

Glossary

ADR means the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road, as amended;

Agency means the European Chemicals Agency established under the REACH Regulation;

Alloy¹ means a metallic material, homogeneous on a macroscopic scale, consisting of two or more elements so combined that they cannot be readily separated by mechanical means; alloys are considered to be mixtures for the purposes of the GHS draft Regulation;

Article² means an object which during production is given a special shape, surface or design which determines its function to a greater degree than does its chemical composition;

Aspiration means the entry of a liquid or solid chemical product into the trachea and lower respiratory system directly through the oral or nasal cavity, or indirectly from vomiting;

ASTM means the “American Society of Testing and Materials”;

BCF means “bioconcentration factor”;

BOD/COD means “biochemical oxygen demand/chemical oxygen demand”;

CA means “competent authority”;

Carcinogen means a chemical substance or a mixture of chemical substances which induce cancer or increase its incidence;

CAS means “Chemical Abstract Service”;

CBI means “confidential business information”;

Chemical identity means a name that will uniquely identify a chemical. This can be a name that is in accordance with the nomenclature systems of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) or the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS), or a technical name;

Competent authority means the authority or authorities or bodies established by the Member States to carry out the obligations arising from the GHS draft Regulation;

Compressed gas means a gas which when packaged under pressure is entirely gaseous at -50 °C; including all gases with a critical temperature • -50 °C;

Contact sensitiser means a substance that will induce an allergic response following skin contact. The definition for “contact sensitiser” is equivalent to “skin sensitiser”;

¹ GHS definition, aligned with REACH, version 27.06.2006.

² Aligned with REACH, version 27.06.2006

Corrosive to metal means a substance or a mixture which by chemical action will materially damage, or even destroy, metals;

Critical temperature means the temperature above which a pure gas cannot be liquefied, regardless of the degree of compression;

Dermal corrosion: see *skin corrosion*;

Dermal irritation: see *skin irritation*;

Dissolved gas means a gas which when packaged under pressure is dissolved in a liquid phase solvent;

Distributor³ means any natural or legal person established within the Community, including a retailer, who only stores and places on the market a substance or a mixture for third parties;

Downstream user⁴ means any natural or legal person established within the Community, other than the manufacturer or the importer, who uses a substance, either on its own or in a preparation, in the course of his industrial or professional activities. A distributor or a consumer is not a downstream user. A re-importer exempted pursuant to Article 2(7)(c) REACH Regulation shall be regarded as a downstream user;

Dust means solid particles of a substance or mixture suspended in a gas (usually air);

EC50 means the effective concentration of substance that causes 50% of the maximum response;

EC Number or (ECN) is a reference number used by the European Communities to identify dangerous substances, in particular those registered under EINECS;

ECOSOC means the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations;

EINECS means “European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances”;

ErC50 means EC50 in terms of reduction of growth rate;

EU means the “European Union”;

Explosive article means an article containing one or more explosive substances;

Explosive substance means a solid or liquid substance (or mixture of substances) which is in itself capable by chemical reaction of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings. Pyrotechnic substances are included even when they do not evolve gases;

Eye irritation means the production of changes in the eye following the application of test substance to the anterior surface of the eye, which are fully reversible within 21 days of application;

³ Aligned with REACH, version 27.06.2006

⁴ Aligned with REACH, version 27.06.2006

Flammable gas means a gas having a flammable range with air at 20 °C and a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa;

Flammable liquid means a liquid having a flash point of not more than 93 °C;

Flammable solid means a solid which is readily combustible, or may cause or contribute to fire through friction;

Flash point means the lowest temperature (corrected to a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa) at which the application of an ignition source causes the vapours of a liquid to ignite under specified test conditions;

FAO means the “Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations”;

Gas means a substance which (i) at 50 °C has a vapour pressure greater than 300 kPa; or (ii) is completely gaseous at 20 °C at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa;

GESAMP means the “Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection of IMO/FAO/UNESCO/WMO/WHO/IAEA/UN/UNEP”;

GHS means the “Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals”;

Hazard categories means the division of criteria within each hazard class;

Hazard class means the nature of the physical, health or environmental hazard;

Hazard statement means a phrase assigned to a hazard class and category that describes the nature of the hazards of a hazardous substance or mixture, including, where appropriate, the degree of hazard;

IAEA means the “International Atomic Energy Agency”;

IARC means the “International Agency for the Research on Cancer”;

ILO means the “International Labour Organisation”;

IMO means the “International Maritime Organisation”;

Import⁵ means the physical introduction into the customs territory of the Community;

Importer⁶ means any natural or legal person established within the Community who is responsible for import;

Intermediate⁷ means a substance that is manufactured for and consumed in or used for chemical processing in order to be transformed into another substance (hereinafter referred to as "synthesis");

Initial boiling point means the temperature of a liquid at which its vapour pressure is equal to the standard pressure (101.3 kPa), i.e. the first gas bubble appears;

⁵ Aligned with REACH, version 27.06.2006

⁶ Aligned with REACH, version 27.06.2006

⁷ Aligned with REACH, version 27.06.2006

IOMC means the “Inter-organisation Programme on the Sound Management of Chemicals”;

IPCS means the “International Programme on Chemical Safety”;

ISO means the “International Organisation for Standardization”;

IUPAC means the “International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry”;

Label means an appropriate group of written, printed or graphic information elements concerning a hazardous product, selected as relevant to the target sector (s), that is affixed to, printed on, or attached to the immediate container of a hazardous product, or to the outside packaging of a hazardous product;

Label element means one type of information that has been harmonised for use in a label, e.g. pictogram, signal word;

LC50 (50% lethal concentration) means the concentration of a chemical in air or of a chemical in water which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals;

LD50 means the amount of a chemical, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals;

L(E)C50 means **LC50** or **EC50**;

Liquefied gas means a gas which when packaged under pressure, is partially liquid at temperatures above -50 °C. A distinction is made between: (i) High pressure liquefied gas: a gas with a critical temperature between -50 °C and +65 °C; and (ii) Low pressure liquefied gas: a gas with a critical temperature above +65 °C;

Liquid means a substance or mixture which at 50 °C has a vapour pressure of not more than 300 kPa (3 bar), which is not completely gaseous at 20 °C and at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa, and which has a melting point or initial melting point of 20 °C or less at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa. A viscous substance or mixture for which a specific melting point cannot be determined shall be subjected to the ASTM D 4359-90 test; or to the test for determining fluidity (penetrometer test) prescribed in section 2.3.4 of Annex A of the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR);

Manufacturer⁸ means any natural or legal person established within the Community who manufactures a substance within the Community;

Manufacturing⁹ means production or extraction of substances in the natural state;

MARPOL means the “International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships”;

Mist means liquid droplets of a substance or mixture suspended in a gas (usually air);

Mixture means a mixture or solution of two or more substances which do not react;

⁸ Aligned with REACH, version 27.06.2006

⁹ Aligned with REACH, version 27.06.2006

Note: Mixture and preparation are synonymous

Monomer¹⁰ means a substance which is capable of forming covalent bonds with a sequence of additional like or unlike molecules under the conditions of the relevant polymer-forming reaction used for the particular process;

Mutagen means an agent giving rise to an increased occurrence of mutations in populations of cells and /or organisms;

Mutation means a permanent change in the amount or structure of the genetic material in a cell;

NGO means “non-governmental organisation”;

NOEC means the “no observed effect concentration”;

Non-isolated intermediate¹¹ means an intermediate that during synthesis is not intentionally removed (except for sampling) from the equipment in which the synthesis takes place. Such equipment includes the reaction vessel, its ancillary equipment, and any equipment through which the substance(s) pass(es) during a continuous flow or batch process as well as the pipework for transfer from one vessel to another for the purpose of the next reaction step, but it excludes tanks or other vessels in which the substance(s) are stored after the manufacture;

OECD means the “Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development”;

Organic peroxide means a liquid or solid organic substance which contains the bivalent -O-O- structure and may be considered a derivative of hydrogen peroxide, where one or both of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by organic radicals. The term also includes organic peroxide formulations (mixtures);

Oxidising gas means any gas which may, generally by providing oxygen, cause or contribute to the combustion of other material more than air does;

Oxidising liquid means a liquid which, while in itself not necessarily combustible, may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause, or contribute to, the combustion of other material;

Oxidising solid means a solid which, while in itself not necessarily combustible, may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause, or contribute to, the combustion of other material;

Pictogram means a graphical composition that includes a symbol plus other graphic elements, such as a border, background pattern or colour that is intended to convey specific information;

¹⁰ Aligned with REACH, version 27.06.2006

¹¹ Aligned with REACH, version 27.06.2006

Placing on the market¹² 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.

Polymer¹³ means a substance consisting of molecules characterised by the sequence of one or more types of monomer units. Such molecules must be distributed over a range of molecular weights wherein differences in the molecular weight are primarily attributable to differences in the number of monomer units. A polymer comprises the following:

- (a) a simple weight majority of molecules containing at least three monomer units which are covalently bound to at least one other monomer unit or other reactant;
- (b) less than a simple weight majority of molecules of the same molecular weight.

In the context of this definition a ‘monomer unit’ means the reacted form of a monomer substance in a polymer;

Precautionary statement means a phrase and/or pictogram that describes recommended measure(s) to minimise or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous substance or mixture due to its use;

QSAR means “quantitative structure-activity relationships”;

Product identifier means the name or number used for a hazardous product on a label or in the SDS. It provides a unique means by which the product user can identify the substance or mixture within the particular use setting e.g. transport, consumer or workplace;

Pyrophoric liquid means a liquid which, even in small quantities, is liable of igniting within five minutes after coming into contact with air;

Pyrophoric solid means a solid which, even in small quantities, is liable of igniting within five minutes after coming into contact with air;

Pyrotechnic article means an article containing one or more pyrotechnic substances;

Pyrotechnic substance means a substance or mixture of substances designed to produce an effect by heat, light, sound, gas or smoke or a combination of these as the result of non-detonative self-sustaining exothermic chemical reactions;

REACH database means the classification & labelling inventory established under Article 113 of the proposed REACH Regulation;

REACH Regulation means the Regulation (EC) No... concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals;

¹² Aligned with REACH, version 27.06.2006

¹³ Aligned with REACH, version 27.06.2006

Readily combustible solid means powdered, granular, or pasty substance or mixture which is dangerous if it can be easily ignited by brief contact with an ignition source, such as a burning match, and if the flame spreads rapidly;

Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria means the latest revised edition of the United Nations publication bearing this title, and any published amendment thereto;

Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations means the latest revised edition of the United Nations publication bearing this title, and any published amendment thereto;

Refrigerated liquefied gas means a gas which when packaged is made partially liquid because of its low temperature;

Registrant¹⁴ means the manufacturer or the importer of a substance or the producer or importer of an article submitting a registration for a substance;

Respiratory sensitiser means a substance that induces hypersensitivity of the airways following inhalation of the substance;

RID means The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail [Annex 1 to Appendix B (Uniform Rules concerning the Contract for International Carriage of Goods by Rail) (CIM) of COTIF (Convention concerning international carriage by rail)], as amended;

SAR means “Structure Activity Relationship”;

Scientific research and development¹⁵ means any scientific experimentation, analysis or chemical research carried out under controlled conditions in a volume less than 1 tonne per year;

SDS means “Safety Data Sheet”;

Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT) means the lowest temperature at which self-accelerating decomposition may occur with substance as packaged;

Self-heating substance means a solid or liquid substance, other than a pyrophoric substance, which, by reaction with air and without energy supply, is liable to self-heat; this substance differs from a pyrophoric substance in that it will ignite only when in large amounts (kilograms) and after long periods of time (hours or days);

Self-reactive substance means a thermally unstable liquid or solid substance liable to undergo a strongly exothermic decomposition even without participation of oxygen (air). This definition excludes substances or mixtures classified under the GHS as explosive, organic peroxides or as oxidising;

¹⁴ Aligned with REACH, version 27.06.2006

¹⁵ Aligned with REACH, version 27.06.2006

Serious eye damage means the production of tissue damage in the eye, or serious physical decay of vision, following application of a test substance to the anterior surface of the eye, which is not fully reversible within 21 days of application;

Signal word means a word that indicates the relative level of severity of hazards to alert the potential reader of the hazard; the following two levels are distinguished:

- (a) *Danger* means a signal word indicating the more severe hazard categories;
- (b) *Warning* means a signal word indicating the less severe hazard categories.

Skin corrosion means the production of irreversible damage to the skin following the application of a test substance for up to 4 hours;

Skin irritation means the production of reversible damage to the skin following the application of a test substance for up to 4 hours;

Skin sensitiser means a substance that will induce an allergic response following skin contact. The definition for “skin sensitiser” is equivalent to “contact sensitiser”;

Solid means a substance or mixture which does not meet the definitions of liquid or gas;

SPR means “Structure Property Relationship”;

Substance¹⁶ means 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;

Substance which, in contact with water, emits flammable gases means a solid or liquid substance or mixture which, by interaction with water, is liable to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities;

Supplemental label element means any additional non-harmonised type of information supplied on the container of a hazardous product that is not required or specified under the GHS. In some cases this information may be required by other competent authorities or it may be additional information provided at the discretion of the manufacturer/distributor;

Supplier¹⁷ of a substance or a mixture means any manufacturer, importer, downstream user or distributor placing on the market a substance or a mixture;

Symbol means a graphical element intended to succinctly convey information;

Technical name means a name that is generally used in commerce, regulations and codes to identify a substance or mixture, other than the IUPAC or CAS name, and that is recognized by the scientific community. Examples of technical names include those

¹⁶ Aligned with REACH, version 27.06.2006

¹⁷ Aligned with REACH, version 27.06.2006

used for complex mixtures (e.g., petroleum fractions or natural products), pesticides (e.g., ISO or ANSI systems), dyestuffs (Colour Index system) and minerals;

UNCED means the “United Nations Conference on Environment and Development”;

UNCETDG/GHS means the “United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals”;

UN means the “United Nations”;

UNEP means the “United Nations Environment Programme”;

UNESCO means the “United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation”;

UNITAR means the “United Nations Institute for Training and Research”;

UN RTDG means the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

UNSCEGHS means the “United Nations Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals”;

UNSCETDG means the “United Nations Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods”;

Use¹⁸ means any processing, formulation, consumption, storage, keeping, treatment, filling into containers, transfer from one container to another, mixing, production of an article or any other utilisation;

Vapour means the gaseous form of a substance or mixture released from its liquid or solid state;

WHO means the “World Health Organisation”;

WMO means the “World Meteorological Organisation”.