

EUROPE- REACH



Publication of consolidated version of REACH Regulation

On July 2017, the last consolidated version of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 was published including amendments to the Regulation issued in June this year (Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/999 and 2017/1000).

Consolidated version can be found [here](#).

EUROPE – REACH

Supply chain communication - Q&A on distributors' responsibility

Distributors' main responsibility is to pass information up and down the supply chain, including safety data sheets for substances and mixtures (ECHA's Guidance for downstream users - Appendix 1: Compliance with REACH for distributors).

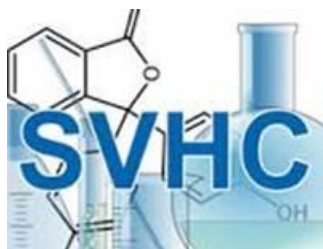
Distributors do not need to check that the safety data sheet is compliant as long as they do not carry out any activity that would be defined as a "use" under REACH.

Distributors do have to check if substances have been registered (see Q&A 155), and if they change the label, they need to update the safety data sheet to ensure consistency (e.g. the supplier information).

Click [here](#) to access the Guidance for Downstream Users.

Click [here](#) to access Q&A entry 155.

EUROPE- REACH



New intentions to identify a substance of very high concern

New intentions to identify SVHC have been notified to ECHA by Germany at the beginning of July.

These involve the following substances:

- benz[a]anthracene (EC 200-280-6; CAS 56-55-3), and
- chrysene (EC 205-923-4; CAS 218-01-9).

Click [here](#) to access Current SVHC Intentions.

EUROPE – REACH

Summary of Decisions on authorisations of substances listed in Annex XIV

On July 2017, two summary documents were published by the European Commission pursuant to Article 64(9) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (*Summary of European Commission Decisions on authorisations for the placing on the market for the use and/or for use of substances listed in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)*):

- The first one can be found [here](#) and includes decisions granting authorisation for Chromium trioxide (CAS No 1333-82-0) and Dichromium tris (chromate) (CAS No 24613-89-6).
- The second one can be found [here](#) and includes decisions granting authorisation for Bis(2-methoxyethyl)ether (CAS No 111-96-6).

EUROPE- REACH



Proposal to amend Annex XVII as regards CMR substances

On July 2017, The European Commission notified a draft of regulation to the World Trade Organization (WTO) (ref. G/TBT/N/EU/496).

The aim of this draft is to amend the Appendices to Annex XVII to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 as regards CMR substances.

This draft Commission Regulation proposes to include within the scope of entries 28 to 30 of Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 the substances recently classified as CMR 1A and 1B by Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/776 amending CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

This draft is proposed to be adopted during the 1st quarter of 2018. The Regulation will apply from 1 December 2018 except for formaldehyde (that shall apply from the date of entry into force i.e. 20 days after its publication in the OJEU).

Click [here](#) to see the draft.

For reminder: entries 28, 29 and 30 of Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 prohibit the placing on the market or use for supply to the general public of substances that are classified as CMR 1A or CMR 1B, and of mixtures containing such substances in specified concentrations. Following the REACH Committee of 16 March 2017, formaldehyde will be included in entry 28 of Annex XVII to REACH notwithstanding any further specific proposal to restrict the substance.

The cosmetic ingredients listed in this draft are: FORMALDEHYDE, METHYLTHIOPHENYL MORPHOLINO ISOBUTANONE and OXYQUINOLINE (already listed in Annex II of the Cosmetic Products Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009).

EUROPE- CLP

New proposals and intentions to harmonise classification and labelling

Within the last month, new proposals and intentions to harmonise classification and labelling have been submitted to ECHA as below:

Proposals have been submitted for (Submitted CLH proposals can be found [here](#)):

- citral; (2E)-3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dienal (EC 226-394-6, CAS 5392-40-5); and
- geraniol; (2E)-3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-ol (EC 203-377-1, CAS 106-24-1).
- silver zeolite (EC -, CAS 130328-18-6);
- silver sodium zirconium hydrogenphosphate (EC 422-570-3, CAS 265647-11-8);
- silver copper zeolite (Zeolite, LTA framework type, ion exchanged with silver and copper ions) (EC-, CAS 130328-19-7).
- 2,4-dinitrophenol (EC 200-087-7; CAS 51-28-5).

New intentions have also been received for (Current CLH intentions can be found [here](#)):

- 1,2,4-triazole (EC 206-022-9, CAS 288-88-0);
 - (RS)-1-{1-ethyl-4-[4-mesyloxy-3-(2-methoxyethoxy)-o-toluoyl]pyrazol-5-yloxy}ethyl methyl carbonate; tolpyralate (EC -, CAS 1101132-67-5);
 - pirimiphos-methyl (ISO); O-[2-(diethylamino)-6-methylpyrimidin-4-yl] O,O-dimethyl phosphorothioate (EC 249-528-5, CAS 29232-93-7);
 - prothioconazole (ISO); 2-[2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxypropyl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione (EC -, CAS 178928-70-6); and
 - metal salts of 2-ethylhexanoic acid with the exception of those specified elsewhere in the annex to be submitted by the dossier submitting Member States Spain (EC -, CAS -).
 - (±)-(E)-5-(4-chlorobenzylidene)-2,2-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol (EC -, CAS -).
 - resorcinol diglycidyl ether; 1,3-bis(2,3-epoxypropoxy)benzene (EC 202-987-5; CAS 101-90-6).
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EUROPE – BIOCIDES

Different active substances approval for use in biocidal products

On 25 July 2017, several Regulations have been issued regarding different active substances to be used in biocidal products as below:

Reference	Text
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1376 of 25 July 2017 renewing the approval of warfarin as an active substance for use in biocidal products of product-type 14	Link
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1377 of 25 July 2017 renewing the approval of chlorophacinone as an active substance for use in biocidal products of product-type 14	Link
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1378 of 25 July 2017 renewing the approval of coumatetralyl as an active substance for use in biocidal products of product-type 14	Link
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1379 of 25 July 2017 renewing the approval of difenacoum as an active substance for use in biocidal products of product-type 14	Link
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1380 of 25 July 2017 renewing the approval of bromadiolone as an active substance for use in biocidal products of product-type 14	Link
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1381 of 25 July 2017 renewing the approval of brodifacoum as an active substance for use in biocidal products of product-type 14	Link
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1382 of 25 July 2017 renewing the approval of difethialone as an active substance for use in biocidal products of product-type 14	Link
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1383 of 25 July 2017 renewing the approval of flocoumafen as an active substance for use in biocidal products of product-type 14	Link

EUROPE- CHEMICALS



ECHA webpage "Hot scientific topics"

The following current "hot topics" are described in the ECHA [website](#):

- Glyphosate
- Bisphenol A
- Chemical mixtures and cocktail effect
- Endocrine disruptors (Including the work on the development of a guidance document for implementing hazard-based criteria to identify endocrine disruptors- check following [link](#))
- Nanotechnology

INTERNATIONAL- CHEMICALS

Draft OECD Guidance Document on Standardised Test Guidelines for Evaluating Chemicals for Endocrine Disruption

The original version of this guidance document was developed as a follow-up to the workshop on OECD countries' activities regarding testing, assessment and management of endocrine disrupters, which was held in Copenhagen on 22-24 September 2010.

It had been agreed from the start that the guidance document should be updated regularly in order to reflect newly-developed methods, and any new understanding of how endocrine disrupters produce their effects. This second edition was therefore drafted during 2016 and 2017. It includes a large number of new assays at all levels in the OECD Conceptual Framework (CF) for Testing and Assessment of Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals, and the CF itself has also been updated. The revised Guidance Document includes a short summary of the experiences which various users gained while applying the advice published in the first edition.

Click [here](#) to see the document (deadline for comments: 15/09/2017.)

US- CALIFORNIA

California Proposition 65 Reformulations

California Proposition 65 is the 'Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986', which has been effective for almost 30 years. Due to the implement of California Proposition 65, more and more court cases are settled to reduce the exposure of carcinogenic and reproductive chemicals by reformulating the consumer products containing such chemicals.

Find below some recent settlement agreements:

Product	Chemical	Limit	Case No
Plastic sewing kits	DEHP	1000ppm	Los Angeles County Superior Court BC668992
Game case	DEHP	1000ppm	Out of Court Settlement
Floor box assemblies	Lead	100ppm	Out of Court Settlement
Plastic work lights	DEHP, BBP, DBP, DIDP, DINP, DnHP	1000ppm	Los Angeles County Superior Court BC664409
LED Armbands and Illuminated Dog Leash Item and Illuminated Dog Collar Item	Lead	Total:100ppm Wipe:1.0µg	Out of Court Settlement
Napkin rings	Lead	Total:100ppm Wipe:1.0µg	Out of Court Settlement

CHINA



Minamata Convention on Mercury Become Effective in China

On August 15, 2017, China issued a notification to inform that Minamata Convention on Mercury will be effective from August 16, 2017.

The convention will ban the production and trade of a range of products containing mercury from 2021, including battery, thermometers, blood pressure monitors and cosmetics, and ban primary mercury mining by 2032, as a global pact to cut pollution from the metal.

The convention commits signatory countries to phasing out old mines and banning new exploration projects, as well as reducing the use of mercury in gold mining. Countries must also ban the production, import and export of batteries, fluorescent lamps, cosmetics and pesticides that contain mercury from 2020.

Click [here](#) for details (in Chinese).

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