The complete IDIOT'S guide to CHIP

HSE
Health & Safety Executive

Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994

If you work in a business which is concerned with the supply of chemicals, this guide is aimed at you. It explains the basic requirements of the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations - CHIP for short. It replaces the earlier Complete idiot's guide to CHIP 2.

The Complete idiot's guide to CHIP explains in simple terms about CHIP and gives details of what information is available and when you are likely to need it. If you need to know more about CHIP, you should read the Regulations and more detailed guidance. You'll find details at the back of this guide along with an order form.

What have you heard?

If you are reading this, you probably supply chemicals. The type of chemical may vary from commodity chemicals in bulk to household cleaning products in small packages.

You may be a small employer. Your company may not have laboratories or chemical testing facilities. It may have some technical expertise, but not much.

You may have heard of the CHIP Regulations. You may also have heard of some Regulations called CHIP 2, and of others with names like CHIP 96 and CHIP 97. You may think some of these Regulations apply to you. But which ? You may also have heard that these CHIP Regulations are very long, complicated and technical. Someone may have mischievously told you that the Health and Safety Executive has produced a great package of Regulations and guidance which costs the earth, and that you need a degree in chemistry to understand it. You are feeling rather confused, if not anxious…

What's fact?

If this sounds familiar, then the *Complete idiot's guide to CHIP* is for you. It aims to give you a basic introduction to the CHIP series of Regulations. If you already know about some of these Regulations, this guide will explain how they all fit together and how they will continue to be updated. It will help you decide what you should do about CHIP and whether you should get help. You may decide that the *Complete idiot's guide to CHIP* is all you need.

What guidance is available?

On the other hand, you may decide that you need more detail. If so, you should start with the Regulations themselves. Then there are four additional priced publications about CHIP. There's another guide like this one which starts off like the *Complete idiot's guide to CHIP* but goes on in more detail to explain how to classify substances and preparations yourself, and how to write supply labels. It's called *CHIP 2 for everyone*. There is also an approved classification and labelling guide, an approved supply list and an approved code of practice on safety data sheets which contain more specialist information (see the back of this guide for details).

What are the CHIP Regulations and what do they do?

The series of Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations is known for short as CHIP. Their aim is to help protect people and the environment from the ill effects of chemicals - that is, both single substances and mixtures of substances (preparations) - by providing information about their properties and ensuring they are packaged safely. If users know about the chemicals and how to control them, they are less likely

to do things with them that will harm themselves, other people or the environment.

CHIP requires suppliers to:

- identify the hazards (or dangers) of the chemicals they supply - this is called classification;
- give information about the hazards to the people they supply chemicals to; and
- package the chemicals safely.

These requirements are called 'supply requirements'.

Why a series of Regulations?

These Regulations are the means by which we implement a number of European Directives. They help to create a single market in the supply of dangerous chemicals within the European Union. Similar legislation should be in force in the other member states of the Union.

The Directives' requirements, and the chemicals to which they apply, are under constant review, to take account, for example, of new scientific knowledge. As a result, changes are made from time to time. These may cover the protective measures that are laid down in the Regulations, the list of categories of danger, or the classifications of substances and the labelling requirements for them. When these changes occur, we sometimes issue a short set of amending Regulations to update the existing ones; on the other hand, we may occasionally issue a complete new set of Regulations to replace the previous ones.

At the time this guide was written, the story was as follows:

- the first set of Regulations in this series (known as CHIP or CHIP 1) was introduced in 1993;
- they were replaced in 1994 by CHIP 2 (the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994); these are still the Regulations that set out the basic legal requirements of CHIP;
- changes have been brought in since then by several sets of amending regulations – so far, by

CHIP 96, CHIP 97, CHIP 98 and CHIP 99.

At some point soon we will have to consolidate these Regulations, which we may call CHIP 3, and there will still continue to be further changes. They may be quite limited in their effect but they could well be important to you. In this guide, we use the expression 'CHIP' to mean whatever set of CHIP Regulations is in force at the time you are reading the leaflet. Information on the current Regulations can be obtained from HSE's InfoLine (Tel: 0541 545500) or from HSE's website at www.open.gov.uk/hse/hthdir/chip/chip1.htm.

Carriage requirements

In addition to these supply requirements, similar requirements are placed on people who transport chemicals by road or rail. These 'carriage requirements' are covered by separate regulations. As an introduction to this carriage of dangerous goods legislation, the following HSE publications would be a useful starting point. The first is a free leaflet, the second a priced publication.

- *Are you involved in the carriage of dangerous goods by road or rail?*
- *Carriage of dangerous goods explained: Part 1 Guidance for consignors of dangerous goods by road and rail (classification, packaging, labelling and provision of information)*

You'll find details at the back of this guide, along with an order form.

Some words explained

Before we go into detail about CHIP, you'll find overleaf the meanings of some of the terms we use in this leaflet.

Term	Meaning
Hazard	An inherently dangerous property of a chemical.
Risk	The likelihood of the dangerous properties of a chemical causing harm (to people or to the environment).
Category of danger	A description of hazard type.
Classification	Precise identification of the hazard of a chemical by assigning a category of danger and a risk phrase using set criteria.
Risk phrase (R)*	A standard phrase which gives simple information about the hazards of a chemical in normal use.
Safety phrase (S)*	A standard phrase which gives advice on safety precautions which may be appropriate when using the chemical.
Substance	A chemical element or one of its compounds, including any impurities.
Preparation	A mixture of substances.
Chemical	A common term for substances and preparations.
Tactile danger warning	Normally a small raised triangle intended to alert the blind and visually impaired to the fact that they are handling a chemical container of a dangerous chemical.
Child-resistant closure	A special closure which meets certain standards, in order to protect young children.
Chain of supply	The successive ownership of a chemical as it passes from manufacturer to ultimate user.
Approved Code of Practice (ACOP)	A guidance publication based on regulations which, if followed, helps compliance with the law.

* The full wording of risk (R) and safety (S) phrases can be found in part V of the *Approved Supply List*

Classification

The fundamental requirement of CHIP is for you to decide whether chemicals are hazardous (inherently dangerous). If they are, you have to:

- decide what kinds of hazard (category of danger) the chemical has; and
- describe the hazard by allocating a risk phrase.

This process is known as classification. In CHIP, *you have to classify before you do anything else*. If you classify the chemical incorrectly then the label, safety data sheet and possibly the packaging will be wrong. CHIP makes it an offence to supply a dangerous chemical before it is classified.

Many commonly-used substances have already been classified and appear in the *Approved Supply List* (ASL) - you must use these classifications. If your substance is not in the ASL, or if you are supplying a preparation (that is, a mixture of substances), then you must classify it yourself, following the steps set out in the flow-chart on page 8.

There are some examples of classifications, taken from the ASL, in the boxes which follow.

Substance — *Strychnine*
Category of danger — *Very toxic*
Risk phrase — *Very toxic in contact with skin and if swallowed*

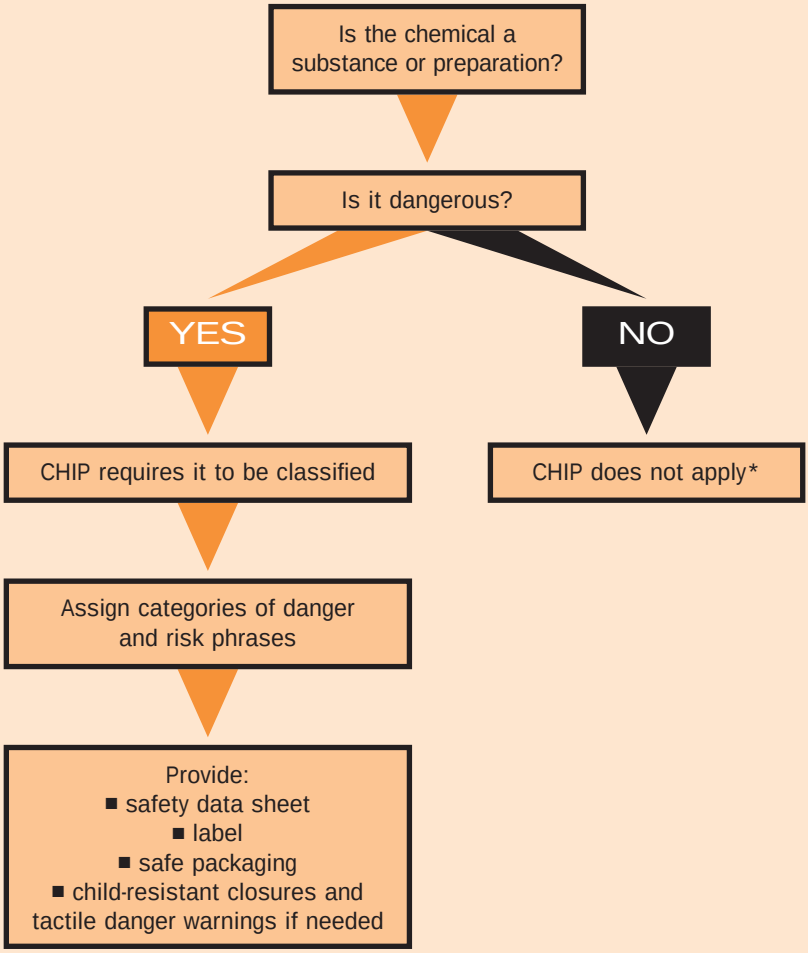
These expressions are often abbreviated* to letters and numbers ie:
Strychnine: T+: R27/28 (the slash (/) indicates a combined phrase)

Substance — *Glutaraldehyde*
Category of danger — *Toxic*; *Corrosive*; *Dangerous for the environment*
Risk phrases — *Toxic by inhalation and if swallowed*; *Causes burns*; *May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact*; *Very toxic to aquatic organisms*

(abbreviated*: **Glutaraldehyde: T: R23/25 C: R34 R42/43 N: R50**)

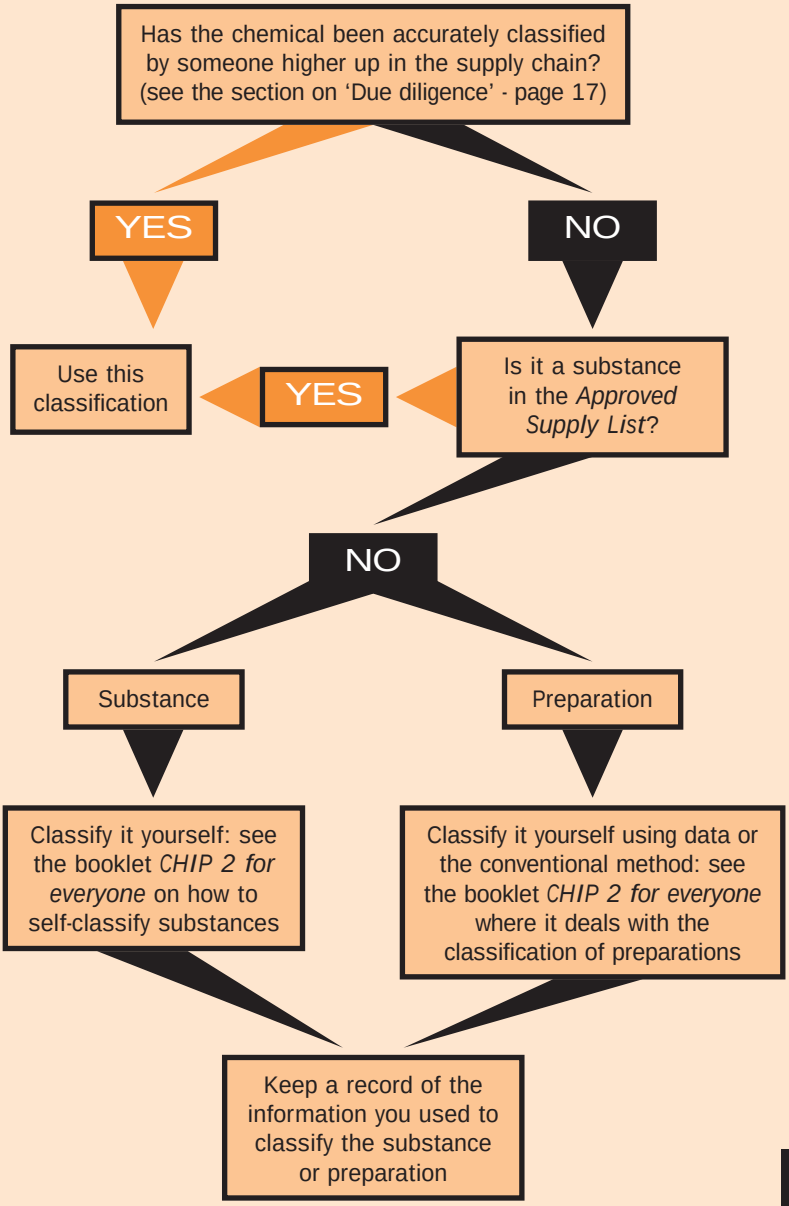
* Abbreviated risk and safety phrases are not allowed on labels

How CHIP works



* But see regulations 10 and 12 of CHIP for preparations which are special cases

How classification works



Which chemicals are covered by CHIP?

In general, classification has to be done for all chemicals. Remember the definitions on page 6? By chemicals we mean substances (for example, acetone or sulphuric acid) and preparations (which are mixtures of substances).

But there are a few exceptions, such as medicines and cosmetics. Some of the exceptions are a bit complicated. To find out whether your chemical is covered by CHIP, you will have to check first with regulation 3, where the exceptions are listed.

If you are not sure whether CHIP applies to your product, contact the HSE InfoLine (Tel: 0541 545500) if the product is intended for use at work, or contact your local Trading Standards Office if the product is for consumer use.

Categories of danger

In the table on pages 12 and 13 the categories of danger are set out with their respective symbol letters, indications of danger and the symbols from Schedules 1 and 2 of CHIP.

If the properties of the chemical do not fit into any of the categories of danger given in the table, it is not considered to be dangerous. You then need to check to see if it is one of the special cases described in regulation 10 or regulation 12. If not, you stop. That is all you have to do under CHIP. You do not have to provide a label or a safety data sheet.

However, if the chemical is dangerous, you have to do more. You have to provide hazard information and package it safely.

Providing hazard information

You have to provide information to the recipients about the dangerous chemicals you supply. You also have to tell them, as far as you can, what they can do to use the chemicals safely.

You have to do this in two ways - by a safety data sheet and by a label.

Safety data sheets

Suppliers must provide safety data sheets for dangerous chemicals to the recipient of the chemicals, but only if the chemicals are to be used in connection with work. Safety data sheets do not have to be provided when dangerous chemicals are sold through shops for use by the public, as long as enough information is given in another form, for example on the package.

Safety data sheets have to be provided no matter how the chemical is supplied - in bulk or in packages.

CHIP does not specify exactly what should go into a safety data sheet. It does specify a standard, however, by:

- setting a quality requirement for the information; and
- giving headings under which information has to be provided.

The quality requirement puts a responsibility on the supplier to ensure that the information is sufficient. 'Sufficient' means passing the common sense test of giving enough information to allow the user to decide how to protect both people at work and the environment. Among other things, this includes the hazardous properties of the chemical, information on handling and storage, and exposure controls/personal protection.

Detailed guidance on safety data sheets can be found in the Approved Code of Practice *Safety data sheets for substances and preparations dangerous for supply (second edition)*. HSE also publishes a free leaflet, *Why do I need a safety data sheet?* These both form part of the CHIP package and you can order them using the form at the back of this guide.

People are sometimes uncertain where CHIP finishes and the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1999 (COSHH) starts. In broad terms, writing a safety data sheet and providing it to the people to whom you supply a chemical is a part of the supply process and is covered by CHIP. COSHH applies when people may be at risk from

Categories of danger

	Category of danger	Symbol letter	Indication of danger	Symbol
Physico-chemical	Explosive	E	Explosive	
	Oxidising	O	Oxidising	
	Extremely flammable	F+	Extremely flammable	
	Highly flammable	F	Highly flammable	
	Flammable	-	-	
Health	Very toxic	T+	Very toxic	
	Toxic	T	Toxic	
	Harmful	Xn	Harmful	
	Corrosive	C	Corrosive	
	Irritant	Xi	Irritant	

	Category of danger	Symbol letter	Indication of danger	Symbol
Health	Sensitising	Xn	Harmful	
		Xi	Irritant	
	Carcinogenic *Categories 1 and 2*	T	Toxic	
	Category 3	Xn	Harmful	
	Mutagenic *Categories 1 and 2*	T	Toxic	
	Category 3	Xn	Harmful	
	Toxic for reproduction *Categories 1 and 2*	T	Toxic	
	Category 3	Xn	Harmful	
Environmental	Dangerous for the environment	N	Dangerous for the environment	

exposure to substances hazardous to health (which include chemicals) at work. Employers will use the information on safety data sheets when, as part of their duties under COSHH, they assess the risks and take steps to prevent or control the exposure.

HSE has published guidance to help firms using chemicals to control the health risks to their employees better and comply with COSHH. *COSHH essentials: easy steps to control chemicals* takes employers through a risk assessment to find the control measures they need and gives practical examples in a series of control guidance sheets (see details at the end of this guide). The starting point for the assessment is your safety data sheet. You can use this guidance to help the firms you supply to find the control measures they need to protect health. You may also find it helpful yourself.

Labelling

If a dangerous chemical is supplied in a package, the package must be labelled. *You only have to use a label if the chemical is supplied in a package*. It would not be practical to provide a label if the chemical is supplied from a tanker or down a pipeline!

The aim of the label is to tell anyone handling the package or using the chemicals about the hazards and to give brief advice on suitable precautions. For workers, the label is a supplement to information provided by the employer; for others (including the general public) it is a major way of getting the information across.

CHIP specifies exactly what has to go on the label. The main elements are:

- the full name, address and telephone number of a supplier in the European Economic Area (EEA);*
- the name of the chemical;
- the indication of danger and associated symbol;
- the risk phrases; and
- the safety phrases.

Regulation 11 of CHIP specifies how packages should be marked or labelled and what size the label should be.

Suppliers are responsible for getting the label right.

* The EEA consists of the European Union countries plus Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein

Example of a CHIP label for a substance. This product would have child-resistant closures and tactile danger warnings fitted if offered for sale to the public.

NITRIC ACID

OXIDISING

CORROSIVE

EC label 231-714-2

Contact with combustible material may cause fire
Causes severe burns
Keep locked up and out of reach of children
Do not breathe vapour
In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice
Wear suitable protective clothing
In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible)

Supplied by:
Bloggs Ltd, Chemicals Road, London, United Kingdom Tel: 0000 111 2222

Example of a CHIP label for a preparation. This product would have a tactile danger warning fitted if offered for sale to the public.

BLOGGS' PATENT CLEANSER

contains trichloroethylene

Harmful
1 litre

Possible risk of irreversible effects
Do not breathe vapour
Keep out of reach of children
Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves

Mixed by: Bloggs Ltd, Chemicals Road, London, United Kingdom
Tel: 0000 111 2222

Packaging

Regulation 8 of CHIP requires that packaging is suitable. We think this requirement is quite clear. Let us know if you do not understand it. Our address can be found on page 23 of this guide.

Child-resistant closures and tactile danger warnings

CHIP sets out special requirements for the packaging of certain chemicals *which are sold to the public*. If they are labelled as 'very toxic', 'toxic' or 'corrosive' and have reclosable packaging, they have to be fitted with a child-resistant closure in order to prevent young children swallowing the contents. This does not apply if the product can only be opened with the help of a tool. Packages containing certain other specific chemicals must also be fitted with child-resistant closures. These are listed in regulation 12.

In addition, all chemicals sold to the public which are labelled 'very toxic', 'toxic', 'corrosive', 'harmful', 'extremely flammable' or 'highly flammable' must have a tactile danger warning (normally a small, raised triangle) to alert the blind and partially sighted that they are handling a dangerous product.

Child-resistant closures and tactile danger warnings must meet certain standards. Regulation 12 of CHIP explains exactly what is required. Schedule 7 of CHIP sets out the British and international standards which you must follow. You may be asked for proof that child-resistant closures meet the standard. You can make sure that they do by having them tested by an approved testing house, which will give you a test certificate to prove that the standard has been met.

If you're still unclear about what needs to be done, you should contact your local Trading Standards Office for advice first. You may also wish to see a leaflet called *Stop children swallowing household chemicals* which is available from the Department of Trade and Industry's Consumer Safety Unit (Tel: 0171 215 0383).

Advertising

CHIP requires suppliers of dangerous substances to mention the hazard in any advertisement for these substances. *This requirement does not apply to dangerous preparations*. In practice, very few dangerous chemical substances are advertised.

What is an 'advertisement'?

In general, an advertisement may be any public notice or presentation which is designed to sell goods. A poster in a shop, a television or radio commercial, and advertisements in newspapers and magazines are all advertisements. Price lists or other information about chemicals which are not designed with the intention of promoting the product are not advertisements.

What must the advertisement say?

CHIP requires the hazards, or dangers, of the substance to be mentioned in any advertisement. It is left to suppliers to decide exactly what should be mentioned and how. This may depend on the context or style of the particular advertisement.

So what do I have to do?

What you need to do next will depend on who you are - where you come in the supply chain. Read on to find out what you need to do.

Due diligence

The ability of suppliers to classify chemicals will vary. CHIP requires a supplier to exercise 'all due diligence' in complying with its legal requirements. For example, if you propose to use a classification assigned by a manufacturer or supplier higher up the supply chain, due diligence means you should make appropriate enquiries about the classification that a person in your position might be

expected to make. If you know your suppliers and have confidence in their ability, only simple checks may be needed. The type of checks you may be expected to carry out are:

- if it is a substance, looking to see whether it appears in the current edition of the *Approved Supply List*. This list is based on EU-wide agreement about chemicals and their hazards;
- using your own experience about the reliability and experience of your supplier;
- using your common sense and experience about the classification. An extreme (but not unknown) example would be an acid commonly known to cause burns not being classified as 'corrosive';
- comparing the classification of similar substances or preparations;
- comparing the classification for supply with any classification for carriage;
- making enquiries with the supplier or with anyone you know to be competent in this area; and
- checking the classification with information on the chemical from published references.

Comparable checks should be made if you use another supplier's safety data sheet or the information on a label. You are responsible for making the kind of checks a person in your position would be expected to make.

Next, we take some typical examples of chemical suppliers and see what they need to do.

Example 1
The distributor

You buy chemicals and supply them to others. Your customers, in turn, supply the chemicals to others. You do not do anything with the chemicals - you do not mix or react or process or reformulate them. Your suppliers are reputable companies and you should be receiving safety data sheets from them. The products should be properly classified and labelled.

You do not have a great deal to do. If the chemical has been classified and labelled by someone else, you can probably use their classification. This is an easy and usually reliable way of classifying a

chemical, particularly if the chemical is a common one and the competence of the supplier is known to you. However, it is important that you are aware that regulation 5 of CHIP makes suppliers responsible for the classification of a chemical right down the supply chain. If the manufacturer classifies it wrongly and everyone down the supply chain uses the classification without question, they could all be committing an offence. *You need to remember to exercise all due diligence and carry out the type of checks discussed earlier*.

You also need to ensure that the products are suitable for retail sale. They may have to be fitted with child-resistant closures and/or tactile danger warnings.

Safety data sheets

You may also be able to use the safety data sheets your suppliers give you to produce your own safety data sheets. You may be able simply to photocopy them and pass them on when you supply the chemicals. However, there are some (due diligence) checks you should make here too:

- check that all the headings in Schedule 5 of CHIP are covered in the safety data sheet (these are also listed in the Approved Code of Practice);
- check that the safety data sheet is comparable to those for similar products;
- check that the sections dealing with safe use/storage etc are adequate for the way your customers intend to use the chemicals; and
- check that the safety data sheet covers all foreseeable eventualities.

If you have any doubts, contact your supplier and think about what your customers will require. You may wish to talk to them as well.

Distribution of chemicals imported from a non-EU country

If you are distributing chemicals that you have bought outside the European Union, you will need to exercise additional care and you may well need to classify and label them yourself and prepare suitable safety data sheets.

Example 2

The 'final' supplier

You are in the same situation as the distributor except that you supply to the end-user. You may be supplying to members of the public. You have even less to do. You should make similar checks on your supplier as for the distributor, to ensure that the classification and labelling are right, and that the goods are suitable for retail sale. If you are supplying through retail premises, you do not have to give safety data sheets to your customers unless they ask for them and, even then, only if they are going to use your chemicals at work. For example, painters buying your paint to use at work are entitled to safety data sheets but not if they are painting their own homes.

Example 3

The manufacturer or importer of substances in the *Approved Supply List*

Classification and labelling

This is where there's a bit more to do. Say you make or import substances or you have doubts about the classification and labelling of substances you have received from your supplier. If the substances are reasonably common, you may be lucky. They may be in the *Approved Supply List* with their categories of danger, their risk and safety phrases, and labelling data. If you are supplying these substances, you have to use these categories, phrases and symbols.

Finding your substance should be fairly straightforward once you have got hold of a copy of the list. The introduction to the list explains what it is and how to use it; if you read this and then turn to the first page of Part V, which shows a sample entry from the alphabetic listing, you should be able to find what you need.

To classify a substance using the *Approved Supply List*:

- Look up the substance in Part I (this is arranged by name alphabetically). If the same substance is known by several names, then in most cases it will be shown separately under each of them.

- The entry gives you:
  - the classification;
  - the information that has to appear on the label, including the hazard symbol(s), the required risk and safety phrases in coded form, and the EC number. The full risk and safety phrases can be found in Part V of the list;
  - concentration limits for some substances. These are used for classifying preparations. They are explained in the book *CHIP 2 for everyone*.

How do you know if a substance you wish to classify is in the list? We're afraid you can't without having access to a copy. You will have to buy the list or borrow someone else's. If you do borrow one we recommend strongly that you check with the HSE InfoLine (Tel: 0541 545500) that it is up to date. It will be changed and reissued quite often.

Safety data sheets

You still have to provide a safety data sheet. There are no approved safety data sheets. You have a number of options here. For most of the common substances, you will find that someone else has already produced one. You may be able to get hold of it through a trade association. You will still need to check that it is appropriate for you, for example that it gives the safety precautions for your kind of customer and their work. Alternatively, you can write your safety data sheets yourself, or arrange for a consultant to write them. The Approved Code of Practice gives practical advice on safety data sheets. To order a copy, see the back of this guide. Again, the Approved Code implements an EC Directive. You will need some technical competence to understand it and to write your own safety data sheet. The level of competence depends on the complexity of your substances, their hazards and the uses to which they are put.

Example 4
The manufacturer or importer of preparations and substances not in the *Approved Supply List*

This is where things get a bit more difficult. If you make or import substances or preparations which

are not in the *Approved Supply List*, or you have doubts about the classification and labelling of substances supplied to you which are not on the list, then you have to try other options:

Find someone who has done the classification, labelling and safety data sheet already

You may be able to use them. Your trade association may be able to provide the information on the chemicals you supply or put you in touch with someone who can help. You remain responsible for checking the competence of the source of your classification, label and data sheet.

Do the classification, labelling and safety data sheet yourself

If you want to do the classification and labelling yourself, you will need to get the *Approved guide to classification and labelling* as well as the CHIP Regulations. Guidance on how to use them is given in *CHIP 2 for everyone*. The *Approved guide to classification and labelling* is easy to start with but gets more difficult. If you have some technical experience or expertise, you should cope if the substances you are supplying are relatively simple. Obviously the more complicated the classification gets (for example, if the substance is carcinogenic or mutagenic) the more expertise is needed to understand the guide and work out the classifications and labels. There may come a point when you will need to get specialist help.

Recruit specialist help

We cannot tell you at what point you should give up and get specialist help. You may feel a bit overwhelmed by CHIP but you may be well able to classify and label your own substances! You may have someone in the company who specialises in the work. But if all else fails, you will need to buy in specialist help to advise you. The Health and Safety Executive does not recommend individuals or companies. You will have to get competent advice yourself, perhaps with the help of a trade association.

Finally

We hope the *Complete idiot's guide to CHIP* has been useful. If it has, you can thank the small group of suppliers and others who commented on the drafts. If it hasn't, we take all the blame. In either case, we would like to know. Please tell us. Our address is:

Health Directorate,
Chemicals Policy Division,
Health and Safety Executive,
Level 6, Rose Court,
2 Southwark Bridge,
London SE1 9HS.

References

HSE publications

Safety data sheets for substances and preparations dangerous for supply: Guidance on regulation 6 of the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994. Approved Code of Practice (second edition)
L62 HSE Books
1995 ISBN 0 7176 0859 X

Approved guide to the classification and labelling of substances and preparations dangerous for supply (third edition)
L100 HSE Books 1997
ISBN 0 7176 1366 6

Approved Supply List (4th edition). Information approved for the classification and labelling of substances and preparations dangerous for supply
L115 HSE Books 1998
ISBN 0 7176 1641 X

Approved Supply List (supplement to 4th edition). Information approved for the classification and labelling of substances and preparations dangerous for supply
HSE Books 1999
ISBN 0 7176 1683 5

CHIP 2 for everyone
HSG126 HSE Books 1995
ISBN 0 7176 0857 3

Why do I need a safety data sheet?
ING182 HSE Books 1994

Read the label
INDG186 HSE Books 1995

COSHH essentials: easy steps to control chemicals
HSG193 HSE Books 1999
ISBN 0 7176 2421 8

Are you involved in the carriage of dangerous goods by road or rail?
INDG234(rev) HSE Books 1999

Carriage of dangerous goods explained: Part 1 Guidance for consignors of dangerous goods by road or rail (classification, packaging, labelling and provision information)
HSG160 HSE Books 1996
ISBN 0 7176 1255 4

The publications listed above may be obtained using the order form opposite.

The Regulations

The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 1994 (CHIP 2)
SI 1994/3247 HMSO 1994
ISBN 0 11 043877 9
as amended by:

The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) (Amendment) Regulations 1996 (CHIP 96)
SI 1996/1092 HMSO 1996
ISBN 0 11 054570 2

The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) (Amendment) Regulations 1997 (CHIP 97)
SI 1997/1460 Stationery Office 1997
ISBN 0 11 063750 X

The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) (Amendment) Regulations 1998 (CHIP 98)
SI 1998/3106 Stationery Office 1998
ISBN 0 11 079931 3

The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) (Amendment) Regulations 1999 (CHIP 99)
SI 1999/197 Stationery Office 1999
ISBN 0 11 080410 4

Copies of the legislation listed above are available from outlets of the Stationery Office or direct from: The Stationery Office Publications Centre, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT. Tel: 0171 873 9090.

While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the references listed in this publication, their future availability cannot be guaranteed.

ORDER FORM

Please send me the following

ISBN	Title / description	Unit price	Quantity	Total price
0 7176 0859 X	Safety data sheets for substances and preparations dangerous for supply	£3.95		£
0 7176 1366 6	Approved guide to the classification and labelling of substances dangerous for supply	£7.95		£
0 7176 1641 X	Approved Supply List (4th edition)	£25.00		£
0 7176 1683 5	Approved Supply List (supplement to 4th edition)	£7.50		£
0 7176 0857 3	CHIP 2 for everyone	£6.75		£
0 7176 0895 6	Why do I need a safety data sheet? (10 per pack)*	£3.50		£
0 7176 2439 0	The complete idiot's guide to CHIP (5 per pack)*	£5.00		£
0 7176 0898 0	Read the label: how to find out if chemicals are dangerous (10 per pack)*	£3.50		£
0 7176 2421 8	COSHH essentials: easy steps to control chemicals	£15.00		£
0 7176 1258 9	Are you involved in the carriage of dangerous goods by road or rail? (10 per pack)*	£5.00		£
0 7176 1255 4	Carriage of dangerous goods explained: Part 1 Guidance for consignors of dangerous goods by road and rail (classification, packaging, labelling and provision information)	£9.95		£
0 7176 1572 3	Carriage of dangerous goods CD Rom	£58.75 (inc VAT)		£
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This leaflet contains notes on good practice which are not compulsory but which you may find helpful in considering what you need to do.

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