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Press Release:

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ECHA adds eight substances to the Candidate List for authorisation

Today, the European Chemicals Agency has added 8 chemical substances to the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) for authorisation. Companies are advised to check their potential obligations that result from this listing.

Following the unanimous agreement of the Member State Committee, ECHA is adding 8 substances on the Candidate List, which now contains 38 substances in total. The 8 substances, which are carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic (CMR) substances, are listed below. As foreseen by REACH, a specific procedure will be followed to decide whether the substances should also be included in the authorisation list.

Companies may have legal obligations resulting from the inclusion of substances in the List. These obligations can apply to the listed substances on their own as well as in mixtures and in articles. A short summary of the obligations is available on ECHA's website.

Further Information:

Candidate List:

http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process/candidate_list_table_en.asp

Summary of the obligations linked to the Candidate List:

http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process/candidate_list_obligations_en.asp

Authorisation process:

http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process_en.asp

Information on the Substances of Very High Concern added to the Candidate List

SUBSTANCE NAME	EC NUMBER	CAS NUMBER	REASON FOR PROPOSAL	POTENTIAL USES *
Trichloroethylene	201-167-4	79-01-6	carcinogen, category 2	Trichloroethylene is mainly used as intermediate in the manufacture of chlorinated and fluorinated organic compounds. Other uses are for cleaning and degreasing of metal parts or as solvent in adhesives.
Boric acid	233-139-2 234-343-4	10043-35-3 11113-50-1	toxic for reproduction, category 2	Boric acid is widely used on account of its consistency-influencing, flame-retarding, antiseptic and preservative properties. It is a component of detergents and cleaners, adhesives, toys, industrial fluids, brake fluids, glass, ceramics, flame retardants, paints, disinfectants, cosmetics, food additives, fertilisers, insecticides and other products.
Disodium tetraborate, anhydrous	215-540-4	1303-96-4 1330-43-4 12179-04-3	toxic for reproduction, category 2	Disodium tetraborate and tetraboron disodium heptaoxide form the same compounds in aqueous solutions. Uses include a multitude of applications, e.g. in detergents and cleaners, in glass and glass fibres, ceramics, industrial fluids, metallurgy, adhesives, flame retardants, personal care products, biocides, fertilisers.
Tetraboron disodium heptaoxide, hydrate	235-541-3	12267-73-1	toxic for reproduction, category 2	
Sodium chromate	231-889-5	7775-11-3	carcinogen, category 2; mutagen, category 2; toxic for reproduction, category 2	Sodium chromate is mainly used as an intermediate in the manufacture of other chromium compounds as well as a laboratory analytical agent, but this use is limited. Other potential uses are mentioned in the literature but whether they occur in the EU is not clear.
Potassium chromate	232-140-5	7789-00-6	carcinogen, category 2; mutagen, category 2	Potassium chromate is used as a corrosion inhibitor for treatment and coating of metals, for manufacture of reagents, chemicals and textiles, as a colouring agent in ceramics, in the manufacture of pigments/inks and in the laboratory as analytical agent.
Ammonium dichromate	232-143-1	7789-09-5	carcinogen, category 2; mutagen, category 2; toxic for reproduction, category 2	Ammonium dichromate is mainly used as an oxidising agent. Other known uses are in the manufacture of photosensitive screens and as mordant in the manufacture of textiles. Minor uses seem to comprise metal treatment and laboratory analytical agent.
Potassium dichromate	231-906-6	7778-50-9	carcinogen, category 2; mutagen, category 2; toxic for reproduction, category 2	Potassium dichromate is used for chrome metal manufacturing and as corrosion inhibitor for treatment and coating of metals. It is further used as textile mordant, as laboratory analytical agent, for cleaning of laboratory glassware, in the manufacture of other reagents and as oxidising agent in photolithography.

* The information on the potential uses of these substances is based on information provided in the Annex XV dossiers developed by the submitting Member States and on comments received during public consultation on the substances and may not necessarily provide a complete overview of all uses.