESCRIPTION	GHS CODE DISPLAYED IN THE GRAPHIC
H303	3	May be harmful if swallowed.	may be harmful if swallowed	H303
If H300 AND/OR H301 AND/OR H302 AND/OR H303	*		Display smallest Hazard code	All codes displayed
H304	1	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.	may be fatal if swallowed and enters airways	H304
H310	1	Fatal in contact with skin.	is fatal in contact with skin	H310
H311	2	Toxic in contact with skin.	is toxic in contact with skin	H311
H312	3	Harmful in contact with skin.	is harmful in contact with skin	H312
H313	3	May be harmful in contact with skin.	may be harmful in contact with skin	H313
If H310 AND/OR H311 AND/OR H312 AND/OR H313	*		Display smallest Hazard code	All codes displayed
H314	2	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.	causes severe skin burns and eye damage	H314
H315	4	Causes skin irritation.	causes skin irritation	H315
H317	4	May cause an allergic skin reaction.	may cause an allergic skin reaction	H317
H318	3	Causes serious eye damage.	causes serious eye damage	H318
H319	3	Causes serious eye irritation.	causes serious eye irritation	H319
H320	4	Causes eye irritation.	causes eye irritation	H320
If H318 AND/OR H319 AND/OR H320	*		Display smallest Hazard code	All codes displayed
H330	1	Fatal if inhaled.	is fatal if inhaled	H330
H331	2	Toxic if inhaled.	is toxic if inhaled	H331

GHS HAZARD CODES	WEIGHT	CLP DESCRIPTION	INFOCARD DESCRIPTION	GHS CODE DISPLAYED IN THE GRAPHIC
H332	3	Harmful if inhaled.	is harmful if inhaled	H332
H333	3	May be harmful if inhaled.	may be harmful if inhaled	H333
If H330 AND/OR H331 AND/OR H332 AND/OR H333	*		Display smallest Hazard code	All codes displayed
H334	4	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled	may cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled	H334
H335	4	May cause respiratory irritation.	may cause respiratory irritation	H335
H336	4	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.	may cause drowsiness or dizziness	H336
H340	2	May cause genetic defects <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.	may cause genetic defects	H340
H341	3	Suspected of causing genetic defects <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.	is suspected of causing genetic defects	H341
If H340 AND H341	*		Display H340	All codes displayed
H350	2	May cause cancer <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.	may cause cancer	H350
H350i	2	May cause cancer by inhalation.	may cause cancer by inhalation	H350i
If H350 AND H350i	*		Display only CLH hazard	Display only CLH hazard code with total count
H351	3	Suspected of causing cancer <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.	is suspected of causing cancer	H351
H360	2	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>.	may damage fertility or the unborn child	H360

GHS HAZARD CODES	WEIGHT	CLP DESCRIPTION	INFOCARD DESCRIPTION	GHS CODE DISPLAYED IN THE GRAPHIC
H360D	2	May damage the unborn child	may damage the unborn child	H360D
H360Df	2	May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.	may damage the unborn child and is suspected of damaging fertility	H360Df
H360F	2	May damage fertility	may damage fertility	H360F
H360FD	2	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.	may damage fertility and may damage the unborn child	H360FD
H360Fd	2	May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.	may damage fertility and is suspected of damaging the unborn child	H360Fd
If H360 AND (H360D OR H360Df OR H360F OR H360FD OR H360Fd)	*		Display only CLH hazard	Display only CLH hazard code with total count
H361	3	Suspected of damaging 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>.	is suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child	H361
H361d	3	Suspected of damaging the unborn child	is suspected of damaging the unborn child	H361d
H361f	3	Suspected of damaging fertility	is suspected of damaging fertility	H361f
H361fd	3	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.	is suspected of damaging fertility and the unborn child	H361fd
If H361 AND (H361d OR H361f OR H361fd)	*		Display only CLH hazard	Display only CLH hazard code with total count
H362	3	May cause harm to breast-fed children.	may cause harm to breast-fed children	H362

GHS HAZARD CODES	WEIGHT	CLP DESCRIPTION	INFOCARD DESCRIPTION	GHS CODE DISPLAYED IN THE GRAPHIC
H370	2	Causes damage to organs <or state all organs affected, if known> <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.	causes damage to organs	H370
H371	3	May cause damage to organs <or state all organs affected, if known> <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.	may cause damage to organs	H371
H372	2	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>.	causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	H372
H373	3	May cause 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>.	may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	H373
If H370 AND/OR H371 AND/OR H372 AND/OR H373	*		Display smallest Hazard code	All codes displayed
H400	2	Very toxic to aquatic life.	is very toxic to aquatic life	H400
H401	2	Toxic to aquatic life.	is toxic to aquatic life	H401
H402	3	Harmful to aquatic life.	is harmful to aquatic life	H402

GHS HAZARD CODES	WEIGHT	CLP DESCRIPTION	INFOCARD DESCRIPTION	GHS CODE DISPLAYED IN THE GRAPHIC
H400 AND/OR H401 AND/OR H402	*		Display smallest Hazard code	All codes displayed
H410	2	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects	H410
H411	2	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects	H411
H412	3	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects	H412
H413	3	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.	may cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life	H413
If H410 AND/OR H411 AND/OR H412 AND/OR H413	*		Display smallest Hazard code	All codes displayed
H420	3	Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere	harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere	H420

* Weight to be applied equals the weight of the selected hazard statement.

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