

Introduction to the IOMC Toolbox for Decision- Making in Chemicals Management

October 2018



IOMC



The IOMC Toolbox
project is funded by
the European Union

IOMC



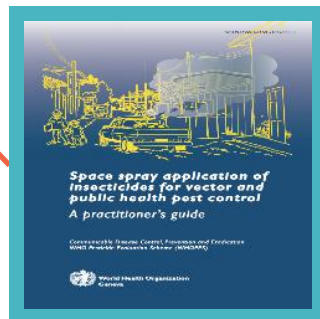
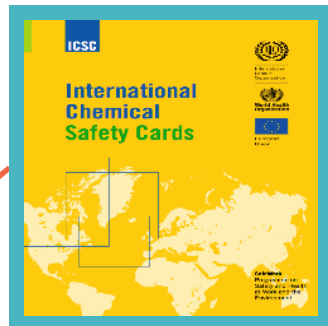
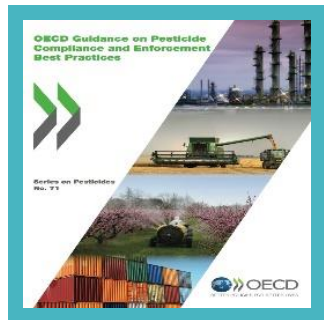
INTER-ORGANIZATION PROGRAMME FOR THE SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS

A cooperative agreement among FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WHO, World Bank and OECD

INTER-ORGANIZATION PROGRAMME FOR THE SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS (IOMC)

- Established in 1995
- Objective: To strengthen international cooperation in the field of chemicals and to increase the effectiveness of the organisations' international chemicals programmes

IOMC TOOLBOX: THE CHALLENGE



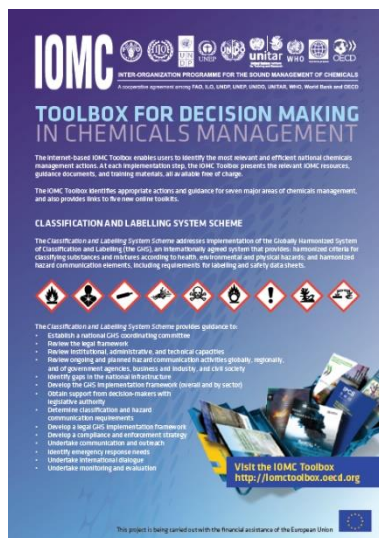
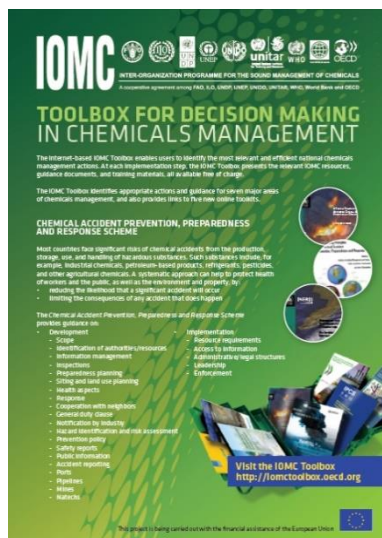
- IOMC Participating Organizations have developed hundreds of tools and guidance documents that are relevant for countries in their efforts to implement SAICM
- However, finding the most appropriate tool or guidance document to address specific national issues can be a challenge

IOMC TOOLBOX: THE SOLUTION

- The internet-based IOMC Toolbox enables countries to identify the most relevant and efficient national chemicals management actions
- The Toolbox takes into account the resources available and guides users towards cost-effective solutions adapted to the country
- At each implementation step, the Toolbox presents the relevant IOMC resources, guidance documents, and training material, all available online and free of charge



IOMC TOOLBOX: THE SCOPE



The IOMC Toolbox includes eight management schemes for:

- **Chemical accident** prevention, preparedness, and response
- **Globally harmonized system of classification and labelling of chemicals**

IOMC TOOLBOX: THE SCOPE

- Industrial chemicals management
- National pesticides management
- Occupational health and safety



IOMC TOOLBOX: THE SCOPE



- Pollutant release and transfer registers
- Public health management of chemicals
- Best available techniques for preventing and controlling industrial chemical pollution (*under development*)

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT SCHEME

The objective of the *Industrial Chemicals Management Scheme* is to strengthen the capabilities of countries to assess risks associated with industrial chemicals throughout their lifecycle and to manage them safely. The aims are the protection of human health and the environment from harmful effects of industrial chemicals, protecting biodiversity, and contributing to sustainable national development.

The *Industrial Chemicals Management Scheme* provides guidance on:

- Key technical elements
 - Information/data
 - Hazard assessment
 - Risk assessment
 - Risk management
 - Poison centres
- Technical elements key for producing countries
 - Hazard data generation
- Key functional elements
 - Evaluation
 - Awareness raising
 - Adequate resources
 - Compliance
 - Enforcement
- Additional technical elements
 - Authorisation
 - Licensing
 - Notification/registration of chemicals
 - Reporting of mixtures or articles containing high priority chemicals
 - Import permits
- Additional functional elements
 - Training customs officials and inspectors
 - Education/training of public and workers

Understanding the
Globally Harmonized System
of Classification and Label
of Chemicals (GHS)

A companion guide to the GHS Purple

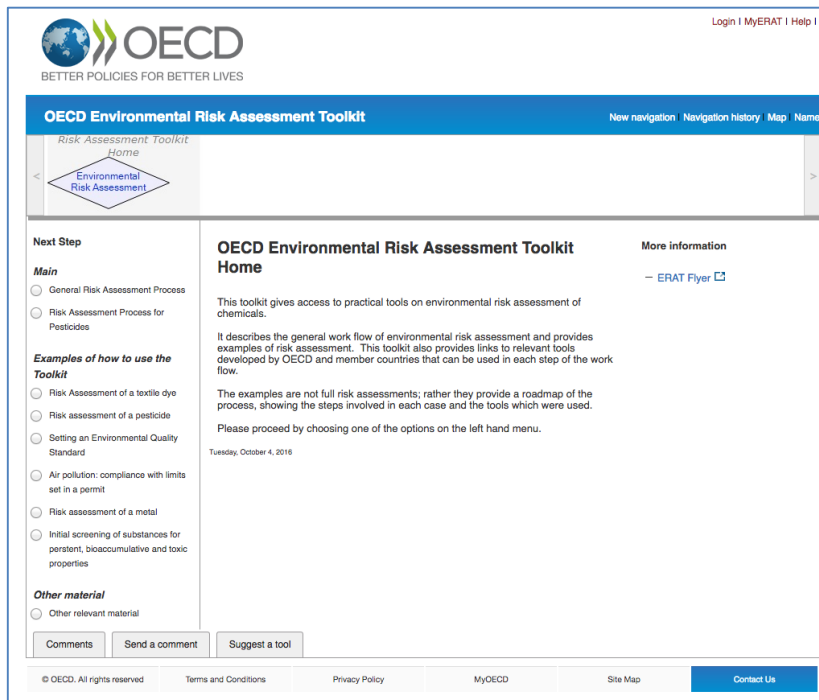
GREEN CUSTOMS
TO MULTILATERAL
AGREEMENTS

Visit the IOMC Toolbox
<http://iomctoolbox.oecd.org>

The IOMC Toolbox also includes five online toolkits:



IOMC TOOLBOX: THE SCOPE



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- OECD Environmental Risk Assessment Toolkit

IOMC TOOLBOX: THE SCOPE



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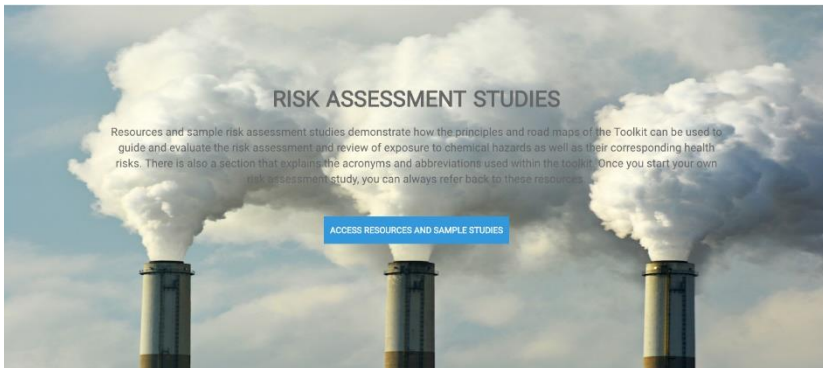
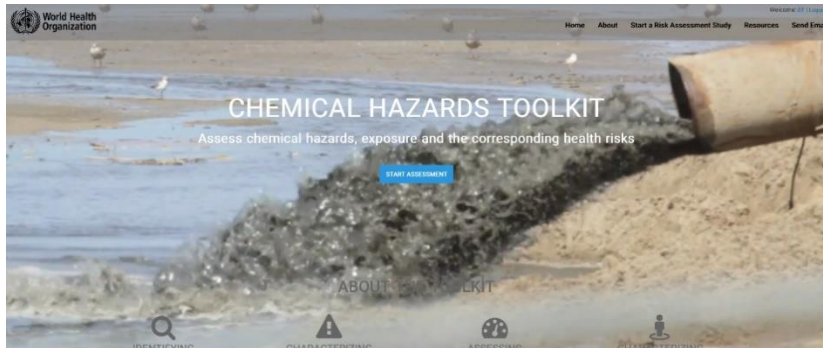
- UNIDO **Innovative Approaches** for the Sound Management of Chemicals and Chemical Waste Toolkit

The IOMC Toolbox also includes five online toolkits:

- IOMC**
- 
- INTER-ORGANIZATION PROGRAMME FOR THE SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS**
- A cooperative agreement among FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WHO, World Bank and OECD



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IOMC TOOLBOX: PHASE III

- **Phase II:** From 2014 to 2017, with funding provided by the European Union, more than 6,500 participants received training or attended promotional events for the IOMC Toolbox.
- **Phase III**, which started in 2018, includes:
 - Redesign of the IOMC Toolbox to improve its functionality and content, including greater integration of the management schemes; additional entry points; development of new tools and content; translation into French and Spanish; and offline and mobile versions.
 - Training workshops and promotion at the national, regional, and international level in all regions.
 - Webinars on management schemes, toolkits, and key tools and issues.
 - Development of case studies that highlight practical solutions.

- Explore eight management schemes, five toolkits, and hundreds of tools
- Identify customized solutions adapted to the available national resources
- Attend IQMC Toolbox webinars and training events

IOMC TOOLBOX: THE SCOPE

Industrial Chemicals
Management Scheme

Risk management

Risk evaluation,
socio-economic
analysis and risk
communication

Exposure control

Risk monitoring

Risk management
review

Risk management



Risk management is a decision making process involving consideration of relevant risk assessment information relating to the hazards and exposures from a **chemical and the socio-economic aspects** (political, social, economic, and technical factors) so as to develop, analyse and compare regulatory and non-regulatory control options and to select and implement the appropriate regulatory response to that substance. Precaution can be applied in risk management when there are threats of serious or irreversible damage to man or the environment. In this situation the lack of full scientific certainty **should not be used** as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures **to prevent the damage**.

Risk management measures can include, for example, labelling of chemicals and mixtures, use of safety data sheets, use of personal protective equipment, emission inventories, emission controls (water or air permits), or bans and restrictions for marketing and use. Other options, either voluntary or regulatory, to anticipate and prevent risks are, for example, additional testing to **determine hazard, monitoring** (human health or environment), pollution prevention, to reduce the generation of hazardous waste, environmentally sound recovery and recycling, market-based initiatives and/or taxes, safer alternatives, informed substitution, cleaner production, chemical leasing, worker safety programs and public awareness campaigns. Further information on labelling of chemicals and mixtures and safety data sheets can be found in the **Classification and Labelling System Scheme** and further information on emission inventories can be found in the **Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) Scheme** (use the link on the left-hand side of the page, to return to this page use the navigation bar at the top of the page).

Information on the possible use of risk management by government can be viewed under [More information](#).

Risk management measures can be applied to :

- Chemicals with unknown properties, e.g. by implementing general exposure minimisation measures
- Priority chemicals, e.g. by implementing risk reduction measures depending on the hazard profile and the intended uses
- High priority chemicals, e.g. through bans or restriction for marketing and use



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