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Press Release:

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Member State Committee:

15 new substances of very high concern to be added to the Candidate List

ECHA's Member State Committee identified today 15 new chemical substances for the Candidate List of substances of very high concern. The List will formally be updated in January 2010.

The Member State Committee agreed unanimously that 15 new substances of very high concern (SVHC) should be put on the Candidate List. Six of these substances were identified in a written procedure and eight at a Committee meeting in Helsinki 2-4 December. One substance, lead chromate, will be included in the Candidate List without involvement of the Member State Committee, because ECHA received no comments on its hazardous properties in the preceding public consultation.

ECHA will include the 15 substances in the Candidate List in January 2010. The substances are listed below. Decisions on the need to subject these substances to authorisation will be taken later.

	SUBSTANCE NAME	EC NUMBER	CAS NUMBER	REASON FOR PROPOSAL	POTENTIAL USES
1	Anthracene oil	292-602-7	90640-80-5	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic; Very persistent and very bioaccumulative; Carcinogen, category 2 ¹⁾	The substances are mainly used in the manufacture of other substances such as anthracene and carbon black. They may also be used as reducing agents in blast furnaces, as components in bunker fuel, for impregnating, sealing and corrosion protection.
2	Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, distn. lights	295-278-5	91995-17-4	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic; Very persistent and very bioaccumulative; Carcinogen, category 2 ²⁾ ; Mutagen, category 2 ³⁾	
3	Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, anthracene fraction	295-275-9	91995-15-2	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic; Very persistent and very bioaccumulative; Carcinogen, category 2 ²⁾ Mutagen, category 2 ³⁾	
4	Anthracene oil, anthracene-low	292-604-8	90640-82-7	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic; Very persistent and very bioaccumulative; Carcinogen, category 2 ²⁾ Mutagen, category 2 ³⁾	
5	Anthracene oil, anthracene paste	292-603-2	90640-81-6	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic; Very persistent and very bioaccumulative; Carcinogen., category 2 ²⁾ ; Mutagen, category 2 ³⁾	
6	Pitch, coal tar, high temp.	266-028-2	65996-93-2	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic; Very persistent and very bioaccumulative; Carcinogen, category 2	Pitch, coal tar, high temp. is mainly used in the production of electrodes for industrial applications. Smaller volumes are dedicated to specific uses such as heavy duty corrosion protection, special purpose paving, manufacture of other substances and the production of clay targets.
7	Acrylamide	201-173-7	79-06-1	Carcinogen, category 2; Mutagen, category 2	Acrylamide is almost exclusively used for the synthesis of polyacrylamides, which are used in various applications, in particular in waste water treatment and paper processing. Minor uses of acrylamide comprise the preparation of polyacrylamide gels for research purposes and as grouting agents in civil engineering.
8	Aluminosilicate Refractory Ceramic Fibres Aluminosilicate Refractory Ceramic Fibres are fibres covered by index number 650-017-00-8 in Annex VI, part 3, table 3.2 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008,	-	-	Carcinogen, category 2	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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	<p>and fulfil the two following conditions:</p> <p>a) Al₂O₃ and SiO₂ are present within the following concentration ranges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Al₂O₃: 43.5 – 47 % w/w, and SiO₂: 49.5 – 53.5 % w/w, <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Al₂O₃: 45.5 – 50.5 % w/w, and SiO₂: 48.5 – 54 % w/w, <p>b) fibres have a length weighted geometric mean diameter less two standard geometric errors of 6 or less micrometers (µm).</p>				
g	<p>Zirconia Aluminosilicate, Refractory Ceramic Fibres</p> <p>Zirconia Aluminosilicate Refractory Ceramic Fibres are fibres covered by index number 650-017-00-8 in Annex VI, part 3, table 3.2 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, and fulfil the two following conditions:</p> <p>a) Al₂O₃, SiO₂ and ZrO₂ are present within the following concentration ranges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Al₂O₃: 35 – 36 % w/w, and SiO₂: 47.5 – 50 % w/w, and ZrO₂: 15 - 17 % w/w, <p>b) fibres have a length weighted geometric mean diameter less two standard geometric errors of</p>	-	-	Carcinogen, category 2	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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	6 or less micrometers (µm).				
10	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	204-450-0	121-14-2	Carcinogen, category 2	2,4-dinitrotoluene is used in the production of toluene diisocyanate, which is used for the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foams. The substance is also used as gelatinizing-plasticizing agent for the manufacture of explosive mixtures (e.g. for airbags in cars).
11	Diisobutyl phthalate	201-553-2	84-69-5	Toxic for reproduction, category 2	Diisobutyl phthalate is used as plasticiser for nitrocellulose, cellulose ether, polyacrylate and polyacetate dispersions, and as a gelling aid in combination with other plasticisers, which are widely used for plastics, lacquers, adhesives, explosive material and nail polish.
12	Lead chromate	231-846-0	7758-97-6	Carcinogen, category 2; Toxic for reproduction, category 1	Lead chromate is used for manufacturing pigments and dyes, as a pigment or coating agent in industrial and maritime paint products or for embalming/restoring of art products. Further potential uses include as detergents and bleaches, photosensitive materials and for the manufacture of pyrotechnic powder.
13	Lead chromate molybdate sulphate red (C.I. Pigment Red 104)	235-759-9	12656-85-8	Carcinogen, category 2; Toxic for reproduction, category 1	Lead chromate molybdate sulphate red (C.I. Pigment Red 104) is used as a colouring, painting and coating agent in sectors such as the rubber, plastic and paints, coatings and varnishes industries. Applications comprise the production of agricultural equipment, vehicles and aircraft as well as road and airstrip painting.
14	Lead sulfochromate yellow (C.I. Pigment Yellow 34)	215-693-7	1344-37-2	Carcinogen, category 2; Toxic for reproduction, category 1	Lead sulfochromate yellow (C.I. Pigment Yellow 34) is used as a colouring, painting and coating agent in sectors such as the rubber, plastic and paints, coatings and varnishes industries. Applications comprise the production of agricultural equipment, vehicles and aircraft as well as road and airstrip painting. The substance is further used for camouflage or ammunition marking in the defence area.
15	tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate	204-118-5	115-96-8	Toxic for reproduction, category 2	tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate is mainly used as an additive plasticiser and viscosity regulator with flame-retarding properties for acrylic resins, polyurethane, polyvinyl chloride and other polymers. Other fields of application are adhesives, coatings, flame resistant paints and varnishes. The main industrial branches to use TCEP are the furniture, the textile and the building industry.

¹⁾The substance does not meet the criteria for identification as a carcinogen in situations where it contains less than 0.005 % (w/w) benzo[a]pyrene (EINECS No 200-028-5)

²⁾The substance does not meet the criteria for identification as a carcinogen in situations where it contains less than 0.005 % (w/w) benzo[a]pyrene (EINECS No 200-028-5) and less than 0,1 % w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7).]

³⁾The substance does not meet the criteria for identification as a mutagen in situations where it contains less than 0,1 % w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7).]

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