

What should I do?

- » Have an inventory of the substances you export on their own or in mixtures;
- » Be able to describe their identity: constituents, additives and impurities;
- » Have information on their physical-chemical properties and their environmental and human health hazards;
- » Classify and label them according to GHS;
- » Consider appointing an only representative; and

For articles,

- » have an inventory of the Candidate List substances they contain and how the articles can be used safely.

Can I centralise the work?

Yes. If you are a manufacturer, formulator or an article producer, you can appoint an only representative to fulfil the importers' duties, such as registering substances and notifying SVHCs in articles. This option allows you to closely manage the compliance of your products in the EU market.

Need more help?

Information on REACH and CLP for non- EU companies:

<https://echa.europa.eu/support/getting-started/enquiry-on-reach-and-clp>

Information on biocides for non- EU companies:

<https://echa.europa.eu/support/getting-started/enquiry-on-biocides>

Getting started with the EU chemicals legislation:

<http://echa.europa.eu/support/getting-started>

Candidate List substances in articles:

<https://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach/candidate-list-substances-in-articles>

ECHA-term – terminology in 23

languages: <http://echa-term.echa.europa.eu/>

Contact ECHA:

<http://echa.europa.eu/contact>

* Whenever the EU is mentioned in this leaflet, the EEA countries Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, are also covered.

Do you export to the European Union?

How to support your EU customer



What are REACH and CLP?

REACH and **CLP** are the European Union laws to ensure the safe use of chemicals. They apply to products manufactured in or imported into the EU.

The CLP Regulation implements the United Nations' Globally Harmonised System (GHS) for classifying and labelling chemicals in the EU.



Do I have responsibilities as an exporter to the EU?

Strictly speaking, no. But your EU customer does, and you will need to help them if your export is to continue. For example, they may need detailed information on the composition and properties of the article you are exporting to the EU.

It is possible to appoint a company to do this work for you – a so-called 'only representative'. They can fulfil the duties of the EU importer. An only representative must be a company or a person established in the European Union.

What if I export a chemical substance or mixture to the EU?

Each **individual substance** imported at or above one tonne per year (on its own or in a mixture) needs to be registered with the European Chemicals Agency by the importing company or by an only representative.

WHAT IS A SUBSTANCE?

A substance is a chemical element and its compounds in the natural state or the result of a manufacturing process.

Examples: aluminium, acetone, xylene, biodiesel.

WHAT IS A MIXTURE?

A mixture is composed of several substances.

Examples: paints, liquid coolants, lubricants, glues, household cleaners.

Hazardous substances always need to be listed in ECHA's **Classification and Labelling Inventory**.

You may also find that the placing on the market of your substance **may be restricted** or its use in the EU **may require an authorisation**.

What if I export articles to the EU?

An article is an object where its shape, surface or design is more important than its chemical composition.

Examples: clothing, furniture and electronic appliances.

Substances intended to be released from an article during use must be registered.

Example: fragrance from scented clothing.

ARTICLES CONTAINING SUBSTANCES OF VERY HIGH CONCERN

Substances of very high concern (SVHCs) have serious and often irreversible effects on human health and the environment.

Examples: carcinogenic or reprotoxic substances, substances with endocrine-disrupting properties.

You will find identified SVHCs on the Candidate List for authorisation published on ECHA's website.

If your articles contain substances of very high concern, your customers in the EU may need to provide **information on how to use them safely**. They may also need to **notify ECHA** that they are importing your article. You, in turn, will need to provide them with all this information.

Restrictions that ban or limit the import or use of the substance in articles may also apply.