

ECHA/PR/11/26

ECHA updates the Candidate List with twenty new Substances of Very High Concern

Companies manufacturing or importing these substances, or articles containing the substances, need to check their potential obligations that result from the listing.

Helsinki, 19 December 2011 - ECHA has added twenty substances to the Candidate List which now contains seventy-three substances. Among these recent additions, twelve have been included in the Candidate List following the unanimous agreement of the Member State Committee while the other eight, which did not receive comments challenging the identification as SVHC during public consultation, were directly added to the Candidate List. Nineteen SVHCs are carcinogenic and/or toxic for reproduction. Additionally, for the first time a substance 4-tert-octyl phenol - has been identified as an SVHC because of its endocrine disrupting properties which give rise to an equivalent level of concern due to its probable serious effects to the environment.

The Candidate List, including the substances which ECHA added to this list, is available on ECHA's website. As foreseen by REACH, a specific procedure will be followed to decide whether the substances should also be included in Authorisation List (Annex XIV of the REACH Regulation).

Companies may have legal obligations resulting from the inclusion of substances in the Candidate List which may apply to the listed substances on their own, in mixtures or in articles.

Producers and importers of articles have six months from today to notify ECHA by 19 June 2012, if both of the following conditions apply: (i) the substance is present in those articles in quantities totalling over one tonne per producer or importer per year and (ii) the substance is present in those articles above a concentration of 0.1 % weight by weight. There are exemptions from the notification obligation if the substance is already registered for the use or when exposure can be excluded

Information on the notification of substances in articles and related submission tools, as well as a manual with instructions on how to create and submit a notification dossier are available on ECHA's website.

Further information:

The Candidate List for authorisation

<http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table>

Summary of obligations resulting from inclusion of a substance in the Candidate List

<http://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-obligations>

Overview of authorisation process

<http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach/authorisation>

Web pages on notification of substances in articles

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

Data submission manual for notification of substances in articles

http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/17248/dsm_20_v1-0_en.pdf

Webinar on notification of substances in articles

<http://echa.europa.eu/support/training-material/webinars>

Substances included in the Candidate List for authorisation, their SVHC properties and their main uses according to information provided in the Annex XV dossiers and by interested parties during public consultation on their identification as SVHCs

Substance name	EC number	CAS number	SVHC property	Main uses
Lead styphnate	239-290-0	15245-44-0	Art. 57 (c), toxic for reproduction	Lead styphnate is mainly used as a primer for small calibre and rifle ammunition. Other common uses are in ammunition pyrotechnics, powder actuated devices and detonators for civilian use.
Lead diazide, Lead azide	236-542-1	13424-46-9	Art. 57 (c), toxic for reproduction	Lead diazide is mainly used as initiator or booster in detonators for both civilian and military uses and as initiator in pyrotechnic devices.
Lead dipicrate	229-335-2	6477-64-1	Art. 57 (c), toxic for reproduction	No registration for lead dipicrate has been submitted to ECHA. The substance is an explosive like lead diazide and lead styphnate. It may be used in low amounts in detonator mixtures together with the two other mentioned lead compounds.
Phenolphthalein	201-004-7	77-09-8	Art. 57 (a), carcinogenic	Phenolphthalein is mainly used as laboratory agent (pH indicator solutions). Minor uses are in pharmaceutical preparations and in some special applications (e.g. pH-indicator paper, disappearing inks).
2,2'-Dichloro-4,4'-methylenedianiline	202-918-9	101-14-4	Art. 57 (a), carcinogenic	2,2'-Dichloro-4,4'-methylenedianiline is mainly used as curing agent in resins and in the production of polymer articles and also for manufacture of other substances. The substance may further be used in construction and arts.

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Substance name	EC number	CAS number	SVHC property	Main uses
N,N-dimethylacetamide	204-826-4	127-19-5	Art. 57 (c), toxic for reproduction	N,N-dimethylacetamide is used as solvent, mainly in the manufacture of various substances and in the production of fibres for clothing and other applications. Also used as reagent, and in products such as industrial coatings, insulation paper, polyimide films, paint strippers and ink removers.
Trilead diarsenate	222-979-5	3687-31-8	Art. 57 (a) & (c), carcinogenic & toxic for reproduction	Trilead diarsenate is present in complex raw materials for manufacture of copper, lead and a range of precious metals. The trilead diarsenate contained in the raw materials is in the metallurgical refinement process transformed to calcium arsenate and diarsenic trioxide. Whereas most of the calcium arsenate appears to be disposed of as waste the diarsenic trioxide is used further.
Calcium arsenate	231-904-5	7778-44-1	Art. 57 (a), carcinogenic	Calcium arsenate is present in complex raw materials (which themselves are by-products from metallurgical processes) that are used mainly for copper and lead refining. The substance is used to precipitate nickel from the molten metal and to manufacture diarsenic trioxide. However, most of the substance seems to be disposed of as waste.
Arsenic acid	231-901-9	7778-39-4	Art. 57 (a), carcinogenic	Arsenic acid is mainly used to remove gas bubbles from ceramic glass melt (fining agent) and in the production of laminated printed circuit boards. To lesser extent the substance is also used in the manufacture of semiconductors and as laboratory agent.

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Bis(2-methoxyethyl) ether	203-924-4	111-96-6	Art. 57 (c), toxic for reproduction	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) ether is used primarily as a reaction solvent or process chemical in a wide variety of applications. It is also used as solvent for battery electrolytes, and possibly in other products such as sealants, adhesives, fuels and automotive care products.
1,2-Dichloroethane	203-458-1	107-06-2	Art. 57 (a), carcinogenic	1,2-Dichloroethane is mainly used for manufacture of other substances. Minor uses as solvent in the chemical and pharmaceutical industry, as well as in laboratories. .
4-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl)phenol; 4-tert-octyl phenol	205-426-2	140-66-9	Art. 57 (f), equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to the environment	4-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl)phenol is mainly used in the manufacture of polymer preparations and of ethoxylate surfactants. It is further used as a component in adhesives, coatings, inks and rubber articles.
2-Methoxyaniline; o-Anisidine	201-963-1	90-04-0	Art. 57 (a), carcinogenic	2-Methoxyaniline is mainly used in the manufacture of dyes for tattooing and coloration of paper, polymers and aluminium foil.
Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate	204-212-6	117-82-8	Art. 57 (c), toxic for reproduction	No registration for bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate has been submitted to ECHA. Hence, the substance seems not to be manufactured in or imported to the EU in quantities above 1 t/y. Main uses in the past were as plasticiser in polymeric materials and paints, lacquers and varnishes, including printing inks.

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Formaldehyde, oligomeric reaction products with aniline (technical MDA)	500-036-1	25214-70-4	Art. 57 (a), carcinogenic	Technical MDA is mainly used for manufacture of other substances. Minor uses are as ion exchange resins in nuclear power plants, as hardener for epoxy resins, e.g. for the production of rolls, pipes and moulds, and as well for adhesives.
<p>Zirconia Aluminosilicate Refractory Ceramic Fibres</p> <p>are fibres covered by index number 650-017-00-8 in Annex VI, part 3, table 3.1 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, and fulfil the three following conditions:</p> <p>a) oxides of aluminium, silicon and zirconium are the main components present (in the fibres) within variable concentration ranges</p> <p>b) fibres have a length weighted geometric mean diameter less two standard geometric errors of 6 or less micrometres (μm).</p> <p>c) alkaline oxide and alkali earth oxide ($\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O}+\text{CaO}+\text{MgO}+\text{BaO}$) content less or equal to 18% by weight</p>	-	-	Art. 57 (a), carcinogenic	Refractory ceramic fibres are used for high-temperature insulation, almost exclusively in industrial applications (insulation of industrial furnaces and equipment, equipment for the automotive and aircraft/aerospace industry) and in fire protection (buildings and industrial process equipment).

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Substance name	EC number	CAS number	SVHC property	Main uses
<p>Aluminosilicate Refractory Ceramic Fibres</p> <p>are fibres covered by index number 650-017-00-8 in Annex VI, part 3, table 3.1 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, and fulfil the three following conditions:</p> <p>a) oxides of aluminium and silicon are the main components present (in the fibres) within variable concentration ranges</p> <p>b) fibres have a length weighted geometric mean diameter less two standard geometric errors of 6 or less micrometres (µm)</p> <p>c) alkaline oxide and alkali earth oxide (Na₂O+K₂O+CaO+MgO+BaO) content less or equal to 18% by weight</p>	-	-	Art. 57 (a), carcinogenic	Refractory ceramic fibres are used for high-temperature insulation, almost exclusively in industrial applications (insulation of industrial furnaces and equipment, equipment for the automotive and aircraft/aerospace industry) and in fire protection (buildings and industrial process equipment).
Pentazinc chromate octahydroxide	256-418-0	49663-84-5	Art. 57 (a), carcinogenic	Pentazinc chromate octahydroxide is mainly used in coatings in the vehicle coating and aeronautic / aerospace sectors.
Potassium hydroxyoctaoxodizincatedichromate	234-329-8	11103-86-9	Art. 57 (a), carcinogenic	Potassium hydroxyoctaoxodizincatedichromate is mainly used in coatings in the aeronautic/ aerospace, steel and aluminium coil coating and vehicle coating sectors.
Dichromium tris(chromate)	246-356-2	24613-89-6	Art. 57 (a), carcinogenic	Dichromium tris(chromate) is mainly used in mixtures for metal surface treatment in the aeronautic/aerospace, steel and aluminium coating sectors.

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