

Detailed information requirements for the SCIP database

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

The Article 9(1)(i) of the [Waste framework Directive](#) (WFD) requires any supplier of an article to provide the information pursuant to Article 33(1) of the [REACH Regulation](#) to the European Chemicals Agency as from 5 January 2021. Article 9(2) of the same Directive sets out that ECHA shall establish a database for the data to be submitted to ECHA pursuant to point (i) of paragraph 1 by 5 January 2020 and maintain it and shall provide access to that database to waste treatment operators and to consumers upon request.

The SCIP database will contain the submitted information on **S**ubstances of **C**oncern **I**n articles, as such or in complex objects (**P**roducts). ECHA is designing the SCIP database with the dual aim to gather the information that is necessary for achieving the objectives of WFD Art. 9(2), and that this information will be structured and searchable, in order to enable optimised access and use primarily by waste operators and consumers, as well as by actors in the supply chain, NGOs and authorities. For this purpose, ECHA has identified the necessary information requirements for the notifications under WFD Art. 9(1)(i) pursuant to REACH Article 33(1).

This document specifies the information requirements for the SCIP database on articles containing Candidate List substances (Section 3) which were developed by taking into account the legal text of WFD Art. 9(1)(i), REACH Article 33(1), Commission's "Non-paper on the implementation of articles 9(1)(i) and 9(2) of the revised Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC",¹ and the ECHA's [Guidance on requirements for substances in articles](#) (ECHA's SiA Guidance)². ECHA took also into account in their development the contributions received from the European Commission, Member States and stakeholders (trade and industry associations, waste operators and interested NGOs).

Besides contact details, the mandatory information to be provided to ECHA by duty holders³ is listed in tables of Section 3 of this document. They consist of elements that allow:

1. the identification of the (concerned) article as such or in a complex object⁴;⁵

¹ Commission's "Non-paper on the implementation of articles 9(1)(i) and 9(2) of the revised Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC", distributed to the CARACAL and Waste Expert Group in June 2019, ref. Ares(2019)3936110.

² Namely subchapters 3.2.1, 3.2.3.1 and 3.4.1, Appendix 5 and Example 23 in Appendix 6.

³ EU producers and assemblers, importers, and distributors of articles, as well as other supply chain actors, who place articles on the EU market. Retailers and other supply chain actors supplying articles directly and exclusively to consumers are not covered by the obligation to submit information to ECHA.

⁴ Refers to any object made up of more than one article as explained in Chapter 2.4 of ECHA's SiA Guidance and corresponds to the term "complex product" as used in the [Court Judgement in the case C-106/14](#). According to this judgement, articles that are assembled or joined together remain articles, as long as they keep a special shape, surface or design, which is more decisive for their function than their chemical composition, or as long as they do not become waste, as defined in the Waste Framework Directive ([Directive 2008/98/EC](#)).

⁵ It concerns elements included in the definition of article under REACH Article 3(3): the function of the article, the physical form (shape, surface and design) and the chemical composition. In the case the concerned article is incorporated in a complex object, it also includes the identification of this complex object. Furthermore, the [Court Judgement in the case C-106/14](#), in its number 78, states that "The duty to provide information [*under Article 33*] is aimed indirectly at allowing those operators [*all operators in the supply chain*] and consumers to make a supply choice in full knowledge of the properties of the products, including those of articles forming part of their composition". For further details, see Chapter 2, subchapters 3.2.3.1 and 3.4.1, Appendix 5 and Example 23 in Appendix 6 of the ECHA's SiA Guidance.

2. the identification of the Candidate List substance present in the concerned article;⁶
3. the safe use of the article, i.e. other safe use information beyond the substance name (mandatory only if it is deemed necessary to ensure the safe use of the article at all life-cycle stages of the article, including the waste stage, notably information to ensure proper management of the article once it becomes waste).⁷

ECHA will ensure the protection of confidential business information where justified. For example, the required mandatory data that allow to establish links between actors in the same supply chain will not be made publicly available.

1.2. Purpose

This document presents an overview of the information requirements for the database organised by following the conceptual data model (Section 2); it provides further clarity on the approach taken for the design of the SCIP database to all interested parties, namely duty holders and REACH and Waste Member State Competent Authorities.

The conceptual model provides a basis for the implementation of the SCIP database on articles containing Candidate List substances under the Waste Framework Directive envisaged by ECHA.

2. Conceptual model of the database

The conceptual model of the database:

1. Provides a high level view on the scope of the information / data to be stored in the database;
2. Establishes key relationships between the main entities within the database's scope.
3. Clarifies key concepts.

The mandatory information requirements for the database consist of all the data fields which need to be filled in by the duty holders when preparing their notifications. The optional fields may be filled in on a voluntary basis.

⁶ For further details, see subchapters 3.1. and 3.2.1 of the ECHA's SiA Guidance. This information will be provided by selecting the [Candidate list entry](#), with the name, EC Number and CAS number (if available).

⁷ The safe use information, beyond the name of the substance, must be understood as all that information deemed necessary for "enabling all operators in the supply chain to take, at their stage, those risk management measures which follow from the presence of substances of very high concern in articles in order to guarantee their completely safe use" (n. 77 of the [Court Judgement in the case C-106/14](#)) and for ensuring proper management of the article once it becomes waste. According to the ECHA's SiA Guidance (subchapters 3.2.1 and 3.4.1), "if no particular information is necessary to allow safe use of the article containing a Candidate List substance, e.g. when exposure can be excluded at all life cycle stages of the article including disposal, as a minimum the name of the substance in question has to be communicated to the recipients of the article or to consumers". However, there are cases where additional information is necessary to be communicated to allow the safe use of articles by any actor in the supply chain, namely professional and industrial end-users, and consumers. In these cases: "When identifying what information is necessary to compile and communicate to allow the safe use of the article, the supplier of an article must consider all the life-cycle stages during use of the article... Furthermore, the supplier should consider recycling and disposal of the articles as well as foreseeable misuse of articles, in particular, by consumers". The information to be made available to waste operators via the SCIP database has to be useful for the waste treatment phase of the article's lifecycle, and enable the identification and effective treatment of waste containing Candidate List substances, as laid down in recital 38 of [Directive 2018/851](#) elaborating the objective of the database.

The data fields in this document are grouped and recorded within the entities defined in the conceptual model. The main entities, *substance*, *article*, and concern element are defined in sections 2.1 and 2.2.

2.1. Definitions

The scope of the database focuses on articles as such or in complex objects containing Candidate List substances in a concentration above 0.1% w/w. Therefore, the **substance** entity refers to a Candidate List substance.

The concept of “product” is usually understood as a term referring to anything “placed on the market”, whether in exchange for money or something else, or free of charge. As such, the term “product” encompasses substances, mixtures and articles under REACH. Therefore, the term “product” is intentionally not used within the context of the SCIP database as shown in Figure 1.

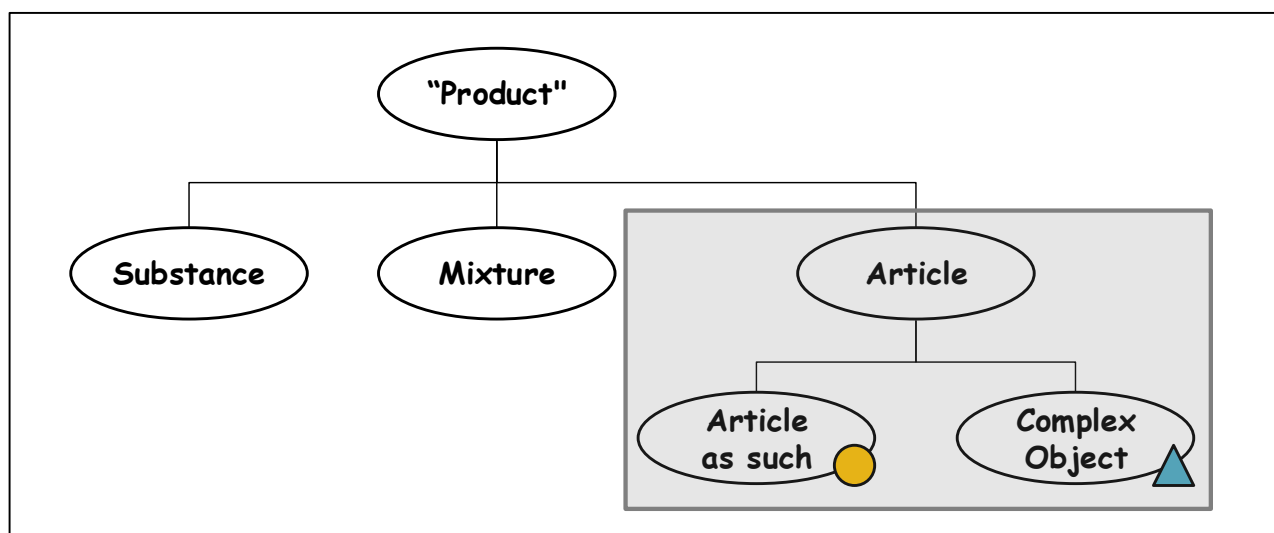


Figure 1: Scope of the database (grey shaded area)

Articles can be joined or assembled in various manners to make complex objects. According to subchapter 2.4. of the ECHA’s SiA Guidance, a complex object⁸ refers to any object made up of more than one article. Any article as such or complex object that is imported or placed on the market is within the scope of the database as shown in Figure 1.

Products which are not articles or complex objects, e.g. a mixture, are specifically excluded from the scope of the database. Albeit, a mixture may play a role when making articles or assembling them, i.e. mixtures may be incorporated in articles for various reasons (e.g. when coating an article or joining articles together).

Conceptually, the **article**, as used in this document is a generalisation of articles as such and complex objects, i.e. an article is either an **article** as such (e.g. blade, one-piece plastic spoon, O-ring), or a **complex object** (e.g. pencil sharpener, sofa, vehicle’s engine, electronic equipment).

Each complex object incorporates two or more components, each of which is either an article as such or another complex object (complex object component) as shown in Figure 2 (the screw,

⁸ This term corresponds to the term “complex product” as used in the Court Judgement in the case [C-106/14](#).

the blade and the casing are component articles of a pencil sharpener). Therefore, the **complex object component** is used to establish the possible relationship(s) between a complex object and its components. Another example illustrating the role of the complex object component is given in example 2 of Section 4 of this document: O-rings (articles as such) are components of a combustion engine (complex object), which is a component of a motor vehicle (a larger complex object). An article as such may also be further processed to be transformed into another article as such, for example, a metal strip may be machined to make a metal blade (Figure 2).

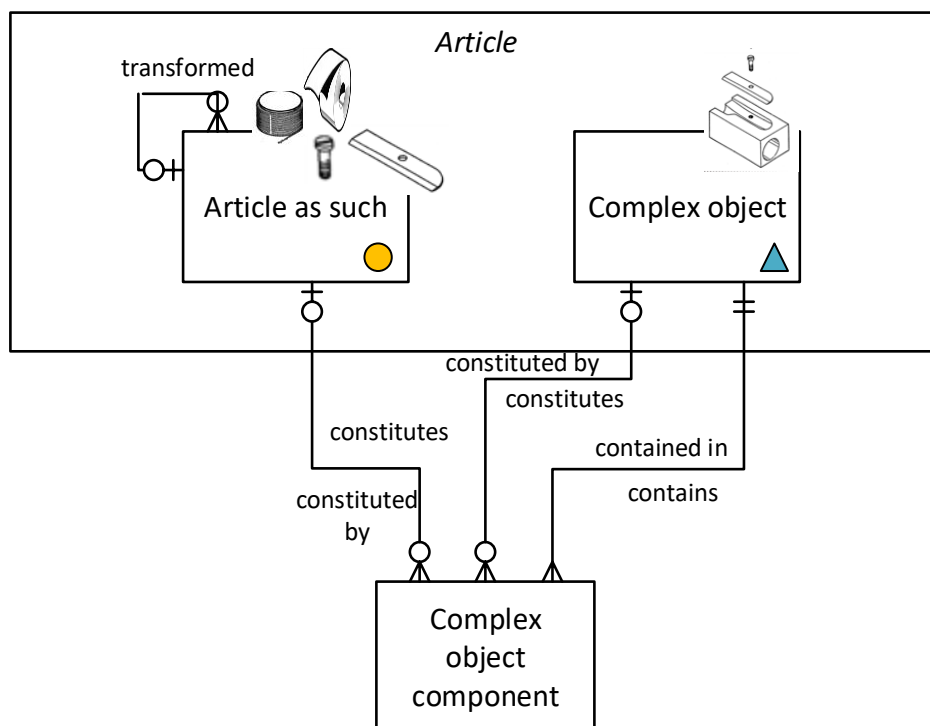


Figure 2: **Article** within the SCIP database concept. A complex object component may be an article as such or a complex object made of articles.

2.2. Scope of the information to be kept record of

This document focus only on the "Technical" data (information related to substance, *article* and their association) to be provided to the SCIP database. This is depicted in the scope level visual below (Figure 3).

The **concern element** associate an *article* as such and a Candidate List substance present in a concentration above 0.1% w/w (see subchapter 3.2.3.1 of the ECHA's SiA Guidance).

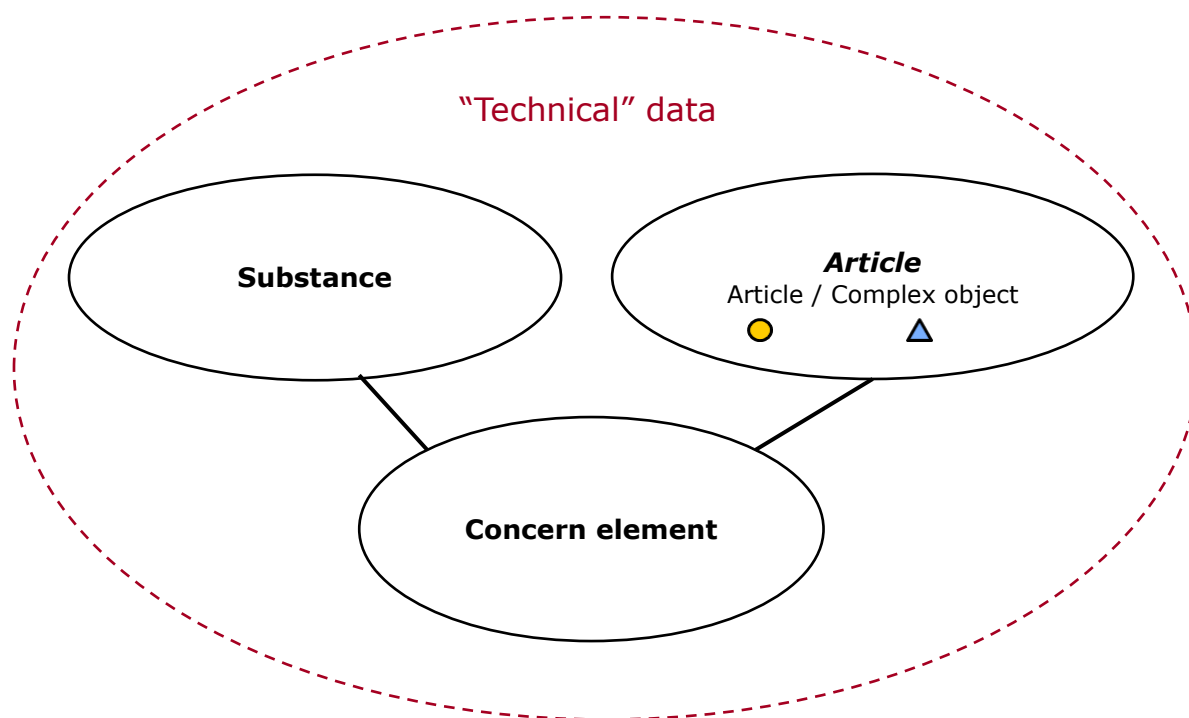


Figure 3: Illustration of the scope of the information to be kept record of in the SCIP database grouped under the main entities.

3. Information requirements

The data fields to be filled in by duty holders – **information requirements** - are listed and organised by entity in the tables below.

The mandatory/optional feature (M/O) of each data field is recorded as follows:

- M = the attribute will be required in the data format (black font);
- O = the attribute will be optional in the data format (blue font).

The optional data will be made public for articles or complex objects, but in certain cases will not be used as search criteria (e.g. height, width, length, diameter, picture, disassembling instructions).

The mandatory data fields (M) will need to be filled in at the notification stage, but it does not necessarily mean that additional data needs to be provided. In certain cases, they only will require an action (e.g. state that there is "no need to provide safe use information beyond the identification of the Candidate List substance") to successfully submit the information to ECHA.

Examples for the content of a notification (filled data fields) to be provided to ECHA by the duty holder to populate the SCIP database are given in Section 4.

Table 1 below lists the information requirements for *Article*, while Table 2 lists the information requirements for the concern element and substance.

When preparing a notification for articles as such, placed on the market, containing a Candidate List substance, the sets of information listed in Tables 1 and 2 are filled in, except the data under "complex object component" in Table 1 which is skipped. This is illustrated by Example 1 in Section 4.

When preparing notifications regarding complex objects incorporating an article containing a Candidate List substance, the data in Table 1 should be seen as a recurrent block until the data listed in Table 2 is filled in regarding the concern element and substance for that article. This recurrence applies to complex object components of larger complex object. Example 2 in Section 4 illustrates how the data should be filled in such cases.

 Table 1. Information requirements for **Article** (○,△)

Information on Article (article as such/complex object)	Description	M/O
Identifiers		
Article name	Main name assigned to the article as such or the complex object; free text	M
Other names*	E.g. Brand; Model; Type [For articles as such or complex objects placed on the market for consumers, other names such as the brand, model, type should be provided, whenever possible, in addition to the "Article name" provided in that field, in order to allow consumers to identify unequivocally the article as such or the complex object for which information is being submitted].	O
Primary Article Identifier	Numerical or alphanumerical identifier assigned to the article as such or the complex object and identification of its type. The primary Article Identifier will be used to support the preparation of a notification. Type options: e.g. European Article Number (EAN); Global Trade Item Number (GTIN); Universal Product Code (GPC); Catalogue number; ECHA Article ID, part number.	M
Other Article Identifier*	Other numerical or alphanumerical identifier and identification of its type. Same type options as for Primary Article Identifier: e.g. European Article Number (EAN); Global Trade Item Number (GTIN); Universal Product Code (GPC); Catalogue number; ECHA Article ID; part number. [For articles as such or complex objects placed on the market for consumers, at least an identifier available to consumers, e.g. European Article Number (EAN), should be provided in this field <u>or</u> in the "Primary Article Identifier" field, in order to allow consumers to identify unequivocally the article as such or the complex object for which information is being submitted.]	O

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Information on <i>Article</i> (article as such/complex object)	Description	M/O
Article category*	Identification of the article as such or the complex object from a harmonised list (with codes and description) which cannot be achieved by the article name(s) assigned, until a certain level of granularity, based on <u>function/use</u> . It is important to identify certain relevant waste streams. Allowed values: The integrated Tariff of the European Union – TARIC - list, based on the Combined Nomenclature (CN) description and code [Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87] (the relevant descriptions and codes must be selected).	M
Production in European Union	In this field, the duty holder answers to the question: is the article produced or assembled in the EU? Allowed values: yes; no; unwilling to disclose	M
Picture		
Picture	Visual identification of the article as such or the complex object.	O
Characteristics*		
Characteristic type	Article or complex object's characteristic(s) that may help to distinguish the reported article or complex object from similar articles or complex objects. E.g. Height; Length; Width; Diameter; Density; Weight; Volume; Colour.	O
Characteristic value	Value of the (selected) characteristic.	O
Unit	Unit of measure for the (selected) characteristic, when applicable	O
Safe use instructions		
Safe use instruction(s)*	Safe use information. It includes the possibility to state that there is "No need to provide safe use information beyond the identification of the Candidate List substance".	M
Disassembling instructions*	Disassembling instructions document (e.g. pdf format). The indication of the language of the provided document is required.	O

Information on <u>Article</u> (article as such/complex object)	Description	M/O
Complex object component		
<p>[Only applies to complex objects. For the preparation of an <u>article as such</u> notification, this block of data is skipped and continues by inserting data on the concern element and substance (Table 2). For a <u>complex object</u> notification, this block of data is required to be filled in. Data regarding the component is inserted, either for a complex object component or an article in a complex object.</p>		
Linked article	Add a link to an existing article or create a new article or a complex object to link with this complex object.	M
Number of units	Number of occurrences of the linked article in the complex object	M

* Repeatable field. The duty holder can provide the information in this field as many times as needed to provide the necessary information related with the article as such or the complex object. E.g Under "Other names", the brand and the model can be provided by adding additional fields.

Table 2. Information requirements for the **Concern Element** and **substance**
 (Only applies to articles as such or in complex objects, but not to complex objects – see Figure 2)

Information on <u>Concern Element</u> <u>and substance</u>	Description	M/O
Candidate List version	Identification of the Candidate List substance version based on which the information on the article as such or complex object has been assessed against before being submitted to ECHA	M
Candidate List entry*		
Candidate List Substance	Name, EC and CAS numbers, when available, of the Candidate List substance is selected from the Candidate List entries.	M
Substance belonging to a group entry in the Candidate List* (only applicable to Candidate List <u>group entries</u>)		
Substance name	Name of the specific substance belonging to a group entry	O
EC number	EC number of the specific substance belonging to a group entry	O
CAS number	CAS number of the specific substance belonging to a group entry	O
Concentration range*		

Information on <u>Concern Element</u> and <u>substance</u>	Description	M/O
Concentration range	Possible concentration ranges of the substance in the article: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • > 0.1% w/w and < 0.3% w/w; • ≥ 0.3% w/w and < 1.0% w/w; • ≥ 1.0% w/w and < 10.0% w/w; • ≥ 10.0% w/w and < 20.0% w/w; • ≥ 20.0% w/w and < 100% w/w; • > 0.1% w/w and ≤ 100% w/w. <p><i>With the exception of the last concentration range, all the others are based on the most relevant concentration limits set out in Annex III of the Waste Framework Directive for properties of waste which render it hazardous, i.p. for carcinogenicity (HP 7) and mutagenicity (HP 11), reprotoxicity (HP 10), specific target organ toxicity – STOT (HP 5), and sensitisation (HP13).</i></p>	M
Material or mixture category* (at least one of the fields below is mandatory)		
Material category	Identification of the material the article (containing the Candidate List substance) is made of from a list to be provided by ECHA. <p><i>[It is important to identify certain relevant material-based waste streams. It also allows the identification of the article based on the material it is made of.]</i></p>	M (if mixture categ. block not filled in)
Mixture category	Identification of the mixture category from the European product categorisation system (EuPCS) containing the Candidate List substance(s) incorporated in the further processing step (e.g. coating) of an article or incorporated when joining or assembling two or more articles in a complex object (e.g. adhesive, solder). <p><i>[It allows to identify where in the article the Candidate List substance is present.]</i></p>	M (if material categ. block not filled in)

* Repeatable blocks or fields.

4. Examples illustrating the content of foreseen notifications

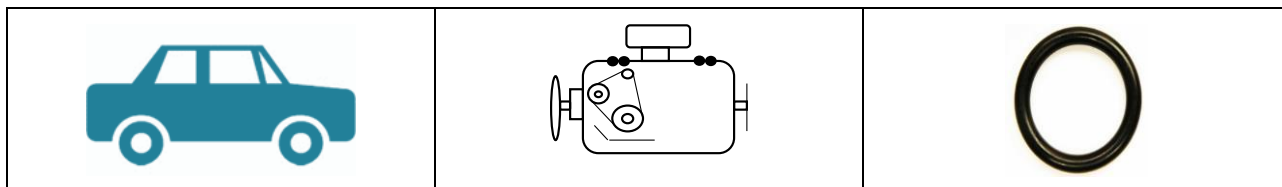
Two examples are provided below to illustrate the typical data that will be required to be submitted by a duty holder.

- Example 1: O-ring (article as such) with a Candidate List substance in a concentration above 0.1% w/w.



- Example 2: vehicle with an engine incorporating O-rings containing a Candidate List


substance. It shows a notification for a complex object containing several components.




The examples take as reference an EU produced O-ring and an imported vehicle described above. The notifications are made by the producer of the O-ring and the importer of the vehicle. They show the information requirements for the *article* (delimited by the blue/grey frames), concern element (delimited by brown frame), and substance (delimited by red frame).

The **mandatory information** data fields (M) to be filled or selected from lists by the duty holder are shaded in blue tones, including those requiring an action. The **optional information** requirements are shaded in green tones.

Example 1: O-ring

Identifiers		
Article name	O-ring	
Other names	Brand	Rubber joints RJ
	Model	Model 0.05
	Type	Type Rubber-R
Primary Article Identifier	EAN	583322554477
Other article identifier	Reference number	RJ0.05R001
Article category (name and code) [TARIC/CN code and description]	E.g. 4016 93 00: Other articles of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber; - Other; -- Gaskets, washers and other seals. 4008 29 00: Plates, sheets, strip, rods and profile shapes, of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber; - Of non-cellular rubber; -- Other	
Production in European Union	yes	
Picture		
		
Characteristics		
Diameter	0.050	m
Weight	0.005	kg
Safe use instruction (s)		
Safe use instruction(s)	[Specific instructions]	
Concern Element		
Candidate List version	ZZZZ/TT	
Candidate List entry / Substance	Candidate List substance S; EC xxx-xxx-x; CAS yyyy-yy-y	
Concentration range	≥ 10.0% w/w and < 20.0% w/w	
Material category	Rubbers and elastomers > Ethylene-propylene-non-conjugated diene rubber (EPDM); Vulcanised	

Example 2: Vehicle

Identifiers			
Article name	Motor vehicle (passengers)		
Other names	Brand	Trade mark Y	
	Model	Model AAA	
	Type	Type ZXCV	
Primary Article Identifier	EAN/bar code	558101011110	
Other article identifier	Universal product Code (GPC)	770300000	
	Reference number	AAA111X000	
Article category (name and code) [TARIC/CN code and description]	<i>E.g.</i> 8703 22 10: Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading 8702), including station wagons and racing cars; - Other vehicles, with only spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine; -- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 000 cm ³ but not exceeding 1 500 cm ³ ; --- New		
Production in European Union	No		
Picture			
			
Characteristics			
Height	1.8	m	
Width	1.95	m	
Length	4.0	m	
Weight	1100	kg	
Colour	Red		
Number of doors	3		
Engine type	Combustion		
Cubic capacity	1100	cm ³	
Safe use instruction (s)			
Safe use instruction(s)	[Specific instructions]		
Disassembling instructions	Disassembling_instructions_AAA-ZXCV.pdf		
Number of units		1	

Complex object component (article)	Identifiers	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Article name</td> <td colspan="2">Combustion engine</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Other names</td> <td>Brand</td> <td>B Motors</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Model</td> <td>Model B-1100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td>Type Combustion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary Article Identifier</td> <td>EAN/bar code</td> <td>558101011110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other article identifier</td> <td>Reference number</td> <td>A1100C001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Article category (name and code) <i>[TARIC/CN code and description]</i></td> <td colspan="2">E.g. 8407 34 10: Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engines; - Reciprocating piston engines of a kind used for the propulsion of vehicles of Chapter 87; -- 8407 34:Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1000 cm³; --- For the industrial assembly of: pedestrian-controlled tractors of subheading 870110; motor vehicles of heading 8703; motor vehicles of heading 8704 with an engine of a cylinder capacity of less than 2800 cm³; motor vehicles of heading 8705</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Production in European Union</td> <td colspan="2">No</td> </tr> </table>	Article name	Combustion engine		Other names	Brand	B Motors	Model	Model B-1100	Type	Type Combustion	Primary Article Identifier	EAN/bar code	558101011110	Other article identifier	Reference number	A1100C001	Article category (name and code) <i>[TARIC/CN code and description]</i>	E.g. 8407 34 10: Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engines; - Reciprocating piston engines of a kind used for the propulsion of vehicles of Chapter 87; -- 8407 34:Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1000 cm ³ ; --- For the industrial assembly of: pedestrian-controlled tractors of subheading 870110; motor vehicles of heading 8703 ; motor vehicles of heading 8704 with an engine of a cylinder capacity of less than 2800 cm ³ ; motor vehicles of heading 8705		Production in European Union	No	
	Article name	Combustion engine																						
Other names	Brand	B Motors																						
	Model	Model B-1100																						
	Type	Type Combustion																						
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Article category (name and code) <i>[TARIC/CN code and description]</i>	E.g. 8407 34 10: Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engines; - Reciprocating piston engines of a kind used for the propulsion of vehicles of Chapter 87; -- 8407 34:Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1000 cm ³ ; --- For the industrial assembly of: pedestrian-controlled tractors of subheading 870110; motor vehicles of heading 8703 ; motor vehicles of heading 8704 with an engine of a cylinder capacity of less than 2800 cm ³ ; motor vehicles of heading 8705																							
Production in European Union	No																							
Characteristics	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Weight</td> <td>100</td> <td>kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Engine type</td> <td colspan="2">Combustion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cubic capacity</td> <td>1100</td> <td>cm³</td> </tr> </table>	Weight	100	kg	Engine type	Combustion		Cubic capacity	1100	cm ³														
Weight	100	kg																						
Engine type	Combustion																							
Cubic capacity	1100	cm ³																						
Safe use instruction (s)	Other: <i>[Specific instructions]</i>																							
Complex object component (article)	Number of units	4																						
	Identifiers	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Article name</td> <td colspan="2">O-ring (for engines)</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Other names</td> <td>Brand</td> <td>Rubber joints LL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Model</td> <td>Model M0.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td>Type Rubber-R</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary Article Identifier</td> <td>Reference number</td> <td>RR005R001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Article category (name and code) <i>[TARIC/CN code and description]</i></td> <td colspan="2">E.g. 4016 93 00: Other articles of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber; - Other; -- Gaskets, washers and other seals. 4008 29 00: Plates, sheets, strip, rods and profile shapes, of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber; - Of non-cellular rubber; -- Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Production in European Union</td> <td colspan="2">No</td> </tr> </table>	Article name	O-ring (for engines)		Other names	Brand	Rubber joints LL	Model	Model M0.05	Type	Type Rubber-R	Primary Article Identifier	Reference number	RR005R001	Article category (name and code) <i>[TARIC/CN code and description]</i>	E.g. 4016 93 00: Other articles of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber; - Other; -- Gaskets, washers and other seals. 4008 29 00: Plates, sheets, strip, rods and profile shapes, of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber; - Of non-cellular rubber; -- Other		Production in European Union	No				
	Article name	O-ring (for engines)																						
Other names	Brand	Rubber joints LL																						
	Model	Model M0.05																						
	Type	Type Rubber-R																						
Primary Article Identifier	Reference number	RR005R001																						
Article category (name and code) <i>[TARIC/CN code and description]</i>	E.g. 4016 93 00: Other articles of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber; - Other; -- Gaskets, washers and other seals. 4008 29 00: Plates, sheets, strip, rods and profile shapes, of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber; - Of non-cellular rubber; -- Other																							
Production in European Union	No																							
Characteristics	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Diameter</td> <td>0.050</td> <td>m</td> </tr> </table>	Diameter	0.050	m																				
Diameter	0.050	m																						

	Weight	0.005	kg
Safe use instruction (s)	Safe use instruction(s)	[Specific instructions]	
Concern Element	Candidate List version	ZZZZ/TT	
	Candidate List entry / Substance	Candidate List substance S; EC xxx-xxx-x; CAS yyyy-yy-y	
	Concentration range	≥ 20.0% w/w and < 100% w/w	
	Material category	Rubbers and elastomers > Ethylene-propylene-non-conjugated diene rubber (EPDM); Vulcanised	