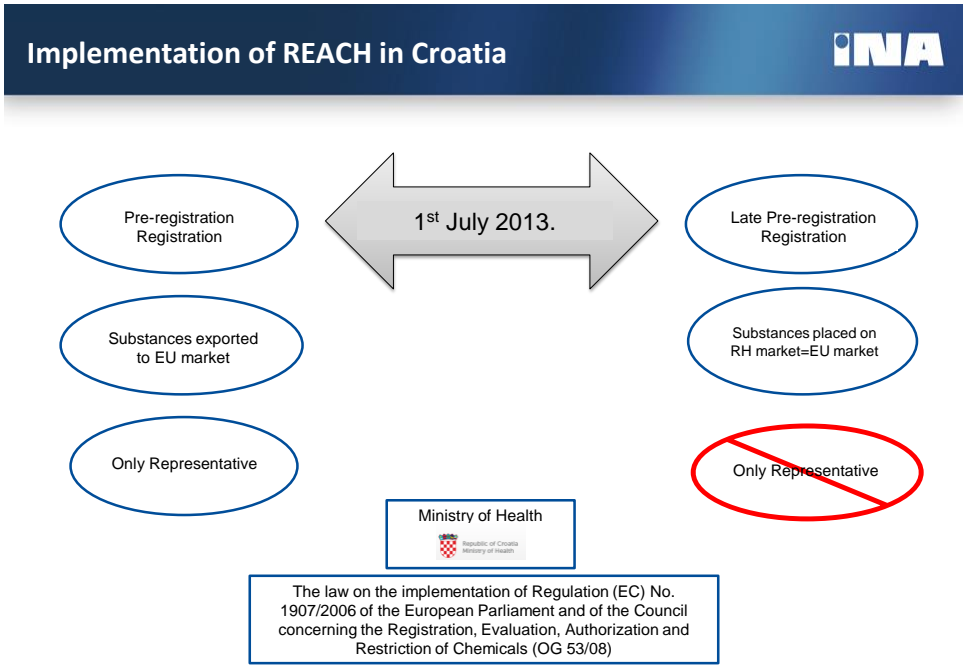


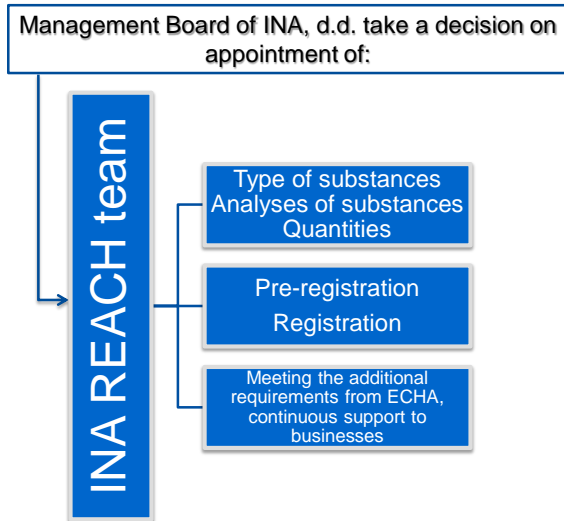


Implementation of REACH and CLP Regulations in INA, d.d.

Mirela Mavrinac, HSE Expert
Zagreb, September 16th 2015.

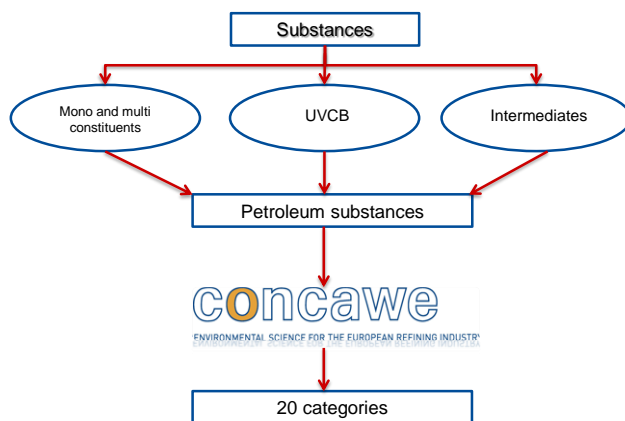


INA REACH team



| 3

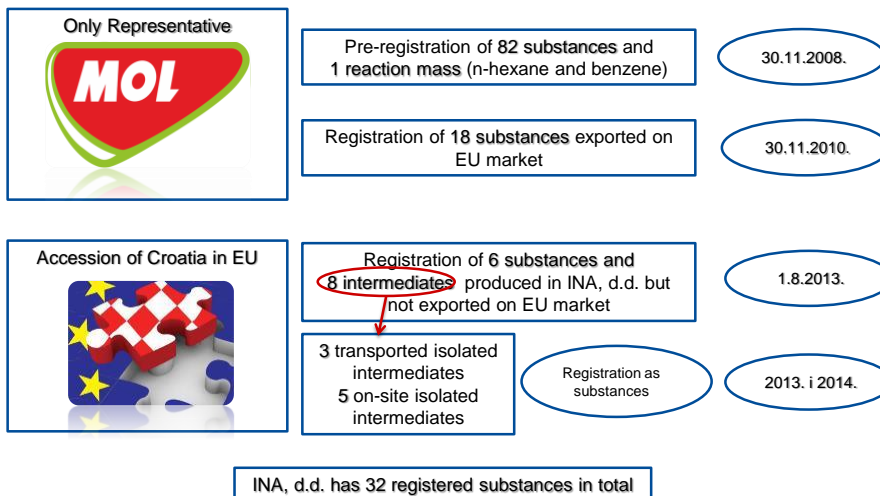
Identification of substances



UVCB-substances of unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or biological materials
CONCAWE-European Oil Company Organisation for Environment, Health and Safety

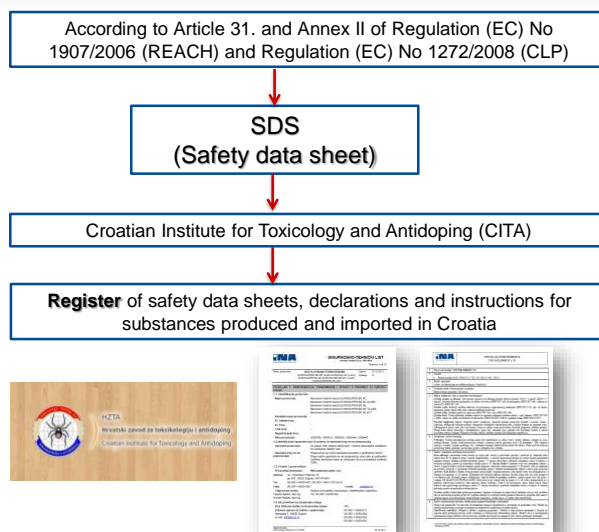
| 4

Pre-registration and registration of INA substances



| 5

Information in the supply chain



| 6

Safety Data Sheet – SDS, eSDS



INFORMATION IN REGISTRATION DOSSIER MUST BE COMPATIBLE WITH INFORMATION IN SDS AND EXPOSURE SCENARIO



SDS CONTAINS 16 CHAPTERS



Amended by CLP concerning the classification of the substance, labeling and packaging



SDS according to REACH and CLP must contain following information



Registration number



Uses (recommended and not recommended)



Toxicological and ecotoxicological tests



Exposure limits



DNEL, PNEC



Exposure Scenario

| 7

Implementation of CLP in INA, d.d.



The petroleum industry has developed approaches and methodologies to characterize the hazard potential of petroleum substances and products.

Substances of similar chemical composition and/or similar hazard profiles can be collected together in 20 categories

concawe

"ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE FOR THE EUROPEAN REFINING INDUSTRY"

Compositional variability of petroleum UVCBs means that use of conventional testing methodologies may not provide the most reliable data from which to derive hazard classification.

Physical/chemical properties are better characterized as **ranges** than single point values

Conventional **toxicological** testing methodologies can normally be used without modification

Environmental endpoints are difficult due to the complex compositions of the substances and the variable water solubility of individual constituents.

Health and environmental testing of petroleum substances, the outcome depends upon the nature and concentration of the substance to which the organism or test system is exposed.

December
1st 2010.

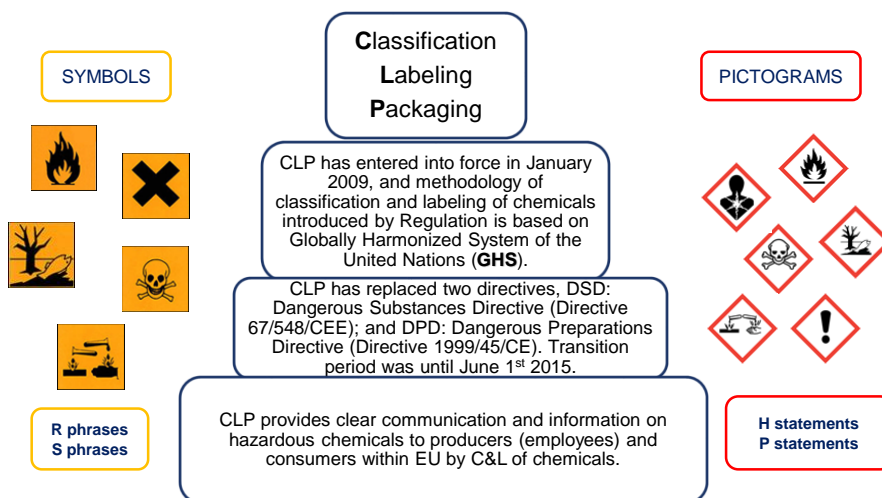
All substances classified and labelled in accordance to GHS criteria

June 1st
2015.

All mixtures classified and labelled in accordance to GHS criteria

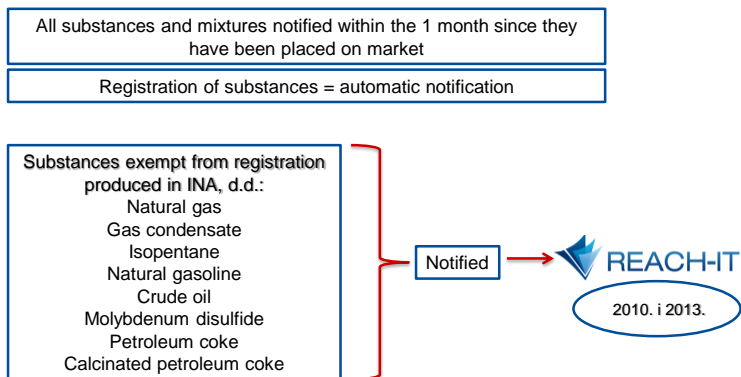
| 8

Classification and Labeling according to CLP



| 9

Notification according to CLP



CLP-Classification, labeling and packaging

| 10

Challenges



During implementation

Identification of substances
Concentration range
SCC for intermediates
Uses (tonnage per use)

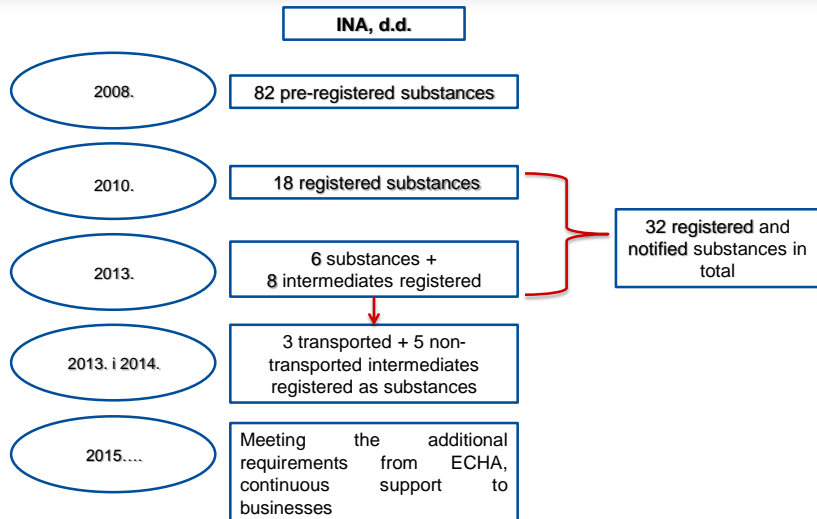
Future challenges

Non-EU producers/suppliers – SDS
IUCLID6
New REACH-IT
Toxicologists (INA)



| 11

Conclusions



| 12

Thank you for your attention!

