

Guidance on harmonised information relating to emergency health response – Annex VIII to CLP

Guidance to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling
and packaging (CLP) of substances and mixtures

Version 6.0
October 2025



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Guidance on harmonised information relating to emergency health response – Annex VIII to CLP

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Version 6	New text added to clarify new provisions in the CLP Regulation. Text improvements, clarifications and removal of redundant or repeated information were also made throughout the document. More specifically: The Note to reader removed as the reference was to distributors obligations under Article 4(10) Section 1 Introduction: Changes to accommodate new provisions and passing of transitional and compliance dates. Section 2 Abbreviations/definitions updated Section 3 Obligations: Removal and restructuring of sections and redundant text, including, references to Article 4(10) reduced and acknowledgement of differences of interpretation of distributors by different MS inserted as a footnote. Updated text on distribution activities and example 6 improved. Table 1 updated and refers to enhanced alignment with text. Clarification on mixtures for scientific research and development, voluntary submissions. Changes to end use/use types section as it was linked with compliance dates. Compliance dates and transitional period information heavily reduced following the passing of all dates. Removal of text regarding obligations for distributors following the transitional period and the update of ECHA FAQ 1727. Figure 1 and 2 removed as compliance dates not relevant and is self-evident from the text. New section 3.1.1.6 'Non-EU supply via distance or online sales' Section 4 General submission requirements: Changes to UFI chapters to improve readability and clarity, update the text on UFI display and placement according to changes in the CLP Guidance. Section 5 Information contained in the submission: Product identifiers section updated to reflect latest interpretation. Improved readability for GCIs. Updated information for Standard Formulas resulting from the updated definition, plus general improvements on readability. Section 5.3.3.2 created to clarify identification of MiM components and removal of outdated text following the end of transition period. Section 6 Preparation and submission of information: Updated the language used Section 7 Post-submission: Updated the update reasons stemming from changes in the legal text Section 8 Support – Updated the section for relevancy	October 2025

Version	Comment	Date
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Version 4.0	Update to implement the amendment of the legal text due to Commission Delegated Regulation 2020/1677 and Commission Delegated Regulation 2020/1676 of 31 August 2020 (the "workability amendments"). In particular: - Added in section 3.1.1.4 reference to articles with integral substance or mixture intended to be released. - Added in section 3.3 clarification about the	March 2021

Version	Comment	Date
	borderline between mixture and substance. - Added new section 3.3.1.3.1 to address the exemption for bespoke paints. - Added in section 3.4 a clarification about mixture with end use not subject to notification requirements. - Added in section 4.1 an introduction on the new workability solutions. - Added in section 4.2.1 a clarification of the UFI concept applied to Interchangeable Component Groups, Standard Formulas and Fuels. - Added in section 4.2.7 clarification about the need to update the UFI in the case of notifications concerning Standard Formulas, fuels or containing Interchangeable Component Groups. - Added new section 4.2.8.3 to provide details on the labelling requirements for bespoke paints. - Added in section 5.3.1 clarification about the extended exemption to the obligation not to notify components which are not present. - Added in section 5.3.2 a recommendation to report the presence of microorganisms in the mixture when relevant. - Clarified in section 5.3.3 the identification requirements for mixtures in mixture. - Added new section 5.5 on the Interchangeable Component Group solution. - Added new section 5.6 on the special provisions for ready-mixed concrete, gypsum and cement products (Standard Formulas solution). - Added new section 5.7 on the special provisions for certain fuels. - Added in section 7.3.1 clarification about security of submitted information. - Added new section 7.4.2.3 clarification about update rules applying to submissions made referring to Standard Formulas. - Added new section 7.4.2.4 clarification about update rules applying to submissions for fuels made referring to the safety data sheet. - Other editorial changes and typos corrected.	

Version	Comment	Date
Version 3.0	Update to implement the amendment of the legal text due to Commission Delegated Regulation 2020/11 of 29 October 2019. In particular: - Removed reference to Generic Product Identifier “Fragrances” throughout the document. - Added in section 3.1.1 new subsection on import/manufacturing of combination of mixture and article. - Added example 11 in section 4.2.3. In addition, clarified labelling and SDS requirements in the case of multiple UFI in the notes to the examples. - Amended section 4.2.8 on labelling requirements and UFI placement and aligned with Guidance on Labelling and Packaging. - Clarified in section 4.2.8.2 that exemption to labelling requirements applies to mixture used at industrial site. - Added contact point in section 5.1.2, in addition to submitter details. - Clarified and further developed pH requirements in section 5.2.3. - Amended section 5.3.3 with regard to requirements for identification of MiMs when composition is not fully known. Clarified that for MiM not requiring an SDS, the compositional information is not mandatory. - Editorial changes and typos corrected. In addition, removal of Portugal from the list of countries mentioned in the Note to the reader.	May 2020
Version 2.0	Update via fast-track procedure to complete section 3 on duty holders. Details about obligations related to distribution steps have been added. In particular: - Modified introductory section 3.1 to clarify the activities leading to submission obligations for downstream users and importers under Article 45 and certain distributors under Article 4(10). - Modified example 4 (section 3.1.1) to include the scenario where the distributor makes the submission. - Restructured sections 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 to present separately activities leading to	July 2019

Version	Comment	Date
	obligations under Art.45 and Art.4(10). - Moved example 6 to section 3.1.2 and new figure added. - Updated table 1 to include obligations for distributors. Removed column on "Obligations along the supply chain". In addition: - Revised section 6.3 to reflect the updated terminology referring to the submission tool provided by ECHA. - Revised section 6.4 to reflect the updated list of features provided by the ECHA submission tool. - Replacement of "deadline" by "date of applicability" with reference to the timeline to meet the obligations. - Updated the additional support section. - Editorial changes and typos corrected.	
Version 1.0	First edition	February 2019

PREFACE

This document is the *Guidance on the harmonised information relating to emergency health response*. It is a comprehensive technical and scientific document on the implementation of Article 45 and Annex VIII to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures¹ (CLP), as amended. CLP is based on the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and is implementing the provisions of the GHS within the EU. CLP now has relevance for European Economic Area (EEA) countries (i.e. it is implemented in the EU countries and in Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein)².

The objective of this document is to provide detailed guidance on the obligation to submit to Member State's responsible bodies relevant information on hazardous mixtures placed on the market for formulating preventative and curative measures in case of accidents. The guidance is developed to primarily assist companies placing hazardous mixtures on the market in complying with their obligations. It is also intended to be a support tool for the appointed bodies in the Member States.

The first version of this guidance document was developed by ECHA with the support of a dedicated Working Group consisting of experts from Industry, Member State appointed bodies and poison centres and published in 2019. The document was further updated, in cooperation with the same ECHA partners, in 2020, 2021, and 2022. This current version 6.0 reflects the end of the transitional period (31 December 2024) and changes to the CLP Regulation introduced by Regulation (EU) 2024/2865.

¹ Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 [OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1].

² CLP was incorporated in the EEA Agreement by Decision of the EEA Joint Committee No 106/2012 of 15 June 2012 amending Annex II (Technical regulations, standards, testing and certification) to the EEA Agreement (OJ L 270, 4.10.2012, p. 6–28).

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1. Introduction

1.1 General introduction

A large number of chemical products (e.g. detergents, paints, adhesives) are placed on the EU market and used both by the general public in their everyday lives as well as by professionals in their working environments.

Chemical products are in general considered to be safe when their use instructions are followed. Nevertheless, unintentional exposure to chemicals can occur, for example due to inappropriate use or accidents. When this happens, immediate access to relevant information on the chemical product is crucial for medical staff and those who provide emergency responses.

1.2 Legal background

In 1988, Council Directive 88/379/EEC³ required the Member States to appoint a body responsible for receiving information, including chemical composition, relating to preparations placed on the market and considered dangerous. This information was to be used to meet any medical demand by formulating preventative and curative measures, in particular in emergencies. In 1999, the Directive was repealed by Directive 1999/45/EC⁴, which provided for a similar obligation.

Therefore, many Member States already had in place a system for collecting information from companies that were placing dangerous mixtures on the market and have established bodies, called poison centres, to provide medical advice in health emergencies. The information collected has been used to meet medical demands of the poison centres. Depending on the Member State, physicians and other medical staff, workers and the general public were also able to contact the poison centres to receive advice on medical treatment in the event of a poisoning or accidental exposure incident.

The existing requirement for the EU Member States⁵ to appoint a body for receiving this information, was incorporated in Article 45 of the CLP Regulation ((EC) No 1272/2008) which entered into force on 20 January 2009, repealing Directive 1999/45/EC.

Under the previous legislative regime and under the CLP, the absence of harmonised information requirements led to considerable variation in the existing national notification systems, data formats and information requirements. Thus, companies placing mixtures on the market in different Member States needed to submit similar information multiple times and in different formats. This diversity led to inconsistencies in the information available to medical personnel in cases of poisoning or accidental exposure incidents in different Member States.

Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/542 introduced Annex VIII to CLP, which entered into force on 12 April 2017. The Annex has been amended by Commission Delegated Regulations (EU)

³ Council Directive 88/379/EEC of 7 June 1988 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations.

⁴ Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 1999 concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations.

⁵ Any reference to the Union (EU) in this document, also covers the EEA countries Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway. See footnote 2.

2020/11⁶, (EU) 2020/1677 and (EU) 2020/1676⁷, and by Regulation (EU) 2024/2865 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2024, which also introduced relevant changes to Article 45. The provisions of the Annex started to apply to mixtures for consumer use and to mixtures for professional use from 1 January 2021, and to mixtures for industrial use from 1 January 2024.

Annex VIII sets provisions to harmonise, in terms of format and content, the information relating to emergency health responses that companies placing hazardous mixtures, as specified in the CLP Regulation, on the EU market are required to submit to the bodies appointed by each Member State (i.e., the “appointed bodies”). The required information includes, among other things, the clear identification of the mixture and its intended use, the company responsible for the placing the mixture on the market⁸, information on the composition and hazardous ingredient substances. The information must be submitted by electronic means in a specified format, which enables the appointed bodies to easily retrieve the relevant information. A unique formula identifier (“UFI:” addressed in detail in section 4) will allow the poison centres to unambiguously identify the mixture and propose the appropriate medical treatment in the event of poisoning.

The information required by Annex VIII is available for use by the poison centres, who have the task to provide medical advice to the public and medical practitioners in the event of an emergency. The information can, according to Article 45 CLP, also be used to carry out statistical analysis to improve risk management measures, where requested by the Member States, the Commission or ECHA (the allowed use of the submitted information is discussed in section 7). The appointed bodies and poison centres need to ensure the confidentiality of the information received (see section 3.2 for more details). The appointed body and the poison centre can be separate entities, although in some Member States they are the same.

1.3 Aim of this guidance

The aim of this guidance is to assist companies, appointed bodies and poison centres in the implementation of the tasks and requirements outlined in Article 45 and Annex VIII to CLP.

This guidance provides information on:

- the scope of Annex VIII to CLP, i.e. for which types of mixtures the required information has to be submitted;
- who should submit information in accordance with Annex VIII to CLP, and by when;
- issues to consider when preparing for a submission of information;
- the use of the “Unique Formula Identifier” (UFI);
- the use of the harmonised European Product Categorisation System (EuPCS);
- details of the information required to be submitted;

⁶ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/11 of 29 October 2019 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures as regards information relating to emergency health response.

⁷ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1677 of 31 August 2020 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures in order to improve the workability of information requirements relating to emergency health response. Commission Delegated Regulation 2020/1676 of 31 August 2020 amending Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures as regards bespoke paints.

⁸ According to Article 2(18) of CLP “*placing on the market means supplying or making available, whether in return for payment or free of charge, to a third party. Import shall be deemed to be placing on the market.*”

- applicability of specific derogations from the standard information requirements;
- the use of the harmonised reporting format;
- what changes or new information triggers the need for an update.

1.4 Target audience of this guidance

The main target audiences of this guidance are:

- companies placing certain hazardous mixtures on the EU market (i.e. those that are classified as hazardous based on their health or physical effects) and who are required to submit information relevant to poison centre activities.
- the Member States' Competent Authorities and the appointed bodies who are responsible for receiving information on such hazardous mixtures which are being placed on the market.
- poison centres who are the end users of the submitted information for the purposes of formulating preventative and curative measures, when providing an immediate health response⁹.

1.5 Overview of the document

This Guidance document is structured to present, after a general introduction, the main concepts of making a poison centre notification and the framework for providing the required information. The main elements relevant to all the operators involved are then clarified before going into the details of the specific legal obligations. The obligations are then described by following the same section structure of Annex VIII.

- Section 1 presents the legal background, scope and target of this document in general terms.
- Section 2 provides a list of definitions and clarifies the main terms used throughout the Guidance.
- Section 3 provides relevant information for the reader to understand whether they have obligations according to Article 45 and Annex VIII of CLP. Therefore, section 3 clarifies who is required to submit information and which mixtures fall under the scope of Annex VIII or are exempted from the requirements laid down in that Annex.
- Section 4 presents the need to identify the mixture using a unique formula identifier, the harmonised European Product categorisation system (EuPCS) and the possibility to opt for a limited or a group submission. This section further explains the basic elements and options linked to the submission of information.
- Section 5 describes in detail the information to be submitted to the appointed body, as required in Annex VIII. Special provisions applying to certain situations or products are explained in the same section.
- Section 6 presents the available tools and the system put in place to allow industry and authorities to comply with the legal obligations.

⁹ Poison centres do not exist in all Member States. Emergency service may be provided through different systems (see section 3.2.1 for further details).

- Section 7 explains what happens after the submission. This includes a description of the possible uses of the information submitted to the appointed bodies, the requirement that the submitter must keep the information up to date, and which changes trigger the obligation to update the submission.
- Section 8 lists the main available additional supporting tools.

1.6 Links to legislation other than CLP

There is a network of EU legislation which relies on CLP classification (a detailed list of concerned legislation is available in the *Introductory Guidance on the CLP Regulation*).

1.6.1 REACH Regulation

The provisions of Article 45 and Annex VIII to CLP are indirectly related to certain provisions of the REACH Regulation¹⁰.

In particular, the safety data sheets (SDS), which are to be compiled following the requirements in Annex II to REACH. While the preparation of an Article 45 submission relies on the same elements of an SDS, especially the composition of the mixture, it should be noted that some information needs to be present in both the SDS and in the Article 45 submission, and further, that the submitted information must be consistent with the SDS¹¹.

1.6.2 Other legislation

The EU legislation for biocidal products, plant protection products, cosmetic products¹² and tobacco products are examples of EU legislation with (additional) data submission requirements that are partially overlapping with the harmonised information required under Article 45 and as specified in Annex VIII.

As part of the biocidal and plant protection products authorisation procedures (and which is required before they are placed on the market), under the Biocidal Products Regulation¹³ (BPR) and the Plant Protection Products Regulation¹⁴ (PPPR), full information on the identification, composition and hazards of the mixture, including any mixture used in its composition, is required by the authorising Member State Competent Authority (MSCA).

Under the Tobacco Products Directive¹⁵, a notification of information on the identification, composition and hazards of e-liquid mixtures is required before placing on the market.

¹⁰ Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

¹¹ Even when it is technically possible to attach the SDS to the submitted information, this will not replace the obligation to provide the information on the mixture or on its components.

¹² CLP does not apply to cosmetic products that are in the finished state intended for the final user (Article 1(5)(c)).

¹³ Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products (BPR).

¹⁴ Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC.

¹⁵ Directive 2014/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products and repealing Directive 2001/37/EC.

The Cosmetic Products Regulation¹⁶ requires that responsible persons and, under certain conditions, the distributors of cosmetic products submit some information about the products they place on the market through a dedicated Cosmetic Products Notification Portal (CPNP).

It remains at the discretion of each MSCA, where the applicable legal text allows the competent authorities to do so, to assess and decide whether information supplied under different EU legislations (as part of an obligatory authorisation or notification procedure) can be made available to the appointed bodies under Article 45 of CLP. However, information required by Annex VIII of CLP must be submitted to the appointed body/bodies by the duty holder regardless of whether the appointed body/bodies can use relevant existing information received through requirements under other EU laws. In addition, information submitted according to Article 45 cannot be used for purposes other than those specified therein. Furthermore, the submission of the information under CLP must be provided in the harmonised format as outlined in Annex VIII.

1.6.3 National legislation

It is to be noted that Annex VIII to CLP is exhaustive, meaning that no additional information can be required under national legislation to that specified in Annex VIII for the purposes provided for under Article 45. However, certain aspects are left to the discretion of Member States, such as the establishment of acceptance criteria for submissions, the acceptance of information in languages other than official language(s), the application of fees before processing the submissions, reference to submission systems, etc.

Nevertheless, Member States may have in place submission requirements for substances or mixtures outside the scope of Article 45 for purposes broader or other than those defined in that same Article. This can be regulated by national legislation and in general under a legal framework which is different from Article 45 and Annex VIII¹⁷. For more information it is recommended to contact the responsible authority in the specific Member State.

Note the following:

- in this Guidance Document the reference to specific Parts and Sections of Annex VIII to CLP is provided within square brackets [...].
- all ECHA Guidance documents referred to in this document, are available in the Support section of the ECHA website, under the tab for the relevant regulation, at:
<https://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-reach>

Translated versions of the Guidance documents are available by changing the language of the webpage, selected on the upper right-hand side.

¹⁶ Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products.

¹⁷ As an example, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland have maintained the obligation to notify chemicals (substances and mixtures) to the national Product Registry in addition to the obligations under Article 45 and Annex VIII. Scope and information requirements may be partially overlapping, but the information submitted under the two different legal frameworks is used for different purposes by possibly different bodies.

2. Abbreviations/definitions

Standard term / Abbreviation	Explanation
Annex VIII	Annex VIII to CLP, as added by Regulation (EU) 2017/542 amending CLP by adding an Annex on harmonised information relating to emergency health response. Subsequently amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/11 of 29 October 2019, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1677 of 31 August 2020, Commission Delegated Regulation 2020/1676 of 31 August 2020 and Regulation (EU) 2024/2865 of 23 October 2024.
Article 45	Article 45 of CLP
ATP	Adaptation to Technical Progress
Bespoke paint (in the context of submission of information under Annex VIII)	A paint that is formulated in limited amounts on a tailor-made basis for an individual consumer or professional user at the point of sale by tinting or colour mixing.
BPR	Biocidal Products Regulation. Regulation (EU) No 528/2012.
CLP	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures. Also referred to as 'the CLP Regulation'.
Distributor	Any natural or legal person established within the EU, including a retailer, who only stores and places on the market a substance, on its own or in a mixture, for third parties (Article 2(20) of CLP).
Downstream user	Any natural or legal person established within the EU, other than the manufacturer or the importer, who uses a substance, either on its own or in a mixture, in the course of their industrial or professional activities (Article 2(19) of CLP).
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
EEA	European Economic Area
EN	European Standards (or European Norms)
EU	European Union (the reference to the EU, in this document, also covers the EEA countries unless stated otherwise)
EuPCS	European Product Categorisation System
Formulator	Company that produces a mixture. A formulator established in the EU is a downstream user.

GCI	Generic component identifier
ICG	Interchangeable Component Group
Importer	Any natural or legal person established within the EU who is responsible for import (Article 2(17) of CLP), where the latter means the physical introduction into the customs territory of the EU (Article 2(16) of CLP).
IUCLID	International Uniform Chemical Information Database
LD ₅₀	Median lethal dose
MiM	Mixture in a mixture
Mixture	A mixture or solution composed of two or more substances (Article 2(8) of CLP).
MSCA	Member State Competent Authority
PCN	Poison Centre Notification
PPPR	Plant Protection Products Regulation. Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation of Chemicals. Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.
SF	Standard Formulas (Part D of Annex VIII)
SiA Guidance	<i>ECHA Guidance on requirements for substances in articles</i>
SDS	Safety data sheet (see <i>Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets</i> for more details)
Substance	A chemical element and its compounds in the natural state or obtained by any manufacturing process, including any additive necessary to preserve its 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 (Article 2(7) of CLP).
UFI	Unique Formula Identifier (see section 4.2 of this Guidance)

3. Obligations

This section of the Guidance defines the general framework of the provisions of Article 45 of CLP and Annex VIII. It clarifies who may play a role or has potential obligations related to these provisions. It therefore explains which activities may trigger the obligation to submit information under Article 45, which mixtures are affected, namely mixtures that are classified as hazardous on the basis of their human health or physical effects, and which bodies receive the submitted information.

The section also stresses that suppliers in a supply chain (as well as outside the supply chain) must cooperate to meet the CLP requirements for classification, labelling and packaging (Article 4(9)) and that substances and mixtures may not be placed on the market unless they comply with CLP (Article 4(10)), including the requirements of Article 45 and Annex VIII.

3.1 Who is required to submit information?

Article 45 and Annex VIII to CLP identify importers and downstream users placing certain hazardous mixtures on the market as responsible for the submission of the information to appointed bodies. These companies are also referred to as duty holders under Article 45 or, in the context of CLP Article 45 and Annex VIII, as “submitters”. They have therefore the responsibility of submitting the information according to Article 45.

From 1 January 2027, Regulation (EU) 2024/2865, new Article 1(1)(f) of CLP clarifies an obligation for downstream users, importers and distributors referred to in Article 45(1b) and (1c) to submit information relevant to an adequate emergency health response to appointed bodies in accordance with Annex VIII. Furthermore, from that date, Article 45(1c) introduces an obligation for distributors (distribution activities are outlined in Table 1 of this document) to submit poison centre notifications in certain cases. This obligation will apply where distributors further distribute hazardous mixtures in other Member States or where they rebrand or relabel them. This ensures the appointed bodies and poison centres receive all the required and relevant information to carry out their daily tasks.

Regulation (EU) 2024/2865 also introduces an explicit provision (Article 4(11)) applicable from 1 July 2026, by which a substance or mixture can be placed on the EU market only if a supplier established in the EU, complies with all relevant CLP duties, including the notification of information set out in Annex VIII (see section 3.1.1.6 ‘Non-EU supply via distance or online sales’). This scenario should not be confused with importer activities leading to submission obligations.

The definitions of ‘downstream user’, ‘importer’ and other operators potentially part of the supply chain are given in Article 2 of CLP and are consistent with the REACH Regulation. The same definitions are reported in section 2 of this Guidance. The Guidance for Downstream Users provides more information on the different roles and operators along the supply chain (including distributors).

In the sections below it is clarified which activities carried out by the different operators may confer on them the obligations to submit information to the appointed bodies in order to be compliant with CLP.

3.1.1 Activities leading to submission obligations according to Article 45

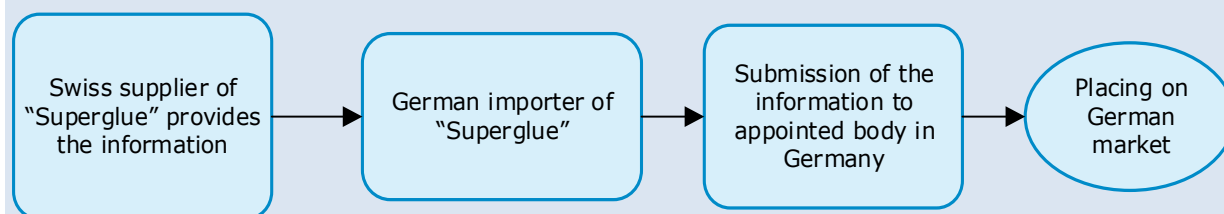
The following activities carried out by companies confer on them the obligation to submit information related to an emergency health response directly from Article 45:

3.1.1.1 Import activities

A company that imports a hazardous mixture into the EU is an importer. Therefore, they place the mixture on the market according to Article 2 of CLP and have the obligation to submit information required by Annex VIII. Companies importing mixtures from outside the EU must ensure that the information is submitted in the official language, or any other allowed language, of the Member State where the mixture is placed on the market.

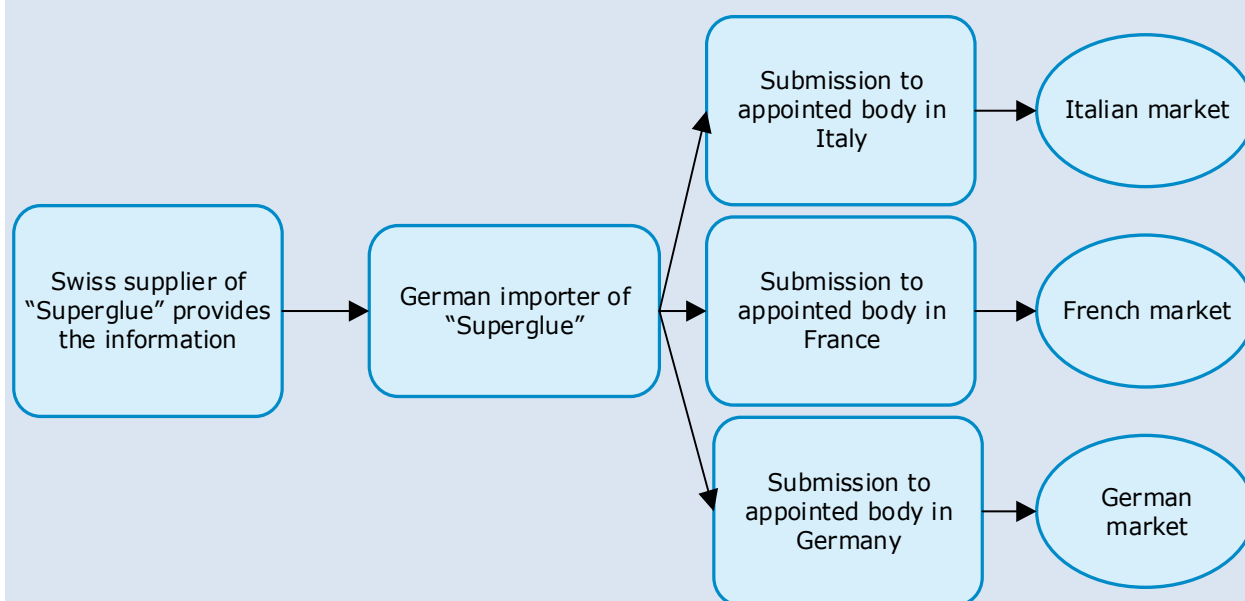
Example 1: An EU company importing from outside the EU and placing on the market in one EU country.

A German company imports from Switzerland (a non-EU supplier) a mixture called Superglue and places it on the German market. This mixture is classified as hazardous for human health or physical effects. The German company needs to obtain from the Swiss supplier all the information needed to fulfil the Annex VIII requirements. The German importer will have to submit the information to the German appointed body.



Example 2: An EU company importing from outside the EU, and placing on several EU markets.

If Superglue (see example above) is then intended to be placed on the market in multiple countries by the German importer (from example 1), this company will have to submit the information to the appointed bodies of the relevant EU countries before placing the mixtures on the market in those countries.



The imported mixture may be used at the first place of import by the importer themselves or may be imported in Member State A and subsequently placed on the market also in Member State B (by the same company). A submission is required in both Member States A and B since import is deemed to be “placing on the market” (Member State A), and the mixture is placed subsequently on the market in Member State B. The submission obligations to appointed bodies of Member State A and Member State B apply to the importer.

The imported mixture could be used by the same importer to formulate another mixture. If this second mixture is hazardous and placed on the market, the same company has to fulfil the obligations for the imported as well as for the formulated mixture (they would be both importer and downstream user).

In practice, the non-EU supplier of the hazardous mixture would ideally disclose the entire mixture formulation information to their customer (the EU importer), so that the latter can make their submission. Nevertheless, there are cases where complete information pursuant to Annex VIII is not available or not given because of confidentiality reasons. An alternative work around is for the importer to ask the non-EU supplier to make a submission of information through an EU-based legal entity to whom they are willing to provide the full information required by Annex VIII. The EU importer will then be able to refer to this submission (and the UFI) in their own. More practical details are provided in section 4.2.6 ‘UFI and the EU importer/non-EU supplier.

In any case it is ultimately the responsibility of the EU-based importer to ensure and demonstrate that they comply with Annex VIII (and other obligations under CLP) and thus to gather and submit the information required. Therefore, it may be necessary to put additional effort in the communication with the non-EU supplier to obtain the necessary information. The EU importer is advised to document such efforts for enforcement purposes.

A mixture can be imported also in combination with articles and in this case submission obligations may apply. See the section 3.1.1.5 on “Import/manufacture of combination of mixture and article” below.

3.1.1.2 Formulation activities

A company that produces a mixture is a formulator and is covered by the definition of downstream user under the CLP Regulation. Therefore, any company that formulates and places on the market a hazardous mixture meeting certain criteria (see section 3.3) has the obligation to submit the information in accordance with Annex VIII. The submission must be made in all the Member States where the mixture is placed on the market in the official language of the relevant Member State (unless the Member State concerned provides otherwise; this aspect is further explained in section 3.2).

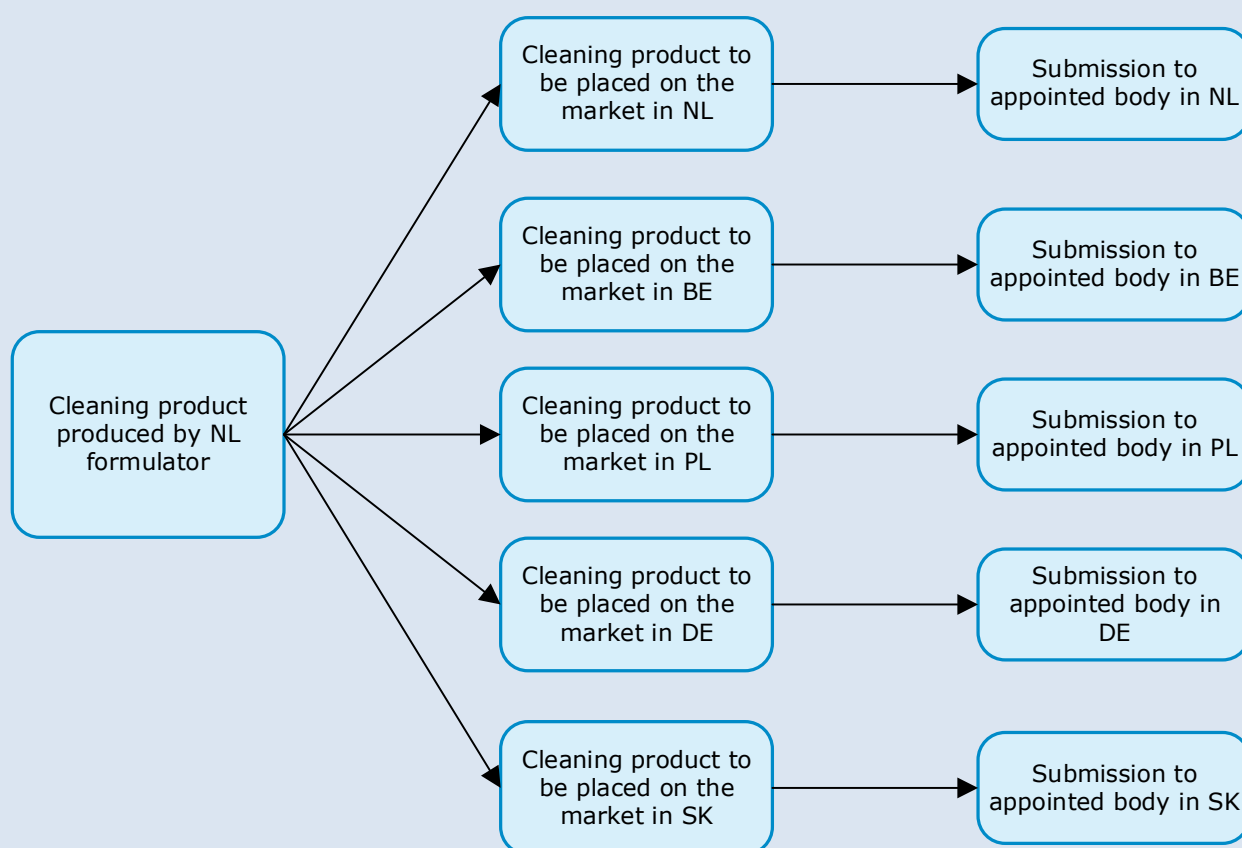
For business reasons (e.g. economic advantage, staying competitive, logistics), a company may decide to outsource formulation to a third party. This third party may even provide the mixture label with the contact details and brand name of their customer, the contracting company. The nature of such contractual arrangements between companies is described using a broad range of terminology, including brand name and private label. **“Toll formulator”** will be used in this Guidance to describe a company formulating a mixture for another company in accordance with the requirements set out by that company (see more in ‘Toll formulators and UFIs’ in section 4.2.5).

The toll formulator in the EU is the entity that first supplies and makes the mixture available on the EU market and has the obligations associated with Article 45 of CLP. In practice, the toll formulator should have the relevant compositional information required by Annex VIII and therefore will be in the position to respond to any request for additional information from the authorities in the cases foreseen by the legislation (see section 7). If the toll formulator’s customer simply stores and places the mixture on the market, they would be a distributor. However, if the same company uses that mixture, for example in the formulation of another

mixture (or by transferring the mixture into different containers), they would be a downstream user and would have submission obligations under Article 45 for the newly formulated (or repackaged) mixture.

Example 3: Mixture placed on the market in several Member States

A company in the Netherlands formulates a cleaning product under the company brand name. The cleaning product is classified as hazardous for human health or physical effects. It is placed on the market in the Netherlands as well in Belgium, Poland, Germany and Slovakia by the same company. The Dutch formulator must submit the required information to the appointed body of each Member State where it is placed on the market (and in their official (or accepted) language(s)).



A company that formulates a mixture exclusively for export, and does not place it on the EU market, does not have the obligation to make the submission¹⁸. If the product is temporarily stored in a warehouse before being exported outside the EU, this may qualify as placing on the market and therefore the obligations according to Annex VIII apply. This would be the case if, for example, the formulator makes available the mixture, whether in return for payment or free of charge, to a third party which stores the mixture in the warehouse before delivering it to a non-EU company. If the mixtures are stored in a warehouse by the same downstream

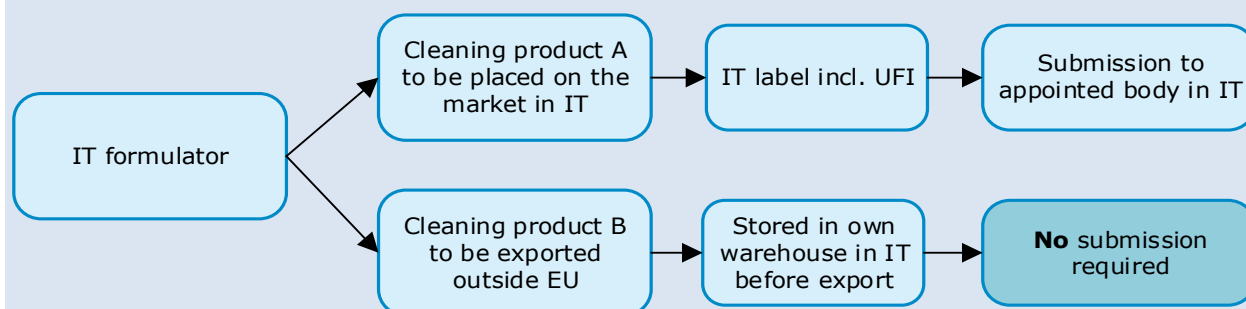
¹⁸ Please, note that other obligations under CLP may also apply.

user that formulates them, there are no obligations to submit information¹⁹. As long as there is no placing on the market (i.e. making the mixture available to a third party), the warehouse that belongs to the downstream user can be located in a different place from where the formulation takes place (the same or a different Member State)²⁰.

Example 4: Formulation, mixture to be placed on the market outside EU

A formulator in Italy formulates two cleaning products (product A and product B) which are classified as hazardous for health or physical effects. Product A is placed on the Italian market, therefore a submission according to Annex VIII has to be made to the Italian appointed body.

Product B is stored in a warehouse owned by the same formulator before being exported to Turkey, i.e. out of the EU. As the data submission requirements under the scope of CLP Article 45/Annex VIII only apply in the EU there are no obligations to submit data for product B.



3.1.1.3 Repackaging/refilling activities

A company that repacks/refills a mixture by transferring it from one container to another (and either keeps or modifies the content of the original label) is performing activities that qualify as downstream user activity according to CLP. This repackaging/refilling company is therefore a duty holder for the purposes of Annex VIII and Article 45. This is the case even if the repackaging company does not perform any other activity with the mixture (e.g. no changes in the composition).

If the company is placing a mixture on the market which is chemically identical to the one of their supplier, they may agree with their supplier that the supplier includes new and relevant information (resulting from the activities of the repackager/refiller including but not limited to new packaging information) in their notification (a contractual agreement would be needed). This will not only alleviate the administrative burden for the repackaging company, but it will also resolve the issue where the repackaging company often does not have access to the full composition. However, where their supplier does not include the information from the repackaging company in their notification, the repackaging company must make a separate submission themselves. In this case, the repackaging company must make their own separate submission and indicate that the composition constitutes 100% of the mixture composition provided by the supplier. In other words, the final repackaged mixture composition = 100% of the supplier's UFI as a Mixture in Mixture or 'MiM').

It is important to note that the repackaging company, as the duty holder under Article 45 is responsible for the provision of information – either in their own notification or for the information they provide to their supplier for inclusion as part of the supplier's notification.

¹⁹ CLP does not apply to mixtures which are subject to customs supervision, provided that they do not undergo any treatment or processing, and which are in temporary storage, or in a free zone or free warehouse with a view to re-exportation, or in transit (Article 1(2)(b)).

²⁰ Obligations stemming from the transport legislation may apply.

3.1.1.4 Distribution activities

A distributor that subsequently distributes a hazardous mixture in other Member States or that rebrands or relabels a hazardous mixture must submit a poison centre notification, **unless** the distributor can ensure and demonstrate that the appointed body already received the same information from their upstream supplier or original notifier (new Article 45(1.c)).

In other words, distributors (e.g. re-branders) can only place CLP-compliant products on the market and ensure that all product identifiers (in particular trade/brand names) and UFI's under which the mixture is placed on the market are covered by a submission to the relevant appointed body.

The distributor should discuss the available options with the supplier to demonstrate that the information has been submitted to the appointed body, for example, written confirmation or a transcript of the submission report, as per their contractual agreement.

This means that a distributor cannot place a mixture on the market where the appointed body:

- has not received the corresponding Annex VIII submission; or
- has received a submission by the supplier, but not all the relevant distributor's product identifiers, including e.g. trade names and UFI's, have been indicated.

If a distributor has the knowledge that certain information is not included in the original notification because it is not known to the original notifier (e.g. the fact that they are distributing in different Member States), the distributor has the duty to make sure that this information becomes available to the appointed body(s). The objective of ensuring that the relevant appointed body will have at its disposal the emergency health response information for all mixtures supplied in its Member State can be ultimately achieved in the following ways:

- The distributor communicates upstream to their supplier(s)²¹ all the relevant information about the distribution step (e.g. country of placement and/or new identifier if one or both are different from the supplier). In this case the supplier is encouraged to include this information in their submission (as an update) to all the relevant appointed bodies (even if the supplier is not obliged to notify in Member States where the distributor places the mixture on the market).
- Alternatively, if the distributor does not want to disclose the information upstream, or the original submitter refuses to include the distributor's information in their submission, the distributor will need to make their own submission. In this case the submission will include the full set of information required by Annex VIII, including the composition (the distributor may indicate that the mixture composition is made 100% by the mixture purchased from the supplier; if this mixture is identified using a UFI, then this UFI and the information on the mixture should be available to the relevant appointed body; see section 5.3 for detailed information on components)²².

For those distributors of a hazardous mixture who only store and place the mixtures on the market, without undertaking any other activity on the mixture, its packaging or labelling, **or** without distributing it to another Member State, they do not need, in principle, to submit the

²¹ Communication should happen outside the submission system.

²² Note, that the ECHA Submission portal does not provide the possibility for the distributor to indicate in their submission who is the actual duty holder under Article 45 (i.e. the supplier).

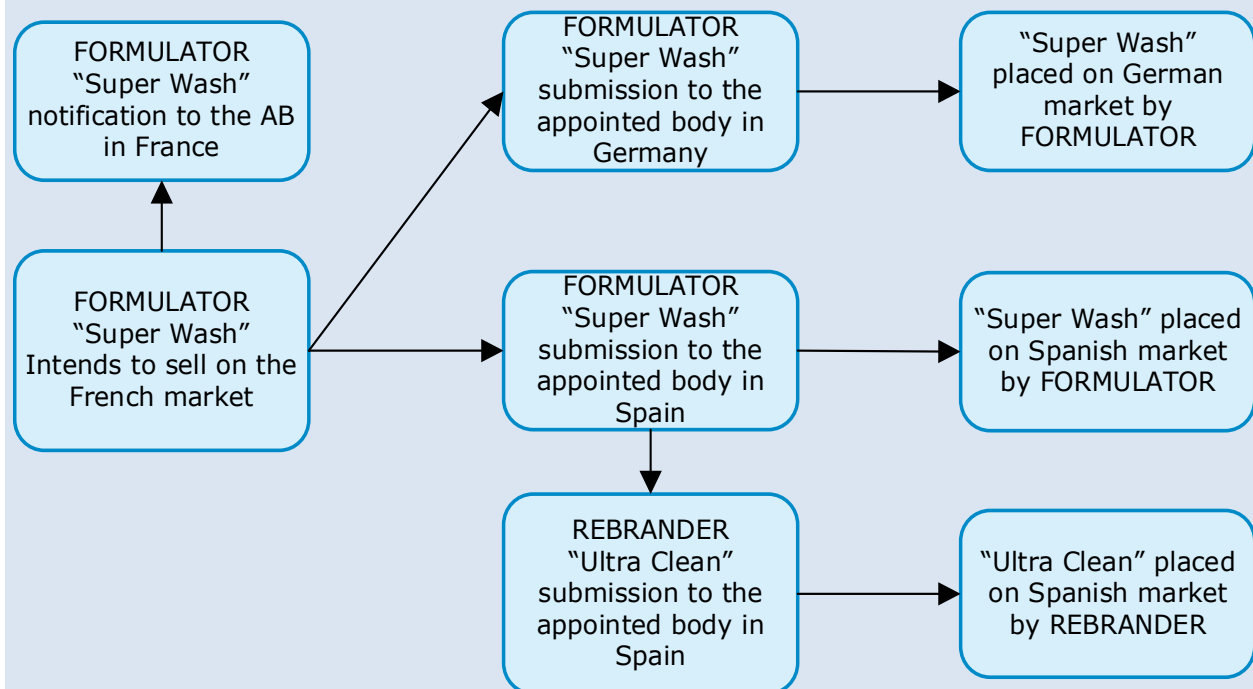
information to the appointed body following Article 45. This is also the case when a distributor transports the mixture between different sites that they own, without placing the mixture on the market²³.

Example 5: Submission made by a rebranding company

A company in France formulates and intends to sell "Super Wash" on the French market. The mixture is classified as hazardous for health or physical effects and the formulator has submitted all relevant information to the appointed body in France.

The company decides to open up markets and to sell the same product in Germany and Spain. The company relabels the product accordingly, but keeps the brand name "Super Wash", and submits the relevant information to the German and Spanish appointed bodies.

A customer (rebrander) in Spain decides to sell this product (with no changes in the composition) with their own brand "Ultra Clean". As the distributor does not want to disclose to their upstream supplier the fact that they place the same mixture on the market under a different name, the rebrander submits the required information to the Spanish appointed body themselves (and rebrands/relabels accordingly).



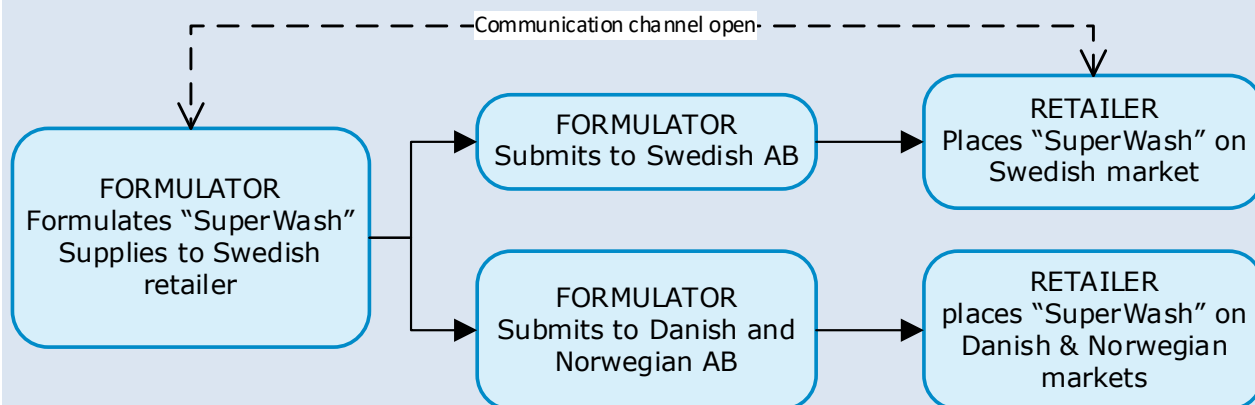
²³ Please note that in this case obligations coming from the transport legislation may apply.

Example 6: Formulation, mixture placed on the market in several Member States – options for the retailer.

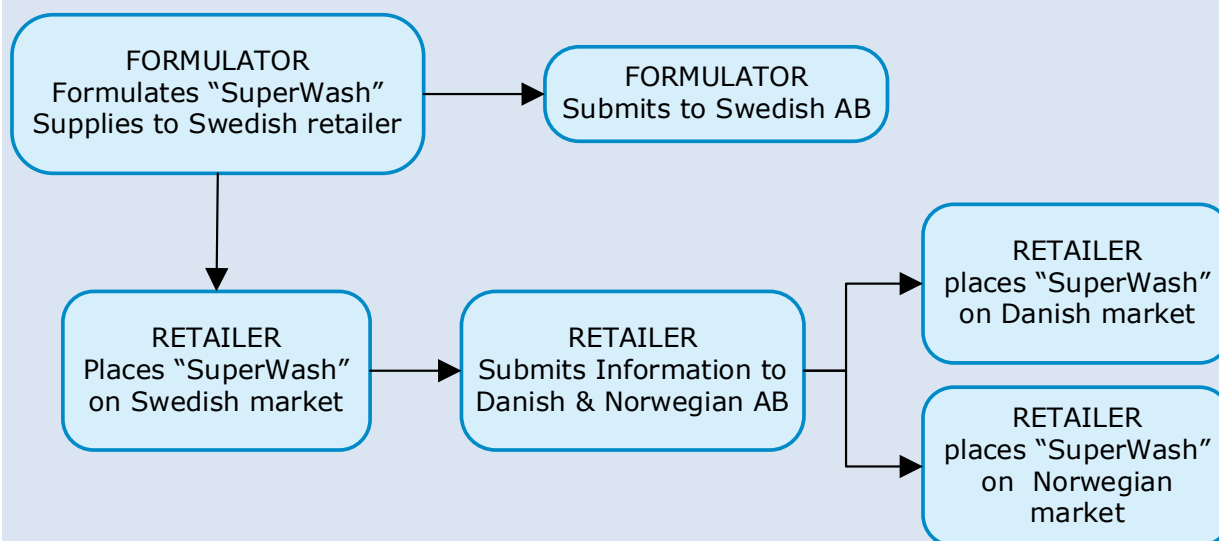
A formulator in Sweden formulates a laundry detergent for consumer use and sells it to a large Swedish retailer selling the product in Sweden, Denmark and Norway. The laundry detergent is classified as hazardous for health or physical effects. In accordance with Article 45 the relevant information must be submitted by the Swedish formulator to the appointed body in Sweden.

Additionally, a submission must be made in Denmark and Norway, where the retailer intends to sell the product. Since the retailer is distributing in other Member States, the retailer must then ensure that the information is available to the relevant appointed bodies. Therefore, the retailer can decide to employ option 1 or 2 below:

Option 1. The retailer openly communicates their activities to the supplier (i.e. the Swedish formulator), who includes the additional information in their submission (as depicted in the figure below). The supplier in turn communicates the successful submission to the retailer e.g. by sharing the submission report or some other means.



Option 2. The retailer has the knowledge that certain information is not included in the original notification because it is not known to the original notifier (in this case, discretion concerning distribution in additional Member States) and must therefore make a submission to the appointed bodies of Denmark and Norway.



3.1.1.5 Import/manufacture of combination of mixture and article

An object fulfilling the definition of “article” is outside the scope of Annex VIII, therefore notification requirements do not apply.

An “article” is defined in Article 2(9) of the CLP Regulation. That definition should be interpreted as explained in the Guidance on requirements for substances in articles²⁴ (SiA Guidance) and it should be considered by companies importing or producing such objects.

However, an object can be considered as a substance or a mixture (and not an article), or a combination of an article and of a substance or of a mixture. In these cases, obligations under Annex VIII may apply to those mixture(s), if they are classified for health or/and physical hazards. More details and guidance to assess individual cases is provided in SiA Guidance, which explains (in chapter 2) that objects can be “classified” as:

A **substance/mixture** (as such), e.g. wax crayon, blasting grit. A mixture belonging to this group (usually in solid state) is subject to all REACH and CLP requirements applicable to mixtures. These include obligations under Article 45 and Annex VIII relating to mixtures placed on the market that are classified as hazardous based on their physical and health effects.

A **combination of an article** (functioning as a container or a carrier material) **and a substance/mixture**, e.g. an inkjet printer cartridge, , wet cleaning wipes, desiccant bags. Where an object, belonging to this group, is considered to be a combination of an article (functioning as a container/carrier material) and a mixture (according to the criteria defined in the SiA Guidance), is placed on the market and the mixture is classified as hazardous based on its physical or health effects, then this mixture is subject to the submission obligations under Article 45 and Annex VIII.

Objects such as a one-piece plastic spoon (an article) or a thermometer with liquid (article in which the substance/mixture forms an integral part of that article) are considered as articles under REACH and CLP. In these cases, Article 45 and Annex VIII of CLP will not apply even when the object contains a liquid mixture (e.g. electrolytes in a battery, liquid in a thermometer, adhesive in a tape for fixing carpets). This is also the case with some articles with an integral substance or mixture that is intended to be released from them (e.g. scented articles, such as scented children’s toys), if they fulfil the REACH and CLP definition of an article. Article 45 and Annex VIII do not apply to such mixtures in articles²⁵.

3.1.1.6 Non-EU supply via distance or online sales

The new provision reflected in Article 4(11) ensures that a consumer does not, by default, become an importer, with all the regulatory consequences, when buying a hazardous mixture via online platforms or distance sales from outside the EU. Applicable from 1 July 2026, the new provision states that a substance or mixture can be placed on the EU market only if a supplier established in the EU, in the course of an industrial or professional activity, complies with all relevant CLP duties, including the notification of information set out in Annex VIII. This includes the identification of the EU supplier on the label. Please refer to the *Guidance on Labelling and Packaging* for more details.

²⁴ Guidance on requirements for substances in articles can be found from the ECHA website: <https://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-reach>

²⁵ Other REACH or CLP obligations may apply. For instance, substances intended to be released from these articles may be required to be registered under Article 7(1) of REACH when certain conditions are met.

Table 1: Overview of operators and activities triggering (or not triggering) obligations to comply with Article 45

Activity	Operator	Legal obligation to submit information?	Why?	Options
Import	Importer	Yes	Article 45 obligation	Importers and downstream users have submission obligations under Article 45 and may use the ECHA submission tools to fulfil their obligations.
Formulation (includes toll formulators)	Downstream user	Yes	Article 45 obligation	
Repackaging	Downstream user	Yes	Article 45 obligation. Transfer into new/different containers is a downstream user activity.	
Refilling	Downstream user	Yes	Article 45 obligation. Transfer into new/different containers is a downstream user activity.	It is possible that third parties may be involved (contractual agreement recommended) to: - assist the duty holder with the preparation and submission of information i.e. through the ECHA account of the duty holder (e.g. a consultant working as a 'foreign user', or, - prepare/submit on behalf of the duty holder , i.e. a third party makes a submission via their own account (e.g. a mother company providing information required by the daughter company).
Production or import of mixture/article combinations	Downstream user/importer	Yes, if the object is identified as either a mixture and not an article, or if the object is the combination of an article and one or more mixtures.	Article producers or importers of articles are potentially also downstream users/importers of mixtures and may have submission obligations.	For more details, click on the hyperlinks below to refer back to more information and options in sections: 3.1.1.1 Import activities 3.1.1.2 Formulation activities 3.1.1.3 Repackaging/refilling activities 3.1.1.5 Import/manufacture of combination of mixture and article

Activity	Operator	Legal obligation to submit information?	Why?	Options
Retailing	Distributor (retailer) Retailers are distributors who only store and place on the market a substance, on its own or in a mixture, for third parties.	In cooperation with the other actors in the supply chain, the distributor must ensure that the relevant appointed bodies receive the information.	Where retail distribution concerns placing on the market in other Member States, submission of the relevant information is to be ensured by the cooperative efforts in the supply chain (Article 4(9)). From 2027, Article 45(1.c) clarifies the obligation.	Distributors must ensure they do not distribute a mixture: - in a Member State where a submission has not been made; or - with a product identifier which was not included in a submission to the relevant appointed body. In case of distribution where the information is not available to relevant appointed bodies, the distributor must: 1. provide the necessary information to the original submitter for inclusion in their submission, or, 2. decide to make their own submission to the relevant appointed bodies. For more details, refer to more information and options in section 3.1.1.4 Distribution activities
Rebranding / relabelling	Distributor: 'Rebranders' are distributors who apply their own brand to a mixture that another company has formulated and placed on the market. Distributor: 'Relabellers' are distributors that adapt the label or the identifiers of a mixture that has been placed on the market.	In cooperation with the other actors in the supply chain, the distributor must ensure that the relevant appointed bodies have receive the information, including e.g. the new identifiers.	Where distribution concerns cases of rebranding/relabelling, submission of the relevant information is to be ensured by the cooperative efforts in the supply chain (Article 4(9)). From 2027, Article 45(1.c) clarifies the obligation.	

Activity	Operator	Legal obligation to submit information?	Why?	Options
Consultancy	Commercial representative (=consultant)	No	The commercial representative is not an actor for CLP purposes, so not subject to Article 45 or Article 4(10).	The commercial representative may use ECHA's submission tools to assist the duty holder to prepare and/or submit a notification through the account of the duty holder e.g. via the foreign user concept. See section 4.1 Overview for duty holders for more details.
Supply	Non-EU formulator or supplier	No	The CLP Regulation does not directly apply to operators not established in the EU. However, a hazardous mixture must not be placed on the EU market unless there is an EU-established supplier complying with the CLP obligations.	The non-EU supplier may assist the importing duty holder with their legal obligations through an EU-based legal entity. See section 4.2.6 UFI and the EU importer/non-EU supplier for more details. In case of non-EU supply directly to consumers, e.g. online or distant sales, the submission of Annex VIII information must be made by an EU-based supplier on behalf of the non-EU supplier. See section 3.1.1.6 Non-EU supply via distance or online sales

3.2 Who receives the information?

A company required to submit the information according to Annex VIII, must make sure that this information is submitted to the appointed bodies of all the Member States where they place a hazardous mixture (meeting certain criteria) on the market. The submitted information should also be submitted to Member States where the mixture is sold via any distributor, unless the distributor chooses to notify themselves (see section 3.1).

The information will be made available by the appointed body of each Member State to the poison centres and the personnel dealing with emergency responses in that Member State where the mixture is placed on the market, either via the Poison Centre Notification i.e. 'PCN' database or eDelivery service. How the data is transferred will depend on the situation in each Member State. In particular, where the appointed body and the poison centres are different institutions, the latter may obtain direct access to the data from the appointed body. Alternatively, they may receive copies of data which is then fed into a local database. In any case specific security requirements will have to be guaranteed, as per provision of Article 45(2).

3.2.1 Member States' appointed bodies

Article 45(1) establishes that each Member State must appoint a body (or bodies)²⁶ responsible for receiving the information submitted by importers, downstream users and distributors related to mixtures placed on the market that are classified as hazardous based on their health or physical effects. The national appointed body or bodies may be a Member State Competent Authority on CLP (MSCA), a poison centre, a National Health Authority or another body appointed by the MSCA. Article 45(1a.), applicable from 1 January 2027, further clarifies that a Member State may appoint ECHA as a body responsible for receiving information relating to emergency health response and preventative measures. The appointed body in a given Member State must have access to the information submitted to them to carry out their tasks related to emergency health response. In those cases where the appointed body is not the poison centre, the national appointed body will typically make the submitted information available to the poison centres. The appointed bodies must ensure that the information received is kept confidential and is only used for the purposes of Article 45. See section 7.3 for further information about the use of the submitted information.

3.3 What is the scope of Article 45?

This subsection provides guidance on the scope of Article 45 and Annex VIII to CLP. It clarifies for which mixtures there is an obligation to submit information to the appointed bodies according to the legal text, which mixtures are exempted from the obligation, and which information could be submitted on voluntary basis.

It is important to clarify that Article 45 and Annex VIII apply to *mixtures*. Substances²⁷ placed on the market on their own, either classified or not, are excluded from the obligation to submit information according to Article 45. Mixtures can be as simple as a single substance diluted in a solvent. Nevertheless, case by case assessment may be needed in certain situations to conclude whether the product is indeed a mixture or should rather be considered a substance. In case of a substance there would be no obligation to submit a notification and include a UFI on the label. More details and guidelines are provided in the *Guidance for identification and naming of substances under REACH and CLP*.

²⁶ A list of national appointed bodies is available at the ECHA Poison Centre website: <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/>

²⁷ Definitions in section 2 of this Guidance.

Sections 4 and 5 below provide more information on the content of the submission as well as special situations including limited information requirements.

3.3.1 Which mixtures require information to be submitted?

Annex VIII requires the submission of information about mixtures that are placed on the EU market and classified as *hazardous* based on their *health* or *physical* effects. It means that all mixtures meeting the criteria defined in Part 2 and Part 3 of Annex I fall under the scope of Article 45 and Annex VIII. Nevertheless, some exemptions apply; these are explained below.

3.3.1.1 General exemption from CLP Regulation

Pursuant to Article 1(2), (3) and (5), the Regulation (and therefore Annex VIII provisions) does not apply to:

- “radioactive substances and mixtures [...]”;
- “substances and mixtures which are subject to customs supervision, provided that they do not undergo any treatment or processing, and which are in temporary storage, or in a free zone or free warehouse with a view to re-exportation, or in transit”;
- “non-isolated intermediates”
- mixtures used in scientific research and development, provided they are not placed on the market and they are used under controlled conditions in accordance with EU workplace and environmental legislation;
- waste; and
- certain mixtures in the finished state, intended for the final user:
 - medicinal products,
 - veterinary medicinal products,
 - cosmetic products,
 - medical devices which are invasive or used in direct physical contact with the human body, and in vitro diagnostic medical devices, and
 - food or feeding stuffs.

It is to be noted that if the same mixture has uses, other than those listed above, the exemption does not apply with reference to these uses.

Additionally, pursuant to Article 1(4) “*Member States may allow for exemptions from this Regulation in specific cases for certain substances or mixtures, where necessary in the interests of defence.*”

3.3.1.2 Exemptions from Article 45

Among the mixtures which fall under the scope of CLP, for the following the obligations under Annex VIII do not apply because they are excluded by Article 45 (other obligations under CLP may apply):

- mixtures classified for environmental hazards *only*;
- mixtures which are subject to supplemental labelling requirements according to Part 2 of Annex II but are not themselves classified for health or physical hazards.

3.3.1.3 Exemptions from the obligation to submit information under Annex VIII

The following mixtures, even if falling under the scope of CLP, classified for health or physical hazards and placed on the market, are exempted from the obligation to submit information in accordance with Annex VIII. This is specified in section 2, Part A of Annex VIII:

- mixtures for scientific research and development (SRD, as defined in Article 2(30) of CLP) and mixtures for product and process-oriented research and development (PPORD, as defined in Article 3(22) of the REACH Regulation)²⁸
- mixtures classified only for one or more of the following physical hazards:
 - (1) gases under pressure (as defined in Annex I, 2.5 of CLP);
 - (2) explosives (unstable explosives and Divisions 1.1 to 1.6) (as defined in Annex I, 2.1 of CLP).

3.3.1.4 Special rules for bespoke paints

Bespoke paints are mixtures formulated on customer demand in a potentially unlimited number of colour variations. In the context of Article 25(8), Article 45 and Annex VIII, the definition of bespoke paints also includes the pre-requisite that the final paint is formulated at the point of sale. This does not apply to bespoke resins or plasters.

Compliance with the standard obligations under Annex VIII would require including the UFI of the mixture on the label and the submission of information before placing on the market each imaginable colour variation, or else to postpone each supply at the point of sale until the information had been submitted and the UFI created. This would place an unnecessary burden on the point of sale and there would be limited benefit for emergency response, especially where a particular paint colour may never actually be placed on the market.

To avoid disproportionate administrative burden, Annex VIII, part A, section 2.2a., provides for a possibility to opt not to submit information regarding bespoke paints when they are formulated for an individual and professional consumer²⁹ at the point of sale. In addition, the special provisions allow duty holders to not generate a UFI for the final paint. This includes also the case where consumers or professional users pre-order (e.g. online) but they only conclude the sales contract by paying at the place where the paint is formulated, then the place of formulation and point of sale normally coincide and the exemption under Article 25(8) of CLP applies.

Bespoke paints that are not formulated at the point of sale are not covered by the exemption. This means that pre-orders where the sales contract is concluded from a place other than where the paint is formulated (e.g. it can be the case of on-line sales where payment takes place online), require the generation of a UFI and the submission of information on the final paint as supplied, in accordance with the standard Annex VIII requirements. Indeed, the formulator typically has more time to submit a notification and attach a UFI before handing over or delivering the paint to the consumer or professional user.

Bespoke paints in the context of the exemption are paints formulated in limited amounts where the final tailor-made colouring takes place on demand by an individual customer – consumer or

²⁸ The obligation to submit a poison centre notification in accordance with Annex VIII does not apply to mixtures used in scientific research and development or mixtures for product and process-oriented research and development. This is the case even when the mixture falls under the scope of CLP is classified for health or physical hazards and is placed on the market. Such mixtures are exempted from the obligation to submit information based on point 2.2 of Part A of Annex VIII.

²⁹ Paints intended for industrial users are not covered by the definition of bespoke paints in Article 25(8) and are subject to submission of information under Annex VIII.

professional user - at the point of sale. The requested colour can be achieved by the below means:

- Systems where relatively small quantities of “tinters” are added to a tintable paint base

The tinters are highly concentrated pigment dispersions and cannot be used as such to paint an object, as they do not have the properties of a paint. The paint base has all the desired properties of the final paint, except the right colour. The addition of the tinters to the paint base is an automated process using tinting machines that can perform very accurate dosing.

- Systems where the right colour is produced by mixing together several toners:

The system uses a series of toners, where each toner has all the properties of the final paint but contains only one pigment. The ratio of the toners used depends on the colour desired. The process of colour mixing is typically done manually, supported by IT systems to provide the composition and to calculate any required corrections in case the mixed paint does not show an exact colour match.

It should be noted that information on the component mixtures of the bespoke paint (the paint base, the tinter mixtures and toners), when they are subject to notification under Article 45, must be submitted by the formulator(s) or importer(s) of those mixtures before they place the mixtures on the market. Hence, each of the component mixtures will have its own UFI. When a duty holder decides not to submit the information on a final bespoke paint falling under the scope of Article 45, they will need to include on the label of the final bespoke paint the UFIs of all the component mixtures, present in the paint above 0,1% and subject themselves to Article 45. The classification of the actual final bespoke paint has to be reflected on the label. The specific labelling provisions that apply are described in section 4.2.8.3 of this Guidance and further details are provided in section 5.3.3 of the *Guidance on Labelling and Packaging*³⁰.

3.3.1.5 Submission of information made voluntarily

For mixtures which are not subject to submission obligations or are exempted from Annex VIII (see sections 3.3.1), a submission in accordance with Annex VIII may be done on a voluntary basis. This could be the case for example for mixtures classified for environmental hazards only, or mixtures classified as gases under pressure only (or a combination of the two), or non-classified mixtures (possibly those subject to supplemental labelling information in accordance with Part 2 of Annex II). Additionally, also mixtures falling under the definition of “bespoke paints” can be notified on a voluntary basis.

In fact, although it is not mandatory, submission of relevant information about mixtures not classified on the basis of their health or physical effects is encouraged, to facilitate the appointed bodies and poison centres’ activities. A mixture, although not classified as hazardous on the basis of health or physical effects, may be harmful in certain poisoning cases (i.e. very young children, pre-existing pathological conditions, etc.). The availability of information even on such mixtures would significantly decrease possible uncertainties in case of emergency calls and therefore it could support a quicker and more effective identification of curative measures.

Mixtures for which submission of information is not required can be also used in the formulation of other classified mixtures (mixture in a mixture or MiM) generating potential gaps in the knowledge of mixture composition. When the duty holder does not know the composition of the MiM, they would rely on the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) of that mixture (if available), which does not provide all the relevant information. The supplier could, following a

³⁰ Available from the ECHA website [Guidance documents - ECHA](#)

submission made voluntarily, communicate the compositional information to the customer via the UFI³¹ while ensuring the protection of confidential business information. Lack of detailed compositional information could hamper the medical advice in the event of an emergency or in the establishment of risk management measures by authorities. In cases where the appointed body and poison centre do not have access to the full composition of the mixtures, the response in case of an emergency could potentially lead to incorrect medical advice and /or overtreatment. A submission made voluntarily for a mixture to be used in another mixture can allow the emergency responder to retrieve all the necessary information.

A voluntary submission of regulatory data made through the ECHA Submission portal³² should also be accurate and remain up-to-date. The contact details of the submitter, as provided in the notification, may be used by relevant national authorities, in case of any follow up if needed.

3.4 Use types of mixtures

The identification of the correct use type for the mixture for which submission is made is important as it defines the information requirements, i.e. standard or limited information requirements. Annex VIII, Part A, Section 2.4 defines three types of use as follows:

- **Mixture for consumer** use means a mixture intended to be used by consumers, e.g. 'Craft and hobby paints'.
- **Mixture for professional** use means a mixture intended to be used by professional users but not at industrial sites, e.g. 'Decorative paints'.
- **Mixture for industrial** use means a mixture intended to be used at industrial sites only, e.g. 'Automotive coatings'.

However, if a mixture formulated to be used in an **industrial setting** ("original mixture") is subsequently also integrated (as a MiM) by a downstream user into a mixture for professional or consumer use ("final mixture"), then the original mixture is considered to be for **professional or consumer end-use**. Further information on how to report use types in a IUCLID dossier are included in section 5.2.3 Additional Information (-use types).

3.4.1 Mixtures with an end-use not subject to notification

Annex VIII defines a 'mixture with an end use not subject to notification' as a mixture, incorporated in another mixture, where the latter is intended to be used by consumers or professional users, but which is not subject to the information requirements in Article 45 (e.g. the final mixture is a cosmetic product, or the final mixture is not classified for human health or physical hazards).

Notifiers of a mixture with an end-use not subject to notification have two options; 1. to make a submission fulfilling the standard information requirements, select the consumer, professional, industrial uses (where relevant) and indicate the product category as 'Mixture for further formulation'. Option 2 is selecting a limited submission for industrial use only (ensuring the specific requirements for this possibility can be met) as explained in detail in section 4.4. It should be noted that if the mixture is notified for a limited submission (industrial use only) and

³¹ For mixtures not subject to Annex VIII it is not mandatory to generate and submit a UFI, even when a submission is made voluntarily. Nevertheless, it is recommended to include the UFI to facilitate its identification when used in the formulation of another mixture downstream.

³² ECHA Submission Portal T&C (Ch. 6 point (c)) <https://echa.europa.eu/support/dossier-submission-tools/echa-cloud-services>

that the mixture ends up in a mixture for consumer or professional use subject to Article 45, then the notification will be required to be updated to include the general information requirements and the relevant use types indicated.

3.5 Timelines

3.5.1 Compliance dates

Importers and downstream users placing mixtures on the market not notified already under national legislation must have complied with Annex VIII from the following dates:

- Mixtures for consumer and professional use: from 1 January 2021.
- Mixtures for industrial use: from 1 January 2024.

Where a mixture has several types of use, the earlier corresponding compliance date applied and the related requirements must have been met. For instance, in the case of a glue classified as hazardous for health effects and placed on the market for both professional use and industrial use, the earlier date of 1 January 2021 applied.

A transitional period was foreseen, meaning that by 1 January 2025, a submission according to the harmonised Annex VIII requirements had to be made by duty holders under Article 45 for all mixtures placed on the market (see also section 3.5.2), existing and new alike³³.

3.5.2 End of transitional period for mixtures already notified

In some cases, a company may have submitted information relating to hazardous mixtures to an appointed body in accordance with Article 45(1) before the relevant compliance date according to the notification requirements existing at that time in a particular Member State (i.e. not in accordance with Annex VIII). For these submissions, the transitional period applied, and the submitted information did not have to comply with Annex VIII until 1 January 2025. Thus, companies who benefitted from the transitional period must have already ensured that a new, Annex VIII compliant submission has been made to allow them to continue placing the mixture on the market after this time.

4. General submission requirements

This section of the Guidance introduces the obligations under Article 45 and the main elements concerning the submission of information as required by Annex VIII. Once the duty holder and their need to fulfil the obligations are identified as explained in section 3, certain concepts and the possible ways forward should be understood before starting to prepare the submission. These are explained in this section.

4.1 Overview for duty holders

A company placing a mixture subject to obligations under Article 45 on the market, must provide the information required by Annex VIII to the appropriate appointed body in the Member States where the mixture is placed on the market. In some instances, this may be done by a third-party company assisting the duty holder with the physical activities of preparing and submitting information through the duty holder's ECHA account, or, submitting on behalf of the actual duty holder, via the third party's ECHA account. In any case, the use of a third party does not relieve the duty holder or any actor placing certain hazardous mixtures

³³ Independent from any obligation under Annex VIII, obligations at national level (established under different legal frameworks and for purposes other than those defined by Article 45) may also remain valid and may still need to be fulfilled regardless of the submission having been made under the new format.

on the EU market from their submission obligations and responsibilities³⁴.

Duty holders under Article 45 are also required to provide information on the main intended use of the mixture (e.g., detergent, construction product, plant protection product) which is important for both emergency response and statistical analysis purposes. In order to facilitate the transmission of such information and its use by the receiving bodies, a European Product Categorisation System (EuPCS) has been developed. Section 4.3 illustrates the concept and provides relevant links.

The company which is required to make the submission should be aware that besides the standard submission, Annex VIII allows a limited submission for mixtures intended for industrial use only (see section 3.4 on use categories). This option is available also for mixtures which end up in final mixtures intended for professional or consumer uses but which are outside the scope of Article 45 and Annex VIII. This option is presented in section 4.4.

Companies can also decide to submit information:

- for **single mixtures** (placed on the market with one or multiple trade names, which can be included in the same submission) or,
- if certain criteria apply, to opt for a **group submission** which brings together multiple similar mixtures (differing only in perfume components by up to 5%) into one submission. Information on the group submission option and the criteria to be met are provided in section 4.5.

Additionally, specific provisions are laid down for certain mixtures whose composition is highly variable or cannot be precisely defined at each point in time. Annex VIII provides for specific provisions which allow for the derogation from the standard information required on the mixture composition and a greater degree of variability. This is the case in the following situations:

- when certain components can be grouped under a so-called interchangeable component group (ICG) without the need to indicate the concentration of each of them (see section 5.5 for the details and the criteria on when components can be grouped);
- when certain mixtures conform with specific industry Standard Formulas listed in the legal text itself (in Part D of Annex VIII) and for certain fuels listed in Part B, Section 3.7. For such mixtures information on components identified and concentration can be provided according to the relevant Standard Formula or the SDS (see section 5.6 and 5.7 of this Guidance for detailed information).

The information to be submitted includes the physical, chemical and toxicological properties of the mixture, its composition and its classification. Much of this information should be available in the SDS, however an SDS under REACH usually does not contain all the information required by Annex VIII. Duty holders under Article 45 will thus normally need to complement information from other sources or consult their supplier for more specific information, especially regarding composition, unless the special provisions allowed by Annex VIII apply. The specific information requirements for the different submission types (standard and limited, individual and by group) and for the cases where derogations from standard information on the composition apply, are listed in Part B of Annex VIII and detailed in the following section 5 of

³⁴ Such a third party can submit the notification but cannot take over the obligations of the importers. If such a solution is used, ECHA recommends that the submitting entity must be able to document that it has been mandated to act on behalf and in the name of the duty holder who acknowledge that they remain solely and fully responsible to fulfil all their obligations associated with the notification. The documentation may need to be made available to the competent authorities and to the relevant enforcement authorities.

this Guidance document.

The language used in the submission must be that of the Member State where the mixture is being placed on the market, unless the Member State specifies otherwise. Some of the Member States may accept submissions in more than one language or in English as an alternative to their own language(s). Information on the language(s) accepted in each Member State for the submission is available on ECHA's Poison Centre website in the *Overview of Member states decisions on implementing Annex VIII to the CLP*. When the company places the same mixture on the market in more than one Member State, the information will need to be provided in all the appropriate languages.

The ECHA Submission portal supports multi-market submissions with the distribution of the notification to the relevant appointed bodies. The portal allows providing part of the information in the specific language(s) of the relevant Member State(s), for example by means of a structured format containing standard phrases (see section 6.2). For certain other information, the format provides for multi-language fields which have to be filled in manually in each relevant language.

4.1.1 Supporting poison centres

In order to improve the emergency response and facilitate the work of poison centres in general, labels for hazardous mixtures (within the scope of Article 45) placed on the market are now generally required to carry a Unique Formula Identifier (UFI). A UFI enables rapid and unambiguous identification of the information submitted on the mixture by any poison centre called upon to provide advice on dealing with a poisoning incident. A mixture being subject to the notification obligation according to Annex VIII may not be placed on the market, if it does not carry a UFI which is linked to a valid submission which contains all of the required information. This is essential to ensure the provision of relevant information in the event of an emergency response.

4.2 The UFI for mixtures and products

4.2.1 What is a UFI?

The UFI is a Unique formula identifier and consists of a unique 16-character alphanumeric code. A single UFI is assigned to a specific mixture composition, submitted as part of the notification and then included on the mixture label (or packaging). This unambiguously links the submitted information on a mixture to a specific product on the market. Here, we refer to a **mixture** as a formulation containing the chemical components having associated properties for example composition, toxicological properties, colour(s), and pH; while a **product** refers to the mixture in the form in which it is supplied to the user and defining the other aspects for example trade name, packaging, and product category (i.e. intended use).

The UFI is meant to complement the other means used by poison centres to identify the mixture, such as the product and/or brand name. The inclusion of the UFI on the label should coincide with the submission of information. When entering the UFI in their databases, appointed bodies or poison centres can rapidly identify the exact mixture involved which is especially important if there are two mixtures with the same trade name. The UFI must always be preceded by the acronym 'UFI:' and the code itself is separated into four blocks which consists a combination of numbers and upper-case letters - except those considered ambiguous letters 'O', 'I', 'L', 'B', and 'Z'.

An example of what a UFI looks like: **UFI: E600-30P1-S00Y-5079**

While the UFI is an information requirement to be submitted to the appointed body according to Annex VIII, a submission made voluntarily for mixtures not subject to Annex VIII, should preferably include the UFI as well. This will allow the link with the submitted information in case the mixture is used as MiM identified with the UFI.

4.2.1.1 The relationship between a UFI and a mixture composition

A UFI must only be ever assigned to one, and only one, mixture composition. In other words, all products for which a submission is made with the same UFI need to share the same composition. This applies to mixtures whose composition can be precisely defined and also to mixtures with a composition which can vary only within certain limits:

- within the boundaries of a Standard Formula (when applicable, see section 5.6); or
- within the boundaries of the composition from the SDS (when applicable, see sections 5.6 and 5.7); or
- according to the specific interchangeable component(s) included in an ICG and present at some point in time (see section 5.5); or
- within the variation allowed in a group submission (see sections 4.5 and 5.4); or
- within the variation given by the components identified under the same Generic Component Identifier (see section 5.3.3).

However, different UFIs can be used for the same mixture, as long as those UFIs have been submitted to the relevant appointed bodies. The same mixtures may be placed on the market under different trade names and by the same or different companies. In those cases, companies can decide to use the same UFI, as long as the mixture composition does not change, or the variation is limited and does not have an impact on the toxicological information (see section 5 for details). For marketing and/or confidentiality reasons, companies may also decide to generate and affix on the label of each product a different UFI although the mixture composition of those products remains the same. In such case, all UFIs assigned to the mixture must be provided as part of the submission for that mixture. It is to be noted that using more than one UFI on the label or package would defy the objective of the UFI to be a rapid identification tool and could seriously hamper a rapid emergency response and should be avoided (note that bespoke paints are a special case).

4.2.2 Generation of UFIs

Companies are responsible for the generation and management of UFIs for their mixtures (section 4.2.3). A software application (the UFI Generator) has been developed to allow industry to generate UFIs. Alternatively, a UFI generating algorithm is also available for users who wish to incorporate the UFI Generator into their own systems. The tools and support are available on the ECHA Poison Centres website at <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/ufi-generator>.

UFI generation is based on the value added tax (VAT) number of a company (or a specific company key³⁵) and a formulation number assigned by the company to a specific mixture. The use of the VAT number is meant to ensure uniqueness and avoid duplication between UFIs generated by two different companies. Indeed, different companies will use similar formulation numbers, but as long as they use different VAT numbers, the algorithm will generate a

³⁵ It is possible for companies to generate UFIs even if they do not have a VAT number or prefer not to use it for the generation of their UFIs with a 'company key'. This possibility is available specifically for companies using the UFI generator algorithm. For companies using the UFI Generator tool, you can avoid using the VAT number and a specific company key by declaring that your '*company does not have a VAT number or has chosen not to use it to generate a UFI*' directly in the tool. More information and support are available on the UFI dedicated section of the ECHA Poison Centres website (<https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/ufi-generator>).

different UFI. The VAT number therefore is not supposed to be a means used for identification or tracking of companies or products.

4.2.3 UFI management

Companies will need to keep an overview in their internal systems of which mixture corresponds to which UFI, which formulation numbers were used under a specific VAT number or company key, and keep track of changes and updates, in order to avoid the use of the same UFI for mixtures with different compositions.

It is strongly recommended that the data management system allows maintaining and recording for internal use the relation between the following values for every mixture:

- The UFI;
- The VAT number (or company key) used to generate the UFI;
- The internal formulation number used to generate the UFI;
- The internal formulation code of this mixture, if different from the formulation number.

As described in the user guide on “UFI generator application”³⁶ the UFI is normally generated on the basis of a company VAT number (or company key) and on an internal formulation number. The latter needs to be a number between 0 and 268435455 (maximum 9 digits) and therefore companies need to keep their own records/cross referencing and manage an internal mapping of their formulation codes with the internal formulation numbers.

Normally companies identify their products with an internal code; if these codes contain letters, special characters, or are more than 9-digits, they cannot be used directly for the generation of the UFIs. Therefore, the company's internal coding system will need to be adapted to use the UFI Generator. As such, it will be necessary to convert the original internal code and generate a new internal company formulation number first.

In addition, if a single existing internal company code is used to represent different mixtures, it could be necessary to generate new different internal codes for each mixture to be used in the UFI generation. This may be necessary in order to ensure different UFIs are assigned to mixtures with differences in composition (this is likely to be the case when mixture management or SDS generation tools are used by the company).

It is strongly advised to record the information mentioned above. Mapping should be established in the system that companies/submitters will use to manage their submissions in order to guarantee that a correct relation is maintained between the mixture information stored (company, trade name, composition, physical-chemical properties, classification) and its UFI. This will be useful for the efficient management of the current products (e.g. different batches of the same mixture for which labels have to be created) and to keep track in case of updates.

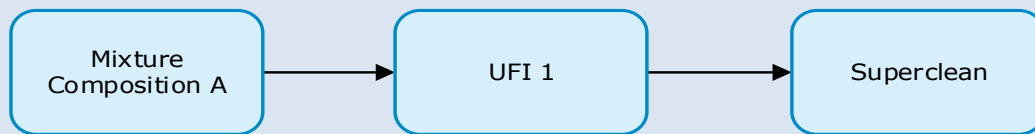
4.2.4 Working with “the one UFI, one composition” principle

In this section a number of examples are presented showing with increasing level of complexity how and when a UFI has to, or can be, generated; graphical representations are also provided to support the reader. The following examples illustrate the flexibility around UFI generation and its use, while ensuring the essential condition is fulfilled: one UFI – one composition. Note that the same UFI(s) can be used for several products (and by different companies) only if those products share the same composition according to concentration ranges defined in Annex VIII. The same UFI(s) can also be used across the EU market for the

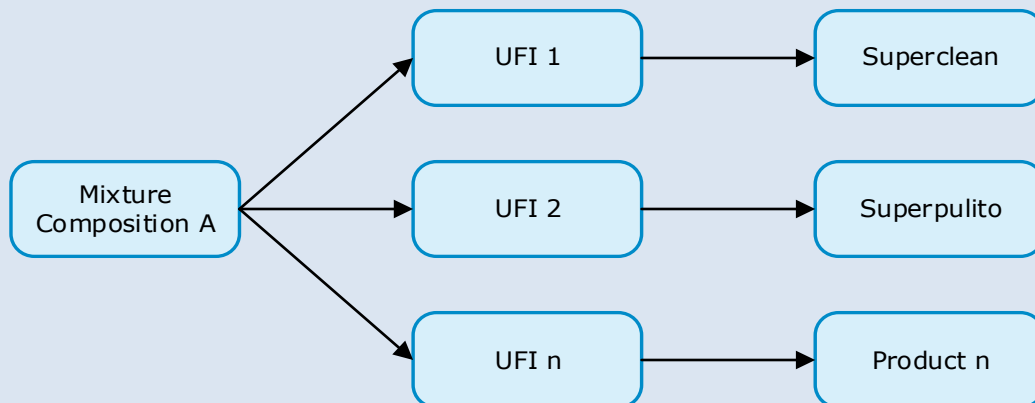
³⁶ Available at <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/ufi-generator>.

same mixtures, providing that for those mixtures, a submission including the UFIs has previously been made in the relevant Member States.

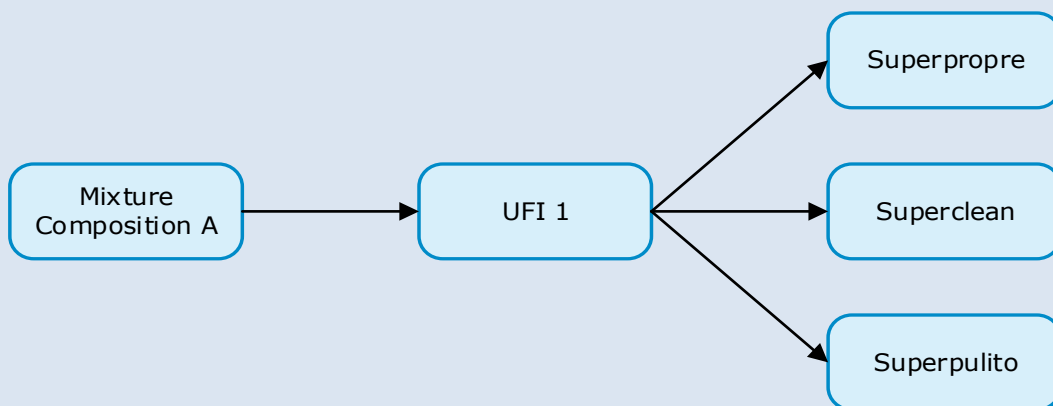
Example 7: One mixture composition: 1 UFI -> 1 product "SuperClean" placed on the market



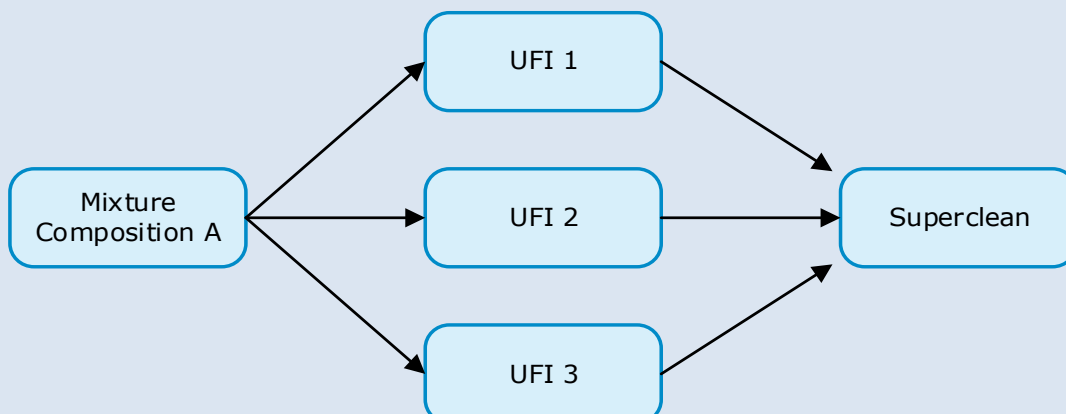
Example 8: One mixture composition: 2 or more UFIs -> 2 or more products placed on the market with same composition



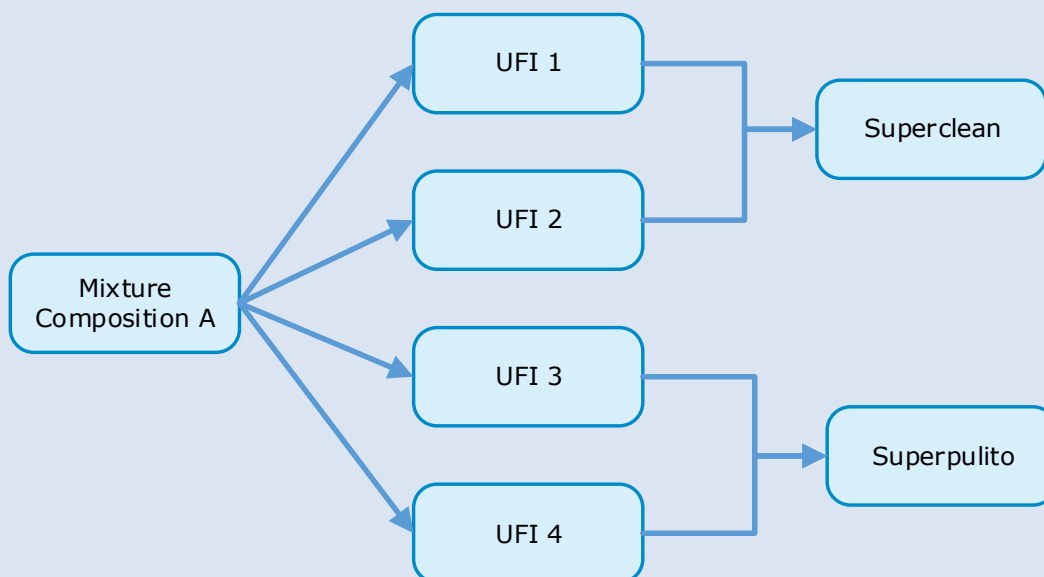
Example 9: One mixture composition: 1 UFI -> 3 products placed on the market



Example 10: One mixture composition: 2 or more UFI -> 1 product placed on the market



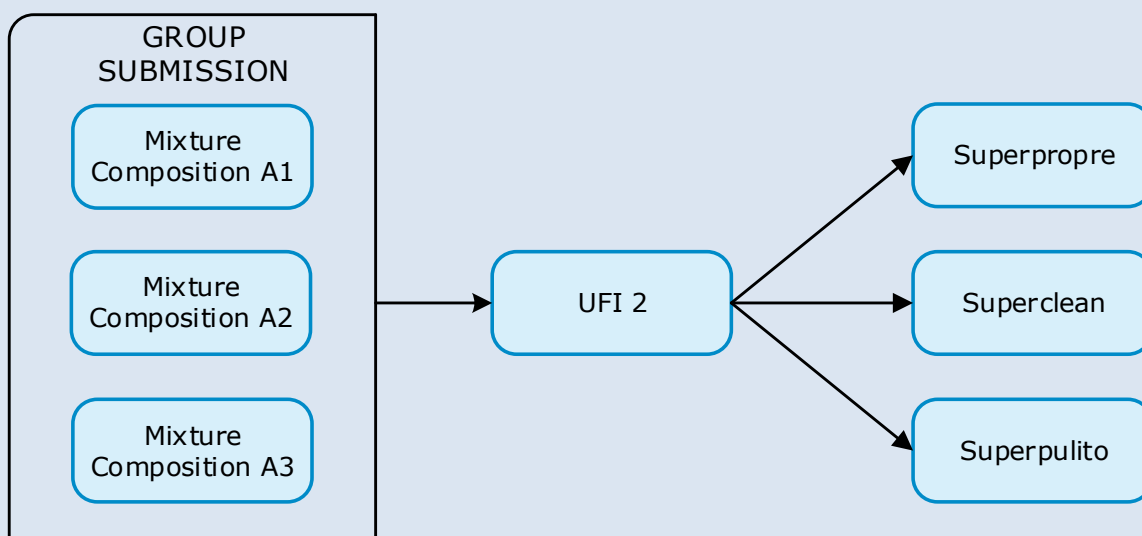
Example 11: One mixture composition: 2 or more UFIs -> 2 products placed on the market



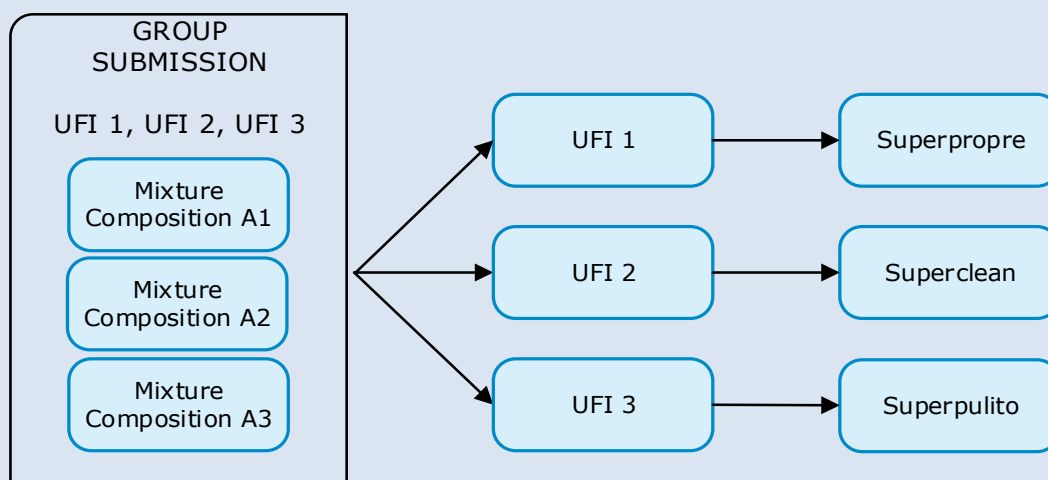
Note to examples 7 to 11 When several UFIs have been generated and assigned to one mixture, all those UFIs need to be included in the submission to the relevant Member State and can be submitted individually or in the same submission. When more than one UFI is assigned to the same product (containing the same mixture), it is sufficient and recommended to include only one UFI (among those notified to the relevant appointed body) on the label of the product (examples 10 and 11). Note that it is not mandatory to include the UFI in the SDS unless the mixture is unpackaged (Annex VIII, Section 5.3 of Part A), but it can be included voluntarily. The inclusion of multiple UFIs on the SDS is not recommended, and the UFI(s) used on an SDS should be notified to the relevant appointed body.

For group submissions, one UFI can be used to cover the whole group of mixtures (although it is not an obligation) even though the mixtures in a group do not necessarily have the exact same composition. This is illustrated in examples 12 and 13 below. Note that the allowed differences in the composition of mixtures in a group submission are limited (see section 4.5 and 5.4 for details).

Example 12: Three similar mixtures (1 Group submission) - one UFI, one or more products placed on the market



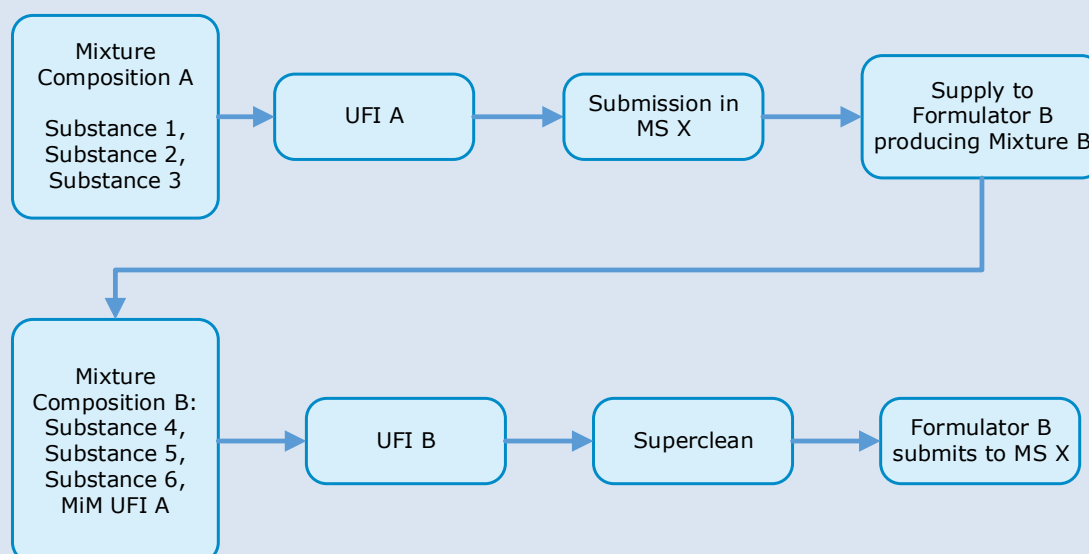
Example 13: Three similar mixtures (1 Group submission) – several UFIs, one or more products placed on the market.



4.2.4.1 UFI and mixtures in a mixture

As defined in Annex VIII, mixture components can include other mixtures, referred to as a mixture in mixture (MiM). By default, duty holders under Article 45 need to submit information on the full composition of their mixture and therefore include information on the MiMs' composition. However, when there is no access to the full composition of the MiM supplied (as is most often the case), the MiM's UFI can be indicated in the submission together with its product identifier. Therefore, the UFI can be used to identify the MiM without the need to indicate any of its components, only when the submission for the MiM, including its UFI, has been previously made to the appointed bodies in the Member States where the final mixture(s) (containing that MiM) is(are) placed on market. In this case the UFI of the MiM will allow appointed bodies (and ultimately the poison centres) to link the mixture submission with the submission of the MiM and retrieve the relevant information in case of an emergency involving the mixture containing such MiM. Full details about information requirements for mixtures and their components is provided in section 5. In particular section 5.3.3 explains how a MiM can be identified and the conditions under which this can be done using the UFI.

Example 14: 1 Mixture (with 1 MiM identified via its UFI) - 1 UFI for the mixture – 1 product placed on the market



4.2.4.2 Use of the UFI along supply chain

With careful management, the same UFI can be used by different companies as long as the composition of the mixture covered by that UFI remains the same. The use of the same UFI should however be agreed among the interested companies. Section 3.1 provides examples of when and how this can happen.

4.2.4.3 Use of the UFI when the legal entity changes

If the company generating the original UFI changes legal entity or ceases its activity, the UFI already generated remains valid and can continue to be used by the company successor, as long as the mixture composition remains the same (in the allowed concentration ranges defined in Annex VIII). This means that following a legal entity change, when the company successor becomes the duty holder of any mixtures already notified, they will need to make their own submission with the choice of re-using the relevant UFI or assign new ones.

4.2.5 Toll formulator and UFIs

The toll formulator as a duty holder under Article 45 (see section 3.1.1.2) is generally expected to generate a UFI for the mixture being placed on the market, include it in their submission and provide it to their customer (see option 1 in example 15 below). If the customer does not change the formulation or partake in other activities e.g. rebranding/relabelling or, distributing in additional market areas where a notification has not been made, they can include the original UFI provided by the toll formulator on their label (if the toll formulator does not provide the product already labelled).

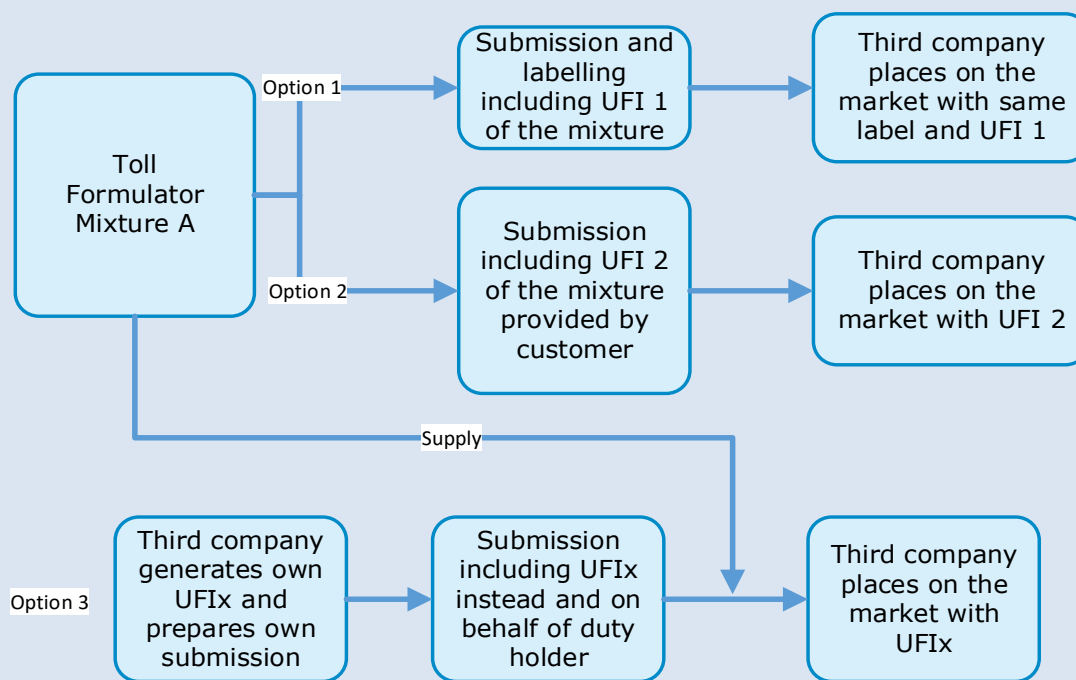
Alternatively (option 2), the toll formulator's customer can create their own UFI if desired (instead of or in addition to the toll formulator's UFI) which needs to be included in the toll formulator's submission to the Member States where it is placed on the market (and include it on the label). If the customer makes other changes e.g. to the product identifiers, packaging, or places the mixture on other markets, this information can also be included in the toll formulator's notification.

It is also possible that the toll formulator's customer may want to make the submission themselves (option 3) either in addition to the toll formulator's submission or relieving the toll formulator of the task. In the latter case, this should be agreed between both parties bearing in mind that the toll formulator remains the duty holder under Article 45.

When submitting via the ECHA Submission portal, a third-party user, i.e., a 'foreign user', can perform actions via the duty holder's ECHA account³⁷, to assist them with preparing and submitting a poison centre notification. If there are no confidentiality concerns, a foreign user can be, for example, the customer of the toll formulator.

³⁷ More information on ECHA accounts management is available in the ECHA accounts Manual available at <https://echa.europa.eu/support-echa-accounts-and-eu-login>. The possibility to assign a "foreign user" is included. Relevant information on Legal Entity management is provided also in the PCN: a practical Guide available at <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/prepare-and-submit-a-pcn>.

Example 15: 1 Mixture by a toll formulator - 1 or more UFI's for the composition – a third company places on the market/rebrands – Original UFI or new UFI



4.2.6 UFI and the EU importer/non-EU supplier

The non-EU supplier does not have direct obligations to make a poison centre notification. In addition, they are not permitted to submit a notification using their own ECHA account³⁸ in the ECHA Submission portal. The obligation to submit the notification, including the mixture composition, lies with the importer, whose contact details appear on the label. If the non-EU supplier does not wish to disclose the compositional details of the mixture to the EU importer, the non-EU supplier can still assist the importer with their submission obligations while protecting the confidentiality of the mixture information.

A non-EU supplier can support the EU-importer with their notification obligations according to the following steps:

1. The non-EU supplier establishes a legal entity based in the EU (or a contractual agreement with an EU-based legal entity), who creates a UFI and makes a submission³⁹ to the Member States where the EU importer intends to place the mixture on the market. This EU-based legal entity can be anything from a commercial office belonging to the non-EU supplier to a service provider or another supplier in the same or different supply chain.
2. The non-EU supplier then informs their customer (the EU-importer), directly or via the EU-based legal entity, about this UFI and confirms that the submission has been

³⁸ The non-EU supplier has the possibility to prepare and submit a notification acting the same way as a consultant e.g. as a *foreign user*, but in this way the information is shared with the EU-based legal entity or the duty holder. More information is available on the *ECHA Accounts Manual* at <https://echa.europa.eu/support-echa-accounts-and-eu-login>.

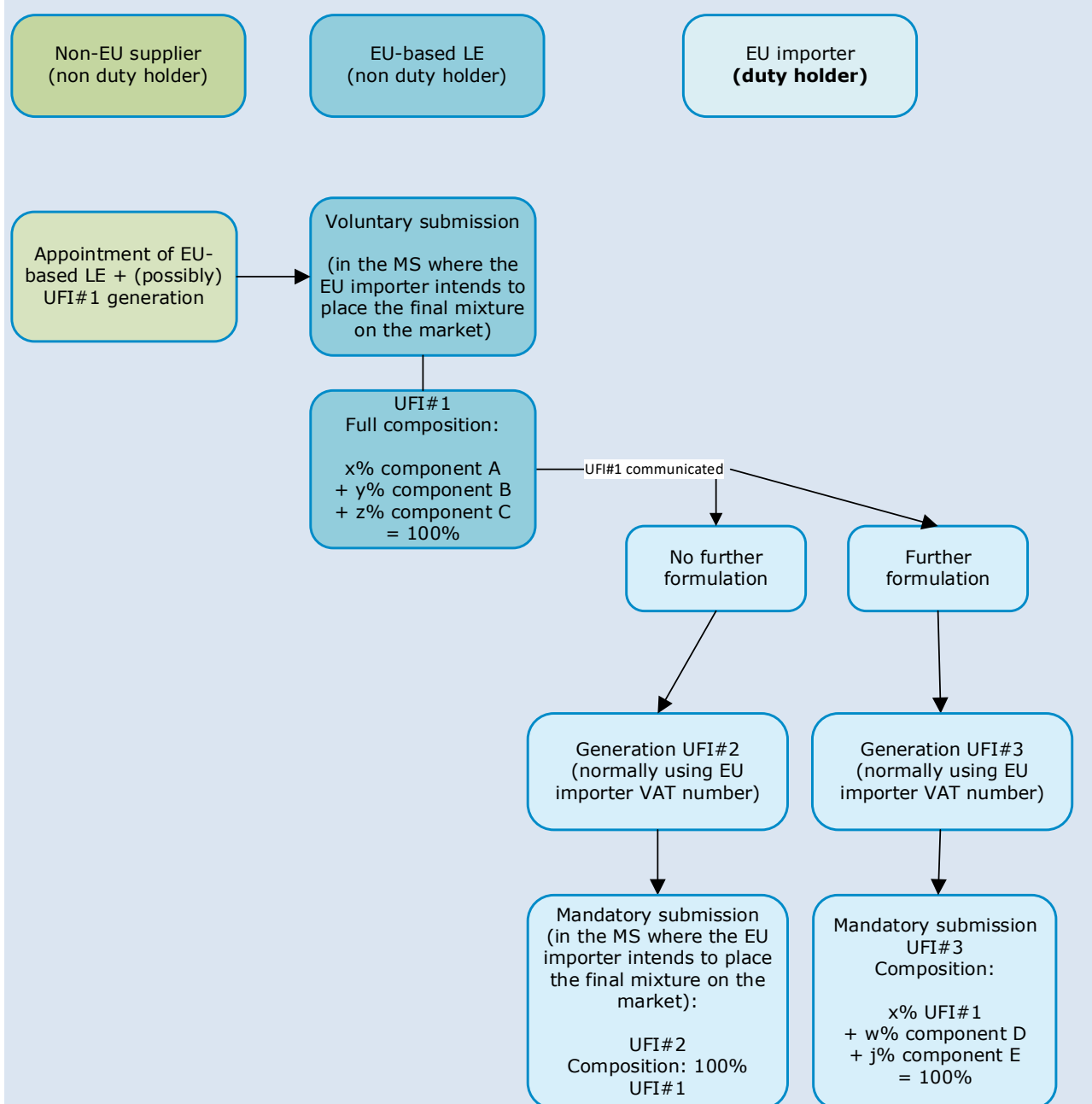
³⁹ The non-EU entity is not legally required to do so under CLP (they do not place the mixture on the EU market).

made. It is possible for the non-EU supplier to already label their product with the correct UFI (#1) before supplying it to the EU importer.

- Subsequently, the EU importer, who is the actual duty holder, makes their own submission (with their own UFI #2) with a reference to this UFI (#1) in relation to the compositional information i.e. a submission for a mixture containing 100% of the MiM supplied by the non-EU supplier. This option could be useful also when the EU importer uses the mixture to formulate another mixture.

The EU importer and non-EU supplier are strongly recommended to enter into a contractual agreement to cover the details of the submission approach chosen. It should be kept in mind that the EU importer remains the duty holder and therefore responsible for compliance with all obligations under CLP.

Example 16: Import into the EU. Non-EU supplier acting via EU-based legal entity to protect confidential business information



4.2.7 New UFI as a result of composition changes

Since the main purpose of the UFI is to unambiguously link a product on the market and the corresponding information relevant for an emergency health response, the UFI is always linked to a specific composition⁴⁰. Annex VIII to CLP requires a new UFI to be created in case the mixture composition changes according to the below criteria, and an update made.

1. **A change of components (addition, substitution or deletion of one or more components)** - the addition, substitution or deletion of one or more components is considered a major change requiring the creation of a new UFI⁴¹ and an update of the whole submission as a 'new notification following a significant change in composition' must be made accordingly. Note that this applies to the components which are required to be indicated in the submission (e.g. the change in a component which is not classified for health or physical effects and present in concentration < 1% would not require a new UFI). Two derogations to this principle are provided:
 - a. No change of UFI is required for mixtures in a group submission containing perfumes if the change in the composition only relates to those components. To be noted that if a perfume component is removed from all the mixtures of the group an update of the submission is required (see section 7.4.6; according to B.3.1 perfume components must be present in at least one mixture of the group).
 - b. No change of UFI is required for mixtures containing an ICG if the change only concerns one or more components included in an ICG already present in the original submission. To be noted that if a component is added, replaced or removed from an existing ICG an update of the submission is required (see section 7.4).

Note on ICGs: a new UFI is required also in case a new ICG is added, or an existing individual component is replaced by an ICG. This is because the new composition may include components not originally present.

Note on GCI's: if the original submission contains components identified with a generic component identifier (GCI), (see section 5.3.3 for more details), changes in the identification of such components does not require a new UFI. However, if components originally covered by a single GCI are split into several GCI (e.g. to specify differences in the classification for physical hazards) or identified individually according to the standard rules, a new UFI is required. Further, the addition of a GCI in a submission which did not originally include one, requires a new UFI.

2. **A change in concentration beyond the concentration range provided in the original submission** – For the declaration of the concentration of mixture components (including an ICG) it is possible to use concentration ranges (see section 5.3.3.2 on information on mixture components). If the new concentration of a particular component exceeds the given range (indicated in the original submission) a new UFI has to be created, and an update of the whole submission as a 'new notification following a significant change in composition' has to be made accordingly. If the change of the actual concentration is within the original range, there is no requirement to

⁴⁰ Note, in the case of group submission the same UFI could be used to refer to several similar mixture compositions. In the case of submissions referring to Standard Formulas or including interchangeable component groups, the same UFI can be used to refer to a limited variable composition.

⁴¹ To be noted that the substitution of one component with another with identical composition and hazard profile (possibly following a change of supplier) does not trigger the need for an update or a new submission.

update the UFI and no requirement to update the submission. This is valid also for components identified with a GCI.

3. **A change in concentration beyond the limits allowed for exactly declared concentrations** - For the declaration of the concentration of mixture components (including an ICG) it is possible to use the exact concentration, in which case concentration changes are allowed within certain limits (see section 5.3.3.2 on information on mixture components). If the new concentration exceeds the allowed variation, a new UFI must be created and therefore an update of the whole submission as a 'new notification following a significant change in composition' has to be made accordingly. If the new concentration does not exceed the allowed variation, (which is always measured against the initial submission, regardless of the number of possible subsequent voluntary updates), the submission can be voluntarily updated without the need for a new UFI. The same applies in case of further changes as long as the new concentration does not exceed the total allowed variation. Furthermore, a concentration initially provided with an exact value, can be updated to a range without the need for a new UFI, as long as the range is within the allowed limits (addressed in section 5.3.3.2).

This is valid also for components identified with a GCI.

4. **A change in the composition of a mixture that conforms with a Standard Formula (as a whole or partly) listed in Part D, in a way that it does not conform to that Standard Formula anymore** – if a new component, not included in the Standard Formula, is added or the new concentration of an existing component is outside the range specified in the Standard Formula, or a component listed in the Standard Formula is removed (unless the original concentration range includes "0"⁴²), a new UFI is required. This is the case also when a Standard Formula is used to identify part (i.e. one or more components) instead of the full composition of the final mixture and the changes concern this part of the composition. To be noted that these changes require an update of the whole submission as a 'new notification following a significant change in composition' with the provision of the full standard requirements (i.e. the mixture or the part of it does not conform with the Standard Formula anymore and cannot benefit from the special provisions; see section 7.4).
5. **A change in the composition of a mixture which originally conformed with a Standard Formula listed in Part D, but was notified by providing composition information from the SDS, in a way that Section 3 of the SDS requires update and the mixture does not conform with the Standard Formula anymore** – If for any reason Section 3 of the SDS of the mixture needs an update with regard to the composition, a new UFI is required and an update of the whole submission as a 'new notification following a significant change in composition' has to be made accordingly with the provision of the full standard requirements (i.e. the mixture does not conform with the Standard Formula anymore and cannot benefit from the special provisions; see section 7.4). This can be the case when a component to be indicated in Section 3 of the SDS in accordance with Annex II of REACH and not present in the original Standard Formula is added⁴³.
6. **A change in the composition of a fuel listed in Part B, Section 3.7 of Annex VIII which was notified by providing composition information from the SDS, in a**

⁴² The reason for this is that the component could have been already absent from the original mixture.

⁴³ Please, refer to the ECHA *Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets* for details about the relevant provisions.

way that Section 3 of the SDS requires update – If for any reason Section 3 of the SDS of the mixtures needs to be updated with regard to the composition, a new UFI is required and an update of the whole submission as a 'new notification following a significant change in composition' has to be made accordingly (see section 7.4 for more information).

The changes discussed in this section concern components which are required to be indicated in the original submission, trigger the need to create a new UFI and the need to update the whole submission as a 'new notification following a significant change in composition'⁴⁴. However, it is to be noted these changes will not necessarily change the classification of the mixture and therefore an update of the label in this regard would usually not be triggered (it may nevertheless need to be updated because of the new UFI, when this is printed on it; see next section for more details on the labelling options).

It is also to be noted that changes to the UFI may occur because of a commercial decision of the company, even if none of the above conditions are fulfilled (the composition remains the same and a change of the UFI is not legally required). A company may decide to change the UFI voluntarily whenever other changes occur, possibly because of their internal change management system (an example would be a change of packaging which is considered by the company as a new product). For voluntary changes of UFI, an update of the submission as 'a change in the product identifier' is required.

Special considerations apply to group submissions. Details are provided in section 7.4.6.

4.2.7.1 Changes in MiM's UFI

When a mixture is used by a downstream user company as component of another mixture, a change in the UFI of this MiM may trigger the need to update the UFI of the final mixture.

It may be in some cases that a MiM supplier changes the UFI either for commercial reasons (i.e. they can guarantee that the mixture composition remains the same), or the mixture composition has changed. In both cases the submission for the MiM needs to be updated to add the new UFI.

Where the MiM composition has changed, the new MiM UFI will also need to be reflected in the submission of information for the final mixture (see the examples in section 7.4.4) and this requires also the UFI of the final mixture to be changed.

If the UFI of the MiM changes for commercial reason only (i.e. no changes in the composition) there is no impact on the final mixture and therefore in principle its UFI does not need to be changed. This is possible if the downstream user has information from the supplier that the MiM composition is actually the same.

4.2.8 Display, position and placement of UFI

According to Annex VIII, the Unique Formula Identifier (UFI), if applicable, must be added to, i.e. printed on or affixed to, the supplemental section of the label of mixtures falling under the scope of Article 45 and Annex VIII. Alternatively, the UFI can be printed or affixed to the inner packaging.

⁴⁴ When the mixture composition changes beyond the allowable limits defined in Annex VIII, by default, this leads to two chemically different mixtures on the market. In this case, a new notification must be linked to the previous notification.

The UFI should be located with the other CLP-label elements, for example near the hazard pictograms. The inclusion of the UFI will follow the normal labelling rules, including the options foreseen by Article 29(1) for particular shapes or sizes of the packaging and must be printed on or affixed to the label or directly on the packaging of a hazardous mixture to which submission obligations apply (see exceptions mentioned in section 4.2.8.2).

When the UFI is printed on or affixed to the inner packaging, it must be with the other label elements and clearly visible. If the inner packaging is too small or shaped in a way which cannot easily accommodate the UFI, it can be printed or affixed to the outer packaging along with the other label elements. This is meant to ensure that the UFI is easily identifiable by checking the label or next to the label.

Affixing the UFI to the label or the packaging with a sticker that cannot be easily separated may be a useful option, for example, for mitigating the need of frequent changes to the label, in case the product changes composition dynamically (e.g. seasonal changes or frequent changes of suppliers).

In case of multiple-layer packaging, it is not necessary to include the UFI on each layer, as long as it is included on the inner packaging. This may reduce the burden, for example, in cases where frequent formulation changes occur requiring a new UFI to be indicated. In any case, the exact positioning of the UFI is left to the discretion of the person responsible for designing the label or designing the packaging, though as a rule, the UFI must be easy to locate and read.

In cases where the shape or size of the inner packaging does not allow the inclusion of the UFI, this can be affixed on a fold-out label, a tie-on tag or an outer packaging, always with the other label elements. Section 4.8 of *Guidance on Labelling and Packaging in accordance with CLP* provides more details about labelling requirements and options.

In general, the inclusion of the UFI in the safety data sheet is not a standard requirement. In cases where a hazardous mixture is used at an industrial site, the UFI may be indicated in Section 1.1 of the SDS (in this case the inclusion on the label or packaging is not mandatory; see section 4.2.8.2 for further details).

In the case of hazardous mixtures which are sold not packaged, the UFI must be indicated in Section 1.1 of the SDS⁴⁵. In the specific case of hazardous mixtures listed in Part 5 of Annex II to CLP (ready mixed cement, concrete in the wet state, mixtures supplied at a filling station and directly pumped, vehicle fuels) that are supplied to the general public, the UFI has to be included as specified in the relevant provision.

The UFI code itself (wherever it is used) must be preceded by the acronym "UFI:" in capital letters and must be clearly visible, legible and indelibly marked once printed. The acronym "UFI:" must always be used using the Latin alphabet, independent of the country, language and national alphabet(s) and must be followed by a colon.

To enhance the recognition of the UFI by users and consumers and to assist the communication with appointed bodies and poison centres, no additional marker than "UFI:" should appear before the actual UFI code⁴⁶. The three hyphens separating the blocks of the UFI must be printed. To help distinguish the acronym from the beginning of the UFI, an

⁴⁵ Section 1.1 of Annex II to REACH.

⁴⁶ In exceptional circumstances when the same label is used in different countries where different UFIs are used, a country code should be used in proximity of the UFI code (see section 5.3.1.1 of the *Guidance on labelling and packaging in accordance with CLP*).

optional space may be placed after the colon (e.g. if it can improve the legibility using the selected font):

UFI:VDU1-414F-1003-1862	- 23 characters on a single line (most preferred string)
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UFI: VDU1-414F-1003-1862	- 24 characters on a single line
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Alternatively, the UFI can be printed on two lines and the second hyphen omitted. In the latter case, using a monospaced font is strongly advised to keep the blocks aligned:

UFI: VDU1-414F 1003-1862	- 23 characters on two lines
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UFI: VDU1-414F 1003-1862	- 22 characters on three lines
--------------------------------	--------------------------------

The minimum font size of the characters is established in Table 1.3 of Annex I and must be applied from 1 January 2027 at the latest. The size depends on the capacity of the package with an absolute minimum of 1,2 mm for packages not exceeding 0,5 litres. To facilitate its function, the UFI may stand out from the rest of the text on the label, e.g., by printing it in bold or printing it in a larger size. Section 1.2.1.5 of Annex I gives further requirements for the text of label elements according to Article 17, applicable from 1 January 2027. The text must have the following characteristics:

- Printed in black on a white background.
- The distance between two lines must be equal or above 120% of the font size.
- A single font must be used that is easily legible and without serifs. The letter spacing must be appropriate for the selected font to be easily legible.

More details can be found in section 5.2 of the *Guidance on Labelling and Packaging in accordance with CLP*⁴⁷). This afore cited Guidance also provides, but is not limited to, information on:

- Exemptions for labelling requirements in specific cases in section 5.3 (e.g. small packaging and outer packaging).
- Specific rules for transport labels and labelling outer, inner and single packaging in section 5.4.
- Example labels e.g. for multi-component products in section 6.

⁴⁷ See ECHA *Guidance on Labelling and Packaging in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1272/2008* <https://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-clp>

4.2.8.1 UFI and multi-mixture / multi-component products

Mixtures can be placed on the market not only as products containing a single mixture, but also as part of a set of multiple mixtures (e.g. reagents, packs with multiple samplers⁴⁸ or testing kits). In these cases, each single mixture bears the label relevant to that mixture, where required. Each mixture that is part of a set and is classified as hazardous regarding human health or physical effects, has to have its own UFI, which needs to be included on the respective label.

In other cases, mixtures are placed on the market as part of a multi-component product,

- where each mixture is in a separate container, but the containers are purchased together. A new mixture will then be created upon the use of the product following active mixing by the user or automatic mixing by means of the provided device part of the packaging (e.g. certain adhesives, resin with a hardener, paint with an activator).
- where the mixtures are not intended to be mixed but rather acting separately (e.g. dish washing tablets, laundry tabs).

In any case, the company placing multi-component products on the market must provide a UFI for each component-mixture in separate submissions⁴⁹. Nevertheless, information concerning the final mixture is also potentially important for the emergency response and should be provided (if available and relevant) in the submission of the component mixtures (e.g. in the toxicological section). The intended way how the mixtures are expected to act (e.g. expected to mix or not) and the proportion in which the component mixtures are foreseen to be mixed in the final mixture (if relevant) is an example of such final mixture related information which could be provided. Additionally, it may be useful to indicate whether the mixing ratio can be influenced by the user or not. Section 6.2 of the *Guidance on Labelling and Packaging in accordance with CLP* provides relevant additional information and examples on the labelling of these specific products.

The PCN format used to prepare PCN dossiers in the submission portal provides for the possibility to link different mixtures (and thus notifications) which are part of a multi-component product, by means of a PCN Multi-component identifier. Including this identifier in each mixture's submission shows that the mixtures belong together as part of a multi-component product.

4.2.8.2 Exemption from labelling requirements [A.5.3]

For mixtures which are intended to be used at industrial sites it is not mandatory to include the UFI on the label (or packaging) provided it is indicated in the SDS. It is to be noted that this option is not limited to mixtures eligible for a limited submission (i.e. mixtures intended to be used at industrial sites only, as described later in section 4.4). It applies also to mixtures which are supplied to industrial sites but are included in consumer or professional products by downstream users (i.e. do not benefit from the limited submission which will be described later, in section 4.4).

⁴⁸ Not to be confused with samples for scientific research and development

⁴⁹ The rationale is that the obligation to submit information concerns mixtures actually placed on the market, i.e. the single mixtures which are part of the product, and not the mixture created upon use or the set of mixture constituting a kit. Furthermore, the label of the product bears the information on the component mixtures (and hence their UFIs) and not of the final mixture.

4.2.8.3 Special labelling requirements for bespoke paints [Article 25(8)]

The duty holder may decide to generate a UFI and submit information for the bespoke paint itself. In this case, the standard provisions apply and only the bespoke paint's UFI will be included on the label. Alternatively, if the duty holder decides to benefit from the exemption for bespoke paints (see section 3.3.1.3.1), specific provisions apply.

When information has not been submitted on the final bespoke paint, the UFIs of each of the component mixtures present in the final paint above a concentration of 0.1%, and subject themselves to notification obligations, must be added to the supplemental labelling information of the final paint. These have to be located together and listed in descending order of the mixtures' concentration in the bespoke paint, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Part A of Annex VIII. Examples on how this can be done are given in Section 6.3 of *the Guidance on labelling and packaging*.

This means that the UFIs of the paint base and of the relevant individual tinter mixtures, or of all the toners used in a final paint (where they are subject to the obligation to submit information under Article 45 CLP and present above 0.1%) need to be displayed on the bespoke paint's label in order to allow the emergency operator to identify the hazardous components and hence to retrieve the information required for appropriate medical response related to exposure to the final paint. More details on the display of the UFIs are provided in section 4.2.8.

It should be noted that when the concentration of any mixture with a UFI in the bespoke paint exceeds 5%, the concentration of that mixture must be included next to its UFI in the supplemental information on the label of the bespoke paint, in accordance with section 3.4. of Part B of Annex VIII. The indication "≤5%" could be voluntarily added next to the UFI of other components that have to be indicated.

4.3 EuPCS

A harmonised European product categorisation system (EuPCS) maintained by ECHA⁵⁰ is used to describe the intended use of a mixture for which information according to Annex VIII has to be submitted (refer to section 3.4 of part A of Annex VIII). Examples of product categories from the EuPCS include "Hand dishwashing detergents", "Adhesives and sealants for construction", "Decorative paints and coatings"⁵¹. The product category does not cover toxicological information, composition or type of packaging, which should be provided in other sections of the submission format.

Information on a mixture's product category may be used to support poison centres and appointed bodies in a harmonised approach to statistical analyses and reporting of poisoning cases between EU Member States. In addition, the EuPCS may serve as an additional aid to poison centres in the identification of the product in a poisoning case where no other information for identification is available.

When making a submission for a hazardous mixture, duty holders must assign a product category which best defines the intended use of the product(s). The same principle is followed in the case of mixtures that may fit multiple product categories, for example, a 2-in-1 laundry detergent also containing a stain removal agent: it is the responsibility of the notifier to select

⁵⁰ The current EuPCS is based on the system originally developed by the Commission following the "Study on a Product Category System for information to be submitted to poison centres" available at <http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/chemicals/poison-centres/>.

⁵¹ The latest version of the EuPCS is available from the ECHA Poison Centre website at <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/eu-product-categorisation-system>.

the main intended use, which in this case, would likely be a laundry detergent. In the specific case where a mixture has a dual use, one of which has either a biocidal use or a plant protection product use (e.g. a detergent that is also a biocide), the main intended use must always be categorised according to the corresponding biocidal or plant protection product category. An EuPCS practical guide has been published⁵² to support categorising products according to their main intended use.

It should be noted that the main intended use referred to in this section is different from the intended use types, i.e. a mixture for consumer use, professional use, or industrial use, as described in section 3.4. The 'use type' is based on the final end user of the mixture (and determines the information requirements) while the 'main intended use' is based on the user next in the supply chain. To illustrate this, consider an 'original mixture' for example a raw material fragrance mixture, which is eventually incorporated into a 'final mixture' for example a detergent that is subsequently placed on the consumer market. As the raw material has a consumer end use, the submission will need to be made fulfilling the information requirements for mixtures for consumer use and its intended use must be categorised as code 'F' - 'Mixtures for further formulation'.

ECHA is responsible for the maintenance and any changes to the EuPCS. Requests for updates or adaptations can be made following the procedure detailed on the ECHA Poison Centre website.

4.4 Limited submission

Importers and downstream users of hazardous mixtures placed on the market for industrial use only, have the possibility to opt for a 'limited submission' as an optional alternative to the general submission requirements [A.2.3]. This option applies also to a mixture included in a final mixture intended for professional or consumer uses, when the latter are outside the scope of Article 45 and Annex VIII ("mixtures with an end use not subject to notification").

In a limited submission, information pertaining only to the composition of industrial mixtures submitted to the appointed body may be limited to the information contained in the SDS. However, it must be ensured that additional detailed information on the composition of such mixtures is rapidly available on request, in the event of an emergency health incident [A.2.3 and B.3.1]. The rationale for this specific regime is provided in Recital 11 of Regulation (EU) 2017/542,⁵³ which specifies that

"on industrial sites there usually is a greater knowledge of the mixtures used and medical treatment is generally available. Therefore, importers and downstream users of mixtures for industrial use should be allowed to fulfil limited information requirements."

The regulatory burden for the industry is thus tailored proportionally upon the specific needs of the 'industrial use'.

Companies which intend to make a limited submission are invited to consult *ECHA's Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets*,⁵⁴ providing comprehensive guidance on the compilation and handling of SDSs. Typically, an SDS is less detailed than what is required in a 'full submission' pursuant to Annex VIII to the CLP. See section 5.3.4 for more information.

It needs to be noted that if a submission was made for a mixture originally intended for

⁵² The EuPCS Practical Guide is available at <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/eu-product-categorisation-system>.

⁵³ Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/542 of 22 March 2017 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures by adding an Annex on harmonised information relating to emergency health response.

⁵⁴ *Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets*, in particular section 3.3 'Composition/ information on ingredients'.

industrial use only (limited submission) and this mixture starts being used in consumer or professional products, the full set of information required for a standard submission needs to be submitted before placing on the market the products with the new use type.

4.4.1 Contacts for rapid access to 'additional detailed product information'

The submitters who have chosen the 'limited submission' approach, must, according to section 2.3 of Part A and section 1.3 of Part B of Annex VIII, provide the contact's details for rapid access to 'additional detailed product information'.

These contact details must include as a minimum:

- a telephone number accessible 24 hours per day and 7 days per week, where 'detailed additional product information', which is not included in the SDS but can be relevant for emergency response purpose, can be obtained by the personnel who is providing the emergency response in the language accepted by the specific Member State. The requester normally belongs to bodies or institutions recognised by the appointed body or to the appointed body itself; this additional information refers normally to the complete compositional information;
- an email address for follow-up exchange of information between the submitter (or a knowledgeable person designated by the submitter) and the responsible authority or medical personnel.

Please note that the contact details could belong to the submitter or to a third party appointed under the responsibility of the submitter in charge to deliver the required information. The person who is requested to provide the additional information may want to verify that the request comes from an appointed body or emergency response personnel. As an example, a reference to a submission identifier could serve this purpose as it should be available to the submitter and authorities only.

4.4.2 Availability and content of the additional information and rapid access

The 'additional detailed product information' within the meaning of Annex VIII must be such to allow a responsible authority or medical personnel dealing with a poisoning/health incident, to formulate adequate preventative and curative measures. The information on the composition required for a 'full submission' pursuant to section 3.4 of Part B of Annex VIII, is considered sufficient for this purpose. It must be kept readily accessible to be supplied on request to the responsible authority or medical personnel dealing with a poisoning/ health incident.

As it is not possible to safely define "rapid" access, the information is expected to be provided without delay.

Rapid access must be provided in a language(s) of a Member State where the mixture is placed on the market. Additionally, the telephone number should not generate disproportionate cost to the Member State (e.g. 'premium' phone numbers or numbers located outside of the EU).

Pursuant to Article 45.2 of the CLP, the requested information can be used to meet a medical demand by formulating preventative and curative measures in the event of an emergency. Annex VIII (section B.1.3) indicates that rapid access to detailed information, in case of limited submission, has to be available, but does not specify who can make the request. It is normally poison centres (or bodies other than the appointed bodies) who are dealing with poisoning accidents and will need rapid access to the information. In any case the appointed bodies remain responsible for receiving and making the information submitted under Article 45 and Annex VIII available to the emergency responders. Therefore, the person requesting the additional information should be authorised by the relevant authority.

If, following receipt of the 'additional detailed product information', the appointed body makes a 'reasoned request' according to Section 3.2 of Part A of Annex VIII to the submitter that further additional information or clarification is necessary, the submitter must provide the necessary information or clarification requested without undue delay (see section 7.2 for more details).

It should be noted that the 'limited submission' is optional. A company dealing with hazardous mixtures for industrial use and who are required to make the submission, can also decide to comply with the general (full) submission requirements, thus being exempted from the obligation to provide 24/7 contact details for additional information.

4.5 Group submission

Companies may sometimes have in their product portfolio a high number of similar mixtures which may only slightly differ in perfume components. Therefore, in this case Annex VIII allows to submit, under certain conditions, information for several mixtures with a single submission, which is called 'group submission'.

A group submission is possible if:

- all mixtures in the group contain the same composition and
 - for each of the components, the reported concentration or concentration range is the same, with the exception for certain perfumes under specific conditions; and
- all mixtures in the group have the same classification for health and physical hazards.

Section 5.4 provides more details on the information required for a group submission.

5. Information contained in the submission

The company that intends to place a hazardous mixture on the market for which they have to make a submission under Article 45 (as clarified in section 3), is required to submit the information specified in Part B of Annex VIII to CLP.

This section provides guidance on which information is needed according to the legal text in the case of a full submission as well as in the case of limited (see section 4.4) and group (see section 4.5) submissions. Furthermore, information required when specific derogations apply are also detailed. The reference to the relevant section of the legal text is indicated in square brackets next to each heading.

5.1 Identification of mixture and submitter [Part B.1]

5.1.1 Product identifiers of the mixture [B.1.1]

The product identifiers needed for the purposes of Article 45 and the poison centre work are laid out in Annex VIII in accordance with Article 18(3)(a). In addition, the Unique Formula Identifier (UFI) code is one of the main information elements on the label (as already mentioned in the previous sections) that a caller should relay to the poison centre operators to allow the identification of the poisoning agent (see section 4.2).

In addition to this, there are other elements from the label which are important to poison centre operators such as the "*complete trade name(s) of the mixture [...], including, where relevant, brand name(s), name of the product and variant names as they appear on the label [...]*" [B.1.1]. All names as they appear on the label are required, without abbreviations or non-numerical symbols to enable the specific identification of the product. The submission format allows other identifiers to be included in a notification such as any authorisation numbers or company product codes if available.

The same mixture could be placed on the market under several trade names, UFI's and for different intended uses. If the composition does not change, all these trade names can be included in the same submission⁵⁵. Similarly, all identifiers must be provided for mixtures in a group submission. In either case, where multiple trade names/UFI's exist, the submission format allows notifiers to link each product identifier to the corresponding UFI (See section 5.2.3). Further, all trade names and identifiers must be individually included in the available submission format, i.e. the names should not be concatenated, linked or grouped together as one entry.

5.1.2 Submitter details and contact point [B.1.2]

The responsibility for submitting information on hazardous mixtures in the context of CLP Article 45 and Annex VIII is that of the relevant duty holder who is referred to as the "submitter". Annex VIII requires that the details of the submitter, such as their name, full address, telephone number and email address are to be provided in the submission.

A distinction must be made between the submitter, who bears the legal obligation to provide the necessary information in a submission, and another natural person acting as a third-party representative of the submitter, e.g. a consultant, but who may physically prepare and make the submission.

In addition, and where relevant, it is possible to indicate also the details of an additional point of contact for authorities to obtain information which may be necessary for providing an emergency response if the information is not included in the submission (appointed bodies may consider that additional information may be needed in case of emergency). This contact can be used also for queries concerning clarifications regarding the content of the submission, to correct potential errors or to discuss details relevant for follow up and toxicovigilance activities. This additional contact point could be used in case the submitter cannot provide such information themselves or decides not to be the qualified person to be contacted to discuss emergency health related issues in the context of the specific submission. In this case the name, full address, telephone number and email address also of this contact point have to be included in the submission. To be noted that this contact does not need to be available 24/7.

5.1.3 Details for rapid access to additional product information [B.1.3]

Submissions made for industrial mixtures which qualify for reduced information requirements, i.e. a limited submission, require a mandatory additional specific contact for the purpose of providing an emergency responder with more information if required in case of emergency. In order to provide rapid access to this information, the submission must contain a telephone number and email address and be accessible 24 hours a day, seven days a week. This service must be provided in the national language(s) or another language accepted by the Member State(s) where the product is placed on the market (see section 4.4 Limited Submissions)⁵⁶.

5.2 Hazard identification and additional information [Part B.2]

5.2.1 Classification of the mixture and label elements [B.2.1 and B.2.2]

The classification of the mixture for health and physical hazards has to be provided in the submission. There is no requirement for providing information regarding the possible classification of the mixture as hazardous to the environment. Environmental hazards are not

⁵⁵ Note that a limited variability in composition may still exist if, for example, generic component identifiers are used to cover different components or an ICG is used to cover different interchangeable components. See following subsections for more details.

⁵⁶ Note that this is not supposed to be the contact of the Poison Centre, but rather a number the emergency operator can contact to obtain more information on the mixture.

related to the information needed for an emergency health response but can be voluntarily provided for completeness.

The classification for health and physical hazards needs to indicate the hazard classes and associated hazard categories relevant for the mixture actually placed on the market (e.g. "Acute Tox. (oral) 4", "Flam. Liq. 2").

The labelling elements associated with the classification for health and physical hazards according to the rules set in Annex I to CLP must be provided. This includes the hazard pictogram code (e.g. GHS07), the signal word (Danger/Warning), the hazard statement codes (including supplemental hazard information) (e.g. H302) and precautionary statement codes (e.g. P264).

Information about the mixture classification and the associated labelling elements must be consistent with the information provided in Sections 2.1 and 2.2 of the SDS of the mixture as specified in Annex II to REACH. Classification for environmental hazards does not need to be provided. It should be noted that all applicable P-statements, covering all use(s) of the mixture, have to be included even if all may not be required to be included in the SDS (e.g. statements relevant only for consumers). Note that even in situations where Annex I to CLP allows for reduced label elements, the full set of label elements indicated in Section B.2.2 of Annex VIII (and reported above) has to be included in the submission.

5.2.2 Toxicological information [B.2.3]

Annex VIII Part B, section 2.3, specifies that the submission has to include the information on the toxicological effects of the mixture or its components that is required in Section 11 of the SDS of the mixture. The information requirements for an SDS are specified in Annex II to the REACH Regulation. Note that the SDS is not an information requirement but can be attached in the notification (along with other information such as a copy of the label), and is encouraged to, in order to support the work of poison centres and appointed bodies. The information to be included in the submission thus has to include as a minimum all the relevant and available information on the toxicological health effects related to each of the health hazard classes covered by Annex I to CLP:

- (a) acute toxicity;
- (b) skin corrosion/irritation;
- (c) serious eye damage/irritation;
- (d) respiratory or skin sensitisation;
- (e) germ cell mutagenicity;
- (f) carcinogenicity;
- (g) reproductive toxicity;
- (h) STOT-single exposure;
- (i) STOT-repeated exposure;
- (j) aspiration hazard
- (k) endocrine disruption for human health

For each of the above hazard classes the submission should include the information required for Section 11 of the SDS, which will allow the poison centres to provide adequate advice in case of exposure to the mixture. This could include, when available, the result of the test, reference to the species and test method used, and possibly information on the exposure period. Examples are illustrated below:

- Acute toxicity, oral: LD₅₀ 1310 mg/kg bodyweight (rat)
- Skin corrosion/irritation: Corrosive (rabbit, OECD 404, 4h)
- Skin sensitisation: Not sensitising (guinea pig, OECD 406)

Toxicological information specific for the mixture which should be included in the submission, includes, for example the acute toxicity estimate (ATE_{mix}) where a mixture as a whole has been classified for acute toxicity using it.

Annex VIII does not prescribe any specific structure for reporting such information. Considering that it is not possible to define in general terms what information is needed for the purposes of this Annex, the full content of Section 11 of the SDS could be considered potentially relevant for the poison centres and emergency responders. The full content of Section 11 of the SDS may, for example contain information on toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution as well as more elaborate information on the toxicological effects and test methods.

The submitter has to make sure that the required toxicological information is provided, in order for the poison centre to have access to the relevant information. Information included in the submission should not contain cross-references to other sections of the SDS.

This information should be integrated, if needed, with relevant information concerning the final mixture generated upon use in the case of multi-constituent products (see section 4.2.7.1).

5.2.3 Additional information [B.2.4]

Additional information about the packaging, physical appearance, pH, intended use and user types of the mixture has to be provided in the submission. Some of the information below is normally contained in Section 9 of the SDS of the mixture, as specified in Annex II to REACH. In some cases, the submission covers multiple trade names under which the mixture is placed on the market (which may differ for various product's characteristics). Some of the information may need to be adequately linked to the specific trade name/product to ensure that the emergency responders can properly identify the risks.

The additional information is specified in Part B, Section 2.4, and includes the following:

- *The type(s) and size(s) of the packaging used to place the mixture on the market for consumer or professional use.* The type relates to the form of the packaging as supplied, for example a bottle, a box, a tube, a dispenser, etc. The type does not relate to the nature/composition of the packaging material. The size has to be given as the nominal volume(s) or weight(s) of the packaging(s). If a mixture is supplied in different types and sizes of packaging in any given Member State, information of all the relevant types and sizes placed on the market in that Member State has to be contained in the submission. Information about the specific type of packaging linked to each trade name is useful information, for both emergency response and statistical analysis purposes.
- *The colour(s) and the physical state(s) of the mixture, as supplied.* This information relates to the general appearance of the mixture (see section 9 of the SDS). In case the submission covers a mixture where the colouring agent(s) relevant to a specific trade name varies ⁵⁷, it is not necessary to indicate the specific colour of each trade name but basic generic colour names can be used. It is important that colour information is provided taking into account its purpose, i.e. for an emergency health response and under the consideration that this information may be provided by a caller to the poison centre operator who needs to identify the mixture. The dossier preparation tools provided by the Agency support the identification of colours by providing the list of colours identified as appropriate in this context (including the possibility of indicating

⁵⁷ For both standard and group submission this is possible only if the colouring agents meet specific criteria which allow use of the same generic identifier, see section 5.3 for more details on information on mixture's components.

multiple colours as well as colourless mixtures and, additionally, the intensity).

- *The pH.* The pH value referring to the mixture as placed on the market (i.e. 100% solution concentration) has to be provided.

In the case of mixtures supplied in solid form, the pH should refer to a solution of the same solid mixture. Where the pH has been measured by diluting the mixture in water, the concentration of the solution must also be provided.

If for any reason the pH cannot be provided, a justification must be indicated. The provision of a pH value does not apply to mixtures in a gaseous state. In some other cases it may not be meaningful to provide a pH value due to, e.g., the mixture being insoluble in water (the justification should be always provided).

In general, the information has to be consistent with the SDS (Section 9 of the SDS) but always in compliance with the aforementioned criteria.

- *Product category.* The product category according to the EuPCS describing the intended use of a mixture must be provided. In case the same mixture is placed on the market under different trade names with different intended uses, an appropriate product category can be allocated to each of them. Support for selecting the most suitable product category can be found in the EuPCS practical manual available on the ECHA website <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/tools>. See also section 4.3 in this document on the EuPCS.
- *Use types (consumer, professional, industrial)* (see also section 3.4 'Use types of mixtures'). The relevant use type(s) of the mixture as supplied by the submitter has to be indicated in the submission. As use type is based on end-use, the end-user group must also be reflected. For example, in case the mixture is supplied for professional use but is also available for consumer use, then consumer use has also to be reflected in the submission. Similarly, the submission concerning a mixture supplied for industrial use needs to additionally reflect the consumer end-user if it finally ends up in a mixture (as a MiM) for consumer use subject to Article 45. Note that an update may be required for mixtures submitted as a limited submission if they later end up in mixtures for consumer or professional use (when subject to Article 45).

In case of uncertainty, the company preparing the submission for the original mixture is recommended to include all three use types in their notification. If a new use type of the original mixture becomes available after the submission, the use type information submitted under Annex VIII should be updated accordingly to avoid situations where that would not be covered.

5.3 Information on mixture components [Part B.3]

This section provides guidance on which components contained within the mixture have to be indicated in a submission, and on the information to be provided for each component.

The information to be provided on the components of a mixture varies according to the type of submission the company has to or has decided to prepare, for example whether it is a standard submission, a group submission or a limited submission for industrial use only. It can to a certain extent vary also depending on the knowledge the submitter has on the mixture content. In addition, special provisions are available with regard to the composition information for certain specific products. This and the following sections provide guidance on the information required in each case.

5.3.1 General requirements [B.3.1]

Ideally, the full composition of the mixture should be indicated. Both hazardous and non-hazardous components may manifest adverse effects on human health after, for example, unintended uses. Therefore, poison centres and emergency response personnel may potentially need information on all components.

Nevertheless, for practical reasons components do not legally need to be indicated when present in the mixture below certain concentration thresholds. Furthermore, in the case of a mixture for industrial use only, for which a limited submission is made (see section 4.4 of this guidance), information on composition may be limited to the information available in the safety data sheet for that mixture (see section 5.3.4).

For each component that is required to be listed (see section 5.3.2), the following is to be specified in the submission:

- Its chemical identity (see section 5.3.3 below), and
- Its concentration (exact concentration or range – see section 5.3.3)

Furthermore, the classification of the component is normally required, except when certain conditions apply (see section 5.3.3).

It is normally not allowed in a submission to list a component which is not present in the mixture, or in at least one mixture in a group of mixtures in the case of a group submission. Specific derogations exist in the following situations:

- Perfume components in a group submission that may be present only in certain mixtures of the group but not all (see section 5.4).
- Interchangeable components notified as part of an ICG that may not be present at each point in time or in each batch of the mixture; nevertheless, these components have to be present at some point (i.e. they have to be among the components effectively used in the formulation of the mixture). (See section 5.5)
- Components notified in accordance with one of the Standard Formulas listed in Part D or Section 3.7, Part B of Annex VIII, when the lower limit of their concentration range is zero (see sections 5.6 and 5.7). Due to natural variation of the raw material and the specific production process, certain minor components may not be present in each batch of the same mixture.
- Different components, not necessarily always present at the same time, which can be covered by the same generic component identifier (see section below for more details). It is not necessary in this case to specify further their individual identity.

5.3.2 Components subject to submission requirements [B.3.3]

A component of a mixture can be one of the following:

- A **substance**, as defined in Article 2(7) of CLP (see section 2);
- A **mixture in mixture (MiM)** – i.e. a mixture (as defined in Article 2(8) of CLP; see section 2) used in the formulation of a second mixture that is placed on the market and is the subject of the current submission.

To be noted that a “generic component identifier” can be used to indicate certain components (either a substance or a MiM). This is explained later in this section.

A component, whether a substance or a MiM, must be included in the submission when it is:

1. Classified as hazardous on the basis of physical or health effects, and either
 - present in a concentration equal to or greater than 0.1%; or
 - identified and present at concentrations below 0.1% - unless the submitter can demonstrate that it is irrelevant for the purposes of emergency health response and preventative measures;
2. Not classified as hazardous on the basis of physical or health effects, when identified and present at concentrations equal to or greater than 1%. This includes components not classified or classified for environmental hazards only.

'Identified' means that the submitter knows the component is present, for example because they have added it intentionally and it is on the label, or it has been communicated to the submitter by a supplier in, for example a safety data sheet. Submitters are not legally required to analyse their mixtures to determine the presence of components. Nevertheless, it is recommended to make an effort in actively seeking missing information from their suppliers, as it may be important for the activities of the emergency responders.

There is no specific scientific method to **demonstrate the irrelevance** of a substance or mixture for an emergency health response. The decision not to indicate a component, which is present below 0.1%, should be based on considerations which include the hazard type (e.g. none of the hazard classes considered to be of major concern), relevance of the route of exposure (e.g. the substance is classified for inhalation only but its physical state does not allow inhalation), concentration (e.g. trace levels can normally be disregarded), and possible interaction with common treatments. When a Specific Concentration Limit (SCL)⁵⁸ exists for a substance, this may be used as a basis to conclude on the irrelevance of the substance (e.g. substance to be considered as relevant when the SCL < 0.1% and the substance concentration is between SCL and 0.1 %). There is no obligation to include the justification in the submission. This can be the object of a "reasoned request" by the appointed body if it decides so (see section 7.2).

Hazardous mixtures that are subject to the obligation to submit a poison centre notification may, in addition to substances and mixtures, **contain micro-organisms** which are out of the scope of CLP. Examples of such mixtures are certain detergents, plant protection products and biocidal products. The presence of a micro-organism can be relevant for emergency response, in particular because of their potential to produce toxins and to cause allergic reactions. Specific labelling information is required for products containing micro-organisms under the Biocidal Products and Plant Protection Products legislations. This information is part of the obligatory supplemental information section of the CLP label and it is thus recommended to also indicate in the notification (when adding the relevant supplemental labelling element) the micro-organisms present, providing sufficient information for their identification, including the scientific name and taxonomic group.

5.3.3 Information required on components

5.3.3.1 Identification of the substance components [B.3.2.1]

Substances in a mixture must be identified in accordance with Article 18(2):

⁵⁸ SCL are assigned to substances according to Article 10 of CLP and are available in Annex VI and in the C&L Inventory.

- name and an identification number as given in Part 3 of Annex VI to CLP;
- if the substance is not included in Part 3 of Annex VI to CLP, a name and an identification number as they appear in the Classification and Labelling (C&L) Inventory;
- if the substance is neither included in Part 3 of Annex VI to CLP nor in the C&L Inventory, the CAS number and the IUPAC name, or the CAS number and another international chemical name, for example the name in INCI nomenclature, where applicable; or
- if no CAS number is available and none of the above apply, the IUPAC name or another international chemical name, for example the name in INCI nomenclature where applicable.

An INCI name, a colour index name or another international chemical name may also be used, provided the chemical name is well known and unambiguously defines the substance identity. The chemical name of substances for which an alternative chemical name has been allowed in accordance with Article 24 must be provided as well. To support notifiers to identify their substances in their notification, there is a list of substances from the substance inventory available in IUCLID.

5.3.3.2 Identification of the mixture in mixture components [B.3.2.2]

If a notifier has access to the full composition information (e.g. as provided by the MiM supplier/upstream notifier, or when the submitter themselves is the formulator of the MiM), substance components should be regarded as components of the final mixture. In other words, information regarding same substances (originating from the MiM and/or added on their own) should be presented in aggregated form.

Where MiM components or substances are the same (i.e. have the same chemical identity) but are classified differently by different suppliers, it is recommended that the submitter contacts the suppliers to investigate the reasons for such difference with the aim to agree on a common classification.

When access to the full compositional information of the MiM is not available, the submitter must identify the MiM first and foremost by the UFI. Note that since the passing of the transition period, all in-scope hazardous mixtures must contain a notified UFI.

Therefore, the MiM's identity must include its:

- UFI as notified to relevant appointed bodies
- trade name or designation (product identifiers according to Article 18(3)(a) of CLP)
- MiM concentration in the final mixture⁵⁹.

In some cases, the UFI may not be known or available to the relevant appointed body e.g. the final mixture containing the MiM will be placed on a different market. In this case, the MiM must still be identified by the UFI, the product identifiers and concentration in the final mixture and the compositional information contained in the SDS (but not in aggregated form). **In**

⁵⁹ It should be noted that, if the full composition is not known, a 'same' mixture purchased from different suppliers who assign different classifications cannot be considered to be chemically the same mixture.

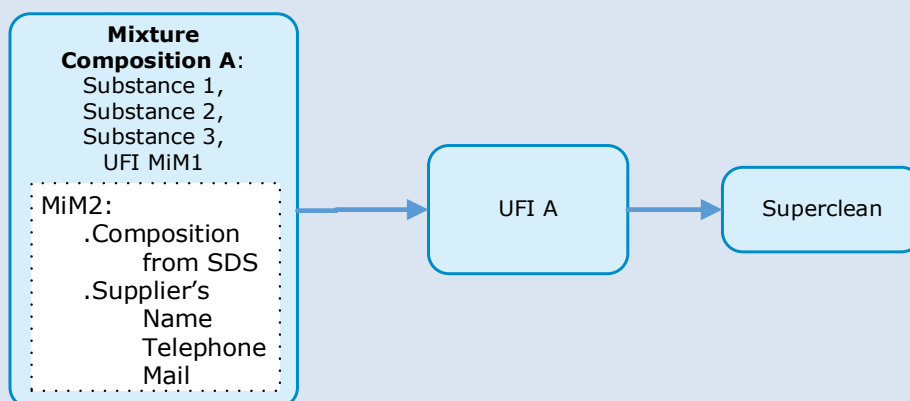
addition, the name, email address and telephone number of the MiM supplier must be indicated⁶⁰. The SDS is not an information requirement but can be included in the notification to support the work of poison centres and appointed bodies and may possibly reduce their need for additional follow up contact in case of any doubt.

It should be noted that a notification containing an un-notified MiM UFI will be alerted to both the notifier and the relevant appointed body(s) (via the validation report, see section 6.4.1 Validation of Information). Therefore, communication and cooperation between the supplier and downstream user is encouraged so it is understood by both parties on which markets the MiM's UFI has been notified or will be notified. It is also recommended that the MiM supplier may update their notification to include additional market areas and support the downstream user with their obligations. This is particularly relevant for complex supply chains.

5.3.3.2.1 Identification of non-hazardous MiMs

In the absence of a UFI and in the absence of an SDS (for mixtures not classified for any hazard, where no obligations to create a UFI nor to provide an SDS exist), the submitter should retrieve relevant information about the components available from the supplier and other sources (e.g. CAS number, name of main component(s) used when purchasing, chemical nature, etc.). Eventually the MiM (for which an SDS is not required) could be identified by means of its product identifier and the contact details of the supplier only.

Example 17: 1 Mixture (with 2 MiMs, the first identified via its UFI, the second via its SDS) - 1 UFI for the mixture + SDS MiM – 1 product placed on the market



Example 18: Aggregation of components from different sources

A company purchases 2 mixtures (MiMs) and 2 substances from different suppliers to formulate their product SuperClean which they intend to place on the EU market. The company has knowledge of the full composition of these ingredients (see table below). Same substances are included in the final mixture as components of the MiMs X and Y as substances as such (1 and 2).

⁶⁰ Please note that the EU importer is responsible for the mixtures imported into the EU. A non-EU supplier has no obligations to provide additional information in case the appointed body sees the need and should not be used for the identification of the MiM.

Ingredients purchased by Company A	Concentration in final mixture	Composition
Mixture X (MiM X)	20%	Substance 1 - 30% Substance 3 - 40% Substance 4 - 30%
Mixture Y (MiM Y)	30%	Substance 2 - 15% Substance 3 - 25% Substance 5 - 60%
Substance 1	5%	Not applicable
Substance 2	10%	Not applicable
Water	35%	Not applicable

The company will indicate in the submission the components of their final mixture in an aggregated form. The concentration of each substance will refer to the final mixture SuperClean:

Component	Concentration in final mixture
Substance 1	6 (MiM: 20% x 30%) + 5 = 11%
Substance 2	4.5 (MiM: 30% x 15%) + 10 = 14.5%
Substance 3	8 (MiM: 20% x 40%) + 7.5 (MiM: 30% x 25%) = 15.5%
Substance 4	6% (MiM: 20% x 30%)
Substance 5	18% (MiM: 30% x 60%)
Water	35%

5.3.3.2.2 Generic component identifiers

A **generic component identifier (GCI)** – for “*perfumes*” or “*colouring agents*” - can be used to identify one or several components of the mixture, if they are used exclusively to add perfume or colour, respectively, to the mixture. This can apply to both substances and MiMs, if the criteria explained below are met. The generic component identifier is used instead of the actual chemical identity or product identifier of the relevant component(s), and may be used where the following conditions are met:

- The relevant component(s) is/are not classified for any health hazard, and
- The total concentration of the components covered by the generic component identifier does not exceed:
 - 5% for the sum of perfume components;
 - 25% for the sum of colouring agent components.

Note that in case the component used to add colour or perfume is included as a MiM (which

may include for example stabilisers or binders in addition to a substance), the criteria of being not classified for any health hazard applies to the MiM as a whole.

In practical terms, this means that multiple components can be included in the notification as one single component identified with a GCI. The same generic component identifier can be used once (to cover one or multiple components meeting the same criteria) or more than once in the same submission (if, for instance, the submitter intends to indicate separately perfumes components identified with the same GCI but with a different classification for physical hazards). In both cases the maximum allowed total concentration of components covered by the same type of GCI remains the same (i.e. 5% for perfumes and or 25% for colourants). The concentration to be indicated in the notification will follow the same rules as per any other component, as explained in the subsection below. This means that the concentration assigned to the component identified with the GCI will have to consider all the actual components it covers.

Mixtures whose composition differs only in components which can be identified by the same generic component identifier, can be included in the same submission. This is mainly because these components do not necessarily need to be individually specified. Such mixtures may be placed on the market under multiple trade names which can be also indicated in the same submission. **Note:** using generic component identifiers is optional and at the discretion of the submitter.

5.3.3.3 Concentration and concentration ranges of the mixture components [B.3.4]

The CLP regulation includes different provisions for mixture components (substances and MiMs) that are considered of 'major' concern and 'other' components. This distinction is defined in section 3.4 of Part B of Annex VIII. The submitter is required to provide the concentration or concentration ranges of each component according to the hazard class as described below (including when the component is identified with a GCI).

In the case of MiM for which the composition is fully known, the concentration of its components should refer to the final mixture. In case the same components come from different sources (e.g. as component of a MiM and as single substance), the information should be provided in aggregated form⁶¹.

B.1) Hazardous components of major concern for emergency health response and preventative measures

When mixture components are classified for at least one of the hazard categories listed below, their concentration in a mixture must be expressed as exact percentages, in descending order by mass or volume:

- acute toxicity, Category 1, 2 or 3
- specific target organ toxicity (Single exposure, Category 1 or 2)
- specific target organ toxicity (Repeated exposure, Category 1 or 2)
- skin corrosion, Category 1, 1A, 1B or 1C
- serious eye damage, Category 1

⁶¹ This should not be done in case the composition of the MiM is only partially known as it may lead to misleading information for poison centres and emergency responders.

As an alternative to providing concentrations as exact percentages, a range of percentages may be submitted in accordance with Table 1 in Part B of Annex VIII (reported in Table 2 below), in descending order by mass or volume.

Where the exact concentration is higher than 1%, the upper and lower limits of the concentration bands should preferably be rounded to a maximum of one decimal; where the exact concentration is lower than or equal to 1%, a maximum of two decimals should preferably be used.

Table 2: Concentration ranges applicable to hazardous components of major concern for emergency health response - Table 1 in Part B of Annex VIII

Concentration range of the hazardous component contained in the mixture (%)	Maximum width of the concentration range to be used in the submission
$\geq 25 - < 100$	5% units
$\geq 10 - < 25$	3% units
$\geq 1 - < 10$	1% unit
$\geq 0,1 - < 1$	0,3% units
$> 0 - < 0,1$	0,1% units

In case a range is used, its width should be chosen in a way that for each possible value within that range, Table 1 in Part B of Annex VIII (table 2 above) is complied with. This means that if, e.g., the exact concentration is 26% and a width of 5% units is used, its lower limit should be not less than 25. Any concentration value below 25% would require a maximum width of 3%.

Example 19: Concentration ranges for components of "major" concern

In the case of a substance (hazardous component of "major" concern) in a mixture with an exact concentration of 26%, the submitter can choose among different ranges to report, provided that the exact concentration is comprised within this range and the maximum width of the concentration range is 5% units: 23-26% (since the exact value can possibly be < 25 , a maximum range of 3% units has to be used), 24-27%, 25-28%, 25-29%, 25-30%, 26-31%.

Also narrower ranges can be applied such as 25-27% etc.

B.2) Other hazardous components and components not classified as hazardous

The concentration of components classified for hazard classes not listed above or components not classified as hazardous should be expressed, in accordance with Table 2 in Part B of Annex VIII (reported in Table 3 below), as concentration ranges in descending order by mass or volume. As an alternative, the exact concentration can be provided.

This applies also to components identified by means of generic component identifiers.

Where the exact concentration is higher than 1%, the upper and lower limits of the concentration bands could be rounded to a maximum of one decimal; where the exact concentration is lower than or equal to 1%, a maximum of two decimals could be used.

All components classified as hazardous on the basis of their health or physical effects may need to be included in the submission even if present in concentrations below 0.1% if identified, unless demonstrated to be irrelevant for emergency health response and preventative measures (see section 5.3.2 above).

Table 3: Concentration ranges applicable to other hazardous components and components not classified as hazardous – Table 2 in Part B of Annex VIII

Concentration range of the component contained in the mixture (%)	Maximum width of the concentration range to be used in the submission
$\geq 25 - < 100$	20% units
$\geq 10 - < 25$	10% units
$\geq 1 - < 10$	3% units
$> 0 - < 1$	1% unit

Also, with regard to components of minor concern, in case a range is used, its width should be chosen in a way that for each possible value within that range Table 2 in Part B of Annex VIII (Table 3 above) is complied with.

It is to be clarified that the distinction between “components of major concern” and “other hazardous components” in this case is based on the perspective of emergency health response where acute and short-term effects are more relevant. Furthermore, the severity resulting from the exposure to components classified for those hazards is also taken into consideration. This is why components classified for some serious hazards such as carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic to reproduction are included in the second category.

Example 20: Concentration ranges for components not of “major” concern

In the case of a substance (not classified, or classified as hazardous but not of major concern) in a mixture with an exact concentration of 6%, the submitter can choose among different ranges provided that the exact concentration is comprised within this range and the maximum width of the concentration range is 3% units: e.g. 3-6%, 4-7%, 5-8% or 6-9%. Also narrower ranges can be applied such as 5-6%.

5.3.3.4 Classification of mixture components [B.3.8]

The classification for health and physical hazards of the mixture components must be provided. This includes hazard classes, categories and statements of, at least, all the identified substances which are referred to in Section 3.2.1 of Annex II to the REACH Regulation (requirements for the compilation of SDSs). Section 3.2.1 lists the criteria for identifying the component substances that have to be indicated in the SDS of a mixture itself classified as hazardous⁶².

In other words, at least for all the component substances that would need to be indicated in the SDS of the mixture, their classification is to be provided in the submission. Annex II to REACH also includes an obligation to provide information on substances classified for environmental hazards only. For the purposes of Annex VIII, for components classified for environmental hazards only, the classification does not need to be indicated (although it can be made, and is recommended to be, on a voluntary basis).

⁶² See ECHA's *Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets* <https://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-reach>

Where a final mixture contains one or more MiMs, the notifier must first provide the classification of the MiM itself. In addition, the classification of any MiM components which are available and have been indicated must be provided as well. Similarly, information on classification for environmental hazards is not required but can be provided voluntarily for completeness.

5.3.3.4.1 Classification of GCIs

Components identified by a GCI may present physical hazards which would need to be indicated.

Example 21: Use of generic component identifiers (single mixture)

In option A, all components are included in the submission with the 'chemical name', health/physical hazard classification and concentration in the mixture (either a concentration range or an exact concentration). There are eight perfume components (1-8) and three other components (A, B, C).

The use of generic component identifiers is illustrated in the option B below where perfume components are grouped. **Note:** the indicated concentrations, classifications and number of components are chosen with the sole purpose of explaining the requirements.

OPTION A – ALL COMPONENTS INDICATED WITH A 'CHEMICAL NAME'		
Components	Classification	Concentrations
Chemical name component A	not classified	60-80%
Chemical name component B	not classified	13%
Chemical name component C	major concern	11-14%
Perfume chemical name 1	not classified	1-4%
Perfume chemical name 2	not classified	1%
Perfume chemical name 3	not classified	0.5%
Perfume chemical name 4	acute toxicity, cat 1	0.3-0.6%
Perfume chemical name 5	skin corrosion, cat 1C	2-3%
Perfume chemical name 6	skin sens. cat. 1	2%
Perfume chemical name 7	aspiration toxicity, cat 1	3-6%
Perfume chemical name 8	not classified	4%

This composition can alternatively also be submitted as presented in option B (below). Perfume components 1 to 3 are indicated with the generic component identifier "Perfumes". This is allowed since these components are not classified for a health hazard and the total concentration of the components covered by the given generic component identifier does not exceed 5% [B.3.2.3].

'Perfume chemical name 4 to 7' cannot be indicated with a generic component identifier because these components are classified for a health hazard.

OPTION B – SOME COMPONENTS INDICATED WITH A GENERIC COMPONENT IDENTIFIER

Components	Classification	Percentage
Chemical name component A	not classified	60-80%
Chemical name component B	not classified	13%
Chemical name component C	major concern	11-14%
<i>Perfumes (GCI)</i>	not classified	3%, 2-5%
Perfume chemical name 4	acute toxicity, cat 1	0.3-0.6%
Perfume chemical name 5	skin corrosion, cat 1C	2-3%
Perfume chemical name 6	skin sens. cat. 1	2%
Perfume chemical name 7	aspiration toxicity, cat 1	3-6%
Perfume chemical name 8	not classified	4%

Additional notes to the example:

- 'Perfume chemical name 1' was indicated in option A with a concentration range of 1-4%. The actual concentration apparently was 1.5% (only known to the submitter) so the total concentration is $1.5+1+0.5=3\%$.
- Not all non-classified perfumes can be grouped within the same generic component identifier because if 'Perfume chemical name 8' is included, the total concentration is 7%. Other non-classified perfume components must be indicated individually with their chemical name.
- It would also have been possible to, for example, indicate 'Perfume chemical name 2' and 'perfume chemical name 8' with a generic component identifier "*Perfumes*" since the total concentration does not exceed 5%. In that case the other non-classified perfume components (1 and 3) must be indicated individually with their chemical name.
- The same generic component identifier "*perfumes*" could be used more than once in the same submission, without the need to further specify the identity of the components. This could be relevant in the case of perfumes with different classifications (e.g. some not classified and others classified for physical hazards).
- On the indicated concentration:
The generic component identifier can be indicated with an exact concentration (the sum of the components covered by the same generic identifier, 3% in the example) or a range according to table 2 of Annex VIII, for example 2-5% (3% units bandwidth allowed; with a maximum of 5%).

Example 22: Use of generic component identifiers (mixtures varying in colourants only)

In this example, a formulator produces a mixture and places it on the market under different trade names (i.e. different products). The composition of the mixture is always the same with the exception of the components used only as colourants. The mixture composition in each product contains a different blend of colourants. These are not classified for any health (or physical) hazard.

The total concentration of the colourants in each product varies but does not exceed 25%. In addition, the variation in concentration in each composition falls within the limits set by table 2 of Annex VIII.

COMMON COMPOSITION				
Components		Classification		Concentrations
Chemical name component A		Minor concern		20-30%
Chemical name component B		Minor concern		20-30%
Chemical name component C		Major concern		30-35%
COLOURANTS				
	Classification	Trade name Shining Blue	Trade name Shining Red	Trade name Shining Green
Colourant 1	Not classified	8 %		7%
Colourant 2	Not classified		21%	
Colourant 3	Not classified	10%		9%

A single submission can include the three trade names and the mixture composition where the colourant components are indicated with the generic component identifier "*Colouring agents*". The concentration of the generic colourant component has to be provided within the maximum breadth of range, in accordance with table 2 of Annex VIII, on the basis of the actual concentration.

The submitter can decide to assign one single UFI or multiple UFIs, according to their business decision.

SUBMISSION		
Trade name ABC – Trade name DEF – Trade name GHI		
UFI: WQYN-341E-V00P-YHNT		
Components	Classification	Percentage
Chemical name component A	Minor concern	20-30 %
Chemical name component B	Minor concern	20-30 %
Chemical name component C	Major concern	30-35 %
"Colouring agents" (GCI)	Not classified	14-22 %

Additional notes to the example:

- The total concentration of the colourants in the individual mixtures is 18% (Shining Blue), 21% (Shining Red) and 16 % (Shining Green). Therefore, a range of maximum 10 %-units can be used in the submission to cover all the variants. In this case, voluntarily a narrower 8 %-unit range has been chosen.
- If one or more colourants classified only for a physical hazard are added to all mixtures, these should be included separately even if still identified with a generic component identifier. It is indeed possible to use multiple times the same generic component identifier to identify different components included in the submission.

5.3.4 Limited submission [B.3.1.1]

When a company decides to opt for a limited submission (possible for mixtures intended for industrial use only and for mixtures with an end use not subject to submission) the list of components to be provided may be limited to that included in Section 3.2 of the SDS. The information to be provided on the concentrations of such components may be also limited to that contained in the SDS.

Detailed information on the compilation of the SDS, and in particular of Section 3, is available in the ECHA's *Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets*.

In practice, the information provided in this case will be less detailed than a standard submission and the poison centre will not have access to the full composition of the mixture. For example, Annex II to REACH (on the compilation of SDS) does not require the indication of not classified components, and sets for the hazardous components to be indicated concentration thresholds and ranges which are less strict than Annex VIII to CLP (e.g. hazardous components may need to be included in a standard submission even if present in concentration <0.1%).

Additionally, in this case information on the packaging is not required and can be provided on voluntary basis.

5.4 Group submission [A.4]

Information on multiple mixtures with limited differences in the composition can be provided in the same submission: this is referred to as a 'group submission'. The general conditions under which such a 'group submission' is allowed are specified in Section 4, part A of Annex VIII.

Mixtures can be grouped in the same submission if they:

- have the same classification for health and physical hazards (this means that a difference in classification for environmental hazard is allowed);
- have very similar composition; the only differences can concern certain perfumes (see section 5.4.2 for details);
- the same components are reported in the same concentration or concentration range.

Besides substances indicated with their own chemical name, as explained in section 5.3, the mixtures' components can include MiM, and components which are allowed to be indicated with 'generic component identifiers' (see section 5.3.3).

All mixtures in the group must contain the same components, except for perfume components, as referred to in Section A.4.3 of Annex VIII. The latter can differ between mixtures in the group under certain conditions (see section 5.4.2 below).

Under the conditions described above, a group submission is basically possible for mixtures with compositions that differ, under certain conditions, in perfumes. These would be 'product variants' (possibly marketed under different trade names), for example detergents with a difference in perfumes.

Note: the grouped mixtures all have to be placed on the market by the same importer or downstream user (and their distributors). A group submission can only include the details of one 'legal submitter' (i.e. duty holder). It is not possible to group mixtures that are placed on the market by different duty holders under Article 45.

Ultimately, the difference between a standard and a group submission concerns the possibility to group mixtures with variation in perfumes which cannot be indicated with a generic component identifier. As explained earlier in this section, also in a standard submission multiple trade names can be included, as long as the composition of the mixture remains the same.

Note: The decision whether to provide a standard or group submission (when the conditions are fulfilled) lays with the duty holder and could be based on the specific portfolio. Group submission is an option provided to facilitate the fulfilment of the obligations: the duty holder may always decide to submit a standard submission for each mixture without grouping it with other mixtures.

5.4.1 Information to be provided in a group submission

Information described in Part B of Annex VIII should be provided for each of the mixtures in the group.

The information provided on mixture components in a group submission should apply to all the mixtures in the group, except for perfumes that may only apply to some mixtures in the group under certain conditions (see section 5.4.2 below).

Most of the information will be the same but there might be a difference in:

- 'All product identifiers of the mixture': a group submission (as well as a standard submission) may cover mixtures placed on the market with different trade names and/or to which different UFI's could be assigned.
- 'Additional information' items listed in Part B, Section 2.4, of Annex VIII:
 - Colour and physical state of the mixture;
 - pH;
 - Types and sizes of the packaging;
 - Use types (consumer, professional, industrial) as described in section 3.4 of this Guidance.

Trade names, colour, packaging, use types and UFI's should be indicated for every individual mixture in the group. This information may be useful for the emergency responders in order to promptly identify the relevant information for the specific product.

Nevertheless, for the colour, a limited range of standard types can be used (no need to indicate the exact shade). Exceptionally and for practical reasons, a generic indication of the colour field can be accepted for paints and other similar categories for example inks, where high numbers of products with great colour variability can be included in the same group submission (provided they are not classified⁶³).

Regarding the packaging, the specific type is potentially relevant to identify the appropriate emergency response measures to assist with possible product identification. This information should be provided for each mixture of the group placed on the market with a specific trade name.

The pH value can be indicated for the group as a whole; a range applicable to the whole group can be used. Where the pH value is particularly low or high (i.e. <3 or >10), the range to be indicated should not be bigger than one unit (e.g. 2.5 – 3.5).

⁶³ In this case the use of the generic component identifier "colouring agent" can possibly cover different colorants.

It is assumed that the toxicological information (as required in Section 2.3, Part B of Annex VIII) should not normally vary across the mixtures of the group. In case of differences, it must be clear to which mixture the information refers to.

5.4.2 Mixture components in a group submission

Mixtures in a group submission should contain the same components in the same concentration or concentration range, except for perfumes components. Those components may only differ between the mixtures of the group under the conditions described below (Section A.4.3 and B.3.1 of Annex VIII). The total concentration of the perfumes which differ in each mixture of the group cannot exceed 5%. In case the concentration of the differing perfumes in a mixture is above this threshold, the mixture cannot be included in the same group submission.

The intention of this rule is to allow grouping of the mixtures only if their compositions are very similar (and hence the toxicological information does not vary). This means that for a maximum of 5% of the composition, the mixtures' compositions may differ in perfumes content.

It is to be underlined that the calculation of the 5% threshold should take into account only the perfumes in each mixture which vary from the others (i.e. which are not present in all the mixtures of the group, but in one or some of them only). In practice this means that if the mixtures contain common perfumes indicated by their chemical name or GCI, the 5% threshold does not refer to those common perfumes.

The perfumes contained in each mixture of the group must be listed to identify the perfumes they contain, including their classification.

The information required on the mixture composition in a group submission is illustrated by examples 23 and 24. References to the relevant legal text are made in the notes to the examples (in square brackets) to indicate compliance with the requirements on group submission as well as with requirements on component identification/information where relevant for grouping. For detailed guidance on component identification and information requirements, please see section 5.3 of this guidance document.

It is important to note that these examples are presented in a simplified form with the sole purpose of illustrating the requirements for group submission. In the examples different formats are used to present the information, but the same principles apply.

Special case: perfume components not requiring concentration

In the case of perfume components in a group submission that are not classified as hazardous for human health or are classified only for skin sensitisation Category 1, 1A or 1B or aspiration toxicity, submitters are not obliged to provide information on their concentration. This applies to both types of perfumes, those which vary across the mixtures of the group and those which are common to all the mixtures. It is the responsibility of the submitter to make sure the real concentration of these components is considered when calculating the 5% threshold (if relevant).

For colouring agents with a generic component identifier, the table above (section 5.3.3) applies.

Example 23: Grouping of mixtures with difference in perfume components

Mixtures in the group have a difference in some perfume components that are classified for a health hazard (therefore those components cannot be indicated with a 'generic component identifier').

GROUPING OF MIXTURES WITH DIFFERENCE IN PERFUME COMPONENTS

<u>UFIs:</u> - N200-U0CW-5009-QWHJ - G500-C029-F00T-D83M - P800-U0RP-S009-1KPP <u>Classification:</u> # <u>Product Category:</u> #	<u>Product names:</u> - Trade name 1 - Trade name 2	
Components	Percentage	Classification ^a
Chemical name component A	60-80%	Not classified
Chemical name component B	7-10%	Other
Chemical name component C	11-14%	Major concern
Chemical name component D	1-2%	Major concern

Since some of the perfumes vary between the mixtures contained in the group, a list must be provided of the mixtures and the perfumes they contain, including their classification.

Name	Perfume	Classification ^a	Conc. range	Actual concentration
Trade name 1 UFI: N200-U0CW-5009-QWHJ UFI: G500-C029-F00T-D83M	Perfume chemical name 1	Other	1 - 2 %	1.2
	Perfume chemical name 3	Major concern	0.4 - 0.7 %	0.6
	'Perfume MiM' A67T-VHG2-DMM4-NH2A (UFI and relevant MiM's information known to the relevant appointed body)	Other	0.5 - 1.5 %	1 %
	Perfume chemical name 5	Other	1 - 4 %	
Trade name 2 UFI: P800-U0RP-S009-1KPP	Perfume chemical name 2	Major concern	0.3 - 0.6 %	0.4
	Perfume chemical name 4	Other	1 - 3 %	1.4
	Perfumes (GCI)	Not classified	n.a.	1.4
	Perfume chemical name 5	Other	1 - 4 %	

Note to the tables of example 23:

(a) Classifications are indicated in this example with three categories: 'major concern' (list of classifications in B3.4.1), 'other' (all other hazard classifications) and 'not classified'.

(b) Actual concentrations are reported for internal calculation purposes only; they are not necessarily required to be indicated in the submission.

Compliance with Annex VIII requirements:

- All mixtures in the group have the same components in the same concentration or concentration ranges [A4.2], except for the components 'Perfume chemical name 1 - 4', 'Perfume MiM' and the perfumes indicated with the generic component identifier "perfumes" that are at least present in one of the mixtures [A4.3]. The component 'Perfume chemical name 5' is a common component of all the mixtures in the group. Therefore, its concentration is not considered in the allowed limit of perfumes in mixtures part of a group submission.
- The difference between the mixtures concerns only perfumes and 'the total concentration of the perfumes which differ in each mixture does not exceed 5%' [A.4.3]. This concerns the sum of 'actual concentrations' (which are known to the submitter, see below) of these components while a concentration range is indicated in the submission.
- If the composition of a MIM is not fully known, the UFI has to be provided as long as the relevant appointed body has received it as part of a valid submission for the MiM [B.3.2.2].
- The specific concentration of the components included under GCI "Perfumes" does not have to be indicated as the perfume is not classified [B.3.4.2].
- The concentration of the perfumes components has to be provided as exact value or as ranges of percentages following the same rules as for any other component.

Trade name 1:

Perfume chemical name 1 - indicated 1-2% - actual concentration 1.2%.

Perfume chemical name 3 - indicated 0.4-0.7% - actual concentration 0.6%.

Perfume MiM - indicated 0.5-1.5% - actual concentration 1%.

The actual concentration of differing perfume components in the mixture is 2.8%.

Trade name 2:

Perfume chemical name 2 - indicated 0.3-0.6% - actual concentration 0.4%.

Perfume chemical name 4 - indicated 1-3% - actual concentration 1.4%.

Perfumes – not indicated – actual concentration 1.4%

The actual concentration of differing perfume components in the mixture is 3.2%.

Example 24: Grouping of mixtures with difference in perfume components**GROUP SUBMISSION**

UFI: C4P7-GHVS-ED8M-42DH

Product category: All-purpose (or multi-purpose) non-abrasive cleaners

CLP classification: Serious eye damage cat.1 + Skin sensitiser cat.1

Product trade names: ABC, BCD, CDE

Product- trade name ABC + Product- trade name BCD + Product-trade name CDE			
	Components	Classification	Concentration
COMMON INGREDIENTS	Surfactant 123	Serious eye damage cat.1	5-6%
	Surfactant 456	Serious eye damage cat.1	8-9%
	Soap xyz	Not classified	2-5%
	Sodium carbonate	Serious eye irritation cat. 2	7-10%
	Processing aid xxx	Not classified	1-2%
	Water	Not classified	66-76.4%
	Perfumes components	As attached or not classified	5-7 %

Perfume components:

Product- trade name ABC			
Components	Classification	UFI or SDS components	Concentration
Perfume mixture a	MIM: Skin sens. Cat. 1	UFI A67T-VHG2-DMM4-NH2A	<i>Not needed [B.3.4.2]</i>
Perfume mixture b	Skin sens. Cat 1B + Asp. tox. Cat. 1	(UFI not available) Substance A Substance B Substance C	MiM: 0.5-1.5% SubA: 10-15% SubB: 20-30% SubC: 15-25%

Product- trade name BCD			
Components	Classification	UFI or SDS components	Concentration
« Perfume » (Generic component identifier)	Not classified	Not applicable	0.6-1.6%

Product- trade name CDE			
Components	Classification	UFI or SDS components	Concentration
Perfume mixture b	Skin sens. Cat 1B + Asp. tox. Cat.1	(UFI not available) Substance A Substance B Substance C	MiM: 0.5-0.9% SubA: 10-15% SubB: 20-30% SubC: 15-25%
Perfume (GCI)	Not classified	Not applicable	0.1- 1.1%

Notes to the tables of example 24:

- Total "perfume a" + "perfume b" in product- trade name ABC should not exceed 5% because both are perfumes components which varies (i.e. are not common to all the mixtures of the group) [A.4.3].
- Total "perfume b" + "perfume" (GCI) in product-trade name CDE should not exceed 5% for the same reason as above [A.4.3].
- Components of "perfume a" are included in the submission by a supplier upstream (link with UFI).
- "Perfume" (GCI) does not contain any hazardous component [B.3.2.3].
- The concentration of the MiM "Perfume mixture b" components refers to the MiM itself (MiM composition not fully known).

List of perfumes in Group submission		
Perfume name	Classification	Products of the GS where the perfume is present
Perfume mixture a	Skin sens. Cat 1	Product- trade name ABC
Perfume mixture b	Skin sens. Cat 1B + asp. tox.	Products- trade names ABC+CDE
Perfume (GCI)	NC	Products- trade names BCD+CDE

5.5 Interchangeable component group (ICG) [B.3.5]

5.5.1 Grouping of components

Providing the standard information on components as required in Annex VIII to CLP (and described in the previous sections), can be challenging in specific situations where very similar components, possibly purchased from different suppliers, are used together in the same production line. It may be difficult to know which exact components are present in the composition at each point in time (e.g. in each batch), and at which concentration.

Different components may be grouped in a so-called 'Interchangeable component group' (ICG), when they are not chemically identical, but are sufficiently similar to be considered equivalent regarding their hazard and, but not necessarily, regarding their technical function in the final mixture. The final mixture might contain only one of the interchangeable components at a time or a blend of several interchangeable components where the individual

concentrations of the components in the blend cannot be precisely identified (e.g. when the interchangeable components are stored in the same storage container or as a result of mixing different batches of the final mixture afterwards). In other words, the components in an ICG do not have to be mutually exclusive (i.e. one does not necessarily exclude the presence of others), but more than one can be present at the same time. When specific conditions for an ICG are met, the submitter is allowed to indicate information on the concentration at ICG level, instead of indicating the concentration of each individual component within the group (as these individual concentrations may simply be unknown).

The application of this approach implies that not all the components grouped in an ICG are necessarily always present in each batch of the mixture placed on the market. This is a specific derogation in Annex VIII from the prohibition to notify components which are not present in the mixture. Each component included in an ICG must nevertheless be currently used in the production of the final mixture. The ICG solution is not intended for notifying components which might possibly be used only in the future and therefore should not be used in order to avoid the need to update the submission. Components in an ICG can be added or removed when needed via an update (see section 7).

Section 5.5.2 below provides details on when the ICG approach can be applied. Section 5.5.3 clarifies the information requirements when an ICG is used. It is to be emphasised that even when the criteria for ICG are met, using the ICG approach is optional. The information normally required by Annex VIII is recommended to be provided whenever this is possible. Submitters are encouraged to limit the use of the ICG approach to the specific situations for which this workable solution was envisaged.

5.5.2 Conditions for grouping components in an ICG

Components can be grouped in an ICG when they meet one of the two sets of conditions described in Section 3.5, Part B of Annex VIII. These two sets allow certain flexibility in the application of the ICG approach, for example by not limiting it only to components with the same technical function in the final mixture.

An ICG can include substances or MiMs⁶⁴. Where multiple components fulfil the criteria to be grouped in an ICG, it is not mandatory to necessarily group all of them in an ICG. Their concentration, if known, should be reported according to the standard rules.

The two sets of criteria are described in sections 5.5.2.1 and 5.5.2.2 below.

5.5.2.1 General rules for grouping components

Components in a mixture may have the same technical function even if they are not chemically exactly the same. For example, when they are purchased from different suppliers to ensure continuity of the supply. It is possible to group the components in an ICG when three conditions are met by each individual component in the specific ICG.

All components in the same ICG must have:

- Identical technical function(s) in the final mixture placed on the market.
- Identical classification for health and physical hazard(s). This means that both the hazard class and the hazard category are identical. To be noted that the legal text allows for differences in the subcategory (relevant for certain hazard classes only, e.g.

⁶⁴ A fully known MiM can be grouped in an ICG as a MiM as such even if it will be identified with its product identifier and its full composition (i.e. the concentration of the MiM's components will refer to the MiM itself).

Skin Corr 1A/1B/1C).

- Same toxicological properties, at least both target organ(s) and the type of toxicological effects must be the same for all the components in the ICG. Conclusions could be based on the mechanisms of toxicity of the components.

Information on the toxicological properties of the components is not part of the submission. The submitter should nevertheless be able to provide this information to the appointed body on their request.

In addition to the conditions above, the variation of interchangeable components in the final mixture must not influence the classification and labelling information of the final mixture. The following information has to be always the same, regardless of the interchangeable component(s) present and their individual concentration:

- the classification and the labelling elements of the final mixture, referred to in Sections 2.1 and 2.2, Part B; and
- the toxicological information of the final mixture referred to in Section 2.3, Part B; and
- the additional information on the final mixture referred to in Section 2.4, Part B:
 - o the types and sizes of the packaging used to place the mixture on the market for consumer or professional use;
 - o the colour(s) and the physical state(s) of the mixture, as supplied;
 - o the pH, if available, of the mixture as supplied;
 - o product category (EuPCS);
 - o use: consumer, professional, industrial, or a combination of any of the three.

5.5.2.2 Alternative rules for grouping components with specific hazard classifications

An alternative set of criteria applies to components which are classified only for one or more of the following hazards:

- o skin corrosion or irritation,
- o eye damage or irritation,
- o aspiration toxicity,
- o respiratory or skin sensitization.

Using the ICG solution under this alternative set of criteria is only possible if the ICG does not contain more than five components.

The criteria which have to be met by components in order to be grouped in an ICG are the following:

- all the components must have the same classification for health and physical hazard(s) (classifications listed above).
This means that both the hazard class and the hazard category are identical.
Differences in the subcategory (relevant for certain hazard classes only) are allowed.
- the pH for all components, where applicable, is the same, i.e., either acidic, neutral or alkaline. This applies to components classified for skin corrosion, skin irritation, eye damage and eye irritation. A certain flexibility is allowed for the grouping of components. Components with a pH between 6 and 8 can be considered 'neutral';

components with a pH below 7 are considered as acidic, components with a pH above 7 are considered as alkaline for the purposes of the ICG. The variability in the pH cannot nevertheless affect the hazardous properties of the components and the emergency response. The possibility to measure the pH depends on the physico-chemical characteristics of the compound. Similar considerations in order to determine the circumstances when the pH cannot be measured as those made about the final mixture (see section 5.2.3) apply here. However, the pH of the components does not need to be included in the submission and a justification why the pH is not available does not need to be provided. The submitter may nevertheless be asked by the appointed body for information on the pH of the individual components in the ICG.

The toxicological properties of components are not an information required to be included in the submission. Nevertheless, in order to facilitate a proper emergency response, it is recommended to only group components with very similar toxicological properties. If it is known that the toxicological properties are different (despite identical classification), the submitter should consider refraining from using an ICG.

As for the first set of criteria explained in section 5.5.2.1 above, the components can be grouped in an ICG only if the information on the final mixture remains the same, regardless of the possible combinations (this means identical hazard identification and identical additional information required by Section 2 of Part B on the final mixture). This is important in particular when the submitter decides to group components which have some (possibly limited) differences in the toxicological properties.

It is to be underlined that, unlike the criteria explained in section 5.5.2.1, this alternative set of criteria does not require the interchangeable components to have an identical technical function.

5.5.3 Information requirements

5.5.3.1 Identification

When components are notified as part of an ICG, a meaningful name has to be provided for the group itself. The legal text requires the name to reflect the technical function(s) of the grouped components. This name should normally allow the emergency operator to promptly identify at least the nature and kind of components covered by the group, without the need to look at the full list.

When an ICG groups components with different technical functions, all these have to be reflected in the name.

Preferably the name should also be toxicologically relevant, such as a chemical group name. 'Anionic surfactant' is an example of a combination of 'function' and 'chemical group' which is toxicologically relevant. Another example is 'Air-entraining agent with main components surfactants'.

Additional information on the identification of the ICG may have to be provided to the appointed body upon their request, if this is considered necessary.

Each component (substances or MiMs) in an ICG must be identified following the standard rules for any other component, as described in section 5.3.3 of this Guidance (i.e. in accordance with Section 3.2.1. or 3.2.2 of Annex VIII, Part B, as applicable).

5.5.3.2 Concentration

For components which are reported as part of the same ICG, there is no need to provide the concentration of the individual components. Instead, the concentration is to be provided for the ICG as a whole. This reflects a reality where the submitter does not know which

interchangeable components are present at each point in time and in which concentration. The submitter is nevertheless required to indicate the total concentration of the components covered by the ICG.

The concentration for the ICG can be provided as an exact value or as a range of percentages, following the rules described in section 5.3.3 of this Guidance.

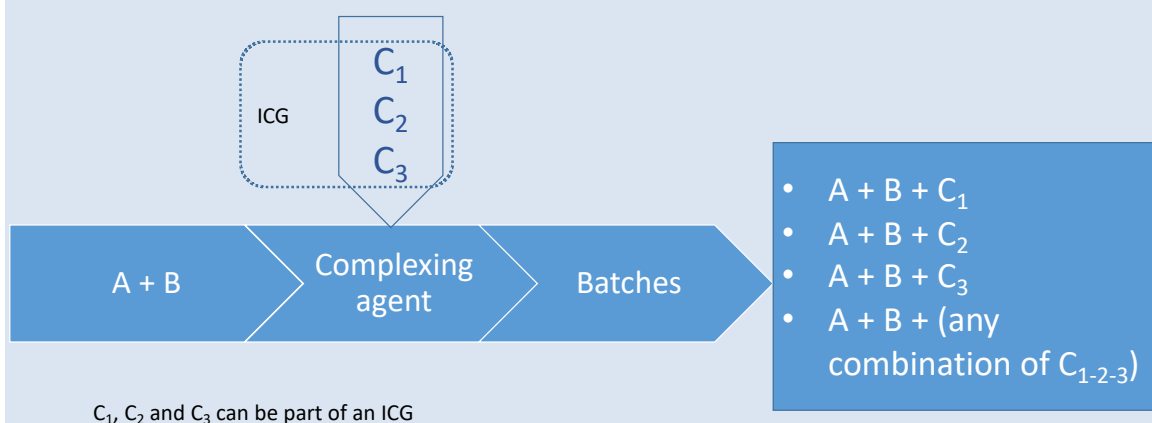
In principle, there is no limit in the concentration of an ICG in the final mixture. Nevertheless, it is important to underline that the ICG has to be used to group components actually used in the formulation of the same final mixture.

5.5.3.3 Classification

The classification for health and physical hazards can in practice be reported either for each component of the group or for the ICG as a whole. This includes hazard classes, categories and statements as for any other component of the mixture. If the classification of the components in an ICG is exactly the same, it is recommended to provide it for the ICG only.

5.5.4 Examples

Example 25: Grouping interchangeable components having the same technical function



In this example, a formulator mixes components A and B plus the complexing agent C in a continuous production process to formulate a final product. Component C is purchased from three different suppliers to ensure the continuity of supply. The formulator does not know whether the components are chemically identical, irrespective of the supplier. Nevertheless, the components have the same technical function in the final mixture and can be used interchangeably. Without the ICG approach, the formulator would need to submit several notifications, one for each combination of components. Yet in a continuous production process, it is not possible to know exactly which component, C₁, C₂ or C₃, is present in the final mixture that is placed on the market. In such cases, the ICG approach can provide a workable solution, provided that the components C₁, C₂ and C₃ fulfil the required conditions set in Section 3.5 of Part B.

Components C₁, C₂ and C₃ have the following characteristics:

Components supplied by multiple suppliers

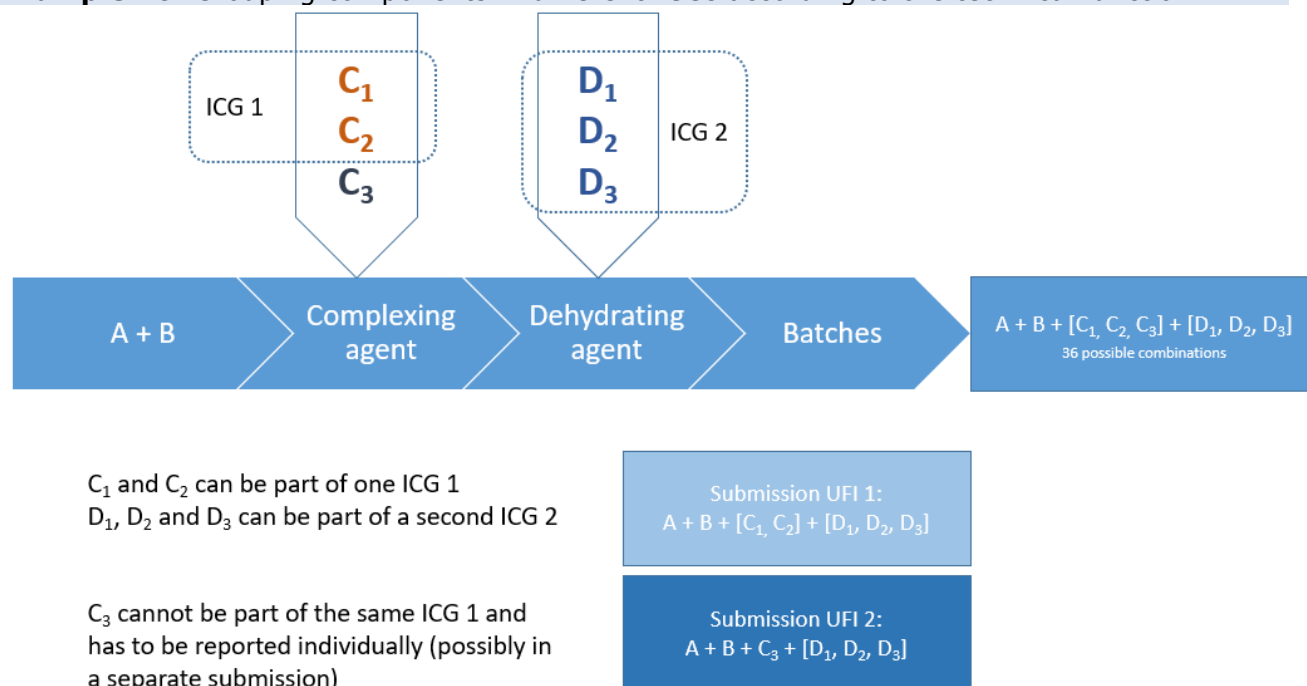
Component	Technical function	Hazard classification	Toxicological properties
C ₁	Complexing agent	Acute toxic oral, cat. 3	Set of properties S ₁
C ₂	Complexing agent	Acute toxic oral, cat. 3	Set of properties S ₁
C ₃	Complexing agent	Acute toxic oral, cat. 3	Set of properties S ₁

Components C₁, C₂ and C₃ all have the same technical function, same classification for health and physical hazards and same toxicological properties (as a minimum the same target organs and toxicological effects). The total concentration of the complexing agent C is known to be 4-5% following the formulation process, and regardless of the combinations or blends of components C₁, C₂ and C₃, at this concentration the hazard identification of the final mixture is always the same. The additional information required by Annex VIII (Section 2 of Part B) on the product does not change either. Therefore, these components can be grouped in one ICG. The ICG is named 'Complexing agent'.

Components A and B are reported with their identifiers and concentrations as required by Annex VIII.

Each of the components C grouped in the ICG are identified in accordance with the standard rules for substances or MiMs (explained in section 5.3 of this Guidance). The concentration is provided for the ICG as a whole as exact value (5%) or with a range, in accordance with Table 1 of Annex VIII (due to the classification of the mixture; maximum 1% unit in this case).

Example 26: Grouping components in different ICGs according to the technical function



In this example, the formulator relies on different sources for two of the components used in the formulation of the final mixture: a complexing agent C and a dehydrating agent D.

Three alternative components (C₁, C₂ and C₃) are used as complexing agents and three alternative components (D₁, D₂ and D₃) used as dehydrating agent. These have the following characteristics:

Components supplied by multiple suppliers			
Component	Function	Hazard classification	Toxicological properties
C ₁	Complexing agent	Acute toxic oral, cat. 3	Set of properties S ₁
C ₂	Complexing agent	Acute toxic oral, cat. 3	Set of properties S ₁
C ₃	Complexing agent	Acute toxic oral, cat. 1	Set of properties S ₂
D ₁	Dehydrating agent	Flammable liquid, cat. 3	Set of properties S ₃
D ₂	Dehydrating agent	Flammable liquid, cat. 3	Set of properties S ₃
D ₃	Dehydrating agent	Flammable liquid, cat. 3	Set of properties S ₃

Components A and B are reported with their identifiers and concentration as required by Annex VIII.

Regarding the complexing agent C, even if all three alternatives have the same technical function in the final mixture, C₃ does not have the same classification as C₁ and C₂. Therefore, they cannot all belong to the same ICG, even if the hazard identification of the final mixture remains the same.

Components C₁ and C₂ have the same classification and toxicological profile and their combination leads to identical hazard identification of the final mixture as well as identical additional information. Therefore, they can be grouped in one ICG.

Regarding the dehydrating agents D, all the alternative components have the same classification and toxicological properties. The hazard identification of the final mixture remains the same as well as the additional information on the product. Consequently, they can be grouped in another ICG.

C₃ has to be reported individually with its own concentration. For the case when C₃ is present while C₁ and C₂ are absent, a separate submission with a different UFI is needed.

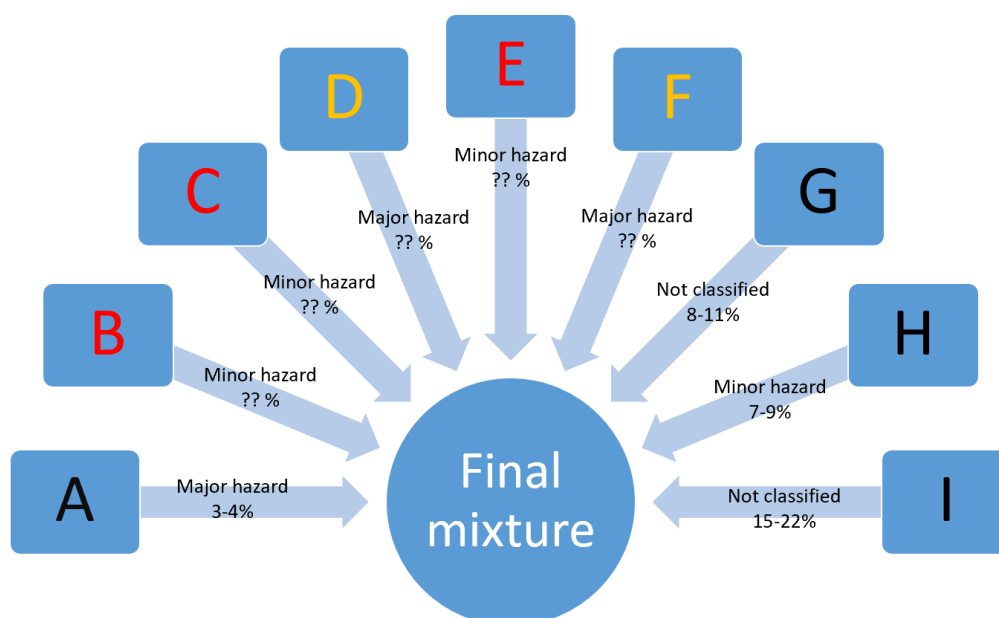
Several submissions and UFIs may be needed also if the variability of C₃, D or the ICG (grouping C₁ and C₂) exceeds the limits of the ranges allowed by Table 1 or 2 as applicable.

Example 27: Grouping components having different technical functions

In this example, the formulator mixes nine components in the mixture. The submitter is not in a position to know the exact concentration of five components (B, C, D, E, F) or whether they are all always present in the final mixture. This is due to the components being used depending on their availability, and they are fed into a continuous production process. These components are purchased from different suppliers and cannot be regarded as the same from a chemical point of view. The properties of the nine components are the following:

Components in the mixture			
Component	Hazard classification	pH	Toxicological properties

A	Acute toxic oral, cat. 3	12	Set of properties S ₁
B	Aspiration hazard, cat. 1	7	Set of properties S ₂
C	Aspiration hazard, cat. 1	6.5	Set of properties S ₂
D	Eye damage, cat. 1	10	Set of properties S ₃
E	Aspiration hazard, cat. 1	7.5	Set of properties S ₂
F	Eye damage, cat. 1	9	Set of properties S ₃
G	Not classified	6.5	Not applicable
H	Aspiration hazard, cat. 1 Eye irritation, cat. 2	9	Set of properties S ₄
I	Not classified	7	Not applicable



- B, C and E can be part of one ICG
- D and F can be part of a second ICG
- A, G, H and I have to be reported individually

Components A, G, H and I are reported individually with their identifiers and concentration as required by Annex VIII (either exact concentrations or ranges in accordance with Table 1 or 2, as applicable).

Components B, C and E could be grouped in one ICG following the alternative set of criteria (section 5.5.2.2 of this Guidance): all three have the same classification and are classified for aspiration hazard only. The pH, even if not exactly the same, is within a range which can be considered as being neutral for the grouping purpose (i.e. between 6 and 8). Additionally, the submitter is able to provide the concentration range according to Table 2 of Annex VIII for the ICG. Furthermore, this ICG groups fewer components than the permitted maximum of five. This is possible even when the technical function is not the same for each component in the final mixture.

Toxicological sameness is not considered in the grouping of components B, C and E.

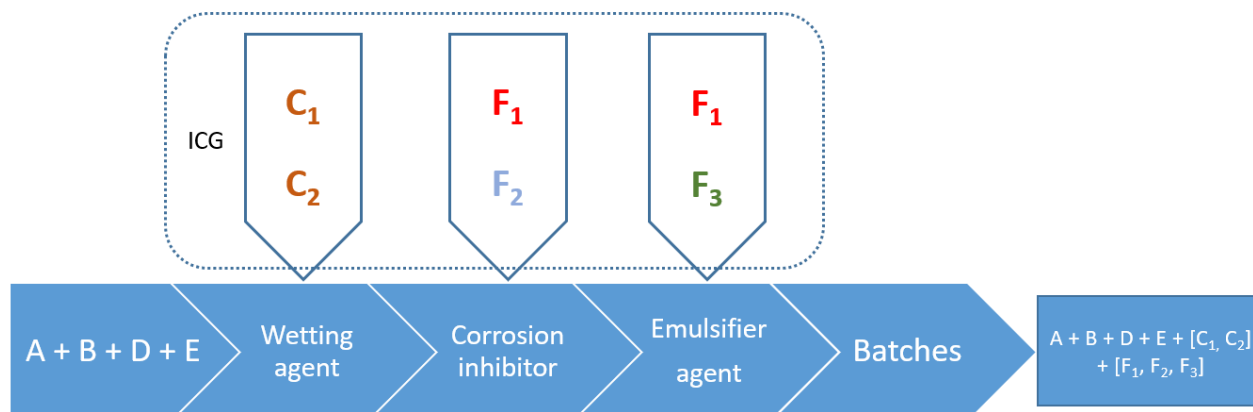
Nevertheless, their toxicological properties can be expected to be similar based on the fact that they have the same classification and limited differences in pH (see 5.6.2.2).

Components D and F can also be grouped in a separate ICG, following the second set of criteria: they have the same classification (Eye damage cat. 1 only), are all alkaline (pH > 7, not necessarily exactly the same but similar enough not to affect hazard properties and emergency response), and there are fewer than five components. Also, in this case, the technical function in the final mixture does not have to be the same and the toxicological properties can be expected to be very similar. The submitter also in this case is able to provide the concentration range according to Table 2 of Annex VIII for the ICG.

Several submissions and UFI's may still be needed depending on the concentration of both ICGs in the final mixture, in particular if the variability of the ICGs exceeds the limits of the ranges allowed by Tables 1 or 2, as applicable.

The hazard identification of the mixture placed on the market is the same for all possible combinations, regardless the individual concentration of components A, H, I and ICGs in the resulting final mixture. The information referred to in Section 2 of Part B is also identical.

Example 28: Grouping components having different technical function in different ICGs



C₁, C₂, F₁, F₂ and F₃ can all be part of one ICG
A, B, D, and E have to be individually reported with their concentration

A formulator regularly manufactures batches of a hard surface cleaner concentrate. They source wetting agents (identified as C1 and C2) from two different suppliers and these are used interchangeably. The product also includes an ingredient (F1) which functions as a corrosion inhibitor and emulsifying agent. This can be substituted with two separate ingredients (corrosion inhibitor F2) and emulsifying agent (F3). Therefore, there are four potential recipes 1, 2, 3 and 4 which could be used depending on the availability of ingredients.

Components common to all recipes				
Component	Technical function	Hazard class and category	pH	Concentration (%)
A	Solvent	Not classified	<i>not relevant</i>	82.3 – 82.6
B	Detergent base	Acute toxic oral, cat. 4; Acute Toxic dermal cat. 4; Acute toxic inhalation,	<i>not relevant</i>	11

D	Solubiliser	cat. 4; Skin corrosion, cat 1B; Eye damage, cat. 1; Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, Cat. 3 (respiratory irritation) Not classified	<i>not relevant</i>	0.3
E	Surfactant	Acute toxic oral, cat. 4; Eye damage, cat. 1	<i>not relevant</i>	1.9
Specific components recipe 1				
C1	Wetting agent	Skin corrosion, cat 1B; Eye damage, cat. 1	Acidic (<7)	2.6
F1	Emulsifier/corrosion inhibitor	Skin corrosion, cat 1B; Eye damage, cat. 1	Acidic (<7)	1.6
Specific components recipe 2				
C2	Wetting agent	Skin corrosion, cat 1B; Eye damage, cat. 1	Acidic (<7)	2.6
F1	Emulsifier/corrosion inhibitor	Skin corrosion, cat 1B; Eye damage, cat. 1	Acidic (<7)	1.6
Specific components recipe 3				
C1	Wetting agent	Skin corrosion, cat 1B; Eye damage, cat. 1	Acidic (<7)	2.6
F2	Corrosion inhibitor	Skin corrosion, cat 1B; Eye damage, cat. 1	Acidic (<7)	1.2
F3	Emulsifier	Skin corrosion, cat 1B; Eye damage, cat. 1	Acidic (<7)	0.7
Specific components recipe 4				
C2	Wetting agent	Skin corrosion, cat 1B; Eye damage, cat. 1	Acidic (<7)	2.6
F2	Corrosion inhibitor	Skin corrosion, cat 1B; Eye damage, cat. 1	Acidic (<7)	1.2
F3	Emulsifier	Skin corrosion, cat 1B; Eye damage, cat. 1	Acidic (<7)	0.7

After manufacture and quality control approval, each batch is pumped to a bulk storage tank to release the blending vessel for another product. As orders are received, product from the bulk storage tank will be packaged into containers. The bulk storage tank will normally contain some product before transfer of a batch takes place, and hence different batches of product get mixed in the storage tank. Therefore, it would be practically very difficult for the formulator to make a submission according to the requirements of Annex VIII, as the precise composition of the product at the point of packaging is unknown.

Components A, B, D and E are reported individually with their identifiers and concentration as required by Annex VIII (either exact concentrations or ranges in accordance with Tables 1 or 2, as applicable).

Components C and F could be all grouped in one ICG, following the alternative set of criteria (section 5.5.2.2 of this Guidance): all components used as wetting agent, emulsifier and/or corrosion inhibitor have the same classification and are classified for the skin corrosion hazard

only. The pH, even if not exactly the same, is acidic (<7) within a limited range which does not affect hazardous properties and emergency response. Furthermore, this ICG groups fewer components than the permitted maximum of five. This is possible even when the technical function is not the same for each component in the final mixture.

Toxicological sameness is not considered in the grouping of components B, C and E. Nevertheless, their toxicological properties can be expected to be similar based the fact that they have the same classification and the pH is below 6 for all possible components (see 5.5.2.2).

5.6 Special provisions for ready-mixed concrete, gypsum and cement products: Standard Formulas [B.3.6]

Providing the required information can be very difficult where raw materials with a highly variable or unknown composition are used in the formulation of the mixture. In these situations, it may not be possible to know the exact composition of the mixtures, which could vary from batch to batch, and to provide the concentration of each component within the limits set in Annex VIII.

In order to address potential difficulties encountered by the gypsum, ready-mixed concrete and cement sectors in complying with the standard requirements of Annex VIII, the legal text includes in Part D a list of Standard Formulas which can be used for the submission of the information relevant for emergency health response. Suppliers of mixtures within the three sectors mentioned above, subject to the obligations under Article 45 and conforming with one of those Standard Formulas, are allowed to deviate from the information requirements regarding the composition of the mixture.

The intention of the provisions related to Standard Formulas is to allow duty holders to comply with the emergency health response requirements without reducing the level of safety. The information provided on these specific mixtures by using the Standard Formulas is considered as detailed enough for the poison centres to be able to provide effective emergency response in the case of accidents with these specific products.

5.6.1 Standard Formulas

A mixture 'composition conforming with a Standard Formula specified in Part D', means a composition which includes all the components listed in one of the Standard Formulas (referred to in Part D), where those components are present in the concentrations within the ranges specified in that Standard Formula.

Part D of Annex VIII includes an exhaustive list of 23 Standard Formulas:

- 20x Standard Formulas related to cement,
- 1x Standard Formula related to gypsum binder,
- 2x Standard Formulas related to ready-mixed concrete.

Only mixtures belonging to these three product types and conforming (as a whole or in part) with one of the Standard Formulas included in Part D can benefit from the special provisions described in this section.

For each of these Standard Formulas, the information in Part D includes the list of components with their identifiers and concentration ranges. The latter may be listed as broader than what is allowed when applying Tables 1 and 2 of Part B of Annex VIII. This is based on the assumption that the hazard of the mixture and the emergency measures to be adopted in case

of exposure, do not change within the concentration ranges specified for the mixture's composition in the Standard Formula and included in the notification.

In general, components not present in a mixture are not to be notified, however, where Standard Formula components listed in Part D, include the range from 'zero', they shall be indicated in the notification even if that component:

- is not present at the time of notifying but it is known that it will be present in the mixture in the future, or,
- is known to never be a component in the mixture.

Standard Formulas can be used in a submission to describe the final mixture (i.e. the final mixture's composition conforms to the Standard Formula) or part of the final mixture (substances or MiMs) - this is explained in section 5.6.2 below. In the latter case, the final mixture composition may contain additional components besides those included in the Standard Formula.

The assumption behind the use of a Standard Formula is that the classification of the final mixture does not change within the components' concentration ranges specified in the same Standard Formula (regardless the fact that the Standard Formula describes the whole or part of the mixture).

It is important to underline that the derogation from information requirements concerns the composition only. This means that the duty holder is allowed to deviate from the standard requirements concerning which components have to be indicated [Annex VIII, Part B, section 3.3], how the components should be identified [Part B, Section 3.2 of Annex VIII] and how the concentration should be reported [Part B, Section 3.4 of Annex VIII]. All the remaining information about the mixture and the product as required by Part B of Annex VIII has to be provided as per a standard submission. This means that:

- The product has to be identified as required in Section 1 of Part B (explained in section 5.1 of this Guidance)
- The hazard identification and product information has to be provided as required in Section 2 of Part B (explained in section 5.2 of this Guidance).
- The classification of the components has to be provided as set out in Section 3.8, Part B of Annex VIII (explained in section 5.3.3.3 of this Guidance).
- The name and product description of the Standard Formula as indicated in Part D of Annex VIII has to be included in the submission.

5.6.2 Using Standard Formulas: whole mixture composition vs part of the mixture composition (substances or MiMs)

Annex VIII foresees the possibility to use a Standard Formula either to report the whole composition of the mixture which is intended to be notified or only a part of it.

In the first case, all the components of the final mixture are those (and all) listed in the Standard Formula, i.e. the final mixture's composition conforms to the Standard Formula. The information on identity and concentration ranges of all the components can be provided as in the Standard Formula (as an alternative to the standard requirements of Sections 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 of Part B of Annex VIII).

In the second case, the final mixture itself does not conform to a Standard Formula, but part of it (i.e. one or more of its components) does. In this case, there are two possibilities:

- A MiM component can be identified by using a Standard Formula, providing its product identifier (e.g. name of Standard Formula and, if available, the UFI) and composition accordingly (i.e. the composition of the MiM corresponds to the Standard Formula).
- Individual components which together correspond to the Standard Formula in its entirety can be identified as in the Standard Formula itself at the level of the final mixture; this means that identification and concentration of the substance components can be provided as in the Standard Formula included in Part D of Annex VIII.

In both cases all other components (not conforming to a Standard Formula) of the final mixture have to be notified in accordance with Sections 3.2 or 3.4 of Annex VIII, Part B, as explained in section 5.3 of this Guidance. See examples below.

When components are reported by using a Standard Formula, their identification and concentration ranges have to be reported exactly as in that Standard Formula, unless more detailed information is available (see next section 5.6.3).

When a mixture composition conforms with a Standard Formula, not all components necessarily need to be notified as specified in it. Some of the components can still be notified in accordance with the normal rules in Sections 3.2 to 3.4 of Annex VIII, Part B.

A note to the tables in Part D of Annex VIII indicates that heavy metals and other elements may be present at very low concentrations. When the concentrations are lower than the concentrations indicated⁶⁵, the elemental substances do not need to be reported even if their presence is known.

5.6.3 Standard Formulas vs SDS information

Even when a mixture or part of it qualifies for the derogation described in this section, the duty holder is required to provide the most detailed information available to them. Therefore, when the SDS of the mixture contains more detailed information than what would be provided by using a Standard Formula, the information on the identity and concentration of all the mixture's components as specified in the Safety Data Sheet has to be provided instead of using the Standard Formula.

The above is applicable not only when the full mixture composition of the final mixture conforms with a Standard Formula, but it may also be applicable where a Standard Formula is used to identify part of the composition, while other components are reported in accordance with the Annex VIII requirements. If this information as a whole is less detailed than that given in the SDS for the final mixture, the information on the identity and concentration of all the mixture's components conforming with the Standard Formula has to be provided as given in the SDS.

This can be the case when, e.g., the concentration ranges shown in the SDS are narrower than those in the Standard Formulas for the same components. The comparison between Standard Formula and SDS should take into account the completeness of the composition and the width of the concentration ranges.

The duty holder is therefore still allowed to deviate from the Annex VIII standard information

⁶⁵ This includes: As, Ba, Cd, Cr, Co, Cu, Hg, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Sn, Te, Tl, V below 0,1 w/w % and Mn, Sr, Zn below 1 w/w %.

requirements with regard to the composition (points 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 of Part B) for the components conforming to the Standard Formula, but the more detailed available information from the SDS has to be provided.

5.6.4 Examples

In this section, the use of the Standard Formulas included in Part D of Annex VIII is explained by means of examples intended to address different possible submission scenarios. In all the examples, the duty holder is expected to submit a notification for a generic 'mixture A' which they intend to place on the EU market. Except where clearly indicated otherwise, the reference is to a generic Standard Formula "SF1".

Note. The following is applicable to all the example scenarios:

- Classification and labelling information and other additional information as requested in Annex VIII, Part B, has to be provided for the final mixture A. This includes:
 - o Product identifier of the mixture and submitter details (see section 5.1).
 - o Toxicological information (section 5.2.2).
 - o Additional information on the product (section 5.2.3).
- Classification information on individual components has to be provided as for any standard notification. This applies to the part of the composition conforming with the Standard Formula and the additional components (if any) that are not part of the Standard Formula.

Generally speaking, there are two main ways how Standard Formulas can be of use:

1. Final mixture 'A' fully conforms to Standard Formula (i.e. no additional components besides those listed in the relevant Standard Formula).
2. Final mixture 'B' does not fully conform to any Standard Formula but part of it does (i.e. contains all the components indicated in one of the Standard Formulas plus other additional components).

Example 29: Final mixture fully conforms with a Standard Formula

The final mixture A (i.e. the mixture to be notified) includes all and only the components indicated in SF1 included in Part D of Annex VIII. All of its components are therefore reported as in SF1. In other words, all the components which are part of the Standard Formula are also part of the mixture composition, with no extra components.

Composition of final mixture A		Identification	Concentration	Classification
Component A	The whole final composition conforms with SF1	As in SF1	As in SF1	To be provided
Component B		As in SF1	As in SF1	To be provided
Component C		As in SF1	As in SF1	To be provided
Component D		As in SF1	As in SF1	To be provided

Example 30: The final mixture includes all the components included in the Standard Formula plus additional components

The following scenario aims to exemplify a case where a Standard Formula is basically used to

describe a *part* of the final composition. The full composition of the final Mixture B includes additional components which are not part of any Standard Formula.

Scenario 1

The final mixture B (i.e. mixture to be notified) includes one MiM which can be notified using SF1 listed in Part D. In this example, the Standard Formula is therefore included as a MiM in the final mixture:

Composition of final mixture B		Identification	Concentration	Classification
Component A		As in B.3.2	As in B.3.4	To be provided
Component B		As in B.3.2	As in B.3.4	To be provided
Component C		As in B.3.2	As in B.3.4	To be provided
MiM D (SF1)	The MiM is notified with SF1	Name of Standard Formula "SF1" Composition information as in SF1 Concentration of components of MiM to be given according to SF1	Concentration of MiM in final mixture to be given according to B.3.4.	To be provided

Scenario 2

Also in this example, the final mixture B (i.e. mixture to be notified) includes all the components listed in one of the Standard Formulas included in Part D as well as additional components. The Standard Formula "Gypsum binder" is taken as an example for simplicity as it contains two components only.

In this example, the components from the Standard Formula "Gypsum binder" are notified individually as components of the final mixture (as an alternative to the scenario above).

Composition of final mixture A		Identification	Concentration	Classification
Component A		As in B.3.2	As in B.3.4	To be provided
Component B		As in B.3.2	As in B.3.4	To be provided
Component C		As in B.3.2	As in B.3.4	To be provided
Component D: Gypsum sulphate	This part conforms with Standard Formula "Gypsum	As in Gypsum Binder Standard Formula: 231-900-3	As in Gypsum Binder Standard Formula: $\geq 50\%$ and $< 100\%$	To be provided

	binder Standard Formula"		NB: this value, taken from the Standard Formula in Part D, refers to the composition of the final mixture	
Component E: Calcium dihydroxide		As in Gypsum Binder Standard Formula: 215- 137-3	As in Standard Formula Gypsum Binder: >0 and ≤5%) NB: as above	To be provided

5.7 Special provisions for fuels conforming with standards or technical specifications [B.3.7]

Annex VIII includes special provisions for specific fuels, listed in Section 3.7, Part B of the same Annex. These products are normally formulated from naturally occurring substances, which vary in composition. Fuel products are produced to meet EN standards and/or technical specifications. These standards define the required technical performance of the products rather than the detailed composition. This means that while the major mixture components are well understood, the specific composition (as per the Annex VIII requirements) may vary due to the natural variations in the natural base material (crude oil). Furthermore, petroleum products (i.e. mixtures) are produced as a continuous blending process, meaning that there can be frequent small incremental compositional changes. These changes could lead to a need for frequent notification updates.

Ultimately, fuels placed on the market normally conform to a technical standard and/or technical specifications rather than a specific chemical composition. Different batches of what industry considers to be the 'same' commercial product (under relevant standards such as e.g. EN590, which describes the characteristics that all automotive diesel fuels must meet if it is to be sold in the EU and Switzerland) can have sufficiently different chemical compositions to necessitate, in principle, separate Annex VIII notifications. This would also result in multiple UFI numbers being generated for the 'same' commercial product, containing the same ingredients (albeit in different concentrations). EN standards and technical specifications provide requirements in terms of chemical compositions of petroleum products with wide ranges of concentrations and generic description of components, which can be hazardous or non-hazardous chemicals.

In order to address such issues, and considering the low number of poisoning incidents with fuels reported by Poison Centres, a derogation from the standard requirements for Annex VIII notifications is foreseen for the fuels listed in table 3 under Section 3.7, part B.

Instead of providing exact concentrations or ranges according to tables 1 and 2 in Annex VIII, it is allowed to submit compositional information as contained in the safety data sheet, complemented with the identity and concentration of any other known component (including for instance non-hazardous components), so as to reduce to the minimum the uncertainty regarding the composition. The submitter should normally aim at providing the full composition, in cases when the information is available to him.

5.7.1 Definition of fuels

A fuel is a material that is burned to produce heat or power for a plant, vehicle or machine.

The derogation from the normal notification regime applies to the fuels listed in Table 3, Section 3.7, Part B of Annex VIII.

Table 4: List of fuels - Table 3, Part B of Annex VIII

Fuel name	Product description
Gasoline EN228	Automotive fuels - Unleaded petrol
Gasoline E85	Automotive fuels –Ethanol (E85) automotive fuel
Gasoline alkylate	Motor fuels – special petrol for powered implements
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas used as fuel
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas used as fuel
Diesel fuel	Automotive fuels - diesel engine fuels with/without biofuel
Paraffinic diesel fuels (e.g., GTL, BTL or HVO)	Automotive fuels - Paraffinic diesel fuel from synthesis or hydrotreatment
Heating oil	Liquid mineral fuels with the characteristics of domestic fuel oil
MK 1 diesel	Automotive fuels – Diesel fuel oil of environmental class 1 and 2 for high-speed diesel engines
Aviation fuels	Aviation turbine engine and piston engine fuels
Kerosene - Illuminating paraffin	Illuminating paraffin lampoil Type B and C
Heavy fuel oil	All grades of heavy fuel oil
Marine fuel	Marine fuels, containing or not biodiesel
Fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) – Diesel B100	Fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) for use in diesel engines and heating applications

All commercially available fuels conform to either an international or a national standard or another technical specification. Some examples include:

- ISO 8127 Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Specifications of marine fuels
- ASTM D1655 - Standard Specification for Aviation Turbine Fuels
- EN589 - Automotive fuels. LPG
- ÖNORM C 1109 – Liquid fuels - Domestic fuel oil - Gasoil for heating purposes (Austria)

Enforcement authorities may inquire about the documentation of the standard and/or technical specification met by a product placed on the market.

A typical composition of a fuel is a mix of:

- one or more petroleum fuel substances and its stabilisers;
- one or more non-petroleum components and its stabilisers with concentration varying from zero to a certain level;
- specific well identified additives which can be e.g. colourants for tax purposes;
- performance additives, usually proprietary.

The compositions of such blends vary due to the complex supply chains and continuous blending process except for the performance additives. The concentration of the latter does not normally vary as they are often added at the step before delivery to customer.

5.7.2 Information requirements on composition

The submission for fuels can deviate from the standard information requirements with regard to:

- Section 3.2, Part B: Identification of mixture components;
- Section 3.3, Part B: Mixture components subject to submission requirements;
- Section 3.4, Part B: Concentration and concentration ranges of mixture components.

Section 3.7, Part B specifies that the identification and concentration of the components can be reported as in the SDS and do not need to follow the standard Annex VIII requirements. The identity and concentration of any other known component not listed in the SDS has to be reported as well. Non-hazardous known components present in concentrations equal or greater than 1% and known hazardous components present in concentrations equal or greater than 0.1% should at least be included. Known components not included in the SDS should be reported according to the standard rules (i.e. with regard to identity and concentration). Industry is researching and introducing more sustainable and often less hazardous substitutes of fuels' components. An example is the use of non-hazardous component Fatty Acid Methyl Esters (FAME) instead of certain hazardous components in diesel fuels EN 590, listed in Table 3 of Annex VIII, Part B as "Diesel fuel - Automotive fuels - diesel engine fuels with/without biofuel". Being non-hazardous, FAME does not need to be included in section 3 of the SDS even if it partially substitutes some of the hazardous components listed there. Therefore, when it is not listed in the SDS, it is not required to be included in the submission, unless its presence in the fuel is known.

The classification of the components has to be provided as required in Section 3.8, Part B of Annex VIII, as explained in section 5.3 of this Guidance.

All other information required by Annex VIII has to be provided according to standard rules:

- information on the identification of the mixture, submitter and, if relevant, contact point (section 5.1 of this Guidance);
- hazard identification of the mixture (section 5.2 of this Guidance);
- additional information on the product (section 5.2 of this Guidance).

Example 31: Submission of information for a fuel product listed in Table 3 of Annex VIII

The submission to the relevant appointed bodies for a fuel product listed in Table 3 of Annex VIII needs to include information on the composition as shown in the generic table below:

Fuel type and name as mentioned in Table 3, Section 3.7, Part B of Annex VIII			
Composition of fuel product	Identification	Concentration	Classification
Component A	As in SDS	As in SDS (i.e., deviating from B.3.4)	Hazardous, classification to be provided
Component B	As in SDS	As in SDS (i.e., deviating from B.3.4)	Hazardous, classification to be provided
Component C	As in SDS	As in SDS (i.e., deviating from B.3.4)	Hazardous, classification to be provided
Component D	As in SDS	As in SDS (i.e., deviating from B.3.4)	Hazardous, classification to be provided

Component E	Not listed in SDS because concentration is below threshold for inclusion (REACH Annex II). If known, provide identification according to standard Annex VIII rules	Not listed in SDS because concentration is below threshold for inclusion (REACH Annex II). If known, provide concentration according to standard Annex VIII rules	Hazardous
Component F	Listed in the SDS even if not required according to Annex II to REACH). Identification to be provided as in the SDS .	Provide as in the SDS	Not hazardous
Component G	Not listed in the SDS. If known, identification to be provided according to standard Annex VIII rules	If the presence is known, provide as per Annex VIII, Part B, section 3.4 rules.	Not hazardous

Based on the generic table above, the compositional information to be included in a submission for (as an example) a diesel fuel meeting the standard EN590 and which is included in the list in Section 3.7, Part B as "Diesel fuel: Automotive fuels – Diesel engine fuels with/without biofuel", would have to be notified as illustrated below.

The composition of the product varies seasonally and geographically according to the availability of components and operational requirements. A typical composition of a diesel fuel is shown in the table below:

Chemical Name	EC No.	Concentration w/w%	Classification
Fuels, diesel	269-822-7	0-100%	Flam. Liq. 3 (H226), Acute Tox. 4 (H332), Carc. 2 (H351), Asp. Tox. 1 (H304), Skin Irrit. 2 (H315), STOT RE 2 (H373), Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)
C8-C26 – branched and linear hydrocarbons – Distillates	481-740-5	0-100%	Flam. Liq. 3 (H226), Asp. Tox. 1 (H304)
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	618-882-6 700-571-2	0-100%	Asp. Tox 1 (H304)
Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd. methyl esters	267-015-4	0-7%	Not classified
Fatty acids, vegetable oil, methyl esters	273-606-8	0-7%	Not classified
Fatty acids, C14-18 and	267-007-	0-7%	Not classified

C16-18-unsatd., Me esters	0		
Performance additive A	UFI A	300 ppm	Asp. Tox 1 (H304), Skin Irrit. 2. (H315), Eye Irrit. (H319), Skin Sens. 1 (H317), Carc. 2 (H351), STOT SE 3 (H336), Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)
2-EHN cetane	248-363-6	1-8.5 ppm	Acute Tox 4 (H302), Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)

The information in Section 3 of the SDS for the same product is given in table below.

Chemical Name	EC No.	Concentration	Classification
Fuels, diesel	269-822-7	0-100%	Flam. Liq. 3 (H226), Acute Tox. 4 (H332), Carc. 2 (H351), Asp. Tox. 1 (H304), Skin Irrit. 2 (H315), STOT RE 2 (H373), Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)
C8-C26 – branched and linear hydrocarbons – Distillates	481-740-5	0-100%	Flam. Liq. 3 (H226), Asp. Tox. 1 (H304)
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	618-882-6 700-571-2	0-100%	Asp. Tox 1 (H304)

The following components are not listed in section 3 of the SDS in accordance with the requirements in section 3.2 of Annex II of REACH on SDS⁶⁶:

- Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd. Me esters: not hazardous
- Fatty acids, vegetable oil, methyl esters: not hazardous
- Fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18-unsatd., Me esters: not hazardous
- Performance additive A: hazardous but concentration below 0.1%
- 2-EHN cetane: hazardous but concentration below 1%

In addition to the components listed in section 3 of the SDS, the submitter must provide the information on the components which are not listed in the SDS but are known to him.

According to the general rules of Annex VIII [Part B, Section 3.3, non-hazardous components which are identified have to be notified when are present in concentrations equal or above 1%, while classified components should be notified even when are in concentrations under 0.1%, if known and relevant.

Applying these rules to the example, the components not included in section 3 of the SDS will be handled as follows for the notification:

- The 3 non-hazardous fatty acid methyl esters and their know ranges will be included in the notification. Standard rules apply (unless these components are included in section 3 of the SDS), therefore the concentration should be given either as exact percentage or with a range in accordance with Table 2 of Annex VIII.
- The cetane improver, given the low concentration, low level of toxicity (Acute toxicity 4) and the fact that the component "Fuel, diesel" classified as acute tox 4 and present in higher concentration is notified, will not be mentioned in the notification. The submitter considers it irrelevant for emergency response and is able to demonstrate it in case of inquiry from the relevant authorities.

⁶⁶ These components can be voluntarily included in the Section 3 of the SDS. In this case the concentration can be provided as in the SDS.

- The performance additive A will be included because, despite its concentration being below 0.1%, it is considered relevant for the emergency response due to the skin sens. 1.

The submitter cannot report the components which are not known to him and it is not required to investigate further. Examples are colourants or specific performance additives.

In the notification format, it should be mentioned which type of fuel product from table 3, section 3.7, Part B of annex VIII the product conforms to.

Applying this to the example of diesel B7, the notification will contain the information as given in table below.

In this example the three FAME components are not listed in Section 3 of the SDS, therefore the concentration has to be provided in accordance with Table 1 of Annex VIII.

Diesel fuel: Automotive fuels – Diesel engine fuels with/without biofuel			
Component	Identification	Concentration	Classification
Fuels, diesel	269-822-7	0-100%	Flam. Liq. 3 (H226), Acute Tox. 4 (H332), Carc. 2 (H351), Asp. Tox. 1 (H304), Skin Irrit. 2 (H315), STOT RE 2 (H373), Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)
C8-C26 – branched and linear hydrocarbons – Distillates	481-740-5	0-100%	Flam. Liq. 3 (H226), Asp. Tox. 1 (H304)
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	618-882-6 700-571-2	0-100%	Asp. Tox 1 (H304)
Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd. methyl esters	267-015-4	0-1%	Not classified
Fatty acids, vegetable oil, methyl esters	273-606-8	0-1%	Not classified
Fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18-unsatd., methyl esters	267-007-0	0-1%	Not classified
Performance additive A	UFI A	300 ppm	Asp. Tox 1 (H304), Skin Irrit 2. (H315), Eye Irrit. (H319), Skin Sens. 1 (H317), Carc. 2 (H351), STOT SE 3 (H336), Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)

6. Preparation and submission of information: available tools

The submission of the required information has to be done electronically and using the XML⁶⁷ format provided by ECHA [A.3.1]. The tools developed and maintained by ECHA assist both the submitters and the Member States appointed bodies (and eventually the Poison Centres) in fulfilling their obligations and performing their tasks. The tools support the end to end process of 1. generation of the UFI; 2. preparation of the information in the correct format; and 3. the submission of information to the relevant Member State(s).

6.1 UFI generator

The generation of the UFI(s) can be done at any time before the actual submission. It should be preferably done during the mapping and analysis of the portfolio while preparing the submission strategy. Generation and use of UFI is explained in section 4 (in particular subsection 4.2) which addresses the general submission requirements.

6.2 Extensible markup language (XML) format

Annex VIII to CLP mandates ECHA to specify, maintain and update the electronic XML-based format that must be used for the submission of the harmonised information [A.6].

The use of this format is mandatory and alternatives (e.g. paper submissions or other electronic formats) are not allowed. The format is harmonised and it applies in all Member States.

ECHA, being strongly engaged in the OECD international initiatives aiming to promote the definition and use of commonly agreed formats for the electronic exchange of information on chemicals, developed the XML format in the IUCLID application (International Uniform Chemical Information Database).

The poison centre notification (PCN) format is a subset of the IUCLID format and is available for download from ECHA's Poison Centres website if needed (<https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/poison-centres-notification-format>) and its use is free of charge. The usage of the format and creation of submission files containing required information can be executed offline using the IT systems available to duty holders.

6.3 Tools for preparing IUCLID files

There are three ways to prepare dossiers (IUCLID.i6z files which are XML compatible). The submitter can decide which one to use based on their specific business needs and IT systems.

- **Online in IUCLID Cloud:** IUCLID Cloud is an online tool to guide the user through the preparation of a dossier, allowing to enter and store data in the ECHA Cloud.
- **Offline in IUCLID 6:** This option is available for companies using local installations of IUCLID. The desktop and server versions of the software can be downloaded from the IUCLID 6 website.
- **Using the PCN format in the company's own system:** companies can prepare and create a dossier directly in their own systems, using the IUCLID-compatible PCN format.

⁶⁷ XML stands for 'eXtensible Markup Language'

6.4 Submission of information

The dossier, once prepared and containing the required information, must be submitted to the appointed bodies, as stipulated by Article 45(1).

Dossiers can be submitted through the ECHA Submission portal in one of two different ways, either:

- **Directly online (in the Cloud) through the ECHA Submission portal⁶⁸:** Regardless of whether a dossier has been created online or offline, the ECHA Submission portal will make available the dossier to all Member States indicated in the IUCLID file. This means that a single submission can reach several Member States.
- **Through a system-to-system (S2S) transfer service⁶⁹:** An automatic S2S transfer service allows companies that have created IUCLID files in their own systems to make their submission through the ECHA Submission portal. Dossiers are then made available to all the relevant Member States.

Whether the submissions are received by Member States centrally through the ECHA Submission portal, or locally through Member States submission systems, it is still the Member States that are responsible for any enforcement related to the submission of information, including compliance with the date for submission, content, quality and update of the submissions etc.

6.4.1 Validation of information

Dossiers submitted through the ECHA Submission portal are also subject to validation rules, developed in cooperation with appointed bodies, poison centres and industry. Incompliance with some of these rules may lead to non-acceptance of the notifications (i.e. submissions are not successfully dispatched to the relevant appointed bodies). Other rules may trigger a warning, which do not prevent the submission but generate and forward a validation report (containing the warnings) along with the dossier to the receiving Member State.

A validation assistant is made available by ECHA to industry in order to validate the information before submission. It must be noted that some rules can only be checked upon submission – these are the portal-based rules that cross check information already contained in the system.

The validation rules⁷⁰ concern the specific aspects of the dossier content, which can be expected to be checked by an automated tool without expert judgement:

- presence of information (preventing submission of dossiers not in compliance with the information required by Annex VIII);
- quality of certain pieces of information (ensuring that information provided is meaningful to operations of poison centres);
- internal dossier consistency (ensuring that information in various sections of the dossier is not contradictory);
- dossier accuracy with previously submitted information (updates).

For Member States the following main features are provided:

- submissions are received automatically via system-to-system integration (i.e. eDelivery

⁶⁸ The ECHA Submission portal can be accessed from the ECHA Poison Centre website at [Prepare & submit poison centre notifications \(PCN\) - Poison Centres](#)

⁶⁹ More information on the S2S service is available at <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/system-to-system-service>

⁷⁰ The updated validation rules are published on ECHA's Poison Centres website at <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/poison-centres-notification-format>.

solution) and/or

- access to submissions and submission reports in a central data base (view, search, and manual download) hosted by ECHA.

6.5 Fees

The usage of the submission format, UFI generator, and the ECHA Submission Portal provided by the Agency is free of charge.

However, it needs to be noted that while most Member States have indicated that they will not solicit a fee, this may be levied in some Member State for each submission. It is at the discretion of the competent authority of the Member State where the submission is to be made to decide whether fees are applicable for submission to the national appointed body/bodies and how they are paid. The document "Overview of Member State decisions on implementing Annex VIII to the CLP" available on the Poison Centres website provides an overview of the available information⁷¹.

7. Post-submission

7.1 General introduction

Successful submission of the information to the appointed body is the basic requirement before placing the product containing the mixture on the market of the relevant Member State(s). This requires the submission to be compliant with the requirements of Annex VIII.

It is to be noted that some of the Member States currently require additional information that goes beyond the scope of Article 45 and Annex VIII to be submitted before placing the product on their market. This information is normally requested within different legal frameworks and for purposes potentially different from those described in this guidance (see section 7.3). No additional information can be requested under national legislation to that specified in Annex VIII for the purposes provided for under Article 45. The XML format defined for the purpose of Annex VIII implementation does not foresee such additional requirements.

Submitters have to make sure that the submitted information is constantly up to date in order to ensure that poison centres have the relevant information on the products available on the market at their disposal. Changes which trigger a mandatory update of the submission are detailed in section 7.4.

7.2 Additional requests by appointed bodies

Appointed bodies may perform a quality check of the submitted information, either on a regular basis or following specific criteria (for example on the basis of the warnings resulting from execution of validation rules by the ECHA Submission portal - see section 6.4 - or other "alerts", e.g. under indication of the poison centre). Should the appointed bodies identify areas that are deficient, unclear or maybe considered conflicting, they could contact the company who made the submission and request clarification or justification for any open or conflicting areas (e.g. regarding the quality of toxicological information provided or its consistency with other information). These checks are related to the overall compliance of the submitted information with the requirements of the Annex VIII.

Additionally, according to Section A.3.2 of Annex VIII, an appointed body can make a

⁷¹ <https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/appointed-bodies>

“reasoned” request for additional information or clarification if this is necessary to carry out its tasks under Article 45. In the case of an emergency, unforeseeable situations or in general on an *ad hoc* basis, appointed bodies may request under Section A.3.2 other information (potentially exceeding the boundaries of Annex VIII) which is necessary to perform the activities under Article 45 (see section 7.3 below). These requests should be justified, limited to particular cases, cannot be made on a systematic basis but can occur at any point in time.

These requests should be addressed to the contact point indicated in addition to the submitter and mentioned in section 5.1 of this Guidance.

Examples of a reason for requesting additional information could be the following:

- A need for more detailed information as a result of the analysis of warnings delivered by the ECHA Submission portal.
- A need for access to more detailed data, based on which the toxicological information was prepared by the submitter.
- To evaluate the correctness of an assigned product category according to EuPCS.
- To enquire about possible presence of non-classified components which are not required to be included in the submission (low concentration thresholds) but could be relevant to assess the hazard (e.g. synergistic effects) or the potential exposure (e.g. bittering agents).
- To enquire about relevant toxicological information related to components grouped in an ICG (e.g. to verify the sameness of the toxicological information).
- To enquire about packaging information not included in the submission following incidents involving children (e.g. child-resistant fastening).
- To discuss and obtain information relevant for toxicovigilance activities.

7.3 Use of submitted information

As indicated in Article 45 of CLP, appointed bodies have to ensure that the submitted information is used only to:

- (a) meet medical demand by formulating preventative and curative measures, in particular in the event of an emergency; and
- (b) where requested by the Member State, the Commission or ECHA, undertake statistical analysis to identify where improved risk management measures may be needed.

Statistical analysis to identify where improved risk management measures may be needed can be undertaken, where requested by the Member State, the Commission or the Agency. These data can help to identify particular trends in incidents or to adjust the focus of preventative actions.

7.3.1 Security and confidentiality of the submitted information

Information submitted to appointed bodies may contain sensitive and confidential elements. Systems which handle this information should be designed to follow strict security standards. The information can only be used by personnel authorised by the appointed bodies.

ECHA guarantees the security of the information submitted and stored in its protected IT-infrastructure. Submission portal and data base are secured according to the same security practices as other ECHA databases which contain sensitive registration data. Access to the

searchable database is strictly controlled, its security settings are hardened, and security is continuously monitored as well as content of the database is regularly backed up.

Appointed bodies and poison centres, which have access to the searchable database through ECHA's standard secure remote access system, have to provide all requisite guarantees for maintaining the confidentiality of the information received. In the event of emergency, they are required to provide health response without disclosing directly confidential business information, unless it is necessary to inform health care professionals about a specific substance to ensure the patient receives the correct treatment.

7.4 Keeping information up to date

7.4.1 Introduction

This section provides guidance on when the information submitted has to be updated and covers in particular Section 4, Part B of Annex VIII. It covers also voluntary updates following changes not explicitly listed under B.4.1. After a submission, changes may be made to the mixture as placed on the market or new information about it may become available. It is necessary to ensure that the information submitted to the appointed body is relevant and up to date for every product being and having been placed on the market. Duty holders are required to provide the relevant information in compliance with Annex VIII before placing a product on the market. This will make sure that adequate advice can be given in poisoning accidents by poison centres and medical services. The legal text indicates which changes trigger specific actions from the submitter.

7.4.2 Update rules according to Annex VIII

According to Section B.4.1 of Annex VIII, a submission update is required when:

1. the name of the mixture (the product identifier, e.g. trade name/brand/identification of the mixture) or the UFI is changed, or
2. the mixture classification for health or physical hazards changes, or
3. relevant new toxicological information that is required in Section 11 of the safety data sheet becomes available on the hazardous properties of the mixture or its components, or
4. the composition of the mixture is changed following:
 - a) Addition, substitution or deletion of one or more of the components that needs to be indicated⁷², or
 - b) Change in the concentration range provided in the original submission; i.e. the concentration of a component of the mixture, is changed beyond the concentration range provided in Table 1 and 2 Annex VIII, or
 - c) Change in the exact concentration provided in the original mixture; i.e. the concentration of a component in the mixture is changed beyond the limits indicated in in table 5 below (i.e. Table 4 of Annex VIII).
5. when there are other changes to a mixture placed on the market which are relevant for the emergency health response referred to in Article 45 (see section 7.4.3).

⁷² To be noted that the substitution of one component (substance or MiM) by another with identical composition and hazard profile (possibly following a change of supplier) does not trigger the need for an update or a new submission.

The submission must be updated before placing the mixture in question, as changed, on the market.

With regard to submissions made by referring to Standard Formulas included in Part D (for ready-mixed concrete, cements and gypsum products as explained in section 5.6 of this Guidance) and for fuels listed in Part B, section 3.7 of Annex VIII, specific provisions apply with regard to the update obligations under point 4 above. These are addressed in detail in the sections 7.4.2.3 and 7.4.2.4 below.

Note that whenever changes listed above occur, an update of the submitted information is required before the mixture, as changed, is placed on the market.

When a submission includes one or more interchangeable component groups (ICG), the submission has to be updated if a component is added, deleted or replaced within an existing ICG. However, there is no need to change the UFI.

Note that a change in the mixture composition and/or the information available (i.e. revision of classification criteria in Annex I to CLP or new toxicological information) could be such that the mixture is no longer classified for any health or physical hazards. Also, in this case an update of the notification is required. This is to avoid misleading and confusing information which may lead to over-treatment (both original mixture and mixture as changed may be simultaneously on the market or available to users). In the case of changes in the composition, the UFI has to be changed as well (or ultimately no UFI is needed if the new mixture falls outside the scope of Article 45 or Annex VIII).

7.4.2.1 When declaring concentration ranges

Changes in the mixture component concentration ranges, for instance for a hazardous component of major concern (see Table 1 in Part B of Annex VIII), can be illustrated in example 32. The component 'B' present at a concentration of 20.5%, can be reported using a range of 3% (for instance 19.9-22.9%). If the new concentration falls out of this range (e.g. the new concentration is 23.5%), an update of the submission is required and a new UFI has to be created. However, if the change in the concentration stays within the mentioned range (e.g. the new concentration is 22.1%), there is no obligation to update the submission (and no need to update the UFI).

The same applies when:

- components are grouped in an ICG and its concentration is reported with a range;
- one or more components are covered by a single component identified with a GCI and its concentration is reported with a range.

Example 32: Mixture components with classification of major concern

MIXTURE COMPONENTS WITH CLASSIFICATION OF MAJOR CONCERN			
Component	Exact concentration in the mixture (%)	Concentration ranges provided in the original submission (%)	New concentration requiring a submission update (%)
Comp A	3.5	3.2-4.2	<3.2 or >4.2
Comp B	20.5	19.9-22.9	<19.9 or >22.9
Comp C	76	71-76	<71 or >76

7.4.2.2 When declaring exact concentrations

When declaring the exact concentration of mixture components, only limited changes to the exact value are allowed within a certain variation without the need to update. Allowed variations are listed in Table 4 of Annex VIII (see Table 5 below). If the new concentration exceeds the allowed variation, an update is required and a new UFI has to be created. Example 33 illustrates that if a component is present in a mixture in a concentration of 72% when the original submission is made, an allowed variation of $\pm 5\%$ (or more) of the initial concentration triggers the need to update the submission. Therefore, an update is needed if the new concentration is $<68.4\%$ or $>75.6\%$.

The same applies when:

- components are grouped in an ICG and its concentration is reported with an exact value;
- one or more components are covered by a single component identified with a GCI and its concentration is reported with an exact value.

Table 5: Variations of the concentration of components requiring a submission update (Table 4 of Annex VIII)

Exact concentration of the component contained in the mixture (%)	Variations ($\pm$) of the initial component concentration requiring a submission update
$> 25 - \leq 100$	5%
$> 10 - \leq 25$	10%
$> 2,5 - \leq 10$	20%
$\leq 2,5$	30%

Example 33: Mixture submitted with exact concentrations of components

MIXTURE SUBMITTED WITH EXACT CONCENTRATIONS OF CLASSIFIED COMPONENTS			
Component	Exact concentration provided in the submission (%)	Variations ($\pm$) of component concentration requiring a submission update (%)	New concentration requiring a new UFI (%)
Comp D	1	30	<0.7 or >1.3
Comp E	5	20	<4 or >6
Comp F	22	10	<19.8 or >24.2
Comp G	72	5	<68.4 or >75.6

Note: the use of Table 4 of Annex VIII deserves some clarification: the reference concentration to define whether a UFI change is required should be always the original one. This allows avoiding the situation where many small changes (followed by voluntary updates) and not requiring a UFI update lead to the situation where eventually the concentration has changed significantly from the original one, yet the UFI remains the same.

7.4.2.3 When referring to a Standard Formula included in Part D

When the whole or a part of a mixture composition is provided by using a Standard Formula included in Part D of Annex VIII, a submission update is required when the composition of the full mixture or that part changes in a way that it does no longer conform with the Standard Formula. This can be the case when:

- A new component is added, which is not included in the Standard Formula.
- The concentration of an existing component changes and it exceeds the concentration ranges listed in the relevant Standard Formula.
- A component listed in the Standard Formula is removed from the mixture (a component where the lower limit of the allowed concentration range is above zero).

When such changes occur, the mixture (or part of it) no longer conforms with the Standard Formula listed in Part D. Therefore, the special provisions can no longer be applied, and an update is required, with **new UFI** and the **full information** required by Annex VIII.

For mixtures conforming with one of the Standard Formulas listed in part D, for which the information from the SDS is provided because it is more detailed than the Standard Formula, an update of the submission is required when Section 3.2 of the SDS is updated (a new UFI is needed when the Section 3 of the SDS is updated with regard to the composition in a way that the mixture does not conform anymore with the original Standard Formula; this is addressed in section 4.2.7).

The requirements for compiling an SDS are laid down in Annex II to REACH. For mixtures, the substances to be included in Section 3.2 are specified in section 3.2.1 of Annex II to REACH. Further details are given in the *Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets* available at <https://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-reach>.

To be noted that, among other triggers, the need to update the SDS is triggered when new information affecting the risk management measures or new information on hazard becomes available⁷³. An update of section 3.2 of the SDS due to the addition of a component classified for the environment only would also trigger a need to update the submission.

If the initial submission contains other substances in addition to those in the Standard Formula (i.e. only part of the mixture conforms to the Standard Formula), changes in these other components may trigger the need to update the submission (including the UFI). These are the cases described earlier in this section 7.4.2 of this Guidance.

In this case the part of the final composition conforming with the Standard Formula continues to benefit from the derogation from the standard Annex VIII requirements.

7.4.2.4 When referring to a fuel included in Part B, Section 3.7 of Annex VIII

When a submission for a fuel listed in Section 3.7, Part B, is made by providing the information on component identity and concentrations from the SDS, an update is required when Section 3 of the SDS is updated. This means that an update of the submission is required even if there are no changes in the actual composition but the Section 3 of the SDS is nevertheless, for any reason, updated.

The requirements for compiling an SDS are laid down in Annex II to REACH. This defines specific concentration thresholds which trigger the need to indicate the component. As an example, when the following occur the submission needs to be updated:

- a substance which is required to be included in Section 3 of the SDS is added, and

⁷³ See Article 31(9) of REACH.

- therefore the SDS is updated; or
- a substance which was required to be included in Section 3 of the SDS is removed, and therefore the SDS is updated; or
- the concentration of an existing substance included in Section 3 of the SDS exceeds the original range, and therefore the SDS is updated.

Changes in the composition requiring update of Section 3 of the SDS, trigger the need to update both submission and UFI.

Normal update rules apply to components not listed in the SDS but included in the submission because they are known. A change in their concentration will trigger the need for an update including a new UFI if the variation exceeds the limit in Table 4 of Annex VIII (in the case of exact values) or the new concentration falls outside the original range.

7.4.3 Updates for other changes relevant for an emergency health response

It is an obligation for the duty holder to make sure that a submission containing all the relevant information on a product placed on the market and required by Annex VIII, is made to the relevant appointed body(s).

Changes other than those listed in indents 1-4 in Section 4.1 Part B of Annex VIII may take place and these may be relevant for an emergency health response (indent 5 Section 4.1 Part B).

Furthermore, the submitter may need to correct information for different reasons (e.g. spelling mistakes, which are particularly relevant when affecting mixture identifiers) or update a submission with new information (e.g. change in use type).

The submitter is required to update the submission as soon as one or more pieces of the information not listed in Section 4.1 Part B of Annex VIII and that are relevant to an emergency health response, changes. This may include, but are not limited to, a change in:

- contact details of the submitter
- product category
- packaging details
- classification of components

In any event, this must take place before placing that mixture, as changed, on the market. It is important that a submission always reflects the most recent information about a product. Change of UFI is not required in these cases.

7.4.4 How updates are technically handled

While all the changes described above require or should trigger an update of the information submitted (depending on the legal or voluntary reason), they may be handled differently at the technical level by the system provided by ECHA in order to respond to the need of the ultimate users, i.e. the poison centres.

From the submitter's perspective it may always appear as being an update of the submitted information, but from a technical point of view, different changes (either listed under Section B.4.1 of Annex VIII or not) may trigger different "scenarios" which have different consequences for the end user (i.e. the appointed bodies and poison centres). These are:

- (i) addition of information (e.g. new additional trade name, new additional packaging, new additional UFI for MiM component); the information originally submitted remains relevant for the poison centre (e.g. mixture keep being placed on the market with the original name in addition to the new one). In the system this is referred to as an **"update"** where the mixture composition remains the same. Both versions remain potentially relevant for the poison centres and appointed bodies.
- (ii) replacement of old, no longer relevant information with new relevant information (e.g. new classification due to changes in the criteria - the original classification is not relevant anymore; new contact information for rapid access to additional product information – the original contact details are not valid anymore); the information originally submitted is not relevant anymore for the emergency responders even for products already on the market; only the new information should be considered. In the system this is also referred to as an **"update"** where the mixture composition remains the same, as in the previous case.
- (iii) creation of a technically new 'submission' as a change in composition leads *de facto* to two different mixtures on the market; the two sets of information (referring to the original and new composition) remain relevant (both products may remain on the market for potentially a long time). It is still an update from a regulatory point of view but technically it becomes a **"new notification after significant change of composition"**.

Examples and clarifications

Table 6 below presents some examples of changes and the associated scenarios. In most cases they apply to both single and group submissions. Information specific for updates of group submissions, when different from single submissions, can be found in the next section (7.4.5).

Table 6: Examples of possible changes requiring an update and their related scenarios.

Changes	Scenario triggered	Technical option
Addition of a new trade name only ^(a) .	Scenario (i) – addition of information.	Update
Addition of a new UFI only ^(a) .	Scenario (i) – addition of information.	Update
Modification of the classification for health or physical hazard ^(b) following change in classification criteria.	Scenario (ii) – replacement of old (i.e. no longer relevant) with new information.	Update

Changes	Scenario triggered	Technical option
Addition of new toxicological information (e.g. results from new tests on the mixture become available). The existing information remains valid.	Scenario (i) – addition of information.	Update
New packaging <i>Note, the mixture in original packaging may remain on the market for long time.</i>	Scenario (i) – addition of information.	Update
Addition of a component in an existing ICG (e.g. from a new supplier).	Scenario (i) – addition of information.	Update
Change in telephone number for rapid access to additional product information.	Scenario (ii) – replacement of old with new information.	Update
- Addition, substitution^(c), deletion of component(s). - Supplier changes MiM's UFI due to compositional changes of MiM, which impact composition of final mixture. (For group submissions with perfumes or generic product identifiers, see below 7.4.5). <i>The composition changes and cannot be considered the same as the original one.</i>	Scenario (iii) – creation of a technically new 'notification'. <i>A new UFI must be provided.</i>	New notification after significant change in composition
Modification of reported concentration ranges, beyond the indicated range. <i>The composition changes and cannot be considered the same as the original one.</i>	Scenario (iii) – creation of a new 'notification record'. <i>A new UFI must be provided.</i>	New notification after significant change in composition
Modification of reported exact concentration beyond the indicated range. <i>The composition changes and cannot be considered the same as the original one.</i>	Scenario (iii) – creation of a new 'notification record'. <i>A new UFI must be provided.</i>	New notification after significant change in composition
Modification in reported concentration range of one or more components, beyond the range indicated in the Standard Formula. <i>The composition changes and cannot be considered the same as the original one.</i>	Scenario (iii) – creation of a new 'notification record'. <i>A new UFI must be provided.</i>	New notification after significant change in composition

Changes	Scenario triggered	Technical option
Addition of an ICG which was not present in the original submission (regardless of whether it includes an existing component).	Scenario (iii) – creation of a new 'notification record'. <i>A new UFI must be provided.</i>	New notification after significant change in composition

Notes to the table:

(a) Rationale: products with the old identifier may still be on the market for an unspecified period of time.

(b) The classification of a mixture may change when a new harmonised classification of a component in the mixture is agreed or when new information becomes available. Furthermore, the classification criteria in Annex I to CLP may be revised via ATPs. In that case, an update is required no later than when the new classification becomes applicable.

(c) Substitution is in this case intended with a component which is chemically different. If a component is replaced by another one which is chemically the same (i.e. same composition and hazard profile) but (e.g.) from a different supplier, it is not considered to be substitution.

7.4.5 Updates – special cases with generic component identifiers

When ingredients covered by the generic component identifiers “perfumes” or “colouring agents” are included (see section 5.3), an update is not required if a perfume or colouring agent for which a generic component identifier can be used is added, substituted or removed from the mixture. This applies as long as the total concentration of ingredients covered by the generic component identifier remains below the allowed maximum level (5% for perfumes and 25% for colouring agents) and none of those ingredients is classified for any health hazard.

If the concentration or concentration range of the component identified with the GCI exceeds the allowable limits as described in section 7.4.2 of this Guidance, an update with a new UFI is required. An exception to this is when existing components originally notified together under one single GCI are split into several GCI (e.g. to reflect a different classification for physical hazards) or are identified individually with their proper identifiers.

In addition, for perfume components in a group submission which are not classified or only classified for skin sensitisation Category 1, 1A or 1B or aspiration toxicity, there is no need to provide the concentration (exact or range) of the single components as long as the total concentration does not exceed 5%. This means that variations in the components' concentration within the limits mentioned above do not require to update the submission. This specific provision applies to perfume components not necessarily identified with a generic component identifier.

When changes are made to components declared as generic product identifiers in a group submission, refer to section 7.4.6 below.

7.4.6 Updates – special cases with group submissions

Notification for a mixture initially made as a standard submission, is updated to a group submission

When a mixture is initially notified with a standard submission (i.e. not a group submission), it is possible to update it to a group submission to include one or more mixtures differing for perfumes only (the total concentration of the differing perfumes is not more than 5%). A new UFI is not required (i.e. the same UFI can be used for all the mixtures in the group, or alternatively, each mixture could also be assigned a different UFI).

Addition, substitution, deletion of perfumes (covered and not covered by generic component identifiers) in a group submission

When the perfumes in a group submission change (if added, substituted or removed) in one or more of the mixtures in the group, the list of mixtures and the perfumes they contain as required in Annex VIII Section 3.1 must be updated. If the change of perfumes is the only change, a new UFI is not required. Nevertheless, if a perfume covered by the generic component identifier is added to a mixture already containing such a generic component identifier, but the total concentration of the generic component identifiers remains <5 %, no update is required.

It is to be reminded that if the change leads to an increase in the content of differing perfumes in a certain mixture above 5%, this cannot be part of the same group submission and a new submission for that mixture is required. The original group submission does not need an update as it is assumed that the original mixture may remain on the market.

Note: The rules for updates are one of the factors to be taken into consideration when it is possible to decide between standard and group submission. The decision needs to take into account not only the convenience of preparing the initial submission, but also the consequences for the updates in the future.

Examples and clarifications

Example 34: Changes in a group submission for two mixtures with a difference in perfume components, submitted to an appointed body.

GROUP SUBMISSION OF TWO MIXTURES WITH DIFFERENCE IN PERFUME COMPONENTS			
<u>UFI:</u> C4P7-GHVS ED8M-42DH <u>Classification:</u> # <u>Product Category:</u> #	<u>Product names:</u> - Trade name 1 - Trade name 2		
Common components	Percentage	Actual conc.^a	Classification^b
Chemical name comp. A	60-80%		Not classified
Chemical name comp. B	7-10%		Other
Chemical name comp. C	11-14%		Major concern
Chemical name comp. D	1-2%		Major concern

Perfume components in Trade name 1	Percentage	Actual conc. ^a	Classification ^b
Chemical name perfume 1	1-4%	1.5	Other
Chemical name perfume 3	1-2%	1.1	Major concern
'Perfume MiM' UFI: A67T-VHG2-DMM4-NH2A	1-4%	1.8	Other
Perfumes components in Trade name 2	Percentage	Actual conc. ^a	Classification ^b
Chemical name perfume 2	0.3-0.6%	0.4	Major concern
Chemical name perfume 4	not applicable (but <5%)	0.5	Other (skin sens. cat. 1)
Perfumes (Generic component identifier)	3-5%	2	Not classified

The total concentration of perfumes identified with a given generic component identifier in each mixture cannot exceed 5% [B.3.2.3].

Perfumes not classified or only classified for skin sensitisation Category 1, 1A or 1B or aspiration toxicity do not need information on concentration if the total concentration of such perfumes) in each mixture does not exceed 5% [B.3.4.2].

Notes to the tables:

(a) Actual concentrations are reported for internal calculation purposes only; they are not necessarily required to be indicated in the submission.

(b) Classifications are indicated in this example with three categories: 'major concern' (list of classifications in B3.4.1], 'other' (all other hazard classifications) and 'not classified'.

The following changes may occur affecting the information included in the submission exemplified above:

- *Change of concentration of generic component identifiers*

If the total concentration of components indicated with GCI *perfumes* is changed beyond the original interval, but still does not exceed 5 %, an update is required but the UFI can remain the same.

- *Change of concentration of classified perfume component*

If the concentration of *Chemical name perfume 2* is changed to <0,3 % or >0,6 % an update with a new concentration interval for *Chemical name perfume 2* is required, but an updated list is not. No need for a new UFI.

- *Addition of classified perfume to a mixture in a group submission*

- If *Chemical name perfume 1* is added to Trade name 2 an updated list is required. No need for new UFI.
- If a classified perfume, not declared among the components, is added to either of the mixtures, Trade name 1 or Trade name 2, an update of the components is required, as well as an updated list. No need for new UFI.

- *Addition of not classified perfume to a mixture in a group submission*

- If a perfume not classified for any health hazards is added (i.e. which can be identified via the GCI), but the total concentration of the components identified via the same generic component identifier remains within the original range, no update is required.
- If a perfume not classified for any health hazards is added and it is indicated with the chemical name, an update of the composition is needed. If the total concentration of this perfume together with the components identified via the generic component identifiers remains <5 %, the concentration does not need to be indicated [B.3.4.2].

- *Deletion of a classified perfume in a mixture in a group submission*

- If *Chemical name perfume 3* is removed from Trade name 1 an update of the components is required as well as an updated list. No need for new UFI.

Note: the total concentration of all perfumes contained in each mixture of the group could exceed 5% when considering both perfumes which vary and common perfumes. If the perfumes which vary in a specific mixture exceed 5%, this mixture cannot be grouped and a separate submission is required for that mixture (with a new UFI).

7.5 Validity of the submission

In practice, many products may remain on the market (on shelves, in storehouses or in households) for years after a company has ceased marketing those products. Information may still be needed by poison centres in case of accidental exposure to those products. Therefore, submissions related to those products cannot just be retracted or deleted upon the cease of marketing or after the last placing on the market.

It is not possible to establish for every product – based on the type, use and market – a specific deadline after which the possibility of exposure to a mixture by consumers, professionals and even industrial users can reasonably be excluded. For this reason, in principle, the information remains available to appointed bodies and poison centres (and in general for the personnel dealing with emergency response) indefinitely.

It is the responsibility of the importer/downstream user to make sure that the submission is correct at any time and keep it up to date until the last date of placing on the market. Nevertheless, companies have the possibility to indicate to authorities the ceasing of their activity with regard to a specific mixture (i.e. the mixture is no longer placed on one or more markets). In case new relevant information becomes available to the company after the last placing on the market, it is recommended that the information submitted for the purposes of Annex VIII is voluntarily updated in order to facilitate the emergency response work. It should be noted that after the last placing on the market, appointed bodies and/or poison centres may still request additional information from submitters, if needed for emergency reasons or statistical analysis for improved risk management measures in the context of Section 3.2. of Part A of Annex VIII. It is at the discretion of each Member State to decide whether to apply a cut-off date to 'clean' information from their databases for practical reasons, for example 20-25 years after the submitter indicated cease of the activity (diminishing the likelihood of an incident), or after, for example, 10 years if there has been no incident involving the mixture during that period.

8. Additional support

Below is a list of additional sources of information and support tools currently available:

ECHA Poison Centres website (<https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/>)

- ECHA Submission portal and accompanying guide '*PCN: a practical Guide*'
- UFI generator and the user guide in all EU languages;
- PCN format and support documentation and a list of validation rules
- European product categorisation system and manual;
- 'News' updates on the ECHA poison centre website;

ECHA website, support section (<https://echa.europa.eu/support>), which contains a range of support material besides the Guidance, including:

- Webinars, Helpdesk support and Frequently asked Q&As which are regularly updated on a range of Annex VIII related topics;

National Helpdesks

National Helpdesks have been established as the first point of contact for questions on regulatory advice in your own language. You can find more details on your National Helpdesk here: <https://echa.europa.eu/support/helpdesks>

LinkedIn groups [ECHA's poison centre notification group - Annex VIII to CLP](#) and [ECHA's system-to-system \(S2S\) submission support network](#)

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