# ERFMI TC Meeting – Regulatory update

8 July 2021

# PFAS restriction

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# PFAS restriction: Regulatory context

- The authorities of five EU/EEA Member States (NL, DE, SE, DK and NO) are preparing a joint REACH restriction proposal on the manufacture and use of a wide range of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)
- A public call for evidence took place between May 2020 and July 2020 and generated some additional information (about 560 responses received)
- Assessment of responses of the CfE is taking place according to use with different Member States in lead for different uses:
  - NL: medical devices and pharmaceuticals; food contact materials; production of fluoropolymers; waste and recycling
  - DE: chrome plating; consumer mixtures; transport
  - SE: textiles, leather, apparel; cosmetics and personal care products
  - DK: lubricants and construction products
  - NO: F-gases; ski waxes; applications within oil, gas and mining
- The restriction proposal is expected to be submitted to the European Chemical Agency (ECHA) in the next two years with the aim of the restriction entering into force in 2025

# PFAS identity and uses

- PFAS are synthetic compounds, manufactured since 1950's:
  - Very diverse group of substances
  - OECD (2018): 4700 PFAS
  - Unique and useful properties from technical viewpoint
  - Harmful properties –common for the whole group
- Main uses include:
  - Fire-fighting foam
  - Textile treatment
  - Food contact materials
  - Widespread use of PFAS, including in products
- Fluoropolymers are currently in scope of this restriction: there is a working group focused on fluoropolymers and led by Plastics Europe

# Preliminary information collected by EuPC: PFAS restriction survey

- EuPC circulated a questionnaire in November 2020 asking further information on the uses of PFAS in order to:
  - map the PFAS uses (food packaging, non-food packaging, kitchenware, other applications)
  - understand which ones are essential and which ones are not and, consequently, alternative substances/technologies might be used. In case of essential uses, a derogation might be foreseen
- At the end of January 2021, EuPC aggregated the results received by those companies/sectors participating in the survey:
  - Impact: limited number of responses received, rough extrapolation to the whole plastics sector. More info needs to be collected
  - Applications where PFAS are used: food packaging, non food packaging, domestic kitchenware, food and feed production and distribution equipment, architectural uses, membranes/coatings, textiles
  - Advantages of using PFAS: chemically and UV inert flame retardant, thermoplastic/heat weldable, translucent/transparent, flexible, available in liquid form, durability, anti-soiling resistance, moisture resistance, excellent non wicking behavior, good oil repellence
  - Alternatives: no alternatives are currently available

# SCIP Database

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# What is SCIP?

- SCIP is the database for information on **Substances of Concern In articles as such or in complex objects (Products)** established under the Waste Framework Directive (WFD)
- Companies supplying articles containing substances of very high concern (SVHCs) on the Candidate List in a concentration **above 0.1% w/w** on the EU market have to submit information on these articles to ECHA, as from 5 January 2021
- The SCIP database ensures that the information on articles containing Candidate List substances is available throughout the whole lifecycle of products and materials, including at the waste stage
- The SCIP tool was officially launched in October 2020 after a trial period of 6 months and it entered into force on 5 January 2021

# SCIP Notification process: EuPC status quo

- Some EuPC members (either single companies or sector groups) have already started the notification process
- A few companies experienced technical difficulties when preparing the notifications
- EuPC is collecting feedback from the companies/sectors submitting the notifications
- The interested companies clarified how to proceed with the notification submission:
  - SSN (Simplified SCIP Notification) approach
  - Submission from non-EU legal entities
  - Group submissions

# SCIP Notification process: General status quo

- Since the release of the first official version of the SCIP database on 28 October 2020, ca. 9 million SCIP notifications were successfully submitted by ca. 4,700 legal entities. The following 5 Candidate List substances are so far the most reported substances in SCIP:
  - Lead,
  - Lead monoxide
  - Diboron trioxide
  - 4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol
  - Lead titanium trioxide
- SCIP dissemination portal - The release of the initial version of the SCIP dissemination portal is now foreseen for September 2021 and will include a minimal set of initial features
- The SCIP Cross industry working group led by the automotive industry and including EuPC as well is following up the notification submission process (guidance documents developed by the Automotive industry)
- Several MSs have not finalized yet the WFD transposition at national level

# Supporting information on SCIP

- The following supporting material is available:
  - ECHA website - SCIP section - https://echa.europa.eu/scip
- For companies who are new to the WFD obligations and the SCIP database, ECHA has developed high-level material in 23 languages:
  - An infograph - https://echa.europa.eu/scip-infographic
  - A video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lxiq71L_G-o
  - Requirements for SCIP notifications  are now available in 23 languages from its dedicated SCIP support webpage

# TiO2 Classification – Remaining issues

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# $TiO_2$ Classification

- The classification of titanium dioxide ($TiO_2$) as a suspected carcinogen (cat. 2) by inhalation in certain powder forms was published **on 18 February** in the EU Official Journal as an amendment to the EU Regulation on classification, labelling and packaging (CLP) of substances and mixtures.

- The classification will apply on **1 October 2021** after an 18 months transition period.

**Note 10:**
The classification as a carcinogen by inhalation applies only to mixtures in **powder form** containing 1% or more of titanium dioxide which is in the form of **or incorporated in particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm**"

**Important Note:** CLP only applies to substances and mixtures and **not to articles** and therefore articles such as plastic pipe or PVC window frame that may contain more than 1% wt. of $TiO_2$ powder containing 1% or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm do not require classification and labelling.

# Labelling Requirements

| | Code | Label on packaging |
|---|---|---|
| **Solid mixtures containing 1 % or more of titanium dioxide** | EUH212 | Warning! Hazardous respirable dust may be formed when used. Do not breathe dust. |
| **Liquid and solid mixtures not intended for the general public and not classified as hazardous which are labelled with EUH211 or EUH212** | EUH210 | Safety data sheet available on request. |

- **<u>There is a labelling obligation</u>** even the mixture containing $TiO_2$ is not classified,

# Exemption proposal - labelling

- Exemption for labelling proposed by EC rejected by MSs because:
  - difficult to enforce
  - they would not accept to drop the EUH210 label, hence little advantage for industry
  - DE questions the severity of the test method (enough friction)
- The CARACAL concluded after a review of the legal text that the label EUH212 for respirable dust should **be applied to both hazardous and non-hazardous** solid mixtures containing 1% of more of $TiO_2$. Therefore, EUH2010 and EUH212 will have to be applied to any MB or compound containing more than 1% $TiO_2$ irrespective of the classification of $TiO_2$ used.

- By **September** it will be clearer which test methods are valid. Members should then check if supplier applied the right test method not to classify compound.
- The Commission also emphasized that enforcement and **standardized methods/guidance** are a priority for Member States, and this may be included in an ECHA HelpNet Guidance soon.

# Waste classification

- About the waste, EC intends to address the potential issue of classification of waste containing $TiO_2$ as hazardous through a modification of the waste guidance instead of a legal text.
- The draft revision of the waste guidance already shared by the Commission and EuPC comments submitted on the draft early this year.
    - In a nutshell, the draft foresees that **the form (e.g. size)/physical state (e.g. powder form)** should be taken into account when determining the classification of waste in the same way those are foreseen in the CLP itself. Similarly notes related to the classification of substances/mixtures should be taken into account for determining the classification of the waste.
- To discus the draft, the Commission tries to get things ready to have a second Waste Expert Group meeting (with an open session also for stakeholders) in mid-June.

# European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) opinion

- Recently, EFSA published a new Safety Assessment of the food additive titanium dioxide (E 171).
- EFSA reports that no appropriately designed study was available to investigate the potential carcinogenic effects of $TiO_2$ NPs. Based on all the evidence available, a concern for genotoxicity could not be ruled out, and given the many uncertainties, **EFSA concluded that E 171 can no longer be considered as safe when used as a food additive**.
- *Next step: The European Commission and Member States will now reflect on EFSA's scientific advice and decide upon any appropriate regulatory measures or advice for consumers.*

# ECHA RAC 56: MMA classification

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# MMA classification as Resp. Sens. 1

- In ECHA RAC-56 **the classification of methyl methacrylate as respiratory sensitiser was discussed**
- According to the information reported by the Dossier Submitter:
  - **Very little reliable epidemiological or clinical data available** on MMA exposure and respiratory sensitisation
  - **Reliable SIC-diagnostics is very demanding and thus not widely used**
  - Due to medical confidentiality, **not enough information on the case reports presented in the CLH report for evaluation**
- Different studies (e.g. 2019, Suojalehto et al., 2017, Walters et al.) give support that **MMA has potential to induce respiratory sensitisation in humans, although some uncertainty regarding methodology**
- **Mechanism for acrylate-induced asthma is still unknown, but according to current knowledge it is seen by experts as immunological**.
- Regarding the proposal to classify MMA as Resp. Sens. 1 (H334) it was agreed that **very limited data on exposure levels and frequency of occupational asthma cases in the exposed population do not allow sub-categorisation**

# Cd in recycled PVC – restriction derogations

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# Background

- Cadmium (Cd) has been already identified as a SVHC and it is included in the candidate list for authorisation (REACH Annex XIV)
- At the same time, **some uses of Cd and related compounds are restricted under REACH Annex XVII – entry 23** (https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/3bfef8a3-8c97-4d85-ae0b-ac6827de49a9)
- In 2016 the EC asked ECHA to **review the derogation for mixtures and articles of recovered PVC containing Cd (paragraph 4, entry 23 Annex XVII REACH):**
  - current information on quantities and average Cd content of post consumer rigid PVC waste in the following applications: profiles and rigid sheets for building applications; doors, windows, shutters, walls, blinds, fences and roof gutters; decks and terraces; cable ducts; 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
  - review the hazards associated to Cd as well the risks associated to the use of recovered PVC containing Cd. This review should be based on the available information from studies conducted in the EU or abroad, including reports from industry

# Current concentration values and applications of recycled PVC containing Cd

- **GCL = 0.01% for cadmium compounds** (as Cd), but for certain applications the current limit is higher (0.1%) and it could be reduced to lower values (e.g., 0.08%)
- Similarity with the Pb restriction in terms of recycling derogation and applications affected - **the proposal of the EC is to align the list of articles derogated under the Cd restriction with those of the Pb restriction**
- In B&C, the service life of PVC articles is relatively long and **recycling PVC waste into new PVC articles is considered as a risk management measure**: this will allow sufficient time for society to devise more sustainable ways of dealing with legacy materials in waste PVC, including cadmium
- The dual-challenge facing industry and regulators is therefore how to **optimise recycling of PVC** (and plastics more generally) to **maximise societal benefit** (including resource efficiency), whilst ensuring a **high level of protection for human health and the environment** from hazardous legacy substances (such as Cd)

# Proposed scenarios for derogation

- **Scenario A**: Retain the current derogation, with the same limit value (0.1%)
- **Scenario B**: Remove the derogation – as a result the 0.01% limit applies for all uses, including uses of recovered PVC
- **Scenario C**: Retain the current derogation, with a lower concentration limit value (0.08%) for specific PVC products made from recovered PVC
- **Scenario D**: Retain the current derogation, with a lower concentration limit value (0.05%) for specific PVC products made from recovered PVC, except for window profiles (retain the current limit value of 0.1%)
- The defined scenarios were analysed in a **targeted impact assessment*** considering how each scenario:
  - could affect Cd recycling and exposure/release
  - would require legislative changes
  - would reduce, maintain or improve the overall environmental impact
  - would have an effect on competitiveness and social aspects (e.g., employment)

***ANNEX XV EVALUATION REPORT- Evaluation related to the recovered PVC containing cadmium to enable the Commission to conduct the required review of the existing derogation in paragraph 4 of entry 23 of Annex XVII to REACH**

# Main conclusions of the assessment

- **The maintenance of scenario A or the adoption of the more stringent concentration limits defined in Scenarios C and D would not affect current recycling activities**:
  - Industry appears to be able to structure its use of recyclate such that the recycled products could stay within of the limits proposed in scenarios C and D
  - As such, they allow exploitation of the currently installed recycling infrastructure for using recyclate with only limited associated releases of cadmium
- **The adoption of Scenario B (with the 0.01% limit value) would set notably more stringent requirements for recovered PVC:**
  - This scenario would have limited effects of service-life exposure but would result in a greater volume of post-consumer PVC waste being disposed of via landfill or municipal incineration, with consequent increase in the release of cadmium to the environment compared to the same quantity being recycled

# OCS Europe pellet loss prevention certification

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# Our solution to pellet loss : bringing transparency accountability and on pellet loss prevention at industry level

- External credibility and coherency through the development of **OCS certification scheme by 2022**, including:
  - **Prioritization of actions to minimize pellet loss** (guidance, procedures, best practices, performance targets)
  - **Harmonization** of pellet loss prevention practices and common reporting format
  - **Annual reporting** of industry progress
  - **Bowtie risk minimization model** as tool to implement risk management at individual facilities
  - Develop **supporting actions enabling quantifiable reporting at EU Sector/National level**
  - **Third party external audits** to verify compliance with OCS requirements

PlasticsEurope
Association of Plastics Manufacturers

# Our solution to pellet loss: OCS certification scheme

- PlasticsEurope and EuPC lead the development of a **transparent auditable scheme for the management of pellet loss in Europe.**
- Other stakeholders of the plastic value chain (transporters, logistics) are involved in the development process.
- In order to be OCS certified, companies will be **externally audited by third party auditors** on OCS Europe Essential (minimum) Requirements.
- The OCS certification scheme will include **annual reporting elements** (such as estimated/calculated pellet loss) to trade associations.

- **<u>Current objectives</u>**
  - Certification scheme set up as of 1st January 2022
  - 100% of PlasticsEurope's members externally audited by 2025
  - The coverage of the voluntary commitment for converters and compounders is anticipated to reach 80% of volumes by end 2024

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Association of Plastics Manufacturers

# OCS Certification Scheme: planning

| | | Q1 2021 | Q2 2021 | Q3 2021 | Q4 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phase 1 | **Development of OCS Core Requirements** ✅ | | | | | | | |
| | **Development of OCS Specific Requirements** | | | | | | | |
| | **Stakeholders Consultation** | | | | | | | |
| | **Development of guidance docs** | | | | | | | |
| | *- Guidance risk mapping,root cause analysis, risk management assessment* | | | | | | | |
| | *- Harmonized catalogue of incidents and barriers* | | | | | | | |
| | *- Minimum harmonized procedures* | | | | | | | |
| | *- Auditor questionaires development and reporting format production, converters, SQAS (transport & logistics)* ✅ | | | | | | | |
| | *- Extension SQAS to smaller transport and logistics operators* | | | | | | | |
| | **Development of Bowtie risk reduction model & reporting template** | | | | | | | |
| | **Pilot (including monitoring pilot)** | | | | | | | |
| Phase 2 | **IT implementation** | | | | | | | |
| | **Accreditation and training of auditors** | | | | | | | |
| Phase 3 | **Certification and quality management** | | | | | | | |
| | **Monitoring programme** | | | | | | | |
| | **Yearly progress report Voluntary Committemnt** | update survey | | | | | | |

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# Status Quo of OCS Europe certification

- **7 modules**:
  - Module resin production and integrated compounder
  - Module converters, compounders and masterbatchers
  - 4 modules in the SQAS system involving CEFIC (chemical industry) and the main transport and logistics partner associations ECTA, FECC, EFTCO (transport, distributor, warehouse, tank cleaning
  - 1 module for smaller transport and logisitics operators
- **Contract with CEFIC and Plastics Europe signed at the beginning of December 2020**
- Converters and compounder OCS Europe TF reviewed and organized existing info
- Management plan was approved by Converters and compounder OCS Europe TF and OCS Technical Committee
- EuPC representative in different Steering Groups, TCs, TF completed
- Project manager EuPC: Marjan Ranogajec
- **EuPC created and distributed three surveys on the topic in order to better understand the current situation (1) baseline, 2) transport, 3) measures, spill/loss quantification and KPIs)**

# What has been achieved so far?

- 10 meetings of the OCS Technical Committee
- 1 Meetings of the OCS Steering Committee
- Final document of the OCS Core Requirements and KPIs
- Drafted Bow Tie Model
- Drafted OCS Certification Scheme – Rules & Principles
- Formed 2 guidance groups to draft following documents (under development):
  - Risk mapping, root cause analysis and risk management assessment
  - Catalogue of procedures to achieve zero pellet loss goal / Best practice guide

# Regulatory update on substances

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# $TiO_2$, ADCA and PFAS

| Substance | What | Status | Action members | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Q2 2021 | Q3 2021 | Q4 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $TiO_2$ | Classification and labelling | Act adopted in force 9/9/2021 | Need support for labelling derogation in 15 ATP and also for waste classification | Targeted stakeholder consutation. Not to EC on labelling | Advocacy TAC and CARACAL | Advocacy Council / CARACAL | Advocacy Council/ CARACAL | Advocacy CARACAL/ Council |
| | OEL | Not started at EU level, but OEL nano in FR. In the list of the working party on chemicals. | Depending if development. Probably more long term | | | study on workers exposure to $TIO_2$ dust? | study on workers exposure to $TIO_2$ dust? | study on workers exposure to $TIO_2$ dust? |
| **ADCA** | Inclusion in authorization list (annex XIV) | ADCA not included in annex XIV | Yes | Succesfull. Develop alternative such as OEL or restriction. Lead: EuPC . | | | | |
| **PFAS** | Restriction proposal for all non-essential uses | Entered into force: PFOS (POP Regulation), PFOA and C6 Siloxanes | To define | Ongoing:<br>PFHxS: Publication of final RAC/SEAC opinion expected soon<br>PFHxA: Public consultation ended<br>Opinion Development Phase in RAC/SEAC<br>PFAS in firefighting foams: RoI<br>PFAS broad restriction: preparatory phase | | | | |

# Pb, DOTE, ATO and BPA

| Substance | What | Status | Action members | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Q2 2021 | Q3 2021 | Q4 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pb** | Restriction and exemption for recyclate | Rejected by EP. DG GROW to kick off LCA study? | Yes. Keep vinyl Circular network, outreach to MS and EP | LCA and CBA Pb in windows and pipe developed by V+ | | | | |
| | Authorisation prioritization Echa (9th) | EC to review. Proposal expected in Q3 2021 | Yes | Preliminary contact EC | | EC makes recommendation | Adv. REACH Cttee | |
| **DOTE** | Autorisation prioritization Echa (9th) | EC to review. Proposal expected Q3 2021 | Yes | Preliminary contact EC | | EC makes recommendation | | |
| **ATO** | Evaluation | Ongoing | No | Worker exposure monitoring | | | | |
| **BPA** | Restriction proposal UBA | UBA should notify registry of intention in October. Annex XV dossier to be submitted by 1/10/2021. | AgPU | EuPC (PC and PVC) , EPSE (PC sheets), VinylPlus (PVC recyclates) comments submitted to UBA | | Generate additional data. Contact with UBA | | |

# PCE Substance Monitoring Tool

- Once per year, ad-hoc screening the PACT and CoRAP lists to identify substances, which may be used in plastics, adhesives, and rubbers:
  - The PACT and CoRAP lists will be consolidated to form one list based on CAS number. The substances on this consolidated list will then be screened substance by substance. For each substance the following data sources will be used:
    - The brief profile of the substance on the ECHA website.
    - The justification document for inclusion in the CoRAP (if available)
    - The life cycle description in the registration dossier (if available)
- ERFMI should address a group of experts to review the list in order to:
  - Review and complement the results of the screening
  - Determine if there are critical substances (i.e. substances which cannot be substituted) and relay this information to PCE
- For additional information, please contact Marco Perfetti: marco.perfetti@pceu.eu

# UPDATE ON EVALUATION, SVHC, RESTRICTION AND AUTHORIZATIONS SINCE OCTOBER 2020 NOT ELSEWHERE DISCUSSED IN THIS SLIDESET

# Registry of CLH Intentions

| Name | EC Number | CAS Number | Scope |
|---|---|---|---|
| clethodim (ISO); (5RS)-2-{(1EZ)-1-[(2E)-3-chloroallyloxyimino]propyl}-5-[(2RS)-2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxycyclohex-2-en-1-one | 619-396-7 | 99129-21-2 | Acute Tox. 4, H302#Skin Sens. 1, H317#Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 |
| 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-3-(1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)pentan-3-ol | 403-640-2 | 107534-96-3 | Acute Tox. 4, H302#Repr. 2, H361fd#Aquatic Acute 1, H400#Aquatic Acute 1, M-factor=1#Aquatic Chronic 1, H410#Aquatic Chronic 1, M-factor=10 |
| Tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate | 219-529-5 | 2455-24-5 | Skin Sens. 1, H317#Repr. 1B, H360 |
| Glyphosate | 213-997-4 | 1071-83-6 | |
| Fluoroethylene | 200-832-6 | 75-02-5 | Germ cell mutagenicity#Carcinogenicity |
| ethyl (2R)-2-{4-[[](6-chloroquinoxalin-2-yl)oxy]phenoxy}propanoate | 600-119-3 | 100646-51-3 | Acute Tox. 4, H302#Carc. 2, H351#Aquatic Acute 1, H400#Aquatic Acute 1, M-factor=1#Aquatic Chronic 1, H410#Aquatic Chronic 1, M-factor=1 |
| Trimethyl phosphate | 208-144-8 | 512-56-1 | Muta. 1B, H340#Repr. 1B, H360#STOT RE 2, H373#Skin corrosion/irritation#Serious eye damage/eye irritation#Carcinogenicity |
| propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate | 202-307-7 | 94-13-3 | Repr. 1B, H360Df |

# Registry of CLH Intentions

| Name | EC Number | CAS Number | Scope |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dinitrogen oxide | 233-032-0 | 10024-97-2 | Reproductive toxicity#Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure#Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure |
| 2-phenylpropene;a-methylstyrene | 202-705-0 | 98-83-9 | Carcinogenicity#Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure |
| 1,4-Butanediol | 203-786-5 | 110-63-4 | Acute toxicity#Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure |
| γ-butyrolactone | 202-509-5 | 96-48-0 | Acute toxicity#Serious eye damage/eye irritation#Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure |
| Sulphuryl difluoride | 220-281-5 | 2699-79-8 | Press. Gas, H280#Acute Tox. 2, H330#Aquatic Acute 1, H400#Aquatic Acute 1, M-factor=1#Aquatic Chronic 1, H410#Aquatic Chronic 1, M-factor=1 |
| Biphenyl-2-ol | 201-993-5 | 90-43-7 | Skin Corr. 1, H314#Eye Dam. 1, H318#Carc. 2, H351#STOT SE 3, H335#Aquatic Acute 1, H400#Aquatic Acute 1, M-factor=1#Aquatic Chronic 1, H410#Aquatic Chronic 1, M-factor=1 |
| 2-Pyrrolidinone | 210-483-1 | 616-45-5 | Repr. 1B, H360 |
| 2-phenylphenol, sodium salt;sodium 2-biphenylate | 205-055-6 | 132-27-4 | Acute Tox. 4, H302#Skin Corr. 1, H314#Eye Dam. 1, H318#Carc. 2, H351#STOT SE 3, H335#Aquatic Acute 1, H400#Aquatic Acute 1, M-factor=1#Aquatic Chronic 1, H410#Aquatic Chronic 1, M-factor=1 |
| 1,1-dichloroethylene;vinylidene chloride | 200-864-0 | 75-35-4 | Eye Irrit. 2, H319#Carc. 1B, H350#STOT RE 1, H372 |

# Registry of SVHC Intentions

| Name | EC Number | CAS Number | Scope |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,2-bis(bromomethyl)propane1,3-diol (BMP); 2,2-dimethylpropan-1-ol, tribromo derivative, 3-bromo-2,2-bis(bromomethyl)-1-propanol (TBNPA); 2,3-dibromo-1-propanol (2,3-DBPA) | - | - | Carcinogenic (Article 57a) |
| 1,5-pentanedial;glutaral;glutaraldehyde | 203-856-5 | 111-30-8 | Respiratory sensitising properties (Article 57(f) - human health) |
| 1,4-dioxane | 204-661-8 | 123-91-1 | Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to the environment (Article 57(f) - environment) |

# SVHCs

| Name | EC Number | CAS Number | Outcome | Scope |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dioctyltin dilaurate, stannane, dioctyl-, bis(coco acyloxy) derivs., and any other stannane, dioctyl-, bis(fatty acyloxy) derivs. wherein C12 is the predominant carbon number of the fatty acyloxy moiety | - | - | Candidate list | Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c) |
| dioctyltin dilaurate; stannane, dioctyl-, bis(coco acyloxy) derivs. | - | - | Candidate list | Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c) |
| Stannane, dioctyl-, bis(coco acyloxy) derivs. | 293-901-5 | 91648-39-4 | Candidate list | Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c) |
| Dioctyltin dilaurate | 222-883-3 | 3648-18-8 | Candidate list | Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c) |
| Bis(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl)ether | 205-594-7 | 143-24-8 | Candidate list | Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c) |
| | | | | |

# Registry of Restriction Intentions

| Substance name | EC Number | CAS Number | Scope |
|---|---|---|---|
| BPA | 201-245-8 | 80-05-7 | A) Restricting the use as an additive and the content in articles (0.02% by weight) B) Restricting content of residues (unreacted monomer) in articles – also for imported goods (0.02% by weight) C) Restricting the use of mixtures with content of 0.02% by weight for non-automated processes D) Introducing release rates for BPA from articles (products and subassemblies) during service life (weathering, leaching due to cleaning action) preventing release into the environment and/or (direct) migration to organisms. |
| Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) | - | - | Restricting the use of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in fire-fighting foams. |
| 2,4-dinitrotoluene | 204-450-0 | 121-14-2 | Placing on the market, or use, as a substance in articles for supply to the general public or to professional workers in concentrations above 0.1 %. |

# Annex XVII (restriction)

| Name | EC Number | CAS Number | Condition |
|---|---|---|---|
| Substances in tattoo inks and permanent make up | - | - | https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/0fa98a4c-ff76-6d0b-d48a-8b94ccac9bae |
| | | | |

# Annex XIV (authorisation)

| Name | EC Number | CAS Number | Scope | Sunset date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol (UV-328) | 247-384-8 | 25973-55-1 | PBT (Article 57d)#vPvB (Article 57e) | 27/11/2023 |
| 2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-(5-chlorobenzotriazol-2-yl)phenol (UV-327) | 223-383-8 | 3864-99-1 | vPvB (Article 57e) | 27/11/2023 |
| 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(tert-butyl)-6-(sec-butyl)phenol (UV-350) | 253-037-1 | 36437-37-3 | vPvB (Article 57e) | 27/11/2023 |
| 2-benzotriazol-2-yl-4,6-di-tert-butylphenol (UV-320) | 223-346-6 | 3846-71-7 | PBT (Article 57d)#vPvB (Article 57e) | 27/11/2023 |