

## Potassium Iodide – Change of CLP Hazard Classification

CLP (Classification, Labelling and Packaging) regulations are based on the GHS (Globally Harmonised System), which aims to standardize the classification and labelling of chemicals worldwide. The CLP of a substance or mixture is generally communicated via the Safety Data Sheet, which provides information on the safe handling, use, appropriate emergency response and correct disposal of a substance or mixture.

One of the main aims of CLP regulations are to determine whether a substance or mixture has properties that lead to a hazard classification being assigned.

When relevant available information such as ecological or toxicological data on a substance or mixture meets the classification criteria in the CLP regulations, the hazards of a substance or mixture are identified by assigning certain hazard classes and categories, covering physical, health, environmental plus other additional hazards.

CLP regulations require manufacturers / importers to submit classification and labelling information for the hazardous substances they are placing on the market to the C&L Inventory held by ECHA (European Chemicals Agency).

Occasionally there may be a harmonised classification and labelling proposal for a substance, mixture or a group of substances. This request may be from a variety of sources, including but not limited to:

- European Commission, who may request ECHA or EFSA (European Food Safety Authority) prepare a harmonised CLP proposal
- European Union MSCA (Member State Competent Authorities)
- An EU REACH Lead Registrant, who may propose a harmonised CLP

CLP hazard classifications of a substance can be viewed in ECHA CHEM. These classifications can vary due to different testing that has taken place to obtain the data from which a classification is derived.

In the case of Potassium Iodide (CAS No 7681-11-0), there is no harmonised classification. Historically there have been more than 500 industry self-classifications submitted to ECHA resulting in 31 different hazard classifications. These are shown in table 1 to demonstrate the complexity of the CLP hazard classification of Potassium Iodide.

Regarding substances where William Blythe Limited are not the Lead Registrant (LR), we liaise with the LR and review any updated data where a change in hazard classification is proposed.

In August 2023 and January 2024, the LR submitted dossier updates to ECHA for review and approval. This was regarding work carried out following a dossier CCH (Compliance Check). The latest dossier update from the LR incorporated both findings from requested studies arising from the CCH, and a revised CSR (Chemical Safety Report).

Subsequently, in December 2024, the LR sent a communication to the joint registrants indicating that all requested studies were now finalized and that, based on the findings of these studies, recommended the hazard classification of Potassium Iodide should be changed to the following:

- H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
- H360FD: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation

Considering this updated dossier information from the LR, William Blythe Limited have now updated their Safety Data Sheets and labels accordingly for Potassium Iodide.

We trust this information clarifies the situation regarding Potassium Iodide hazard reclassification.

**Table 1 – Industry Self-classifications of Potassium Iodide**

Submission	Notifiers	Hazard Statements	Pictograms
1	75	None	None
2	19	H319 / H360FD / H373	GHS07 GHS08
3	2	H361 / H373 / H410	GHS08 GHS09
4	203	H372	GHS08
5	1	H319 / H372	GHS07 GHS08
6	34	H302 / H315 / H319 / H411	GHS07 GHS09
7	33	H315 / H317 / H319 / H334 / H335	GHS07 GHS08
8	31	H302 / H315 / H319	GHS07
9	22	H361fd / EUH381	GHS08
10	20	H372 / H410	GHS08 GHS09
11	19	H315 / H317 / H319 / H334	GHS08
12	16	H302	GHS07
13	16	H315 / H372	GHS07 GHS08
14	10	H302 / H312 / H315 / H319	GHS07
15	5	H317 / H360 / H373 / H411	GHS07 GHS08 GHS09
16	5	H317 / H319 / H360 / H373 / H411	GHS07 GHS08 GHS09
17	4	H319 / H360 / H373	GHS07 GHS08
18	4	H317 / H411	GHS07 GHS09
19	3	H315 / H319 / H335	GHS07
20	2	H315 / H319	GHS07
21	2	H315 / H317 / H319 / H411	GHS07 GHS09
22	1	H372 / EUH380	GHS08
23	1	H319	GHS07
24	1	H302 / H315 / H317 / H319 / H334 H335 / H372	GHS07 GHS08
25	1	H317 / H334 / H361	GHS08
26	1	H302 / H315 / H319 / H361 / H370	GHS07 GHS08 GHS09
27	1	H317 / H319 / H351 / H360 / H373 H411	GHS07 GHS08 GHS09
28	1	H317 / H319 / H334	GHS08
29	1	H317 / H334	GHS08
30	1	H335 / H372	GHS07 GHS08
31	2	H302 / H315 / H319 / H372	GHS07 GHS08

## Hazard Statement Codes and Labelling Pictograms

EUH380 ED HH1	May cause endocrine disruption in humans
EUH381 ED HH2	Suspected of causing endocrine disruption in humans
GHS07 Harmful	
GHS08 Health hazard	
GHS09 Environment hazard	
H302 Acute Tox. 4	Harmful if swallowed
H312 Acute Tox. 4	Harmful in contact with skin
H315 Skin Irrit. 2	Causes Skin Irritation
H317 Skin Sens. 1	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H319 Eye Irrit. 2	Causes serious eye irritation
H334 Resp. Sens. 1	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H335 STOT SE3	May cause respiratory irritation
H351 Carc. 2	Suspected of causing cancer
H360 Repr. 1B	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H360FD Repr. 1B	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child
H361 Repr. 2	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H361fd Repr. 2	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child
H370 STOT SE1	Causes damage to organs
H372 STOT RE1	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H373 STOT RE2	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H410 Aqua Chronic 1	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H411 Aqua Chronic 2	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

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