

NKG CLP Workshop



Stockholm

13 – 14 April 2010

This Workshop and report is a result mainly from collaboration between the Enforcement Department and the Industry and Consumer Chemicals Department at the Swedish Chemicals Agency, KemI.

Ed.

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NKG, KemI 2010



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1. Abbreviations and acronyms

<u>GHS related</u>	
ECOSOC	UN ECON omic and SOC ial Council
GHS	G lobally H armonised S ystem (for classification and labelling of chemicals)
TDG	T ransport of D angerous G oods
OECD	O rganisation for E conomic C o-operation and D evelopment
UNSCGHS	United Nations Sub-Committee on the GHS
UNSCEGHS	United Nations Sub-Committee of E xperts on the GHS
UNSCETDG	United Nations Sub-Committee of E xperts on the TDG
<u>CLP related</u>	
ATP	A daptation to T echnical P rogress
CARACAL	C ompetent A uthority for R each A nd C lassification and L abelling
CLH	C lassification and L abelling H armonisation
CLP	C lassification, L abelling and P ackaging
COM	European COM mission
DPD	D angerous P reparation D irective
DSD	D angerous S ubstance D irective
ECHA	European CHEM icals A gency
EWG	E xperts W orking G roup
FAQ	F requently A sksed Q uestions
FORUM	F orum for E xchange of I nformation on E nforcement
HELPNET	HELP desk NET work
PEG	P artners E xperts G roup
Q&A	Q uestions and A nswers
SDS	S afety D ata S heet
RAC	R isk A ssessment C ommittee
REACH	R egistration, E valuation, A uthorisation and R estriction of CHEM icals
RPSC	R egulatory P rocedure with S crutiny C ommittee
NKG	N ordic C hemicals G roup (N ordiska k emikalie g ruppen)

2. Summary

Risk management and risk reduction in the form of hazard classification and hazard communication is an effective means to ensure adequate flow of information on hazards and safe use of chemicals on the market.

CLP or CLP Regulation (regulation (EC) No 1272/2008) is the new European Regulation on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of chemical substances and mixtures and follows various declarations whereby the Community confirmed its intention to contribute to the global harmonisation of criteria for classification and labelling, not only at UN level, but also through the incorporation of the internationally agreed GHS criteria into Community law. The United Nations (UN) structure, resulting in the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) is now a central element of the EU chemicals policy where hazard assessment and classification is the basis for provisions in downstream legislation.

The legislation entered into force on the 20 January 2009 and will stepwise replace Dangerous Substance Directive (DSD) (67/548/ECC) and Dangerous Preparations Directive (DPD) (1999/45/EC). The new requirements set out by CLP, interrelationship with other EU provisions and its practical use provide a challenge for regulators and industry. For instance, new criteria are introduced, existing criteria changed, new labels introduced, a temporary period of double classification, a need to comprehend, apply and communicate the details of CLP, and at the same time new EU forums such as RAC, FORUM, CARACAL and HelpNet illustrate the complexity of the EU legislation. Hence, it was decided by the NKG to finance a CLP workshop covering both Enforcement and Classification and Labelling.

The workshop was held in Stockholm, Sweden, 13-14 April 2010. Around 45 delegates from five Nordic countries plus the Faroe Islands participated. The outcome of the workshop is documented in this report. The main part of the report comprises of presentation material which can be found in different linked pdf-files. Where appropriate the report details the conclusions and recommendations of the workshop. This report is intended for submission to NKG as a follow up activity, workshop delegates, relevant EU forums and other interested parties.

Conclusions and recommendations from the meeting

- Great benefit to combine the Enforcement and Classification and Labelling groups at the same meeting, we should do this again!
- A network between the two groups should be created to facilitate the dissemination of information.
- The workshop was necessary, a good start, and we want to continue the discussions.
- The Enforcement group has a need to decide on strategies on how to deal with enforcement issues and which EU/NKG bodies to cooperate within (*e.g.* FORUM, CARACAL) and how.
- In a years time we will have more practical working experience with CLP. Therefore, this might be a good time point to continue the discussions at a second workshop.

3. List of presentations (PRES 1-25)

Day 1 (13th April 2010)

#	Topic	Speaker	Go to
1.	General information about CLP - an overview	Jonas Falck	PRES 1
2.	Chemical legislation in the Faroe Islands	Lena Ziskason / Jóhanna Olsen	PRES 2
3.	Implementation of CLP in Iceland	Steinunn Hjartardóttir	PRES 3
4.	Information activities in Denmark	Lena Höglund	PRES 4
5.	Information dissemination in Finland	Kirsi Myöhänen	PRES 5
6.	Inf. dissemination in Sweden (partly in Swedish)	Ingrid Wirén / Jonas Falck	PRES 6
7.	Nordic consumer project Chart	Henning Clausen	PRES 7
8.	Nordic consumer project Brochure	Henning Clausen	PRES 8
9.	Physical hazards	Lorens van Dam	PRES 9
10.	Health hazards	Agneta Ohlsson	PRES 10
11.	Environmental hazards	Henning Clausen	PRES 11
12.	Harmonised classification and labelling	Alicja Andersson	PRES 12
13.	Classification and Labelling register	Jonas Falck	PRES 13
14.	Labelling and Packaging	Cecilia Westöö	PRES 14
15.	Interim period	Ingrid Wirén	PRES 15
16.	Safety Data Sheets, new format	Kirsi Myöhänen	PRES 16
17.	Industry experience and perspective	Lisbeth Svensson, AkzoNobel	PRES 17

Day 2 (14th April 2010)

#	Topic	Speaker	Go to
18.	Organisation-Enforcement of CLP & Penalties	Denmark	PRES 18
19.	Organisation-Enforcement of CLP & Penalties	Finland	PRES 19
20.	Organisation-Enforcement of CLP & Penalties	Iceland	PRES 20
21.	Organisation-Enforcement of CLP & Penalties	Norway	PRES 21
22.	Organisation-Enforcement of CLP & Penalties	Sweden	PRES 22
23.	Group Work-1 - Practical exercises	Susanna Risberg / Karin Alkell	PRES 23
24.	Group Work-2 - Multilingual label & pH	Anne-Mette Jørgensen	PRES 24
25.	Group Work-3 - CLP register	Karin Rumar	PRES 25

4. Introduction/background

With a view to facilitating worldwide trade while protecting human health and the environment, harmonised criteria for classification and labelling have been carefully developed within the United Nations (UN) structure, resulting in the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (hereinafter referred to as “the GHS”)¹.

Risk management and risk reduction in the form of hazard classification and hazard communication is an effective means to ensure adequate flow of information on hazards and safe use of chemicals on the market and in the *2001 White Paper* that outlined the “Strategy for a future Chemicals Policy” the EU-Commission drew the attention to the necessity to adapt the EU legislation on classification and labelling to GHS at the same time as the regulation on **R**egistration, **E**valuation, **A**uthorisation and restriction of **C**hemicals (REACH) would be introduced. GHS is now a central element of the EU chemicals policy where hazard assessment and classification is the basis for provisions in downstream legislation.

CLP or the [CLP Regulation \(EC\) No 1272/2008](#) is the new European Regulation on **C**lassification, **L**abelling and **P**ackaging of chemical substances and mixtures. This Regulation follows various declarations whereby the Community confirmed its intention to contribute to the global harmonisation of criteria for classification and labelling, not only at UN level, but also through the incorporation of the internationally agreed GHS criteria into Community law. The legislation entered into force on the 20 January 2009 and will stepwise replace **D**angerous **S**ubstance **D**irective (DSD) (67/548/ECC) and **D**angerous **P**reparations **D**irective (DPD) (1999/45/EC). At present CLP Regulation as well as DSD and DPD provide criteria to determine whether the classification of a substance or mixture is appropriate. The provisions of CLP Regulation will be obligatory for substances from 1 December 2010 and for mixtures from 1 June 2015, but may be followed already now. DSD and DPD will apply during a transitional period until 2015, in parallel with the CLP Regulation.

The new requirements set out by CLP, interrelationship with other EU provisions and its practical use provide a challenge for regulators and industry. For instance, new criteria are introduced, existing criteria changed, new labels introduced, a temporary period of double classification, a need to comprehend, apply and communicate the details of CLP, and at the same time new EU forums such as RAC, FORUM, CARACAL and HelpNet illustrate the complexity of the EU legislation. Hence, it was decided by the NKG to finance a combined workshop for both the Enforcement and Classification and Labelling groups within the NKG.

The aim of the workshop was to provide relevant up to date knowledge on CLP so to increase the basic knowledge of Nordic authorities responsible for enforcement and classification and labelling activities. This was accomplished by updating and examining the principles and basics of CLP, understanding fundamental changes of CLP and impact on other EU legislation, understanding organisation and responsibilities for CLP/GHS internationally, in EU and Nordic countries, benefit from industries experience, sharing practical information

¹ GHS has been developed through cooperation between the International Labour Office (ILO), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations on the basis of mandate given in Agenda 21 by the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro.

http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_welcome_e.html

and experiences, interactive problem solving, identifying forthcoming challenges and possibilities to collaborate.

The combined workshop on CLP were held in Stockholm, Sweden, 13-14 April 2010. Around 45 delegates from five Nordic countries participated. The outcome of the workshop is documented in this report. The main part of the report comprises of presentation material which can be found in different linked pdf-files. Where appropriate the report details the conclusions and recommendations of the workshop. This report is intended for submission to NKG as a follow up activity, workshop delegates, relevant EU forums and other interested parties.

Workshop programme

The workshop programme is included as an annex to this report (see Annex 1).

Following the opening and welcome presentation by Sweden (“general information about CLP - an overview”, PRES 1), a representative from the Faroe Islands gave a short presentation on Chemical legislation in the Faroe Islands (PRES 2). Part of their reason for attending the workshop was, as a non EU country, to gain better insight into the REACH and CLP regulations to determine how they may improve human health and environmental risk management.

On the first day both the Enforcement and Classification and Labelling groups met in a combined session focusing on the CLP regulation as listed below. Presentations were made by all Nordic countries representing different agencies. In addition, a presentation was made by a company, on their experience and perspective of CLP.

- General information about CLP (Background, scope and organisation)
- Information spreading, helpdesks and Nordic information projects
- CLP criteria (health, environment, physical hazards)
- Harmonised classification
- Classification & Labelling register
- Labelling and packaging
- Interim period
- Safety Data Sheets, new formats
- Industries experience and perspective

On the second day the Enforcement and Classification and Labelling groups held separate sessions for their respective work areas, followed by a short combined session to sum up and close the workshop.

The Enforcement group discussed the organisation and responsibilities in each Nordic country, and focused on specific issues. In brief, the organisation and responsibilities for both enforcement and classification and labelling were presented. The main part of the session focused on group work, discussion and feedback presentations. The group work concerned:

- Group work 1, Practical exercises
- Group work 2, Difficult issues (pH and multilingual labels)
- Group work 3, Problems during the interim period, and the C&L register

Based on this and the deliberations of the first day the Enforcement group also identified areas and needs to cooperate (see results section). Part of the results would be used as feedback information at the NKG Enforcement coordination and planning meeting 13-14 June, 2010.

The Classification and Labelling group discussed more general issues concerning the current status and work with the CLP regulation, guidance and awareness raising. Specifically the discussion related to issues concerning:

- General Nordic project on CLP for consumers
- Notification to the C&L inventory – our support to industry
- ATP 2
- Updating of CLP Guidance
- Interpretation of existing classification criteria
- Development of new classification criteria

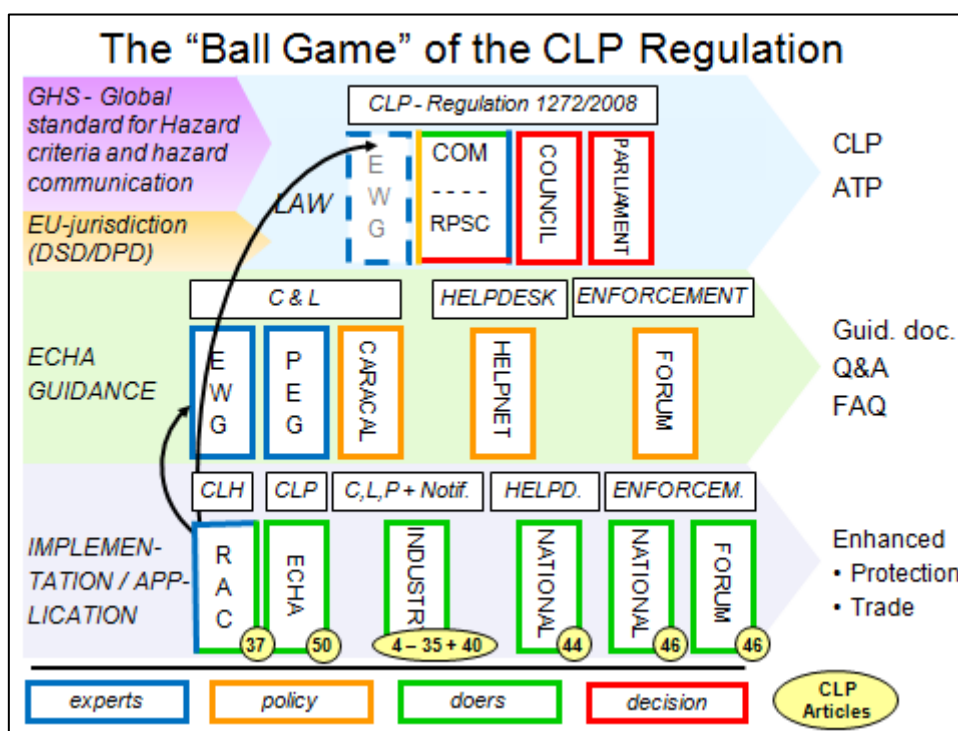
In addition, ongoing and future NKG classification and labelling project work were discussed with the aim to submit a new project application for 2011.

At the end of the second day, the two groups met again to identify issues requiring further attention, exchanged ideas and wishes on how continue cooperation and to close the workshop.

5. Results

Day 1 - Tuesday, 13th April 2010 (Session A – All participants)

Important results are the presentations held during the first day of the workshop. Sweden held an opening and welcome presentation which gave some general information about CLP and an overview how the various EU bodies are interconnected in the CLP work:



Many more presentations followed in accordance with the workshop programme and these are listed as PRES 1 to 25 on page 6 with links to each presentation as pdf-files.

PRES 2 to 6 are about legislation and/or information dissemination in the Nordic countries.

The Classification and Labelling group has recently developed effective, direct and understandable information material to consumers on the system for classification and labelling of chemicals, in five Nordic languages as well as in English. Parts of this project are presented in PRES 7 and 8.

PRES 9-11 deals with the three types of hazards: Physical, Health and Environmental.

Presentations of various additional aspects of the legislation are given in PRES 12 to 16 and an industry perspective by AkzoNobel in PRES 17.

Prior to but in connection with the workshop, Nordic countries were requested to complete a questionnaire on authority organization and responsibilities within their country related to the CLP legislation. The result of this questionnaire can be seen in Annex 2.

Day 2 - Wednesday, 14th April 2010

Session B – Enforcement group

Presentations were held regarding organisation for enforcement of CLP and penalties. These can be seen in PRES 18 to 22.

Group work (problem solving and discussion)

The enforcement group was divided into three groups of ca 8 persons per group and by rotation each group worked with three different areas. These areas are listed below with a brief description of the questions addressed. More detailed information on the group work can be found in PRES 23 to 25. A summary of the outcomes from each work area is also given.

1. Classification of mixtures according to CLP (problem solving) (PRES 23)

Approaches and problems concerned:

- Based on test data for the mixture
- Application of Bridging Principles
- Based on the hazard properties of ingoing substances (*additive and non-additive approach*).

Conclusions:

It was agreed that the practical exercises were very valuable for the enforcement participants to gain hands-on experience with CLP. The need for further experience in problem solving exercises *e.g. via* a course, was also expressed.

2. Multilingual labels and pH (PRES 24)

Multilingual languages

Issues addressed concerned:

- What is the consequence of Article 31(1) concerning the practical application of “firmly affixed”. And can suppliers use fold-out (concertina)(Sv: “*dragspelsetiketter*”) multilingual labels?
- How should multilingual labels be designed, *e.g.* if written separated with a slash (*e.g.* harmful to health/*sundhedskadeligt*). And can all Nordic languages be included on one label, or should only one language per label(s) be used?

Based on the discussions at the workshop and thereafter the following text was developed to help clarify these questions:

The rules about the language on the labels and multi-lingual labels of the CLP

The rules regarding the language on the labels are described in article 17(2), part. 1 of the CLP: “The label shall be written in the official languages of the Member State(s) where the substance or mixture is placed on the market.”

The rule is directly applicable (by EU Regulation), unless the Member States concerned provide otherwise.

The rules concerning multi-lingual labels are described in article 17(2), part 2. “Suppliers may use more languages on their labels than those required by the Member State(s), provided that the same details appear in all languages used.”

Groups of hazard statements and groups of precautionary statements shall be located together on the label by language, *cf.* Article 32(2) and 32(3). An example of a multi-lingual label can be found in ECHA, Guidance on the Application of the CLP criteria, part 5, 5.1.3.4.

The dimensions of the labels are set out in Annex 1, Table 1.3. Here the dimensions are stated including the mandatory official national languages *cf.* Article 17(2), Part 1. This does not rule out that suppliers may use more languages than those required by the Member States as long as the rule in Article 31(3) that the languages shall be clearly marked and easily read is met.

The labels shall be “firmly affixed” to the packaging (Article 31(1)). If packaging of a substance or a mixture is so small that it is impossible to meet all the requirements in Article 31, regarding attachment of labels, the exemptions in Article 29(1) may be applied. The so-called “fold-out” labels, tie-on tags or labelling of the outer packaging may be used only if Article 29(1) is applicable

The rules about the language on the labels and multilingual labels of the CLP

Issues addressed concerned:

- What kind of documentation is appropriate to enforce whether a classification is Category 1 (serious eye damage, Eye Dam. 1) or otherwise (*e.g.* Category 2, serious eye irritation) according to the “decision logic” (extreme pH) table and as advised in the guidance document p. 254 to 256? Proceed step-by-step through the “decision logic” table and discuss.

Based on the discussions at the workshop and thereafter the following text was developed to help clarify these questions:

Memorandum about the pH rule and the serious eye damage Category 1 of the CLP

The pH rule is described in Annex 1, 3.2.2.2 of the CLP, the section about skin corrosion/irritation. It specifies that only appropriate *in vitro* testing can clear substances with extreme pH of skin corrosion Category 1 properties (“the pH rule”). Mixtures must be classified for skin corrosivity after those Specific Concentration Limits (SCL’s) which are specified in Annex 1, Table 3.2.3.

Substances and mixtures which are classified as skin corrosive must be labelled with the symbol for corrosion as well as hazard statement H314 which also classifies these substances as eye damaging (Annex 1, table 3.2.5). Appendix II, part 3, 3.1.1 states that substances and mixtures which are classified in skin corrosion Category 1, shall be fitted with child-resistant fastenings.

Annex 1, table 3.3.5 states that substances and mixtures which are in the serious eye damage Category 1, shall be labelled with the hazard symbol for corrosion and hazard statement H318. These substances and mixtures are not mentioned in Annex II and therefore need not be fitted with child-resistant fastenings. Apart from the hazard symbol for corrosion with hazard statement H318 these rules are the same as previously.

In the ECHA criteria guidance, p. 233 there is a decision logic tree for classification of mixtures with extreme pH for corrosive properties which describes the pH rule.

On p. 255 there is a decision logic tree for classification of mixtures with extreme pH for eye irritation which presupposes that the decision that the mixture shall not be classified in corrosion Category 1 has been taken.

It is possible to classify in lower eye categories provided that a test for serious eye damage, category 1 can be demonstrated and provided that a further test for lower eye categories can be demonstrated. A number of available *in vitro* test systems are currently being validated for their suitability in assessing the serious eye damage/eye irritation potential of substances and mixtures, *cf.* p 255 in the ECHA criteria guidance.

Where the criteria cannot be applied directly to available identified information, a weight on the evidence determination using expert judgment shall be applied in accordance with CLP article 9 (3).

Interim period and C&L register (PRES 25)

Issues addressed concerned:

- Practical challenges of multiple labels
- How to deal with double labels during the interim period.
- Need and possibility to consult original studies/information used for Classification and Labelling.
- General information on ECHA’s C&L-register and registration deadlines

Based on the discussions the following observations were made:

As Norway and Iceland have not yet implemented CLP the question to how they will enforce a CLP-label without formal regulations was discussed. The conclusion was that the labels should be allowed since it is EU-legislation.

The CLP legislation has introduced new criteria including new hazard classes and categories with different cut-off values as compared with DSD. This makes it important for the enforcers to also check data and compare them directly with the criteria. To efficiently enable this, a need for more competence in this area was deemed necessary. Some countries expressed that this would be practically difficult to check in such detail and as a result of this, during the interim period CLP enforcement may focus more on the level of information than on the actual mixture product classification.

It was suggested that a list of criteria (classes and categories) which are different or new in CLP should be used as a bases to prioritise enforcement activities.

Both DSD/DPD and CLP based labels for the same product are expected soon to increase in number and possibly be in use up until 2007 (mixtures). It has already been observed that some companies have started using CLP labels before the obligatory deadlines for new labelling (Dec 2010 & June 2015).

The content of Section 3 in SDS may be very extensive during the interim period since both DSD/DPD and CLP classifications should be detailed for the substances in a mixture.

Additional questions arose which at present cannot be answered. For example: How do we deal with substances that do not have harmonized classification and where the classification differs between companies? Will ECHA or MS force companies to agree on the same classification? Is it possible for inspectors to place demands on companies when different classifications are in use?

Discussion on areas of and need to cooperate

Maren Wikheim (Norway) will communicate a short summary on the workshop at the next FORUM meeting..

Karin Rumar (Sweden) will present a short summary on the workshop at the next NKG meeting for the Enforcement group in 14-15 June, 2010 (Oslo). In addition, the e-mail network list for this group should be updated.

Examples of enforcement issues that might be dealt with by specific bodies/groups was considered as follows:

- **Helpnet:**
Size of labels, how many languages on one label
- **CARACAL:**
How to deal with non harmonized substances, clarify eye corrosion/irritation and pH rule

- **FORUM:**
How to spread information on Nordic projects and national cooperation, and increase coordination between Member States and Nordic projects
- **NKG:**
Continue exercises on classification & labelling (different levels of experience)
Active network (Enforcement and Classification & Labelling groups)
Spread Helpdesk information (Helpnet)
Projects (Enforcement)
Strategies for inspections in the Nordic countries (information and fact sheets)
Practical matters
Contacts between Enforcement and Classification & Labelling groups

Session C - Classification and Labelling group

The Classification and labelling group in their session on the second day focused on a more general discussion over the current status and work with the CLP regulation, guidance and awareness raising. The discussion related to issues over:

- General Nordic project on CLP for consumers
- Notification to the C&L inventory – our support to industry
- ATP 2
- Updating of CLP Guidance
- Interpretation of existing classification criteria
- Development of new classification criteria

The group has recently developed effective, direct and understandable information material for consumers on the system for classification and labelling of chemicals, in five Nordic languages as well as in English. Parts of this project are presented in PRES 7 and 8. This project should help increase knowledge on chemicals among consumers, and as a consequence of this reduce risk from use, handling, storage, spill/release and waste. The group discussed how this material could now be used and also if it should be translated into other languages.

Based on previous project work, the influence of hazard classification on the use of chemicals was discussed for a possible new Classification and Labelling project in 2011. The purpose of the project would be to investigate the relationship between the implementation of classification and labelling of substances and their use as measured by the volume sold per year and numbers of products the substances occur in.

In addition, to what was discussed, there are a few issues mentioned. Since the Environmental council and the Nordic Council of Ministers are now focusing on endocrine disruptors and combination effects, could this be one issue for a future project, *e.g.* to clarify whether there would be sufficient criteria for classification of endocrine disruptors or combination effects available, is there some crucial information or methods missing and how these could be improved etc. Another issue could be nanomaterials, to investigate whether there is any sense to develop specific criteria for nanomaterials and what is available. There was no time at the workshop to discuss this and further discussions are envisaged in the near future.

Session D - All participants

Conclusions and recommendations from the meeting

- Great benefit to combine the Enforcement and Classification and Labelling groups at the same meeting, we should do this again!
- A network between the two groups should be created to facilitate the dissemination of information.
- The workshop was necessary, a good start, and we want to continue the discussions.
- The Enforcement group has a need to decide on strategies on how to deal with enforcement issues and which EU/NKG bodies to cooperate within (*e.g.* FORUM, CARACAL) and how.
- In a years time we will have more practical working experience with CLP. Therefore, this might be a good time point to continue the discussions at a second workshop.

6. Evaluation

An evaluation form on the workshop was distributed to all participants at the beginning of the workshop and collected at its end. Questions (see below and Annex 3) concerned how satisfied the participants were with the workshop as a whole, on specific presentations and the group work (enforcement), requested an opinion on holding the workshop in English, and requested advice/ideas on how the workshop could be improved. Questions concerned

1. I work with (Classification and/or enforcement)
2. How satisfied are you with the content of the workshop?
3. How satisfied are you with the practical arrangements of the workshop?
4. How satisfied are you with the discussion time during the workshop?
5. How satisfied are you with the section "Introduction"?
6. How satisfied are you with the section "Legislation"?
7. How satisfied are you with the section "Industries experiences and perspective"?
8. How satisfied are you with the group work? (*NB* this question only concerns the Enforcement group)
9. Was it an advantage that the workshop was held in English? Would you like that future workshops are held in English?
10. Do you have any advice/suggestions on how to improve the workshop?
11. Which topic(s) would you like to discuss at a workshop in the future?

24 participants completed the evaluation (9 and 15 persons from the classification and enforcement groups, respectively). Concerning questions 2-8, participants were "satisfied" to "very satisfied". It was also considered by most that holding the workshop in English rather than Nordic languages was an advantage for both communication and understanding (use of mother tongue when necessary is of course never prohibited).

For the future it was considered that another CLP workshop should be arranged possibly in 2011, an advantage that both the Classification and Labelling and Enforcement groups collaborate again, presentations should be more in depth, more time should be allocated to discussion, clarification and interpretation of issues, more practical work should be arranged, especially on enforcement issues.

Annex 1: Agenda (3 pages)

Tuesday, 13th April 2010 – All participants, Meeting room: HAVET, KemI

Time	Agenda item	DRAFT
9.30	Arrival (<i>refreshments + sandwich</i>)	
9.50 – 10.00	Opening and Welcome	<i>Alicja Andersson and Gregory Moore, S</i>
10.00 - 10.10	Chemical Legislation in the Faros	<i>Lena Ziskason and Jóhanna Olsen, FO</i>
10.10 – 10.45 (35 min)	Introduction General information about CLP: an overview	<i>Jonas Falck, S</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background and scope • Roles, responsibilities and organisation
10.45-11.25 (40 min)	Information about CLP Information spreading, Helpdesk Nordic projects (consumers)	presentations, 5 min/country <i>Henning Clausen, DK (5-10 min)</i>
11.25 – 11.40 (15 min)	Break	
11.40 – 12.40 (60 min)	Legislation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criteria (Physical hazards) • Criteria (Health) • Criteria (Env) 	Presentation time: <i>Lorens van Dam, S</i> <i>Agneta Ohlsson, S</i> <i>Henning Clausen, DK</i>
12.40 – 13.40	Lunch	
13.40 – 15.20 (1 hour, 40 min)	Legislation continues..... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonised classification • Classification & labelling register • Labelling and packaging • Interim period • Safety Data Sheets, new format 	Presentation time: 15 min <i>Alicja Andersson, S</i> 15 min <i>Jonas Falck, S</i> 15 min <i>Cecilia Westöö, S</i> 15 min <i>Ingrid Wirén, S</i> <u>15 min</u> <i>Kirsi Myöhänen, FI</i> $\Sigma = 1 \text{ hour, } 15 \text{ min}$ <i>(Questions and discussion time + 5 min per presentation)</i>
15.20 – 15.50	Break	
15.50 – 16.50 (1 hour)	Industries experience and perspective	<i>Lisbeth Svensson, AkzoNobel</i>
17.00	End of day 1	
18.30	Social Event	De Svarta fåren, Gamla Stan, Stortorget 16 (Tel. 08-20 06 71)

Wednesday, 14th April 2010 – Enforcement, Meeting room: HAVET, KemI

Time	Agenda item	DRAFT
9.00 – 10.00 (1 hour)	Enforcement	presentations, 10 min/country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization and responsibilities in each country (CLP and SDS) • Penalties & fines, focus on classification and labelling
10.00 – 10.10 (10 min)	Break	
10.10 – 11.45 (1 hour, 35 min)	Group work	<i>Group leader:</i> <i>Karin Alkell</i> <i>Anne-Mette Jørgensen</i>
	1. Practical exercises (30 min)	
	2. Difficult issues; - pH (15 min), - multilingual labels (15 min)	
	3. Problems during interim period (15 min), C&L register (15 min)	<i>Beryl C Nygreen</i> <i>Karin Rumar</i>
11.45 – 12.45	Lunch	
12.45 – 13.15 (30 min)	Group work continues	
13.15 – 13.30 (15 min)	Short summary of group work	
13.30 – 14.30 (1 hour)	Discussion on areas of and need to cooperate	all countries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CARACAL • FORUM • NKG 	
14.30 – 14.50	Break	
14.50 – 15.00 (10 min)	Round up (Combined)	<i>Jonas Falck + Gregory Moore, S</i>
15.00	Close of Workshop	

Wednesday, 14th April 2010 – Classification and labelling, Meeting room:
SYNTESEN, KemI

Time	Agenda item	DRAFT
9.00 – 10.00 (1 hour)	<p>Classification and labelling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Harmonised classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RAC experiences, communication btw RAC-members and classification experts of MS ○ Experiences from writing and submission of CLH dossiers (included in IUCLID) , accordance check in RAC ○ Substances of common interest(sharing/dividing the role as rapporteur/corapporteur) ○ Future ATPs (mistakes, discrepancy and other issues needed to be changed in CLP) <p>A need for Nordic co-operation/discussion forum on classification?</p>	
10.00 – 10.15	Break	
10.15 – 11.45 (1 hour, 30 min)	<p>Classification and labelling continued.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Nordic project on CLP for consumers. → Notification to the C&L Inventory – our support to industry. → ATP 2 <p>Updating of CLP Guidance</p> <p>Identify what and how Nordic countries can cooperate on classification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Interpretation of existing classification criteria → Development of new classification criteria <p>(Presentation, discussion, prioritisation)</p>	
11.45 – 12.45	Lunch	
12.45 – 14.30 (1 hour, 45 min)	Cooperation continues.....	
14.30 – 14.50	Break	
14.50 – 15.00 (10 min)	<p>Round up (Combined)</p> <p>Room: Havet</p>	<i>Jonas Falck + Gregory Moore, S</i>
15.00	Close of Workshop	

Annex 2: Organization and responsibilities of CLP in Nordic countries

Country: Norway

Subject	Authority	Number of persons working with this topic	Government department
Health and Environmental, hazards	Climate and Pollution Agency (Klif) and Labour Inspection Authority (Atil)	Klif: 7** Atil: 2-3	Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Labour
Physical hazards	Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning (DSB)	DSB: 7	Ministry of Justice and the Police
SDS legislation	Klif	Klif: 3	Ministry of the Environment
ECHA-Guidance	Atil, DSB and Klif	Atil: 1 DSB: 2 Klif: 2	Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Justice and the Police
Enforcement	Atil, DSB, Klif, Norwegian Food Safety Authority (MT) and Petroleum Safety Authority (Ptil)	Atil: 7 (+ regional inspectors) DSB: 10 Klif: 10*** MT: 2.75 Ptil: 3	Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Justice and the Police and Ministry of Agriculture and Food
Work environment issues in CLP legislation work	Atil and Ptil	Atil: 7 (+ regional inspectors) Ptil: 3	Ministry of Labour
CLEEN	Klif	Klif: 1	Ministry of the Environment
ECHA FORUM	Klif	Klif: 2	Ministry of the Environment
HelpNet	Klif coordinating*	Klif: 1	Ministry of the Environment
CARACAL	Klif coordinating*	Klif: 2	Ministry of the Environment
RAC C&L proposals	Klif coordinating*	Klif: 3	Ministry of the Environment
RAC ATP (voting)	We do not vote		
UN-GHS	Klif and DSB	Klif: 2 DSB: 2	Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Justice and the Police and

*There will be 3 Competent Authorities (CAs) in Norway for CLP. Climate and Pollution Agency (Klif) will have a coordinating role especially related to international contacts. Further procedures for collaborations are under development.

** We are 7 persons in the CLP team at Klif, however not all of these peoples work full time with CLP.

*** 10 persons working with chemical enforcement in general where enforcement with CLP is an integrated part.

Country: Denmark

Subject	Authority	Number of persons working with this topic	Government department
Health and Environmental, hazards	Miljøstyrelsen (MST) (Danish Environmental Protection Agency)	5	MST
Physical hazards	MST	1	MST
SDS legislation	Arbejdstilsynet (Danish Working Environmental Authority)	2	Arbejdstilsynet

ECHA-Guidance	MST	2	MST
Enforcement	MST	5	MST
Work environment issues in CLP legislation work	Arbejdstilsynet	2	Arbejdstilsynet
CLEEN	MST	2	MST
ECHA FORUM	MST	1-3	MST
HelpNet	MST	5	MST
CARACAL	MST	2	MST
RAC C&L proposals	MST	1	MST
RAC ATP (voting)	MST	2	MST
UN-GHS	MST	2	MST

Country: Finland

Subject	Authority	Number of persons working with this topic*	Government department
Health and Environmental, hazards	National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health Valvira (health hazards) and Finnish Environment Institute SYKE (environmental)	Valvira: 3 SYKE: 3	Ministry Of Social Affairs And Health Ministry of Environment
Physical hazards	National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health Valvira	1	Ministry Of Social Affairs And Health
SDS legislation	National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health Valvira (health hazards) and Finnish Environment Institute SYKE (environmental))	Valvira Helsinki:3 Valvira Tampere:4-5 SYKE: 2	Ministry Of Social Affairs And Health Ministry of Environment
ECHA-Guidance	Finnish Environment Institute SYKE National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health Valvira	SYKE: 1 in PEG Several people involved in commenting in CARACAL, RAC etc.	Ministry Of Social Affairs And Health Ministry of Environment
Enforcement	National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health Valvira (health hazards) and Finnish Environment Institute SYKE (environmental) Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Health Inspectors, Environmental inspectors,	Valvira:1 SYKE:1 Others: na (>100)	Ministry Of Social Affairs And Health Ministry of Environment
Work environment issues in CLP legislation work			
CLEEN	National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health Valvira	1	
ECHA FORUM	National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health Valvira (health hazards) and Finnish Environment Institute SYKE (environmental)	Valvira: 1 SYKE: 1	Ministry Of Social Affairs And Health Ministry of Environment
HelpNet	National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health Valvira (health hazards) and Finnish	Valvira: 1 (CLP), 1 (REACH) SYKE: 1 (CLP),	Ministry Of Social Affairs And Health Ministry of Environment

	Environment Institute SYKE (environmental)	1(REACH)	
CARACAL	National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health Valvira (health hazards) and Finnish Environment Institute SYKE (environmental)	Valvira 1 SYKE 1	Ministry Of Social Affairs And Health Ministry of Environment
RAC C&L proposals	National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health Valvira (health hazards) and Finnish Environment Institute SYKE (environmental)	Valvira: 1+1 advisor SYKE :2	Ministry Of Social Affairs And Health Ministry of Environment
RAC ATP (voting)	National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health Valvira (health hazards) and Finnish Environment Institute SYKE (environmental)	Valvira:1 SYKE:1	Ministry Of Social Affairs And Health Ministry of Environment
UN-GHS	National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health Valvira (health hazards) and Finnish Environment Institute SYKE (environmental)	Valvira: 1+1 SYKE: 1	

* Doesn't meant that there is one person assigned for each subject area, one person can be involved in several different subjects.

Country: Iceland

Subject	Authority	Number of persons working with this topic	Government department
Health and Environmental, hazards	Umhverfisstofnun (Ust)	2	Umhverfisstofnun (Ministry for the Environment)
Physical hazards	Ust	1	Ministry for the Environment
SDS legislation	Ust	<1	Ministry for the Environment
ECHA-Guidance	Ust	<1	Ministry for the Environment
Enforcement	Heilbrigðiseftirlit sveitarfélaganna (HES) (Local Authority health inspectorate)	3	10 different Local Authority health inspectorate coordinated by Ust
Work environment issues in CLP legislation work	Vinnueftirlitið (Administration of Occupational Safety and Health in Iceland)	1	Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Security
CLEEN	Ust	0	Ministry for the Environment
ECHA FORUM	Ust	1	Ministry for the Environment
HelpNet	Ust	1	Ministry for the Environment
CARACAL	Ust	0	Ministry for the Environment
RAC C&L proposals	Ust	0	Ministry for the Environment
RAC ATP (voting)	Ust	0	Ministry for the Environment
UN-GHS	Ust	0	Ministry for the Environment

Country: Sweden

Subject	Authority	Number of persons working with this topic	Government department
Health and Environmental, hazards	KemI	2-3	Ministry of the Environment
Physical hazards	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB)	1-2	Ministry of Defence
SDS legislation	KemI	1	Ministry of the Environment
ECHA-Guidance	KemI + MSB	2+1	Ministry of the Environment
Enforcement	KemI - Health and Environmental, hazards MSB - Physical hazards* 290 local authorities	13 at KemI 1-2 at MSB Unknown for local authorities	Ministry of the Environment/ Ministry of Defence
Work environment issues in CLP legislation work	KemI/ Swedish Work Environment Authority	??	Ministry of the Environment/Ministry of Labour
CLEEN	KemI	1	Ministry of the Environment
ECHA FORUM	KemI	2	Ministry of the Environment
HelpNet	KemI (assisted by MSB)	1-2+1	Ministry of the Environment/ Ministry of defence.
CARACAL	KemI	2-3	Ministry of the Environment
RAC assessment	KemI	2	Ministry of the Environment
RAC ATP (Substances)	KemI	1	Ministry of the Environment
UN-GHS	KemI+ MSB	1+1	Ministry of the Environment Ministry of defence.

* Organisation for C& L today. Next year it might be some change where KemI will take over MSB's enforcement responsibility

NOTE: The total number of staff is less than it looks since it is the same persons that works with many of these topics (i.e. the persons concerned do not work full time with any single topic).

Annex 3: Workshop Evaluation

NKG-CLP workshop 13-14th of April 2010 Stockholm

1. I work with
Classification Enforcement

Antal: 9 15

2. How satisfied are you with the content of the workshop?

Very Satisfied Satisfied Indifferent Dissatisfied Very dissatisfied

Classification 5 4
Enforcement 4 11

3. How satisfied are you with the practical arrangements of the workshop?

Very Satisfied Satisfied Indifferent Dissatisfied Very dissatisfied

Classification 3 6
Enforcement 6 9

4. How satisfied are you with the discussion time during the workshop?

Very Satisfied Satisfied Indifferent Dissatisfied Very dissatisfied

Classification 1 8
Enforcement 3 9 3

5. How satisfied are you with the section "Introduction"?

Very Satisfied Satisfied Indifferent Dissatisfied Very dissatisfied

Classification 4 5
Enforcement 3 10 2

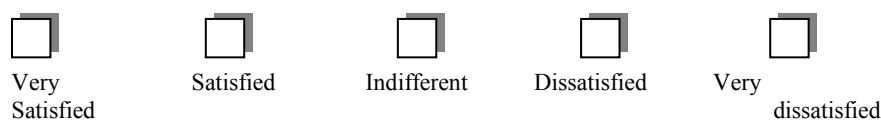
What was important for you?

It was important to hear presentations from different countries about information spreading/ Interesting to hear from Fareo Färöarna/ To go through examples/ Clarifying/ The good overview over CLP/ Att få reda på hur olika expertgrupper och beslutsorgan hänger ihop/ Nice to get an overview, specific about national information, implementation/

What can be improved?

Hard to say when we have so different background. More specific groups is always an advantage/ The speakers may speak slower, present the most important parts/ To much focus on organisations and to little focus on different parts of CLP/ För krånglig introduction till CLP. Börja med varför CLP finns och syftet med detta/

6. How satisfied are you with the section “Legislation”?



Classification	3	6
Enforcement	4	11

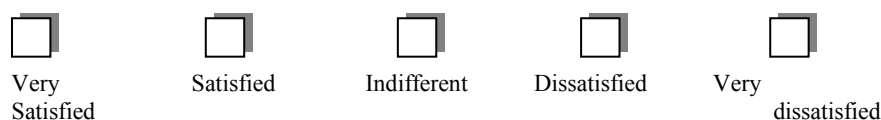
What was important for you?

Good presentations – though very general/ The good guidance through the different parts of CLP/ Env. and Physical chem/ Bra genomgångar! Blev en ganska tydlig genomgång totalt av CLP:s paragrafer/ Overview of legislations important to get a link between legislation and enforcement.

What can be improved?

I think most of the things were too basic, I was already familiar with them/ To go more in the depth of each issue, but that also takes more time/ Health was not clearly presented/

7. How satisfied are you with the section “Industries experiences and perspective”?



Classification	1	4	2
Enforcement	3	10	1

What was important for you?

It as important to hear the industry perspective and worries (problems) implementing legislation/ Too negative approach – not representative to the industry in general I think – even though a global company/ It was interesting to hear the burden the industry is having due to CLP/ Intressant att få höra svårigheterna och utmaningarna för industrin att genomföra CLP/ Practical experience by industry welcome, however may be more directed to EEA-reg. (GHS was a bit overloaded)/

What can be improved?

Next time – chose a more representative Ind.representative/ The speaker should also present the positive parts with GHS and CLP/ Hade varit kul att också höra erfarenheter från ett mindre företag/

8. How satisfied are you with the group work? (NB this question only concerns the Enforcement group)

	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Indifferent	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Enforcement	6	8			

What was important for you?

Discussions and exercises/ Exercises and discussion/ The different discussions/ Good subjects selected for discussions/ The practical exercise was very good/ Discussions and practice/ Bra diskussioner! Bra att gruppövningarna var förberedda och att man fick med sig dokumentation/ Practical exercises is needed/

What can be improved?

Det var för lite tid till grupparbetet/ More time for exercises/ För stora grupper alternativt för lite tid, dvs mindre grupper eller mer tid/ May be used more time to "dig into" the legislation itself (start Nordic co-op here)/

9. Was it an advantage that the workshop was held in English? Would you like that future workshops are held in English?

English is better than "skandinaviska" because it is easier to understand and speak/ English is common foreign language to all of us. If needed, difficult things can be said in own mother tongue, that is no issue. Important thing is that we can understand each other/ Yes/ No. Nordic meeting should be in Nordic languages with the exception of Finish. Ok, with me/ Yes/ Yes/ Yes/ No – Scandinavian is better/ Yes. Yes/ Yes. It can be very hard to understand all the Nordic/ Better to be in Scandinavian language. More lively discussions/ Ok – not a personal advantage, but OK/ No advantage – prefer Nordic languages/ Yes. Better that everybody understands a little than that some a lot and some nothing/ Vissa förstår inte Nordiska språk och därför bör vi prata engelska/ In general prefer Nordic languages. Sometimes feel silly to discuss in English, dependent of the language competency. However OK for me - and in general may be the best way to do it in the future?/

10. Do you have any advice/suggestions on how to improve the workshop?

Split up in more specified issues to be discussed, but it is also nice to meet new colleagues/ Summary time included/ There should be more time to discussions and clarification (interpretation) of the CLP/ Discussion on interpretations with both groups/ It would be great if every group leader had prepared the group work. Which articles in the legislation etc/ Less items and issues – more time/

11. Which topic(s) would you like to discuss at a workshop in the future?

Approaches for CLP – campaigns/ More exercises/ More exercises/ Practical questions occurring when enforcing CLP/ The concept of risk minimization... Especially in Norway. I think this would be a good idea/ Next time – 2011? May be more work and co-op. together (legislative/scientific enforcers) – practical issues. Important to have a general overview together - interpretations issues/

Annex 4: List of participants - NKG CLP Workshop, 13-14 April 2010, KemI, Stockholm

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