Concentration limits & cut-off values EU CLP classification Health & environmental hazards



Hazard	Substance classification	H-phrase	Generic c	oncentration limit or cut-off value				
The thresholds below are Generic Concentration Limits (look up any Specific Concentration Limits)								
NO additivity/ calculation rules to be applied								
Only individual substances present ≥ GCL (or SCL) trigger the classification of the mixture (unless marked*)								
Skin sensitisation	Cat 1 / 1B	H317	1%	Even if the concentration of a substance is one				
	Cat 1A		0,1%	tenth of the threshold, information should be				
Respiratory	Cat 1 / 1B	H334	1%	included on the product label.				
sensitisation	Cat 1A		0,1%					
Mutagenicity	Cat 1A / 1B	H340	0,1%					
	Cat. 2	H341	1%					
Carcinogenicity	Cat 1A / 1B	H350	0,1%	In case a cat. 2 substance present ≥ 0.1% SDS on				
	Cat. 2	H351	1%	request				
Toxic for reproduction	Cat 1A / 1B	H360	0,3%	If a cat. 1 or 2 toxicant or substance classified for				
	Cat. 2	H361	3%	lactation effects is present above 0,1 %, a SDS shall				
	(lactation)	H362	0,3%	be available upon request				
STOT SE	Cat. 1	H370	10% (1%)	≥ 1% cat. 1 substance leads to cat. 2 mixture (>10%				
	Cat. 2	H371	10%	to cat. 1). If \geq 1% cat. 2 substance: SDS on request.				
	Cat. 3	H335/ H336	20%*	*For cat. 3 a summation applies (all H335 resp.				
STOT RE	Cat. 1	H372	10% (1%)	H336 have to be summed: classify if total H335 or				
	Cat. 2	H373	10%	H336 ≥20%).				
Aspiration toxic	Cat. 1	H304	10%*	*Summation applies: all H304 substances have to				
				be summed, classify if total ≥10%. No classification				
				if kin. Viscosity >20,5mm2/s 40°C, or impossible				
				that a liquid mass is formed in the mouth				

The thresholds below are generic cut-off values (these are not concentration limits)

Additivity/ calculation rules must be applied

All substances present \geq the generic cut-off value or SCL must be taken into account <u>in a further classification calculation</u> Note that the limits below are not classification limits, they do not trigger classification directly. Consult Annex I to the CLP regulation, or contact us for the applicable calculation rules.

Acute tox.	Cat. 1, 2, 3	o d i	H300, H301 H310, H311 H330, H331	0,1%	In case substances with unknown acute toxicity are present > 1%, this should be mentioned on the label
Acute tox.	Cat. 4	o d i	H302 H312 H332	1%	
Skin corr. Skin irr.	Cat. 1 Cat. 2		H314 H315	1%	Specific concentration limits may for some substances be lower than the cut-off value
Eye dam / Eye irr	Cat. 1 Cat. 2		H318 H319	1%	
Acute aquatox.	Cat. 1		H400	0,1%	in case of M factor > 1 or $L(E)C50 \le 0,1$ or NOEC \le
Chronic aquatox.	Cat. 1		H410	0,1%	0,01 substances may trigger classification < 0.1%
Chronic aquatox.	Cat. 2, 3, 4		H411, H412, H413	1%	In case substances with unknown acute toxicity are present > 1%, this should be mentioned on the label

Look up Specific Concentration Limits, harmonised (mandatory) classifications or classifications done by the industry: http://echa.europa.eu/nl/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database. For CLP classification training courses, please contact us

THIS DOCUMENT IS FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY AND SHOULD NOT BE USED AS AN ALTERNATIVE FOR THE LEGAL TEXT OF THE CLP REGULATION

