

# WELCOME TO THE UCT CHEMICALS NETWORK DISCUSSION



School of Public Health and Family Medicine  
Isikolo Sempilo Yoluntu kunye Namayeza Osapho  
Departement Openbare Gesondheid en Huisartskunde



Introduce yourself (name, job title, organization and country) in the **chat section**.

**Only** the presenter and facilitator will speak. Any comments or questions from attendees should be typed in the **chat section**.

**Please kindly keep you microphone muted and cameras off during the discussion**

**NOTE:** If you are having **technical difficulties**, please join the WhatsApp group for assistance:

<https://chat.whatsapp.com/CdEJNdPEva30263AB3KYBq>

**Discussion 3 Topic:** “*The role of industry in enhancing GHS implementation.*”

- **Date:** 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021
- **Time:** 14h00 – 15h30 (GMT+2)
- **Presenter:** Maria Ruiz-Cuevas, ICCA  
Ana Maria Ocampo Gomez, Responsible Care Colombia  
Richard Garnett, CropLife International  
Stella Simiyu, CropLife International
- **Facilitator:** Andrea Rother, University of Cape Town

# CHEMICALS NETWORK DISCUSSION

## *THE ROLE OF INDUSTRY IN ENHANCING GHS IMPLEMENTATION*



**Maria Ruiz-Cuevas**

International Chemicals Manager  
(Cefic, ICCA)



**Ana Ocampo**

Lead of the Responsible  
Care Colombian Chapter



**Richard Garnett**

Senior adviser on regulatory  
policy for CropLife  
International



**Stella Simiyu**

Regulatory affairs  
consultant for CropLife  
International

## BACKGROUND TO QUESTION 1: HOW CAN THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY ENHANCE GHS IMPLEMENTATION IN LMICS?

PRESENTED BY: MARIA RUIZ-CUEVAS

- **ICCA** (<https://icca-chem.org/about/>) International Council of Chemicals Associations deals with **Industrial Chemicals**
  - ICCA is a virtual organisation
  - ICCA focuses on Chemicals Management, Plastics, Energy and Climate, Responsible Care, Sustainability and Capacity Building
  - ICCA has been a strong partner in helping SAICM achieve its 2020 goal since its founding and is part of the Global Partnership to Implement the GHS, founded back in 2002.
- For ICCA the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) is the foundation of national chemical management programs, which benefit society, industry/trade and regulators
  - To achieve a successful GHS implementation there should be **trust and collaboration** among all stakeholders.

The South African Chemical Industry is represented by CAIA, and it is part of ICCA

# BACKGROUND TO QUESTION 1: HOW CAN THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY ENHANCE GHS IMPLEMENTATION IN LMICS?

PRESENTED BY: MARIA RUIZ-CUEVAS

- Main challenges for ICCA to help implement GHS in LMICs are :
  - Countries without National Chemical Associations
    - ICCA works via national associations to help local industry and to discuss with governments
  - Local Industry
    - Multinationals need to be GHS compliant in most developed countries, so they also follow it in LMICs
    - Hard for local industry to understand the benefits of GHS implementation as they see it as a burden.

# BACKGROUND TO QUESTION 1: HOW CAN THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY ENHANCE GHS IMPLEMENTATION IN LMICS?

PRESENTED BY: MARIA RUIZ-CUEVAS

## ➤ Regional Regulatory Cooperation

- Regulator to Regulator dialogue; industry coordination
  - Chemical Industry as a key enabler and source of knowledge and experience
- Opportunity for regulators to share scarce resources, increase transparency, and facilitate engagement with counterparts in key trading partner countries.
- Promoting common elements, sharing best practices, lessons learnt ...
- Collaboration between industry and governments towards raising the awareness and knowledge,
- Objective is to make regulation more efficient and effective and eliminate trade barriers ; not to decrease the level of environmental or human health protection

## BACKGROUND TO QUESTION 1: HOW CAN THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY ENHANCE GHS IMPLEMENTATION IN LMICS?

PRESENTED BY: MARIA RUIZ-CUEVAS

### ➤ Regional Regulatory Cooperation :ASEAN (2016) –LatAm (2020)

- Creation of a Virtual Working Group on GHS implementation with regulators (industry , health environment ) and chemical industry
  - Meet virtually regularly and once/twice a year face to face ( Training , workshops)

### ➤ Regional Regulatory Cooperation :Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)Countries (2018)

- Led by the Gulf Petrochemical and Chemical Association (GPCA)
- Draft of the new “GHS Standard” is complete and published <https://gpca.org.ae/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/GSO-GHS-Standard-03.12.2018-v0>

ICCA has developed principles /guidance's to enhancing chemicals management and regulatory cooperation

<https://icca-chem.org/resources/icca-regulatory-toolbox-2-0/>



## QUESTION 1

### **How can the chemical industry enhance GHS implementation in LMICs?**

FR: Comment l'industrie chimique peut-elle améliorer la mise en œuvre du SGH dans les PRFI?

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# BACKGROUND TO QUESTION 2: CURRENT WORK TO ENHANCE THE GHS

PRESENTED BY: RICHARD GARNETT & STELLA SIMIYU, CROPLIFE INTERNATIONAL

**CropLife International has been active in promoting and implementing the GHS for over 15 years and remains active today.**

**This is recognised, for example, by the UNITAR “Overview of GHS activities from organizations outside the UNITAR/ILO/OECD Partnership”<sup>1</sup>**

## Six focus areas:

- 1. Collaboration and cooperation** with national and international partners.
- 2. Building awareness** and understanding of the benefits of the GHS.
- 3. Training and capacity building** for industry and government bodies.
- 4. Industry compliance** – labelling, safety data sheets, classification.
- 5. Consistent and expert approach to the use of robust data and information** on products for classification purposes, considering weight of evidence.
- 6. Countering illegal trade and counterfeit products.**



<sup>1</sup> [Overview of GHS activities\\_final\\_29.12.2020.pdf \(unitar.org\)](#)



# BACKGROUND TO QUESTION 2: CURRENT WORK TO ENHANCE THE GHS

PRESENTED BY: RICHARD GARNETT & STELLA SIMIYU, CROPLIFE INTERNATIONAL

“Worldwide, 55% of responding countries reported that their national requirements for pesticide labelling for agriculture correspond with the GHS. For public health pesticides, only 43% of responding countries aligned their labelling to the GHS. .... In 71% of responding countries, the labelling requirements for agricultural pesticides accord with the FAO–WHO guidelines. For public health pesticides, 46% of countries aligned their labelling to these FAO/WHO guidelines”

## Global situation of pesticide management in agriculture and public health Report of a 2018 WHO–FAO survey

**Table 3.39** Pesticide labelling requirements in line with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), and pesticide labelling in line with FAO/WHO guidelines. Presented is the percentage of countries answering each question positively, and the number of responding countries (or, n).

Labelling	Sub-item	World	African	Americas	E.Mediter'n	European	S-E.Asia	W.Pacific
In line with GHS	i. Agr.pesticides	55%	56%	30%	56%	86%	75%	40%
	ii. PH pesticides	43%	50%	20%	22%	71%	100%	20%
	(n)	53	18	10	9	7	4	5
In line with FAO/WHO guidelines	i. Agr.pesticides	71%	83%	78%	67%	43%	75%	60%
	ii. PH pesticides	46%	61%	22%	22%	29%	100%	60%
	(n)	52	18	9	9	7	4	5

<sup>1</sup> Global situation of pesticide management

## BACKGROUND TO QUESTION 2

### CropLife Latin America

- In April 2020 CropLife hosted a webinar with participants from across LATAM with GHS implementation experts from Mexico, Colombia and Brazil.
- In addition, since 2017, CropLife has undertaken:
  - Basic training and Capacity Building in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru; Mexico, Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama.
  - Basic training only in: Bolivia, Ecuador,.
- Further collaboration, training and capacity building is foreseen for 2021 and beyond.

# BACKGROUND TO QUESTION 2



**Regulated trade**

**Illegal repackaging**



**Unregulated trade**

# BACKGROUND TO QUESTION 2

## AFRICA: Countries Engaged with in Capacity building Efforts since 2015 – Some Examples

<p><b>KENYA:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since 2016 developed a manual (Purple Book) to guide implementation on PPPs; Included in draft regulations 2020; accepting GHS labels</li> </ul>	<p><b>ZAMBIA:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GHS under application</li> <li>• Currently reviewing the law to provide more clarity on GHS application</li> </ul>	<p><b>SOUTH AFRICA:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The regulation of Hazardous Chemical Agents was published on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021.; GHS classification adopted according to the 8<sup>th</sup> Edition of GHS UN Purple book from 2019.</li> <li>• SDS should be GHS classified and can be updated every 5 year from the date of development</li> </ul>
<p><b>ALGERIA:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participated in various workshops; accepting GHS labels, not yet in the law</li> </ul>	<p><b>MALAWI:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participated in various workshops, Accepting GHS labels</li> </ul>	<p><b>MOROCCO:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopted GHS since April 2018 ;Applied to all new registrations and renewals</li> </ul>
<p><b>ZIMBABWE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participated in various workshops; Accepting GHS labels</li> </ul>	<p><b>TUNISIA:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participated in various workshops; Working on a legislation</li> </ul>	<p><b>GHANA:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participated in various workshops; Accepting GHS labels</li> </ul>
<p><b>CILSS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• focusing on harmonization ECOWAS region, Accepting GHS labels</li> </ul>	<p><b>COTE D'IVOIRE:</b></p> <p>Participated in various workshops</p>	<p><b>NIGERIA:</b></p> <p>Participated in various workshops; Accepting GHS labels</p>
<p><b>MAURITIUS:</b></p> <p>Participated in various workshops; Accepting GHS labels</p>	<p><b>UGANDA:</b></p> <p>Participated in various workshops; Accepting GHS labels</p>	<p><b>TANZANIA:</b></p> <p>Participated in various workshops; Accepting GHS labels</p>

# BACKGROUND TO QUESTION 2

## Collaboration and Partnership – example from the cotton sector in AFRICA

- Cotton production in West & Central Africa is under the regional program for the integrated cotton production in Africa (PR-PICA<sup>1</sup>): Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Senegal and Togo.
- Cotton pest management is a key activity of PR-PICA to help ensure yield and quality.
- PR-PICA initiated a project to implement mode of action (MoA) labelling of pesticides for pest resistance management.
- CropLife Africa Middle East and CropLife International provides support to PR-PICA, for example:
  - an update on GHS implementation was presented at a capacity building workshop, April 2021, to the regulatory authorities, officers of the cotton companies, representatives of producers' organizations and pesticide suppliers (CropLife members and non-CropLife) from the PR-PICA member states.
- GHS and MoA labelling are being implemented together in the cotton sector, for later extension to other crop sectors.

<sup>1</sup> ::PR-PICA:: – Programme Régional de Production Intégrée du Coton en Afrique ([prpica.org](http://prpica.org))

# BACKGROUND TO QUESTION 2

PRESENTED BY: RICHARD GARNETT & STELLA SIMIYU, CROPLIFE INTERNATIONAL

## LESSONS LEARNT

### **Collaboration and cooperation with national and international partners:**

- A key lesson learnt: countries are often not ready to be receptive when industry makes efforts to support the implementation of GHS for the pesticides sector.
- Implement the basics of the GHS which drive the greatest health and safety benefits - further complexity applied too quickly delays adoption and implementation.
- Collaboration is essential across sectors and between partners - CropLife International participates in the Global Partnership to Implement the GHS<sup>1</sup> and the “friends of the GHS coalition”<sup>2</sup>.

### **Building awareness and understanding of the benefits of the GHS to stakeholders.**

- Focus on the capacity building through sub-regional regulatory meetings.
- Embedding GHS in legislation is often required – takes a long time and resources.
- Harmonisation across countries and within sub regions – timelines.

### **Industry compliance: Long haul**

- Commitment to fully implement GHS - hence the efforts to enhance uptake in the regions.

<sup>1</sup>The Global Partnership to Implement the GHS | UNITAR

<sup>2</sup>Global GHS Commitment 29.12.2020.pdf (unitar.org)

## QUESTION 2

**What are the regional benefits of the consistent interpretation of the GHS Purple Book for pesticide labelling?**

FR: Quels sont les avantages régionaux de l'interprétation cohérente du livre violet du SGH pour l'étiquetage des pesticides?

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# BACKGROUND TO QUESTION 3: RESPONSIBILITIES OF INDUSTRY FOR WORKERS, RIGHT TO KNOW AND TRAINING OF WORKERS.

PRESENTED BY: ANA OCAMPO

## Key points:

- Within the risk management scheme of chemical substances, it has been established that the part corresponding to the identification and characterization of hazards is the starting point for conducting risk assessments. **GHS** is the worldwide system used for the identification and classification of hazards of chemicals.
- 4 priority sectors are part of the implementation: industrial, **workplace**, agriculture, transport and consumer products.
- It is important to regulate and incorporate guidelines that employers must develop for the application of the GHS to chemical products in the workplace and the actions aimed at protecting the workers' safety and health from their use and handling.
- **GHS implementation plan** should include training and awareness of the worker's and customers, prioritization of chemicals used, obtaining information, Safety Data Sheets (SDS) generation, designing the label, among others.



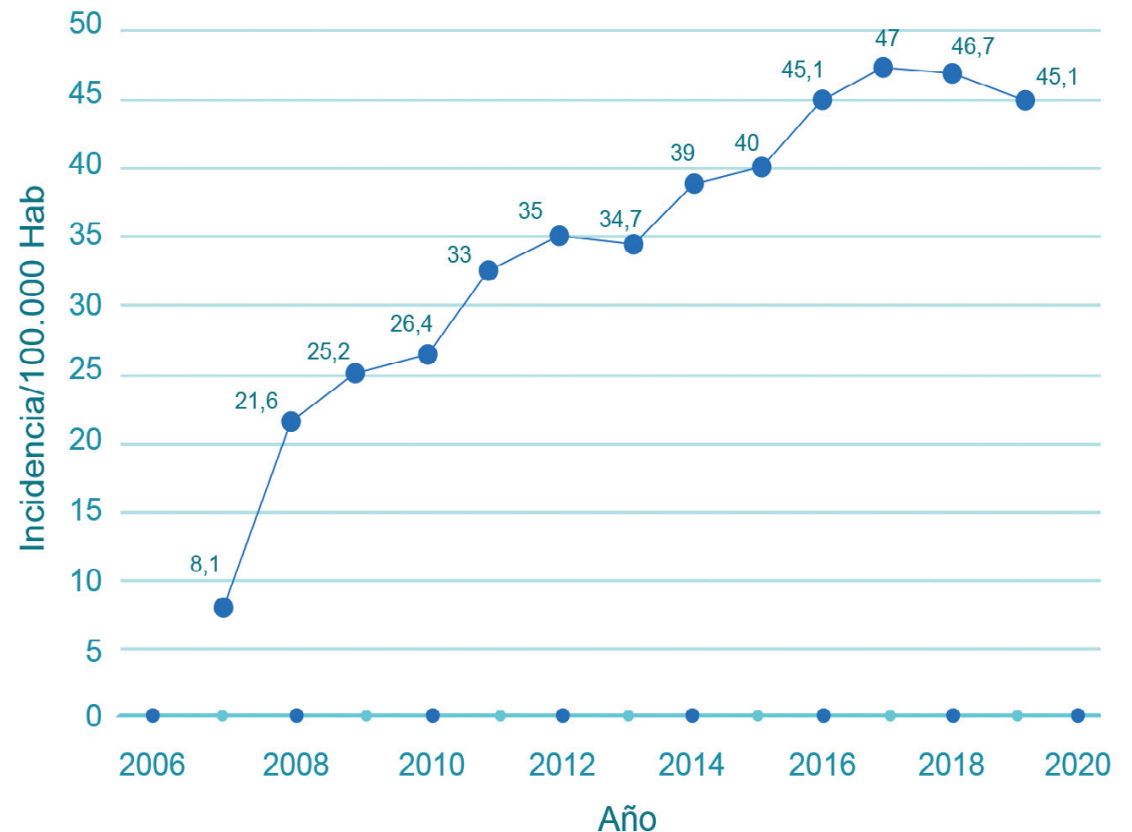
# BACKGROUND TO QUESTION 3: RESPONSIBILITIES OF INDUSTRY FOR WORKERS, RIGHT TO KNOW AND TRAINING OF WORKERS.

PRESENTED BY: ANA OCAMPO

## Facts:

- Chemical risk management in the workplace is essential in the **workers' safety and health context**, since it allows the recognition, assessment and control of hazards that arise within or from the workplace, which can harm workers' health and welfare from the use of chemical substances.
- It is important to work on managing the risk associated with the use of chemical substances.
- Based on these case study, it is identified the importance of improving the communication of dangers related to poisoning by chemical substances that may arise as a consequence of improper handling or due to a lack of information on the risks from the use of these substances.

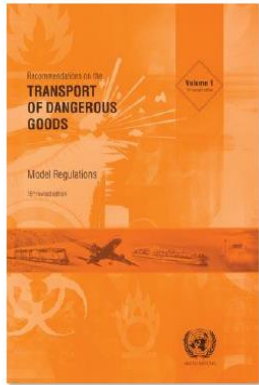
## Case study: Colombia - SIVIGILA



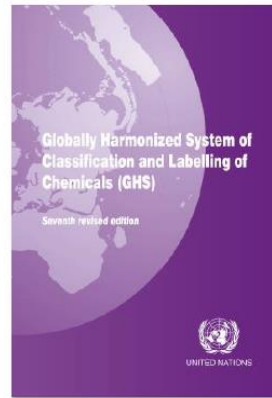
Source: SIVIGILA, Colombian Health Institute. Colombia, period 2007- 2019.

# BACKGROUND TO QUESTION 3: RESPONSIBILITIES OF INDUSTRY FOR WORKERS, RIGHT TO KNOW AND TRAINING OF WORKERS.

PRESENTED BY: ANA OCAMPO



**ACUTE HAZARDS**



**ACUTE + CHRONIC HAZARDS**



## Actions:

- Manufacturers and importers are required to adopt GHS labeling and to provide **Safety Data Sheets (SDS)** communicating the hazards and risks to all users of chemicals.
- It is important to have an inventory of all the chemical substances used, considering 2 important aspects
  - Having an updated list of all chemicals.*
  - Having key information about the chemicals being used in the workplace, including amounts of chemicals used per workday; physical state of chemical substances; hazard classification of chemical substances according to the GHS.*
- Maintaining different hazard communication systems (Example: **GHS** and **NFPA 704**) could lead to misunderstandings in some products hazard interpretation.
- GHS training material aimed at the industry.
- Establish dissemination and capacity building activities.
- Generation and dissemination of information regarding chemical hazards throughout the supply chain.

# BACKGROUND TO QUESTION 3: RESPONSIBILITIES OF INDUSTRY FOR WORKERS, RIGHT TO KNOW AND TRAINING OF WORKERS.

PRESENTED BY: ANA OCAMPO

## Capacity building:

- Implement a methodology to identify and assess chemical risk in the workplace. At Responsible Care Colombia we are working in a methodology based on the ranking of dangers from chemical substances that are used, and based on this information, a risk assessment is carried out that allows to define the control measures that must be implemented to protect
- Training to provide capacity building on **GHS** as part of chemical risk management in the workplace:

**Webinar sin costo**

### El ABC de la implementación del Sistema Globalmente Armonizado - SGA

**Temas a tratar:**

- Gestión integral de las sustancias químicas.
- Implementación del SGA.
- Metodología para identificar y valorar el riesgo químico en lugares de trabajo.

**Conferencistas:**

<b>Diego Gotelli</b> Director CIQUIME - Argentina	<b>Fabián Benzo</b> Consultor GQSP Colombia - Onudi
<b>Ana María Ocampo</b> Gerente Responsabilidad Integral	<b>Javier Cardozo Ojeda</b> Líder técnico Responsabilidad Integral
<b>Manuel Cáceres</b> Especialista de producto Merck	<b>David Santiago Daza</b> Consultor Responsabilidad Integral

**Noviembre 4 - 2:00 - 5:00 p.m (COT)** [Inscripciones aquí](#)

Sectors	# Participants	%
Industry	377	67.8
Academy	106	19.1
Government	51	9.2
Other stakeholders	22	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Industry requires technical support** to improve awareness regarding the handling of chemicals in the workplace:

1. Storage and handling of dangerous goods.
2. Preparation of Safety Data Sheets.
3. Risk analysis methodologies.
4. Technical training to understand the regulatory frameworks to be implemented.

**FORO VIRTUAL**

Organiza:

**Junio 15, 2021**  
9:00 - 11:30 a.m. (COT)

### Retos en la implementación del Sistema Globalmente Armonizado - SGA en lugares de trabajo

**INVITADOS**

- Manuel Cáceres
- Rosa García Couto
- Helen Mier Giraldo
- Diego N. Gotelli
- Mario Fernando Sánchez Castro
- David Zuluaga

**MODERA**

- Ana María Ocampo Gómez

**PLATAFORMA**

- Microsoft Teams

[Inscribete aquí](#)

Colaboración:

[responsabilidadintegral@responsabilidadintegral.org](mailto:responsabilidadintegral@responsabilidadintegral.org)  
[www.responsabilidadintegral.org](http://www.responsabilidadintegral.org)

# BACKGROUND TO QUESTION 3: RESPONSIBILITIES OF INDUSTRY FOR WORKERS, RIGHT TO KNOW AND TRAINING OF WORKERS.

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## Conclusions and recommendations:

- It is necessary to have a correct classification of substances and chemical products through the GHS. The identified hazards of the chemicals can serve to identify, improve and implement new the correct control measures in the workplace.
- Insufficient information from suppliers is a challenge. In the **Safety Data Sheet** generation phase, it is critical to have reliable information and on some occasions the information is difficult to obtain.
- Reinforce the adequate use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) that workers must use depending on the chemical substances to which they are exposed.
- Implement a monitoring programme for exposed populations at workplaces and risk divulgation activities to created awareness regarding the handling of chemical substances.
- Having a trained workforce.
- Promotion of research programmes for substitution of chemical substances through green chemistry and cleaner production processes to reduce risks related to occupational exposures.

## QUESTION 3

**What should the chemical industry be doing to implement the GHS in the workplace aimed at protecting the worker's safety and health from the use and handling of hazardous chemicals?**

FR: Que devrait faire l'industrie chimique pour mettre en œuvre le SGH sur le lieu de travail visant à protéger la sécurité et la santé des travailleurs contre l'utilisation et la manipulation de produits dangereux des produits chimiques?

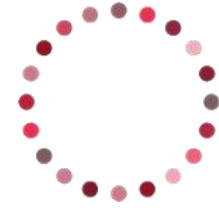
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# THANK YOU FOR JOINING UCT'S CHEMICALS NETWORK DISCUSSION

**Save the date:  
Chemicals Network  
Discussion 4  
Date: 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2021  
Time: 14h00 – 15h30  
(GMT+2)**

*This network has been produced with financial assistance from Sweden, through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida, which has been arranged by the Swedish Chemicals Agency (KemI).*

*The views herein shall not be taken to reflect the official opinion of Sida or the Swedish Chemicals Agency.*