



**Consolidated Agency Opinion proposing GB mandatory
classification and labelling for 90 chemical substances
from the 14th and 15th Adaptations to Technical Progress to
Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008**

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Consolidated Agency Opinion

Introduction

The aim of this consolidated Agency Opinion is to give mandatory legal effect to the Great Britain (GB) mandatory classification and labelling (GB MCLs) of 90 substances included in the GB MCL list, following the adoption of the 14th and 15th Adaptations to Technical Progress to Regulation ('14th and 15th ATPs')¹ using Article 37, and for a limited number of substances, using Article 37A of the assimilated Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 as amended for Great Britain (the GB Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) Regulation - 'the GB CLP Regulation' in this document).

The EU harmonised classification and labelling (EU CLHs) adopted in 2017 and 2018 for 90 substances in the 14th and 15th ATPs and subsequently included in the GB MCL List were not retained in GB law at the end of the transition period ('Implementation Period') on 31 December 2020, after the UK left the European Union on 31 January 2020.

This Opinion now formally proposes the mandatory classification and labelling for these 90 substances based on the scientific and technical assessment of the scientific data, in line with Article 37 of the GB CLP Regulation.

Background

This consolidated Agency Opinion has been produced as part of a process of corrective action to address the mandatory status of EU harmonised classification and labelling (EU CLHs) adopted in 2017 and 2018 for 90 substances in the 14th and 15th ATPs and included in the GB MCL list, which have been identified as having not been retained in GB law at the end of the Implementation Period on 31 December 2020, after the UK left the European Union on 31 January 2020.

The 2017 and 2018 RAC Opinions were published on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website. The 14th and 15th ATPs had also been published and were in force in the EU on Implementation Period completion day. Although the EU CLHs in the 14th and 15th ATPs did not legally apply until after the end of the Implementation Period, a voluntary derogation allowed suppliers to apply these EU CLHs for the 90 substances ahead of the full application date.

HSE believed that this derogation meant that the EU CLHs for the 90 substances had been included in Part 3 of Annex VI of the EU CLP Regulation at Implementation Period completion day and, as a result, HSE decided to include these EU CLHs in the GB MCL list as GB mandatory classification and labelling. However, the EU

¹ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/217 of 4 October 2019 amending, for the purposes of its adaptation to technical and scientific progress, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures and correcting that Regulation ([OJ L 44, 18.2.2020, p. 1-14](#)) - '14th ATP'.

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1182 of 19 May 2020 amending, for the purposes of its adaptation to technical and scientific progress, Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures ([OJ L 261, 11.8.2020, p. 2-15](#)) - '15th ATP'. Source: **Official Journal of the European Union** © European Union, 1995-2024

CLHs included in Part 3 of Annex VI of the EU CLP Regulation list were not retained and therefore had no mandatory classification and labelling effect in GB at the end of the Implementation Period. HSE, as the GB CLP Agency, has now decided to use the Article 37 and Article 37A procedures of the GB CLP Regulation as the method of corrective action to resolve this matter.

At the time these EU CLHs were adopted in the EU, the UK was still a Member State of the EU and EU law continued to apply in the UK.

Summary of the consolidated Agency Opinion

In accordance with Article 37 of the GB CLP Regulation, it is the Opinion of HSE (as the GB CLP Agency) that the proposed classification and labelling for the **90 substances** are as set out in Tables 1 to 3 in the [Annex](#).

For 62 substances, the proposed GB MCLs in the Annex are in agreement with the conclusions of the consolidated Agency Technical Report on the RAC Opinions relating to the 14th and 15th ATPs substances (see Table 1).

For 26 substances, the GB MCL differs from that proposed in the consolidated Agency Technical Report as amendments are required to accurately reflect the entries in the GB MCL list or the entries in Part 3 of Annex VI of the EU CLP Regulation following the adoption of the 14th and 15th ATPs (see Table 2).

For 2 substances, titanium dioxide in powder form and granulated copper, no mandatory classification and labelling is proposed at this time. HSE, as the GB CLP Agency, is aware of additional information that may alter the classification of these two substances. This meets the criteria for triggering Article 37A and therefore the proposed GB MCL for both substances will be further assessed under the Article 37A procedure of the GB CLP Regulation (see Table 3).

Any substances for which there are differences between the EU harmonised classification and labelling (EU CLH) proposed in the RAC Opinion and the resulting entry in Part 3 of Annex VI of the EU CLP Regulation and/or the GB MCL list have been identified in this Agency Opinion.

The justification for proposing the mandatory classification and labelling for the 88 substances, as set out in Tables 1 and 2 of Annex, is that this change to the status of the GB MCL entries in the GB MCL list to mandatory will maintain the 'status quo' and the mandatory classification and labelling of these substances that the UK agreed while still a Member State of the European Union.

Article 37A consideration

This Agency Opinion was drafted in accordance with Article 37 of the GB CLP Regulation. The Opinions on the 90 substances adopted by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) (i.e., the RAC Opinion) were used as the basis for the consolidated Agency Technical Report, which in turn is the basis for the proposed GB MCLs proposed in this Agency Opinion.

According to the GB CLP Regulation, HSE (as the GB CLP Agency) has the option of proposing its own new or revised mandatory classification and labelling under Article 37A, where it is considered that the evidence in the RAC Opinion does not support the classification outcome.

In the case of 62 substances (see Table 1), the Agency Opinion does not differ from the RAC Opinion and therefore further consideration under Article 37A is not required for these substances.

In the case of 26 substances (see Table 2), the Agency Opinion differs from the consolidated Agency Technical Report by amending the proposed GB MCLs. As no new scientific or technical information has been made available to HSE that would alter the proposed GB MCLs in Table 2, no further assessment under Article 37A is required for these substances.

In the case of titanium dioxide in powder form and granulated copper (see Table 3), HSE, as the GB CLP Agency, is aware of additional information that may alter the classification of these two substances. This meets the criteria for triggering Article 37A and therefore the proposed GB MCL for both substances will be further assessed under the Article 37A procedure of the GB CLP Regulation. To conclude, no GB MCL is proposed for these substances at this time.

Scientific and technical assessment

Introduction

Information supporting the classification of these substances in the consolidated [Agency Technical Report on the RAC opinions relating to 14th and 15th ATPs substances](#) is based on the RAC Opinions, as stipulated under Article 37 of the GB CLP Regulation. Only those hazard classes that were open for consideration in the RAC Opinion are considered in this Agency Technical Report.

Summary of the Agency Technical Report for 90 substances:

Overall, the conclusion is to agree with the RAC Opinions underpinning the proposed GB MCL for the 90 substances listed in the 14th and 15th ATPs. Any differences between the classifications proposed in the RAC Opinions and the final entries in Part 3 of Annex VI of the EU CLP Regulation will be considered in the Agency Opinion.

Additional information

No additional information was considered for the proposed GB MCLs for the 90 substances listed in the 14th and 15th ATPs.

Impact and Policy Assessment

The aim of the Impact and Policy Assessment (IPA) is to summarise the direct impacts of proposed GB MCLs for substances progressed through the Article 37 procedure and associated socio-economic costs and benefits, identified from a range of activities. This can include considering available information from government surveys and interested stakeholders, such as UK government departments with associated regulatory responsibilities, the Devolved Governments where they have devolved responsibilities and wider national and international stakeholders where appropriate.

A formal regulatory impact assessment in line with HM Treasury's Green Book is not required for non-legislative routine scientific and technical changes such as new/revised mandatory classification and labelling. Instead, HSE adopts a proportionate approach to estimating impacts in order that UK Government is informed and prepared for any anticipated direct impacts of the mandatory classification changes.

As the 90 substances in this consolidated Agency Opinion were considered under the EU CLP Regulation when the UK was still a member of the European Union and EU law continued to apply, the decision has been made not to undertake an Impact and Policy Assessment.

The UK was an active and influential contributor to the discussions in the Commission Expert Group (Competent Authorities for REACH and CLP – CARACAL) during the consideration of EU CLHs for inclusion in the 14th and 15th ATPs.

The 14th and 15th ATPs had also been published and were in force in the EU on Implementation Period completion day. Although the EU CLHs in the 14th and 15th ATPs did not legally apply until after the end of the Implementation Period, a voluntary derogation allowed suppliers to apply these EU CLHs for the 90 substances ahead of the full application date. The harmonised (mandatory) classification and labelling now has full legal effect in the EU and Northern Ireland.

In addition, HSE as the GB CLP Agency, advised duty holders before the end of the Implementation Period on 31 December 2020 that they should follow the harmonised (mandatory) classification and labelling for these 90 substances in the GB MCL list and the regulatory deadlines for full application as set out in the 14th and 15th ATPs.

Any significant socio-economic impacts have therefore already occurred and there are no new policy or new socio-economic impacts to assess.

References

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2020/217 of 4 October 2019 amending, for the purposes of its adaptation to technical and scientific progress, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures and correcting that Regulation ('14th ATP') - ([OJ L 44, 18.2.2020, p. 1-14](#)).

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2020/1182 of 19 May 2020 amending, for the purposes of its adaptation to technical and scientific progress, Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures ('15th ATP') ([OJ L 261, 11.8.2020, p. 2–15](#))

Source: Official Journal of the European Union © European Union, 1995-2024

ECHA (2017) Guidance on the application of the CLP criteria. Guidance to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging (CLP) of substances and mixtures, version 5.0, ref: ECHA-17-G-21-EN. Available at <https://www.echa.europa.eu/> For all other references, please see the EU CLH report and the EU RAC opinion (available at: <https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-clh-intentions-until-outcome>)

Documents published as part of the EU CLH process: Source: European Chemicals Agency, <http://echa.europa.eu/>

Glossary of Terms

Agency, the	HSE, acting in its capacity as the GB CLP Agency
CARACAL	Competent Authorities for REACH and CLP
CLH	Harmonised Classification and Labelling
CLP	Classification, labelling and packaging (of substances and mixtures)
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
EU	European Union
MCL	Mandatory Classification and Labelling
RAC	Risk Assessment Committee
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals.
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure

Annex - Proposed GB mandatory classification and labelling (GB MCL) for 90 substances

Table 1: Proposed GB mandatory and labelling (GB MCLs) for 62 substances that agree with the consolidated Agency Technical Report

Chemical name CAS No	In accordance with Article 37 of the assimilated Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 as amended for Great Britain' ('the GB CLP Regulation'), it is the Opinion of HSE (as the GB CLP Agency) that the proposed classification and labelling is:
4,4'-sulfonylbisphenol, polymer with ammonium chloride (NH ₄ Cl), pentachlorophosphorane and phenol 260408-02-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not classified
disodium 4-amino-6-((4-((4-(2,4-diaminophenyl)azo)phenylsulfamoyl)phenyl)azo)-5-hydroxy-3-((4-nitrophenyl)azo)naphthalene-2,7-disulfonate 201792-73-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not classified
phenyl bis(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)-phosphine oxide 162881-26-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin Sens. 1A; H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction) • Aquatic Chronic 4; H413 (May cause long-lasting harmful effects to aquatic life)
dodecyl methacrylate 142-90-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STOT SE 3; H335 (May cause respiratory irritation)
2-phenylhexanenitrile 3508-98-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Tox. 4; H302 (Harmful if swallowed) • Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 (Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
thiabendazole (ISO) 148-79-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
benzo[rs]pentaphene 189-55-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carc. 1B; H350 (May cause cancer) • Muta. 2; H341 (Suspected of causing genetic defects)
dibenzo[b,de]chrysene; dibenzo[a,h]pyrene 189-64-0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carc. 1B; H350 (May cause cancer) • Muta. 2; H341 (Suspected of causing genetic defects)
ethanol, 2,2'-iminobis-, N-(C13-15-branched and linear alkyl) derivs. 97925-95-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 1B; H360D (May damage the unborn child)
cyflumetofen (ISO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carc. 2; H351 (Suspected of causing cancer) • Skin Sens. 1A; H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction)
diisohexyl phthalate 71850-09-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 1B; H360FD (May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child)
fludioxonil (ISO) 131341-86-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
halosulfuron-methyl (ISO) 100784-20-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 1B; H360D (May damage the unborn child) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
2-methylimidazole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 1B; H360Df (May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility)

Chemical name CAS No	In accordance with Article 37 of the assimilated Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 as amended for Great Britain' ('the GB CLP Regulation'), it is the Opinion of HSE (as the GB CLP Agency) that the proposed classification and labelling is:
693-98-1	
mandestrobin 173662-97-0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
carboxin (ISO) 5234-68-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STOT RE 2; H373 (May cause damage to kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure) • Skin Sens. 1; H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
metaflumizone (ISO) 139968-49-3 [1] 852403-68-0 [2]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 2; H361fd (Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child) • Lact. H362 (May cause harm to breast-fed children) • STOT RE 2; H373 (May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure)
dibutylbis(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')tin 22673-19-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 1B; H360FD (May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child) • STOT RE 1; H372 (Causes damage to the immune system through prolonged or repeated exposure)
nitric acid ...% 7697-37-2 [C > 70 %]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ox. Liq. 2; H272: (May intensify fire: oxidiser) C ≥ 99 % • Ox. Liq. 3; H272: (May intensify fire: oxidiser) 70 % ≤ C < 99 % • Acute Tox. 1; H330 (Toxic if inhaled) • Skin Corr. 1A; H314 (Causes severe skin burns and eye damage) • Retain Note B and Additional labelling: EUH071 (Corrosive to the respiratory tract)
[C ≤ 70 %]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ox. Liq. 3; H272 (May intensify fire: oxidiser) • Acute Tox. 3; H331 (Toxic if inhaled) Inhalation ATE = 2.65 mg/L (vapour) • Skin Corr.1A; H314 (Causes severe skin burns and eye damage) C ≥ 20 % • Retain Note B and Additional labelling: EUH071 (Corrosive to the respiratory tract)
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane; [D4] 556-67-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 2; H361f *** (Suspected of damaging fertility) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects) M = 10
pirimiphos-methyl (ISO) 29232- 93-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Tox. 4; H302 (Harmful if swallowed) oral: ATE = 1414 mg/kg bw • STOT RE 1; H372 (Causes damage to the nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) M = 1000 • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects) M = 1000 • Add Note U
phosphine 7803-51-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Press. Gas • Flam. Gas 1; H220 (Extremely flammable gas) • Acute Tox. 1; H330 (Fatal if inhaled) Inhalation ATE = 10ppmV (gases) • Skin Corr. 1B; H314 (Causes severe skin burns and eye damage) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Retain Note U
2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl- 4,4-dioctyl-7-oxo-8- oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate; [DOTE] 15571- 58-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 1B; H360D (May damage the unborn child) • STOT RE 1; H372 (Causes damage to the immune system through prolonged or repeated exposure) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)

Chemical name CAS No	In accordance with Article 37 of the assimilated Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 as amended for Great Britain' ('the GB CLP Regulation'), it is the Opinion of HSE (as the GB CLP Agency) that the proposed classification and labelling is:
m-bis(2,3-epoxypropoxy)benzene; resorcinol diglycidyl ether 101-90-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carc. 1B; H350 (May cause cancer) • Muta. 2; H341 (Suspected of causing genetic defects) • Acute Tox.3; H311 (Toxic in contact with skin) Dermal ATE = 300 mg/kg bw • Acute Tox. 4; H302 (Harmful if swallowed) Oral ATE = 500 mg/kg bw • Skin Irrit. 2 ; H315 (Causes skin irritation) • Eye Irrit. 2; H319 (Causes serious eye irritation) • Skin Sens. 1; H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction) • Aquatic Chronic 3; H412 (Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects)
tribenuron-methyl (ISO) 101200-48-0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STOT RE 2; H373 (May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure) • Skin Sens. 1; H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) M = 100 • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects) M = 100
azoxystrobin (ISO) 131860- 33-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Tox. 3; H331 (Toxic if inhaled) Inhalation ATE = 0.7 mg/L (dusts or mists) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) M = 10 • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects) M = 10
ethofumesate (ISO) 26225-79-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
2,4-dinitrophenol 51-28-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Tox. 3*; H331 (Toxic if inhaled) • Acute Tox. 3; H311 (Toxic in contact with skin) • Acute Tox. 2; H300 (Fatal if swallowed) • STOT RE 1; H372 (Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life)
octhilinone (ISO) 26530-20-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Tox. 2; H330 (Toxic if inhaled) • Acute Tox. 3; H311 (Toxic in contact with skin) • Acute Tox. 3; H301 (Toxic if swallowed) • Skin Corr. 1; H314 (Causes severe skin burns and eye damage) • Eye Dam. 1; H318 (Causes serious eye damage) • Skin Sens. 1A; H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
hymexazol (ISO) 10004-44-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 2; H361d (Suspected of damaging the unborn child) • Acute Tox. 4; H302 (Harmful if swallowed) • Eye Dam. 1; H318 (Causes serious eye damage) • Skin Sens. 1; H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction) • Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 (Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
hexythiazox (ISO) 78587-05-0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
pymetrozine (ISO) 123312-89-0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carc. 2; H351 (Suspected of causing cancer) • Repr. 2; H361fd (Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)

Chemical name CAS No	In accordance with Article 37 of the assimilated Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 as amended for Great Britain' ('the GB CLP Regulation'), it is the Opinion of HSE (as the GB CLP Agency) that the proposed classification and labelling is:
butanone oxime; ethyl methyl ketoxime; ethyl methyl ketone oxime 96-29-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carc. 1B ;H350 (May cause cancer) • Acute Tox. 3; H301 (Toxic if swallowed) • Acute Tox. 4; H312 (Harmful in contact with skin) • STOT SE 3; H336 (May cause drowsiness or dizziness) • STOT SE 1; H370 (Causes damage to the upper respiratory tract) • STOT RE 2; H373 (May cause damage to the blood system through prolonged or repeated exposure) • Skin Irrit. 2; H315 (Causes skin irritation) • Eye Dam. 1; H318 (Causes serious eye damage) • Skin Sens. 1; H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction)
bis(α,α -dimethylbenzyl) peroxide 80-43-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Org. Perox. F; H242 (Heating may cause a fire) • Repr. 1B; H360D (May damage the unborn child) • Skin Irrit. 2 ; H315 (Causes skin irritation) • Eye Irrit. 2; H319 (Causes serious eye irritation) • Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 (Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
silicon carbide fibres (with diameter < 3 μ m, length > 5 μ m and aspect ratio \geq 3:1) 409-21-2 308076-74-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carc. 1B; H350i (May cause cancer by inhalation)
trimethoxyvinylsilane; trimethoxy(vinyl)silane 2768-02-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin Sens. 1B; H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction)
tris(2-methoxyethoxy)vinylsilane; 6-(2-methoxyethoxy)-6-vinyl-2,5,7,10-tetraoxa-6-silaundecane 1067-53-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 1B; H360FD (May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child)
dimethyl disulphide 624-92-0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flam. Liq. 2; H225 (Highly flammable liquid and vapour) • Acute Tox. 3; H331 (Toxic if inhaled) • Acute Tox. 3; H301 (Toxic if swallowed) • STOT SE 3; H336 (May cause drowsiness or dizziness) • STOT SE 1; H370 Causes damage to the upper respiratory tract by the inhalation route) • Eye Irrit. 2; H319 (Causes serious eye irritation) • Skin Sens. 1; H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
dioctyltin dilaurate; 3648-18-8 stannane, dioctyl-, bis(coco acyloxy) derivs. 91648-39-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 1B; H360D (May damage the unborn child) • STOT RE 1; H372 (Causes damage to the immune system through prolonged or repeated exposure)
dibenzo[<i>def,p</i>]chrysene; dibenzo[<i>a,l</i>]pyrene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carc. 1B; H350 (May cause cancer) • Muta. 2; H341 (Suspected of causing genetic defects)

Chemical name CAS No	In accordance with Article 37 of the assimilated Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 as amended for Great Britain' ('the GB CLP Regulation'), it is the Opinion of HSE (as the GB CLP Agency) that the proposed classification and labelling is:
191-30-0	
ipconazole (ISO) 125225-28-7 115850-69-6 115937-89-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 1B; H360D (May damage the unborn child) • Acute Tox. 4; H302 (Harmful if swallowed) • STOT RE 2; H373 (May cause damage to eyes, skin, liver, through prolonged or repeated exposure) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
bis(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl)ether; tetraglyme 143-24-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 1B; H360FD (May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child)
paclobutrazol (ISO) 76738-62-0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 2; H361d (Suspected of damaging the unborn child) • Acute Tox. 4; H332 (Harmful if inhaled) • Acute Tox. 4; H302 (Harmful if swallowed) • Eye Irrit. 2; H319 (Causes serious eye irritation) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
2,2-bis(bromomethyl)propane-1,3-diol 3296-90-0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carc. 1B; H350 (May cause cancer) • Muta. 1B; H340 (May cause genetic defects)
geraniol 106-24-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin Sens. 1; H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction)
2-(4- <i>tert</i> -butylbenzyl)propionaldehyde 80-54-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 1B; H360Fd (May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child)
MCPA-thioethyl (ISO) 25319-90-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Tox. 4; H302 (Harmful if swallowed) • STOT RE. 2; H373 (May cause damage to the liver through prolonged or repeated exposure) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
diisooctyl phthalate 27554-26-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 1B; H360FD (May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child)
flupyradifurone 951659-40-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Tox. 4; H302 (Harmful if swallowed) • STOT RE 2; H373 (May cause damage to muscle through prolonged or repeated exposure) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
thiencarbazone-methyl (ISO) 317815-83-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
L-(+)-lactic acid; (2S)-2-hydroxypropanoic acid 79-33-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin Corr. 1C; H314 (Causes severe skin burns and eye damage) • Eye Dam. 1; H318 (Causes serious eye damage)
glyoxylic acid ...% 298-12-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eye Dam. 1; H318 (Causes serious eye damage) • Skin Sens. 1B; H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction)
potassium (oxido- <i>NNO</i> -azoxy)cyclohexane; cyclohexylhydroxydiazene 1-oxide, potassium salt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flam. Sol. 1; H228 (Flammable solid) • Acute Tox. 3; H301 (Toxic if swallowed)

Chemical name CAS No	In accordance with Article 37 of the assimilated Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 as amended for Great Britain' ('the GB CLP Regulation'), it is the Opinion of HSE (as the GB CLP Agency) that the proposed classification and labelling is:
66603-10-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STOT RE 2; H373 (May cause damage to the liver through prolonged or repeated exposure) • Skin Irrit. 2; H315 (Causes skin irritation) • Eye Dam. 1; H318 (Causes serious eye damage) • Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 (Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2 <i>H</i> -isothiazol-3-one; [DCOIT] 64359-81-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Tox. 2; H330 (Toxic if inhaled) inhalation: ATE = 0.16 mg/L • Acute Tox. 4; H302 (Harmful if swallowed) oral: ATE = 567 mg/kg bw • Skin Corr. 1; H314 (Causes severe skin burns and eye damage) • Eye Dam. 1; H318 (Causes serious eye damage) • Skin Sens. 1A; H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction) C ≥ 0,0015 % • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) M=100 • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects) M=100 • This substance also has the following Specific Concentration Limits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin Irrit. 2; H315: 0.025 % ≤ C < 5 % and • Skin Sens. 1A; H317: C ≥ 0.0015 % • Additional labelling: EU071 (Corrosive to the respiratory tract)
N-(hydroxymethyl)acrylamide; methylolacrylamide; [NMA] 924-42-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carc. 1B; H350 (May cause cancer) • Muta. 1B; H340 (May cause genetic defects) • STOT RE 1; H372 (Causes damage to the peripheral nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure)
penflufen 494793-67-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carc. 2; H351 (Suspected of causing cancer) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
iprovalicarb (ISO) 140923-17-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carc. 2; H351 (Suspected of causing cancer)
silthiofam (ISO) 175217-20-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STOT RE 2; H373 (May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure) • Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 (Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
Margosa, ext. [cold-pressed oil of <i>Azadirachta indica</i> seeds without shells extracted with super-critical carbon dioxide] 84696-25-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic Chronic 3; H412 (Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects)
branched hexatriacontane 151006-62-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No classification
hexyl 2-(1-(diethylaminohydroxyphenyl)methanoyl)benzoate 302776-68-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No classification

Table 2: Proposed GB MCL for 26 substances, amended to align with the GB MCL list entries from Part 3 of Annex VI of the EU CLP Regulation following adoption of the 14th and 15th ATPs

Chemical name CAS No	In accordance with Article 37 of the assimilated Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 as amended for Great Britain' ('the GB CLP Regulation'), it is the Opinion of HSE (as the GB CLP Agency) that the proposed classification and labelling is:	Reason for correcting the proposed GB MCL
cobalt 7440-48-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carc. 1B; H350 (May cause cancer) • Muta. 2; H341 (Suspected of causing genetic defects) • Repr. 1B; H360F (May damage fertility) • Resp. Sens. 1; H334 (May cause respiratory irritation) • Skin Sens. 1; H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction) • Aquatic Chronic 4; H413 (May cause long-lasting harmful effects to aquatic life) 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. The concentration limit from the RAC Opinion/Technical Report (Carc. 1B; H350: C ≥ 0.01 %) has been deleted.
nickel sulfamate 13770-89-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carc. 1A; H350i (May cause cancer by inhalation) • Muta. 2; H341 (Suspected of causing genetic defects) • Repr. 1B; H360D*** (May damage the unborn child) • Acute Tox. 4; H302 (Harmful if swallowed) Oral ATE = 853 mg/kg bw (anhydrate) & 1098 mg/kg bw (tetra-hydrate). • STOT RE 1; H372** (Causes damage to the nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure) C ≥ 1 % • Resp. Sens. 1; H334 (May cause respiratory irritation) • Skin Sens. 1; H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction) C ≥ 0.01 % • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects) M=1 <p>This substance has an existing Specific Concentration Limit of STOT RE 2; H373: 0.1 % ≤ C < 1 %. This SCL was not reviewed as part of the current assessment and so should be retained</p>	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. Oral: ATEs added, and Note H deleted.
ethylene oxide; oxirane 75-21-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Press. Gas • Flam. Gas 1; H220 (Extremely flammable gas) • Carc. 1B; H350 (May cause cancer) • Muta. 1B; H340 (May cause genetic defects) • Repr. 1B; H360Fd (May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child) • Acute Tox. 3; H331 (Toxic if inhaled) with an ATE = 700 ppmV (Gases) • Acute Tox. 3; H301 (Toxic if swallowed) with an ATE = 100 mg/kg bw • STOT SE 3; H335 (May cause respiratory irritation) • STOT SE 3; H336 (May cause drowsiness of dizziness) 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. Inhalation and Oral ATEs added and H280 and GHS04 deleted.

Chemical name CAS No	In accordance with Article 37 of the assimilated Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 as amended for Great Britain' ('the GB CLP Regulation'), it is the Opinion of HSE (as the GB CLP Agency) that the proposed classification and labelling is:	Reason for correcting the proposed GB MCL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STOT RE 1; H372 (Causes damage to the nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure) • Skin Corr. 1; H314 (Causes severe skin burns and eye damage) • Eye Dam. 1; H318 (Causes serious eye damage) <p>Note U should be retained</p>	
metaldehyde (ISO) 108-62-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flam. Sol. 2; H228 (Flammable solid) • Repr. 2; H361f (Suspected of damaging fertility) • Acute Tox. 3; H301 (Toxic if swallowed) SCL Oral: ATE = 283 mg/kg bw • Aquatic Chronic 3; H412 (Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects) 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. Oral SCL added
2-benzyl-2-dimethylamino-4'-morpholinobutyrophenone 119313-12-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 1B; H360D (May damage the unborn child) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects) 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. Dgr replaced with Wng
pyridate (ISO) 55512-33-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Tox. 4; H302 (Harmful if swallowed) • Skin Irrit. 2; H315 (Causes skin irritation) • Skin Sens. 1; H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects) 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. GHS08 deleted.
diethyltoluamide (ISO) 134-62-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Tox. 4; H302 (Harmful if swallowed) Oral ATE = 1892 mg/kg bw • Skin Irrit. 2; H315 (Causes skin irritation) • Eye Irrit. 2; H319 (Causes serious eye irritation) 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. Oral ATE added
pitch, coal tar, high-temp.; [The residue from the distillation of high temperature coal tar. A black solid with an approximate softening point from 30 °C to 180 °C (86 °F to 356 °F). Composed primarily of a complex mixture of three or more membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No proposed mandatory classification and labelling change 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. Acute and Chronic Aquatic 1, H400 and H410, and Acute M = 1000 and Chronic M = 1000 deleted.

Chemical name CAS No	In accordance with Article 37 of the assimilated Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 as amended for Great Britain' ('the GB CLP Regulation'), it is the Opinion of HSE (as the GB CLP Agency) that the proposed classification and labelling is:	Reason for correcting the proposed GB MCL
methylmercuric chloride 115-09-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carc. 2; H351 (Suspected of causing cancer) • Repr. 1A; H360Df (May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility) • Lact. H362 (May cause harm to breast-fed children) • Acute Tox. 2; H330 (Toxic if inhaled) Inhalation ATE = 0.05 mg/L • Acute Tox. 2; H310 (fatal in contact with skin) Dermal ATE = 50 mg/kg bw • Acute Tox. 2; H300 (Fatal if swallowed) Oral ATE = 5 mg/kg bw • STOT RE 1; H372 (Causes damage to the nervous system, kidneys, through prolonged or repeated exposure) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects) <p>Note 1 should be retained</p>	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. Inhalation, Dermal and Oral ATEs added.
pentapotassium 2,2',2'',2''',2''''-(ethane-1,2-diylnitrilo)pentaacetate 7216-95-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Tox. 4; H332 (Harmful if inhaled) • STOT RE 2; H373 (May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation)). Inhalation: ATE = 1.5 mg/l (dusts/mists) • Eye Irrit. 2; H319 (Causes serious eye irritation) 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. Inhalation ATE added.
N-carboxymethyliminobis (ethylenenitrilo)tetra(acetic acid) 67-43-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Tox. 4; H332 (Harmful if inhaled) • STOT RE ;2 H373 (May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation)). Inhalation: ATE = 1.5 mg/l (dusts/mists) • Eye Irrit. 2; H319 (Causes serious eye irritation) 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. Inhalation ATE added.
pentasodium (carboxylatomethyl)iminobis (ethylenenitrilo)tetraacetate 140-01-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Tox. 4; H332 (Harmful if inhaled) • STOT RE 2; H373 (May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation)). Inhalation: ATE = 1.5 mg/l (dusts/mists) 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list Inhalation ATE added.
dichlorodioctylstannane 3542-36-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 1B; H360D (May damage the unborn child) C ≥ 0.03 % • Acute Tox. 2; H330 (Toxic if inhaled) Inhalation ATE = 0.098 mg/L (dusts or mists) • STOT RE 1; H372 ** (Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure) • Aquatic Chronic 3; H412 (Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects) 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. Dusts or mists added for clarification
lead powder; [particle diameter < 1 mm] 1439-92-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 1A; H360FD: (May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child) • Repr. 1A; H360D C ≥ 0.03 % 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and

Chemical name CAS No	In accordance with Article 37 of the assimilated Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 as amended for Great Britain' ('the GB CLP Regulation'), it is the Opinion of HSE (as the GB CLP Agency) that the proposed classification and labelling is:	Reason for correcting the proposed GB MCL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lact. H362 (May cause harm to breast-fed children) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life); M = 1 • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects); M = 10 	labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. Classification restricted to particle size <1mm
2-butoxyethanol; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether 111-76-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Tox. 4*; H332 (Harmful if inhaled) • Acute Tox. 4; H302 (Harmful if swallowed) Oral ATE = 1200 mg/kg bw • Skin Irrit. 2; H315 (Causes skin irritation) • Eye Irrit. 2; H319 (Causes serious eye irritation) 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. Acute Tox. 3 replaced by Acute Tox. 4* and inhalation ATE = 3 mg/L deleted.
mesotrione (ISO) 104206-82-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 2; H361d (Suspected of damaging the unborn child) • STOT RE 2; H373 (May cause damage to eyes, nervous system. through prolonged or repeated exposure) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) M= 10 • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects) M = 10 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. H373 (eyes, nervous system) added.
imiprothrin (ISO) 72963-72-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carc. 2; H351 (Suspected of causing cancer) • Acute Tox. 4; H332 (Harmful if inhaled) Inhalation ATE = 1.4 mg/L (dusts or mists) • Acute Tox. 4; H302 (Harmful if swallowed) Oral ATE = 550 mg/kg bw • STOT SE 2; H371 (May cause damage to the nervous system through oral, inhalation routes) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) M = 10 • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects) M=10 	Editorial change to reflect reflects the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. Dusts or mists added
bis(<i>N</i> -cyclohexyl-diazenium-dioxy)-copper [Cu-HDO] 312600-89-8 15627-09-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flam. Sol. 1; H228 (Flammable solid) • Acute Tox. 4; H302 (Harmful if swallowed) • STOT RE 2; H373 (May cause damage to the liver through prolonged or repeated exposure) • Eye Dam. 1; H318 (Causes serious eye damage) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects) 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. 'Dgr' corrected to 'Wng' and second CAS Number added
2-methoxyethyl acrylate 3121-61-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flam. Liq. 3; H226 (Flammable liquid and vapour) • Muta. 2; H341 (Suspected of causing genetic defects) • Repr. 1B; H360FD (May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child) • Acute Tox. 3; H331 (Toxic if inhaled) 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and

Chemical name CAS No	In accordance with Article 37 of the assimilated Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 as amended for Great Britain' ('the GB CLP Regulation'), it is the Opinion of HSE (as the GB CLP Agency) that the proposed classification and labelling is:	Reason for correcting the proposed GB MCL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Tox. 4; H302 (Harmful if swallowed) • Skin Corr. 1C; H314 (Causes severe skin burns and eye damage) • Eye Dam. 1; H318 (Causes serious eye damage) • Skin Sens. 1; H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction) 	in the GB MCL list. 'Vapour' added for clarification
sodium <i>N</i> -(hydroxymethyl)glycinate; [formaldehyde released from sodium <i>N</i> -(hydroxymethyl)glycinate] 70161-44-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carc. 1B; H350 (May cause cancer) • Muta. 2; H341 (Suspected of causing genetic defects) • Acute Tox. 4; H332 (Harmful if inhaled) Inhalation ATE = 3 mg/L (dusts or mists) • Acute Tox. 4; H302 (Harmful if swallowed) Oral ATE = 1100 mg/kg bw/d • STOT SE 3; H335 (May cause respiratory irritation) • Skin Irrit. 2; H315 (Causes skin irritation) • Eye Irrit. 2; H319 (Causes serious eye irritation) • Skin Sens. 1; H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction) 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. Oral ATE amended to 1100 mg/kg bw/d. Dusts or mists added for clarification.
mecetronium etilsulfate; 3006-10-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin Corr. 1; H314 (Causes severe skin burns and eye damage) • Eye Dam. 1; H318 (Causes serious eye damage) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects) 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. Apostrophe removed
mefentrifluconazole 1417782-03-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin Sens. 1; H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects) 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. Apostrophe in GB MCL list removed
oxathiapiprolin (ISO) 1003318-67-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects) 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. Apostrophe in GB MCL list entry removed.
pyrithione zinc 13463-41-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 1B; H360D (May damage the unborn child) • Acute Tox. 2; H330 (Toxic if inhaled) Inhalation ATE = 0.14 mg/L (dusts or mists) • Acute Tox. 3; H301 (Toxic if swallowed) Oral ATE = 221 mg/kg bw • STOT RE 1; H372 (Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure) • Eye Dam. 1; H318 (Causes serious eye damage) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) M = 1000 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. Dusts or mists added for clarification

Chemical name CAS No	In accordance with Article 37 of the assimilated Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 as amended for Great Britain' ('the GB CLP Regulation'), it is the Opinion of HSE (as the GB CLP Agency) that the proposed classification and labelling is:	Reason for correcting the proposed GB MCL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects) M = 10 	
flurochloridone (ISO) 61213-25-0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repr. 1B; H360FD (May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child) • Acute Tox. 4; H302 (Harmful if swallowed) • Skin Sens. 1; H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects) 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. Apostrophe in GB MCL list entry removed
2-methyl-1,2-benzothiazol-3(2 <i>H</i>)-one 2527-66-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Tox. 4; H312 (Harmful in contact with skin). • Acute Tox. 3; H301 (Toxic if swallowed) • Skin Corr. 1C; H314 (Causes severe skin burns and eye damage) • Eye Dam. 1; H318 (Causes serious eye damage) • Skin Sens. 1A; H317 (May cause an allergic skin reaction) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 (Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects) 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. Apostrophe in GB MCL list entry removed
fluxapyroxad 907204-31-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lact. H362 (May cause harm to breast-fed children) • Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (Very toxic to aquatic life) • Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 (Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects) 	Editorial change to reflect the final classification and labelling of the substances in the 14 th and 15 th ATPs and in the GB MCL list. Apostrophe in GB MCL list entry removed

Table 3: Article 37A substances for which no mandatory classification and labelling is proposed at this time

Chemical name CAS No	In accordance with Article 37 of the assimilated Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 as amended for Great Britain' ('the GB CLP Regulation'), it is the Opinion of HSE (as the GB CLP Agency) that the proposed classification and labelling is:	Reason for diverging from the Agency Technical Report
titanium dioxide [in powder form containing 1% or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm] 13463-67-7	No mandatory classification and labelling is proposed at this time.	<p>According to the GB CLP Regulation, HSE (as the GB CLP Agency) has the option of proposing its own new or revised mandatory classification and labelling under Article 37A, where it is considered that the evidence in the RAC Opinion does not support the classification outcome.</p> <p>In the case of titanium dioxide in powder form, HSE, as the GB CLP Agency, is aware of additional information that may alter the classification of titanium dioxide in powder form. This meets the criteria for triggering Article 37A and therefore the carcinogenicity classification proposed in the Agency Technical Report requires further assessment under the Article 37A procedure of the GB CLP Regulation.</p>
granulated copper [particle length: from 0.9 mm to 6.0 mm; particle width: from 0.494 to 0.949 mm] 7440-50-8	No mandatory classification and labelling is proposed at this time.	<p>According to the GB CLP Regulation, HSE (as the GB CLP Agency) has the option of proposing its own new or revised mandatory classification and labelling under Article 37A, where it is considered that the evidence in the RAC Opinion does not support the classification outcome.</p> <p>In the case of granulated copper, HSE, is aware of additional information that may alter the classification of granulated copper. This meets the criteria for triggering Article 37A. The Aquatic Chronic 2 classification proposed in the Agency Technical Report requires further assessment under the Article 37A procedure of the GB CLP Regulation.</p>