

# REACH NEWSLETTER

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- 
- ▶ ONE NEW SUBSTANCE OF VERY HIGH CONCERN ADDED TO THE CANDIDATE LIST
  - ▶ SOLVENT IN WATERPROOFING PRODUCTS PROPOSED FOR RESTRICTION
  - ▶ ECHA COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER PHTHALATE RESTRICTIONS IN SEPTEMBER
  - ▶ ECHA TO EVALUATE WHETHER RECYCLED RUBBER FILLING ON ARTIFICIAL SPORTS GROUNDS POSES A HEALTH RISK
  - ▶ ECHA REPORT CONFIRMS SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS IN EUROPE
  - ▶ ECHA TO ASSESS RISKS OF CADMIUM IN RECYCLED PVC
  - ▶ MSC SENDS TWO SVHC PROPOSALS TO THE COMMISSION FOR DECISION MAKING
  - ▶ NORWAY IDENTIFIES CHEMICALS OF CONCERN FOR NATIONAL 'PRIORITY LIST'
  - ▶ SEAC AGREES 29 DRAFT OPINIONS ON USES OF CHROMIUM VI

**SGS**

## CONTENTS

One new substance of very high concern added to the Candidate List	2
Solvent in waterproofing products proposed for restriction	3
ECHA committee to consider phthalate restrictions in September	3
ECHA to evaluate whether recycled rubber filling on artificial sports grounds poses a health risk	4
ECHA Report confirms safety improvements in Europe	4
ECHA to assess risks of cadmium in recycled PVC	5
MSC sends two SVHC proposals to the Commission for decision making	6
Norway identifies chemicals of concern for national 'priority list'	6
SEAC agrees 29 draft opinions on uses of chromium VI	7



## WELCOME

Dear Reader,

The UK REACH e-bulletin brings you key issues every month relating to the EU REACH (Registration Evaluation and Restriction of Chemicals) regulation.

We bring information on proposed changes, confirmed changes and the possible effects of these changes from a manufacturing, retail and consumer perspective. Opinions from all concerned parties are reported so a full picture of the workings and effects of the regulation are shared.

The information in the following pages is sourced from European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) and Chemical Watch. Each of our articles are linked back to source for further reading.

## ONE NEW SUBSTANCE OF VERY HIGH CONCERN ADDED TO THE CANDIDATE LIST



ECHA has added Benzo(a)pyrene to the SVHC Candidate List due to the carcinogenic, mutagenic, toxic for reproduction, persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), and very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) properties of the substance. This brings the total number of SVHC's on the Candidate list to 169.

Substance included in the Candidate List for authorisation on 20 June 2016 and its' SVHC properties:

SUBSTANCE NAME	EC NUMBER	CAS NUMBER	SVHC PROPERTY	EXAMPLES OF USE(S)
Benzo[def]chrysene (Benzo[a]pyrene)	200-028-5	50-32-8	Carcinogenic (article 57a)  Mutagenic (Article 57b)  Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)  PBT (Article 57d)  vPvB (Article 57e)	This polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) is not usually manufactured intentionally. It is a product of incomplete combustion mainly from activities such as residential wood burning, cigarette smoke, automobile exhaust fumes and coal tar. PAHs usually occur in complex mixtures, as opposed to individual compounds. PAHs are found in extender oils, which are added to polymers such as rubber for producing goods such as tyres.

Note that this substance is already restricted under entry 50 of annex xvii of the REACH regulation

Article Source: <http://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>

## SOLVENT IN WATERPROOFING PRODUCTS PROPOSED FOR RESTRICTION

Denmark has also proposed a restriction on the use of (3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl) silanetriol and any of its mono-, di – or tri-O-(alkyl) derivatives (TDFAs). They are used alongside organic solvents in consumer waterproofing spray products.

According to the restriction dossier, over the last 40 years hospitals have reported cases of respiratory distress following their use. TDFAs and the solvent 2-propanol have also been found to cause serious lung damage in mice.

ECHA's Risk Assessment Committee's (RAC)'s previous consideration of the dossier, in November 2015, concluded that the evidence of consumer effects should be elaborated. At the May-June meeting the RAC considered the revised dossier was in conformity.

A second dossier on the use of tridecafluorooctyl silanetriol and derivatives (TDFAs) in aerosol or pump sprays was also agreed at its meeting from 23 May to 3 June.

The committee's next meeting in September will consider both.

Article Source: <https://chemicalwatch.com/47937/echa-committee-to-consider-phthalate-restrictions-in-september>

## ECHA COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER PHTHALATE RESTRICTIONS IN SEPTEMBER



ECHA's Risk Assessment Committee (RAC) has checked and passed for conformity an Annex XV restriction dossier on the phthalates DEHP, DIBP, DBP and BBP.

The agency and the Danish Competent Authority are proposing a restriction on the use of the phthalates above levels of 0.1% in consumer products where skin contact or contact with mucus membranes is likely.

ECHA and Denmark are cooperating to establish a control on the use of these substances, as it is considered that there is still a wide range of objects which use these phthalates. The proposal covers children's mouthing products particularly.

Article Source: <https://chemicalwatch.com/47937/echa-committee-to-consider-phthalate-restrictions-in-september>

## ECHA TO EVALUATE WHETHER RECYCLED RUBBER FILLING ON ARTIFICIAL SPORTS GROUNDS POSES A HEALTH RISK

The European Commission has requested that ECHA carry out a preliminary evaluation on whether the presence of certain substances in the recycled rubber granules used as infill on artificial turf sports grounds could pose a health risk.



In its preliminary evaluation, ECHA will aim to:

- Identify any hazardous substances in the recycled rubber filling that may pose a health risk (such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) which are already extensively restricted by EU legislation).
- Assess the risk resulting from skin, oral and inhalation exposure to these substances in recycled rubber filling used on both open air and indoor sports grounds.

The results of ECHA's preliminary evaluation are expected by January 2017 – to be published in February 2017. Based on this, ECHA will discuss the possible next steps with the Commission.

ECHA is collaborating with the United States authorities and the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA).

*Article Source: [http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal\\_content/title/echa-evaluating-whether-recycled-rubber-filling-on-artificial-sports-grounds-poses-a-health-risk](http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/echa-evaluating-whether-recycled-rubber-filling-on-artificial-sports-grounds-poses-a-health-risk)*

## ECHA REPORT CONFIRMS SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS IN EUROPE

In its report on the operation of REACH and CLP, ECHA describes the main achievements and challenges of the ground-breaking EU chemicals legislation. As the main benefits so far, the report highlights the wealth of information on chemicals that is now freely available on ECHA's website. Increased knowledge of chemical properties leads to improved chemicals management, to safer products and to the phasing out of the most dangerous substances.



Among the main recommendations of the report, ECHA highlights that companies need to update and improve the quality of the registration data and safety data sheets on chemicals. So far, this has not been done consistently enough. An implementing regulation to clarify the update obligations of companies would help.

Companies also need to provide more thorough data on the nanoforms of substances they produce rather than holding back on providing data on nanos.

The European Commission should soon clarify the legal requirements in REACH about nanomaterials.

ECHA recommends a review of the requirements in the Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation (CLP) because companies provide contradictory classifications for substances. ECHA proposes for this regulation to be amended to require companies to share data and agree on the classification.



To help consumers make informed choices, every EU citizen needs to have more reliable information on the substances of very high concern in the products they buy. Companies are required to notify ECHA of such substances in products, but very few have done this so far. ECHA recommends a review of the notification obligations in the context of the circular economy.

Finally, ECHA does not see any imminent need to revise the REACH Regulation.

*Article Source: [http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal\\_content/title/report-confirms-safety-improvements-in-europe](http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/report-confirms-safety-improvements-in-europe)*

## ECHA TO ASSESS RISKS OF CADMIUM IN RECYCLED PVC

The European Commission has asked ECHA to calculate the quantities and average cadmium content in mixtures and articles containing recovered PVC. The EU Executive will use the information to review the existing derogation for cadmium and its compounds, from the REACH restriction on the use of cadmium in PVC and other plastics materials.



The restriction entry in Annex XVII says it must be reviewed with a view to reducing the limit value for cadmium and to reassess the derogation for those applications listed in the entry. These are:

- Profiles and rigid sheets for building applications;
- Doors, windows, shutters, walls, blinds, fences and roof gutters;
- Decks and terraces;
- Cable ducts; and
- Pipes for non-drinking water if the recovered PVC is used in the middle layer of a multi-layer pipe and is entirely covered by a layer of newly produced PVC.

The Commission has also asked ECHA to review the hazards associated with cadmium and the risks associated with the use of recovered PVC, containing the metal.

The agency must complete its preliminary evaluation by 1 September 2017. The Commission will then “consider whether to request” the agency to prepare an Annex XV dossier, with a view to reducing the limit value for cadmium.

The use of cadmium stabilisers in PVC was phased out in Europe many years ago, but cadmium can re-enter the market if long-lived “legacy” products are recycled.

*Article Source: <https://chemicalwatch.com/47991/echa-to-assess-risks-of-cadmium-in-recycled-pvc>*

## MSC SENDS TWO SVHC PROPOSALS TO THE COMMISSION FOR DECISION MAKING

The majority of the Member State Committee (MSC) supported a proposal to identify the phthalate DCHP as a substance of very high concern (SVHC) and include it in the Candidate List due to its toxicity for reproduction and endocrine disruptive effects to humans. The majority of the MSC supported also the SVHC proposal for 3-benzylidene camphor due to its endocrine disruptive effects to the environment. The MSC opinions and the minority positions will be sent to the European Commission for final decisions.

*Article Source: [http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal\\_content/title/msc-sends-two-svhc-proposals-to-the-commission-for-decision-making](http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/msc-sends-two-svhc-proposals-to-the-commission-for-decision-making)*

## NORWAY IDENTIFIES CHEMICALS OF CONCERN FOR NATIONAL 'PRIORITY LIST'

The Norwegian Environment Agency has identified new chemicals of concern that it wants to see added to the country's list of priority substances.

In a letter to the Ministry of Climate and Environment, the agency has proposed the following substances for inclusion:

- Four benzotriazoles: UV-320, UV-327, UV-328 and UV-350;
- Dibutyltin (DBT) and dioctyltin (DOT); and
- Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) and its related substances.

The list, which contains over 30 chemicals and groups of chemicals, is part of the Norwegian government's target to eliminate or substantially reduce releases of priority substances.

If the proposal to add these substances is supported, the decision to update the list of priority substances will be made by the government.

Those substances on the list are not regulated, but it serves as a basis for eliminating their release by 2020.

If Norway considers that further action is necessary, after the listing of substances, measures such as amendments in regulations (restrictions) can be considered.

The list is considered as an important base that helps the agency prioritise regulatory proposals under the EU chemicals regulations REACH and CLP, and also for its work under the UN Stockholm Convention.

In addition, a requirement to substitute substances that cause damage to health or the environment is laid down in the Norwegian Product Control Act, which enables a shift to possible lower-risk alternatives.

*Article Source: <https://chemicalwatch.com/47828/norway-identifies-chemicals-of-concern-for-national-priority-list>*

## SEAC AGREES 29 DRAFT OPINIONS ON USES OF CHROMIUM VI

At its two-week meeting, from 31 May to 9 June ECHA's Socio-Economic Analysis Committee (SEAC) agreed 29 draft opinions on applications for authorisation, for uses of hexavalent chromium compounds. The uses were mainly in the plating and electronics industries.

ECHA's Risk Assessment Committee (RAC) also agreed 30 draft opinions on uses of chromium VI compounds, during its 23 May to 3 June meeting.

Both committees face a heavy workload with many more applications for authorisation for uses of the compounds.

SEAC and RAC each agreed conformity checks on a further 14 applications. These are likely to be considered at the committees' next meetings in September. Draft opinions on these may be decided at the September meeting.

*Article Source: <https://chemicalwatch.com/48017/seac-agrees-29-draft-opinions-on-uses-of-chromium-vi>*

## WHY SGS?

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WHEN YOU NEED TO BE SURE

