



**Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods
and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification
and Labelling of Chemicals**

**Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized
System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals**

**Report of the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally
Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of
Chemicals on its nineteenth session**

Held in Geneva from 30 June to 2 July 2010

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Report

I. Attendance

1. The Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals held its nineteenth session from 30 June to 2 July 2010, with Ms. Kim Headrick (Canada) as Chairperson and Mr. Thomas Gebel (Germany) and Mrs. Elsie Snyman (South Africa) as vice-chairpersons.
2. Experts from the following countries took part in the session: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.
3. Under rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, observers from the following countries also took part: Switzerland and Thailand.
4. Representatives of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and of the following specialized agencies were present: International Labour Organization (ILO), International Maritime Organization (IMO) and World Health Organization (WHO).
5. The following intergovernmental organizations were also represented: Council of Europe, European Union and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
6. Representatives of the following non-governmental organizations took part in the discussion of items of concern to their organizations: Compressed Gas Association (CGA); Croplife International; European Chemical Industry Council (Cefic); European Cosmetic, Toiletry and Perfumery Association (COLIPA); European Industrial Gases Association (EIGA); Federation of European Aerosol Associations (FEA); Institute of Makers of Explosives (IME); International Association for Soaps, Detergents and Maintenance Products (AISE); International Confederation of Plastics Packaging Manufacturers (ICPP); International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA); International Paint and Printing Ink Council (IPPIC); International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA); Responsible Packaging Management Association of Southern Africa (RPMASA); Soap and Detergent Association (SDA); and US Fuel Cell Council (USFCC).

II. Adoption of the agenda (agenda item 1)

Documents: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/37 (Secretariat)
ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/37/Add.1 (Secretariat)

Informal documents: INF.1, INF.2 and INF.8 (Secretariat)

7. The Sub-Committee adopted the provisional agenda prepared by the secretariat after amending it to take account of informal documents (INF.1 to INF.41).

III. Updating of the third revised edition of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) (agenda item 2)

A. Physical hazards

1. Updating of references to ISO standards in Chapters 2.2 and 2.4

Informal document: INF.9 (EIGA)

8. The Sub-Committee adopted in principle the proposal to update the references to the ISO standards used in the calculation methods for the classification of gas mixtures containing flammable or oxidizing components (Chapters 2.2 and 2.4), with the following editorial amendments:

(a) In the legend under the formula to calculate the oxidizing power, for x_i and B_k delete “in mole %”;

(b) For K_k (He), under calculation step 1, replace “1 (helium)” with “0.9 (helium)”.

9. Following the request by the Sub-Committee to the representative of EIGA to submit an official document for the next session, the secretariat volunteered to consolidate all the amendments adopted in principle during this session in an official document to be submitted for the twentieth session, for formal endorsement by the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee agreed to the proposal by the secretariat.

2. Amendment to the note in 2.3.2.2 (classification of flammable aerosols, Chapter 2.3)

Informal document: INF.11 (Sweden)

10. The proposal to amend the note in 2.3.2.2 was adopted in principle, on the grounds that when addressing classification criteria, and to facilitate its interpretation from a legal point of view, it was more appropriate to refer to a hazard class/category than to a specific hazard communication element (e.g. a hazard statement). The secretariat was requested to include the amendment in the official document to be submitted to the next session (see paragraph 9).

3. Dust explosion hazards

Informal document: INF.30 (USA)

11. The expert from the United States of America, on behalf of the correspondence group, invited those experts who had not yet done so, to complete the survey on existing practices addressing dust explosion hazards and informed the Sub-Committee that the answers received so far would be discussed by the correspondence group in an informal meeting to be held on Friday 2 July 2010, after the plenary session.

4. Work of the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

(a) Amendments to Test Series 7

Informal document: INF.35 (Secretariat)

12. The Sub-Committee adopted in principle the consequential amendment to paragraph 2.1.2.1 (f) of the GHS proposed by the secretariat and agreed that it should be included in the official document to be prepared by the secretariat for the next session (see paragraph 9).

(b) *Classification of desensitized explosives*

Informal documents: INF.35 (Secretariat) and INF.23 (Germany)

13. The Sub-Committee noted the information on the tests results on the classification of desensitized explosives, and endorsed the view of the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (TDG Sub-Committee) that work on this issue should continue over the next biennium.

(c) *Large-scale behaviour of fireworks*

Informal document: INF.35 (Secretariat)

14. The Sub-Committee agreed that the Working Group of Explosives of the TDG Sub-Committee should continue the work on this matter over the next biennium.

(d) *Criteria for excluding articles from Class 1*

Informal document: INF.35 (Secretariat)

15. Sub-Committee experts were invited to check if the amendment to paragraph 2.1.1.1 (b) of the UN Model Regulations should also be taken into account in paragraph 2.1.1.2 (b) of the GHS.

(e) *Items 5 to 8 in Part II of INF.35*

16. The Sub-Committee noted the information about the work on the development of: additional criteria relating to classification in Division 1.4 (item 5); a new DDT test and criteria for flash compositions (item 6); an alternative to text 8 (d) for ammonium nitrate emulsions (item 7); and the use of the accelerating rate calorimetry (ARC) technique as an alternative to tests 3 (c) and 8 (a) (item 8).

17. The expert from the United States of America welcomed contributions from Sub-Committee experts on the work related to item 6.

(f) *Classification of potassium or sodium nitrates and mixtures thereof*

Informal documents: INF.35 (Secretariat) INF.12 (Secretariat)

18. There was general support for entrusting the work on the improvement of Test O.1 to the TDG Sub-Committee. To this end, the Sub-Committee agreed that a specific item be included on its programme of work for the next biennium. Sub-Committee experts interested in participating in this work were requested to contact their counterparts in the TDG Sub-Committee.

19. It was also agreed that the TDG Sub-Committee should address the question of interpretation of the concept of “known experience” and that an item on this issue should be included in the programme of work of the Sub-Committee for the next biennium.

5. Chemically unstable gases and gas mixtures

Informal documents: INF.25 (Germany) and INF.26 (Germany)

20. The expert from Germany informed the Sub-Committee about the status of development of a proposal to add additional categories within the hazard class “Flammable gases” for chemically unstable gases and gas mixtures, and a new test to ascertain whether or not a gas or gas mixture has to be classified as unstable.

21. As regards the references to the new test in the GHS, a member of the secretariat explained that references to non-official documents in the GHS should be avoided and that

the amendments to the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria adopted during the biennium 2009-2010 could be circulated in a separate document (as an amendment to the fifth revised edition of the Manual) pending the publication of a new consolidated revised edition of the Manual in the future. Consequently, current references to informal documents INF.25 and INF.26 in the proposal from Germany would need to be amended accordingly.

22. The expert from Germany said that she would revise the proposal to take account of the comments received and that she intended to submit an official document to the next session of the Sub-Committee.

6. Gases under pressure

Informal documents: INF.19 (Secretariat) and INF.38 (Germany)

23. The Sub-Committee agreed in principle to the amendments proposed by the secretariat, as amended by Germany and Sweden as regards decision logic 2.5.4.1.

24. The Sub-Committee requested the secretariat to include the text, as amended, in the official document to be submitted to the twentieth session (see paragraph 9).

B. Health hazards

Skin corrosion/irritation and serious eye damage/irritation: Guidance on evaluation of data from studies conducted with more than three animals (sections 3.2.2.4 and 3.2.2.5)

Informal documents: INF.5 (Germany/AISE) and INF.41 (Germany)

25. On the questions raised in paragraph 7 of INF.5, most experts were of the opinion that the guidance was needed and that it should preferably be included in the GHS (e.g. in an annex).

26. The expert from China noted, however, that when selecting test methods and in the interest of animal welfare, preference should be given to those using the smallest number of animals possible (e.g. test methods in accordance with OECD Test Guidelines 404).

27. After some discussion, the Sub-Committee agreed to entrust the development of the guidance to the correspondence group on the editorial revision of Chapters 3.2 and 3.3 led by Germany and to extend its mandate in accordance with the terms of reference contained in INF.41.

C. Environmental hazards

Classification of metals and metal compounds for long-term aquatic hazards

Informal document: INF.21 (International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM))

28. There was general support for the proposal from ICMM for the alignment of Annex 9 (section 7) and Annex 10 of the GHS with the criteria in Chapter 4.1 of the third revised edition of the GHS concerning the classification of metals and metal compounds for long-term aquatic hazards.

29. Experts interested in participating in the work were invited to clearly define its scope, to allow the Sub-Committee to better ascertain whether the issue could be dealt with in an informal correspondence group or needed to be entrusted to the OECD Task Force on Harmonization of Classification and Labelling.

30. On a proposal drafted by the experts from Australia and the Netherlands and the representative of the European Union, the Sub-Committee agreed on the following recommendations to ICMM for the revision of Annex 9 (Section 7) and Annex 10 of the GHS:

- To review Annex 9 (section 7) and Annex 10 to identify the need for changes related to Chapter 4.1 of the 3rd revised edition of the GHS;
- To draft revisions to Annex 9 (section 7) and Annex 10 accordingly;
- To submit a draft proposal for discussion at the twentieth session of the Sub-Committee.

31. Noting that no representative of ICMM was present at the session, the Sub-Committee decided to postpone taking a decision on how to proceed with the work until the next session.

D. Annexes

1. Revision of Annexes 1, 2 and 3: Precautionary statements

Informal document: INF.13 (United Kingdom)

32. The expert from the United Kingdom introduced the preliminary proposals agreed by the informal correspondence group to rationalize and improve the usability of GHS precautionary statements, as contained in Annex I to INF.13. He explained that the correspondence group intended to continue the work on the approaches outlined in paragraph 5 (b) to (f) of INF.13, once agreement by the Sub-Committee on the preliminary proposals had been reached.

33. Concerning precautionary statements for physical hazards, he said that the correspondence group was working on a set of proposals to clarify and, where appropriate, amend the conditions of application. Finally, as regards the work on improving the presentation of annexes 1, 2 and 3, he said that the correspondence group intended to address this issue in the near future once the rationalization of precautionary statements was completed.

34. The Sub-Committee was invited to provide feedback on the proposals contained in annexes I and III to INF.13 and was informed that, based on the comments received, a revised proposal would be submitted to its twentieth session for decision.

2. Precautionary statement P410 for gases under pressure

Informal documents: INF.33 (RPMASA) and INF.36 (USA)

35. Noting that the requirements applicable to gas cylinders were different depending on the relevant national, regional or international legislation, several experts shared the view of the expert from Australia that P410 should refer to standards (e.g. construction standards) acceptable to competent authorities, guaranteeing that the gas cylinder was able to withstand the temperatures that might be encountered during transport, storage, handling and use. Other experts, however, thought that conditions of use should refer only to the discretion of the competent authority, as proposed in INF.36.

36. The Sub-Committee noted that work on this issue will continue.

E. Miscellaneous proposals

Corrections to the third revised edition of the GHS

Document: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2010/1 (Secretariat)

37. The Sub-Committee adopted without modifications the corrections proposed by the secretariat (see annex).

IV. Hazard communication issues (agenda item 3)

A. Revision of section 9 of Annex 4 of the GHS

Document: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2010/2 (Germany)

Informal document: INF.40 (Germany)

38. The Sub-Committee adopted the terms of reference for the revision of section 9 of Annex 4 of the GHS, after amending them to further define the scope of the work (see INF.40).

B. Hazard communication for supply and use of aerosols

Document: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2010/3 (United Kingdom/FEA)

39. There was general support for the proposal to include all aerosols in one single hazard class but several experts considered that further work was needed regarding the proposed hazard communication elements.

40. The Sub-Committee invited the authors of the document to take account of all comments received and to revise their proposal accordingly.

C. Labelling of small packagings containing reference standards for laboratory testing or analysis

Informal document: INF.15 (Council of Europe)

41. The Sub-Committee considered that the issue raised by the Council of Europe fell within the scope of work of the correspondence group on labelling of small packagings.

42. The representative of CEFIC confirmed that the issue had already been raised in the past by some of the participants in the correspondence group.

43. The representative of the Council of Europe was invited to participate in the work of the correspondence group.

D. Work of the correspondence group on the labelling of small packagings

Informal document: INF.28 (Cefic)

44. The Sub-Committee considered that the development of examples addressing the labelling of small packagings was an important issue and that sufficient time should be given to experts to consider the proposals put forward.

45. Noting the views of the Sub-Committee and recognizing that it might not be possible to have the examples developed well in advance to allow sufficient time for consultation before their submission for adoption by the Sub-Committee at the end of the current biennium, the representative of Cefic concluded that the correspondence group would develop and circulate the examples for comments over the next few months, with a view to having a first draft ready for submission as an informal document for the next session of the Sub-Committee.

V. Implementation of the GHS (agenda item 4)

A. Implementation issues

1. Development of lists of classification

Document: ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2010/5 (Australia)

Informal documents: INF.4 (Australia), INF.7 (Secretariat), INF.6 (OECD) and INF.3 (OECD)

46. The expert from Australia invited experts who have not yet done so, to complete the survey on available data sources for classification purposes. She said that the survey would also be circulated to the TDG Sub-Committee and industry representatives from both sub-committees and that she intended to provide a summary of the responses at the next session.

47. Several experts expressed their appreciation for the work done by the secretariat in INF.7 and considered that it provided a good basis for further discussion on the issue of developing a harmonized classification list. A member of the secretariat expressed the wish that, should such a list be developed, the work should start by addressing the harmonization of the classification of the chemicals most commonly transported.

48. Experts also acknowledged the contribution of the OECD by providing a tool for disseminating national GHS classifications (eChemPortal)¹. The representative of the OECD said that a link to more data on GHS classifications was expected in the near future when the GHS classifications to be used in the European Union are made available via the REACH-IT portal². She invited countries/organizations with lists of chemicals classified in accordance with the GHS to provide the information to the OECD, so that they could be included in the OECD eChemPortal. The representative of the European Union informed the Sub-Committee that the list of harmonized classifications contained in Annex VI of the CLP Regulation³ was already available online, in Excel format, on both the websites of the European Commission and of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA).

49. On INF.3, the representative of the OECD explained that the main reason identified in the study as resulting in different classifications was the different datasets used for classification, although in some cases, the differences could also be due to other factors related for example to data interpretation, as explained in paragraph 10 of INF.3.

¹ <http://webnet3.oecd.org/echempportal/>

² http://echa.europa.eu/reachit_en.asp

³ Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the 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.

50. The Sub-Committee agreed that in the development of a harmonized list of classification, certain aspects from the development of existing classification lists would need to be considered. These included:

- the selection of the data used for the classification;
- the development and maintenance of the list;
- the need to ensure the transparency of the decision-making process and to keep records of all decisions taken regarding classification results for future reference and consultation; and
- proper engagement processes.

51. After some exchange of views, the Sub-Committee concluded that the development of a harmonized list of classification was a challenging issue which needed to be considered further and would continue to be addressed by the correspondence group on implementation issues.

2. Work of the informal correspondence group on practical classification issues

Informal document: INF.24 (USA)

52. The expert from the United States of America invited experts to comment on the proposals in INF.24 and said that the correspondence group intended to submit a revised proposal for amendments to the GHS text and examples of classification to be included as guidance in UNITAR training documents, for adoption at the next session of the Sub-Committee.

3. Implementation of the hazard class “Corrosive to metals” in the supply and use sectors

Informal document: INF.31 (AISE)

53. Several experts considered that the hazard class “Corrosive to metals” was not suitable for consumer and workplace sectors on the grounds that this effect was not relevant for those sectors when present in chemicals which were only corrosive to metals but not to skin. Others, on the contrary, felt that this was a sector-specific issue which should not be dealt with in the GHS itself.

54. Some experts suggested that different pictograms should be used to indicate corrosion hazards for the chemicals under discussion. Others considered that, the GHS being hazard based, if a chemical met the criteria to be classified as “corrosive to metals” it should be labelled as such. A few others suggested that the labelling issue should be addressed by giving guidance on the conditions of use of pictograms. One expert suggested that the solution could be to omit the corrosive pictogram while keeping the hazard statement (“corrosive to metals”).

55. A number of experts noted that, following the building block approach, competent authorities had the discretion to decide which hazard classes/categories had to be implemented by each sector, and therefore, they could simply decide not to apply the hazard class “corrosive to metals” to the supply and use sectors.

56. There was no support for the proposal from AISE to allow exemptions based on the limited quantities used in transport regulations.

57. The Sub-Committee recognized, however, that the issue raised by AISE needed further consideration and invited its representative to take account of the comments received in the development of any further proposal on this matter.

B. Reports on the status of implementation

1. European Union

Informal document: INF.22 (EU)

58. The representative of the European Union informed the Sub-Committee that the first adaptation to technical progress of the CLP Regulation had entered into force on 25 September 2009 and that the second adaptation, intended to bring the CLP Regulation in line with the provisions of the third revised edition of the GHS was expected to be published within the first half of 2011.

59. Regarding Safety Data Sheets (SDS), she said that Annex II to the REACH Regulation⁴ was now aligned with the provisions of GHS for SDS.

60. Concerning the development of guidance, she announced that two guidance documents on the CLP Regulation were now available on the websites of the European Commission and the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) and that national helpdesks had been established in member countries of the European Union to address questions related to the implementation of the CLP Regulation.

61. Finally, she reminded that the deadline to be respected by manufacturers and importers for notification of harmonized and self-classification results for substances to ECHA (in accordance with CLP Article 40) was one month from the date on which the substance was put on the market.

2. Republic of Korea

Informal document: INF.37 (Republic of Korea)

62. The expert from the Republic of Korea informed the Sub-Committee that the GHS had become mandatory in her country from 1 July 2010 (for substances), while for mixtures it would become mandatory as from 1 July 2013. She added that the classification and labelling results for 11,377 substances were available on the website of the Korean Occupational Safety and Health Agency (KOSHA) and noted that the classification results were not mandatory.

3. Switzerland

63. The observer from Switzerland said that from 1 July 2010, consumer products classified and labelled in accordance with the GHS were allowed to be put on the market, although the proposed transitional period for reclassification of substances would end in December 2012 and for mixtures on June 2015. Regarding downstream legislation affected by the implementation of the GHS in Switzerland, he said that it was expected that the initial draft legal text would be finalized by mid-2011.

4. Serbia

64. The expert from Serbia said that national legislation implementing the GHS had been adopted on 29 June 2010 and would enter into force after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia. She noted that this legislation was in line with the CLP Regulation and that it defined a transitional period ending on 1 September 2011 in the case of substances, and on 1 June 2015 in the case of mixtures.

⁴ Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals.

5. China

65. The expert from China said that two standards implementing the GHS had entered into force on 1 May 2010 and that a coordination mechanism for GHS implementation, involving government and industry, was being developed.

66. Regarding capacity building activities, he announced that a GHS seminar for the Asia-Pacific region would be held in September 2010 and invited interested experts to participate in the event.

6. United States of America

67. The expert from the United States of America announced that the public hearings and comment period for the proposed Hazard Communication Standard implementing the GHS for the workplace had been closed and that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) was now working on the drafting of the final rule.

7. Australia

68. The expert from Australia reported that a framework regulation implementing the GHS for the workplace was currently being drafted and that it was expected that it would be released for public comment in September 2010.

C. Cooperation with other bodies or international organizations

1. Work of the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

(a) *Toxic subsidiary risk for mercury*

Informal document: INF.35 (Secretariat)

69. The Sub-Committee noted the information regarding the divergences in the classification results for mercury. A few experts considered that this was an example which clearly demonstrated that agreement on classification results at international level was desirable.

70. While acknowledging the issue, the Sub-Committee recognized that it would not be appropriate at this stage to start considering classification results for specific substances individually and that the question of whether or not a harmonized GHS classification list should be developed was being considered by the correspondence group on implementation issues led by Australia.

(b) *Further alignment of corrosivity criteria in Class 8 of the UN Model Regulations with the GHS criteria*

Document: ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2010/10 (Netherlands)

Informal documents: INF.35 (Secretariat), INF.14 (United Kingdom), INF.39 (China, Switzerland, United Kingdom and France)

71. The Sub-Committee noted that this issue had been extensively discussed at the thirty-seventh session of the TDG Sub-Committee.

72. On a proposal from the expert from the United Kingdom, the Sub-Committee agreed that a correspondence group between the GHS and the TDG sub-committees should be established to address the issues identified in the draft terms of reference contained in INF.39. It was also agreed that the draft terms of reference be submitted as an official document to the next sessions of both sub-committees for their consideration and that a

specific item on the work on corrosivity be included in their respective programmes of work for the next biennium.

2. Consideration of issues relevant to Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) by the International Maritime Organization Sub-Committee on Bulk Liquids and Gases at its fourteenth session (BLG 14)

Document: ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2010/4 (IMO)

Informal document: INF.18 (IPIECA), INF.29 (USA), INF.34 (Secretariat)

73. The Sub-Committee considered the proposal by the United States that this issue be placed on the agenda of the IMO Maritime Safety Committee (MSC) and that a joint correspondence working group between the Sub-Committee and the IMO Sub-Committee on Bulk Liquids and Gases be established. However, after having considered the IMO's requirements for placing new items in the programme of work of the MSC and its subsidiary bodies and aware that the process of establishing a joint correspondence group could take some time, the Sub-Committee concluded that the best option to address the issue at this stage would be to set up its own informal correspondence working group to deal with the matter.

74. The Sub-Committee agreed to include an item on the development of guidance to address the needs of IMO as regards the information to be included in the SDS in its programme of work for the next biennium, and that the proposals made by IPIECA in INF.18 should be taken as the basis for the work.

75. The expert from the United States of America volunteered to lead the work and suggested that it should be addressed by the correspondence group on practical classification issues. The Sub-Committee agreed to her proposal.

76. It was further agreed that Sub-Committee experts should work in cooperation with their counterparts in relevant IMO bodies to ensure that the proposals developed by the Sub-Committee are acceptable for the maritime sector.

VI. Development of guidance on the application of GHS criteria (agenda item 5)

Informal document: INF.32 (IPIECA)

77. The representative of IPIECA informed the Sub-Committee that the guidance on the application of the GHS criteria to petroleum substances had been updated based on the feedback received from the Sub-Committee since its 17th session and that the revised edition was now available online. She welcomed comments on the updated guidance and indicated that they should be sent to IPIECA at the address indicated on the website.

VII. Capacity building (agenda item 6)

Informal documents: INF.17 (UNITAR) and INF.27 (UNITAR)

78. The representative of UNITAR informed the Sub-Committee about a number of training and capacity-building activities conducted or initiated since January 2010, including:

- Country-based activities in Jamaica, Gambia, Zambia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, China and Uruguay; and

- Partnership programmes between UNITAR and other private and public entities to assist countries with GHS implementation.

79. Regarding guidance, training and resource materials, he indicated that:

- the draft of the revised edition of the guidance document “Developing a national GHS implementation strategy” was available (INF.17) and invited Sub-Committee experts to send any comments on it to UNITAR before 9 July 2010;
- the draft “Introductory GHS training course” had been completed and was expected to be pilot tested during 2010 before being revised and finalized;
- the development of a GHS advanced course was on-going;
- the “companion guide to the GHS”, based on the third revised edition of the GHS was now available; and
- the “Comprehensibility Testing Package” had been updated and was expected to be available by the end of 2010.

VIII. Other business (agenda item 7)

Informal documents: INF.10 (Secretariat), INF.16 (RPMASA) and INF.20 (Secretariat)

80. The Sub-Committee noted the request from the Conference Services Division in INF.10, the information about the second international transport and environment conference and the new membership of the TDG and the GHS sub-committees following the approval by the Secretary-General of the applications for full membership of Switzerland and the Russian Federation.

IX. Adoption of the report (agenda item 8)

81. The Sub-Committee adopted the report on its nineteenth session and its annex on the basis of a draft prepared by the secretariat.

Annex

Corrections to the third revised edition of the GHS

Document ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2010/1: adopted without modifications.
