



# ECHA

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## Press Release:

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### Public Consultation on Eleven Potential Substances of Very High Concern

**The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) has today published proposals to identify eleven chemicals as Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) and possible candidates for authorisation. The detailed proposals are available on the ECHA website using the link at the end of this press release. Interested parties are invited to comment on the eleven proposals by 14 October 2010.**

Three EU Member States – Austria, Germany and the Netherlands - have put forward proposals to identify eleven chemical substances as Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC). Anyone can comment on these proposals within the next 45 days. Comments should focus primarily on the hazardous properties that qualify the chemicals as SVHCs. In addition, interested parties can provide comments and further information on the uses, exposures and availability of safer alternative substances or techniques. They should be aware that these aspects will mainly be considered at the next stage of the process (i.e. selection of substances for authorisation), which includes a new round of public consultation. The Member State Committee will review these comments when seeking agreement on the identification of the substances as SVHC before ECHA includes them in the Candidate List, from which substances are selected for authorisation. Substances on the Authorisation List (Annex XIV of the REACH Regulation) can, after a transition period, only be used if a specific authorisation is granted.

There are already 38 substances on the Candidate List. Inclusion in that list means new information requirements for suppliers of products (mixtures and articles) containing the substances. The substances have been proposed because of their potentially serious effects on human health or the environment. Eight are carcinogenic, mutagenic and/or toxic for reproduction (CMR substances). The other three are proposed as being of equivalent concern than PBT substances (persistent, liable to bioaccumulate and toxic). The names of the substances, the reasons for their proposal as SVHC and their potential uses are provided below.

Substance name	EC number	CAS number	Proposed SVHC property	Potential uses *
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	201-757-1	87-61-6	PBT like substance (equivalent level of concern)	Uses are believed to be the same as for 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	204-428-0	120-82-1	PBT like substance (equivalent level of concern)	There is a restriction in force prohibiting the placing on the market or use as a substance or in mixtures in a concentration $\geq 0.1\%$ except for use as intermediate for synthesis and as process solvent in closed systems. Mainly used as intermediate and as a process solvent in closed systems. The substance may occur in imported articles.
1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene	203-608-6	108-70-3	PBT like substance (equivalent level of concern)	Uses are believed to be the same as for 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene.
Cobalt(II) sulphate	233-334-2	10124-43-3	CMR (carcinogen, cat. 2; toxic for reproduction, cat. 2)	Mainly used in the production of other chemicals. Further applications may include manufacture of catalysts and driers, surface treatments (such as electroplating), corrosion prevention, production of pigments, decolourising (in glass, pottery), batteries, animal food supplement, soil fertilizer, and others.
Cobalt(II) dinitrate	233-402-1	10141-05-6	CMR (carcinogen, cat. 2; toxic for reproduction, cat. 2)	Mainly used in the production of other chemicals and the manufacture of catalysts. Further applications may include surface treatment and batteries.
Cobalt(II) carbonate	208-169-4	513-79-1	CMR (carcinogen, cat. 2; toxic for reproduction, cat. 2)	Mainly used in the manufacture of catalysts. Minor uses may include feed additive, production of other chemicals, production of pigments, and adhesion (in ground coat frit).
Cobalt(II) diacetate	200-755-8	71-48-7	CMR (carcinogen, cat. 2; toxic for reproduction, cat. 2)	Mainly used in the manufacture of catalysts. Minor uses may include production of other chemicals, surface treatment, alloys, production of pigments, dyes, rubber adhesion, and feed additive.
2-Methoxyethanol	203-713-7	109-86-4	CMR (toxic for reproduction, cat. 2)	Mainly used as solvent, chemical intermediate and additive for fuels.
2-Ethoxyethanol	203-804-1	110-80-5	CMR (toxic for reproduction, cat. 2)	Mainly used as solvent and chemical intermediate.

Chromium trioxide	215-607-8	1333-82-0	CMR (carcinogen, cat .1; mutagen, cat. 2)	Used for metal finishing and as fixing agent in waterborne wood preservatives.
Acids generated from chromium trioxide and their oligomers:			CMR (carcinogen, cat. 2)	These acids and their oligomers are generated when chromium trioxide is dissolved in water. Chromium trioxide is mainly used in form of aqueous solutions. Consequently, the uses of these substances are the same as indicated for chromium trioxide.
Chromic acid	231-801-5	7738-94-5		
Dichromic acid	236-881-5	13530-68-2		
Oligomers of chromic acid and dichromic acid	-	-		

\* Potential uses according to information provided in the Annex XV dossier by the submitting EU Member State.

## Further Information:

[http://echa.europa.eu/chem\\_data/authorisation\\_process/candidate\\_list\\_en.asp](http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process/candidate_list_en.asp)

### Link to consultation:

[http://echa.europa.eu/consultations/authorisation/svhc/svhc\\_cons\\_en.asp](http://echa.europa.eu/consultations/authorisation/svhc/svhc_cons_en.asp)