Assessment of regulatory needs

Authority: European Chemicals Agency

Date: 11 August 2021

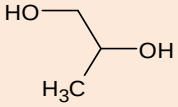
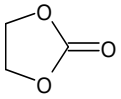
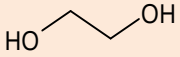
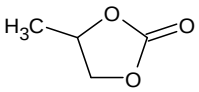
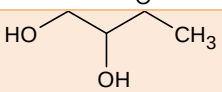
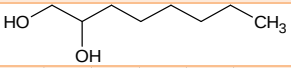
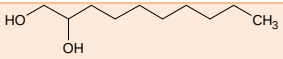
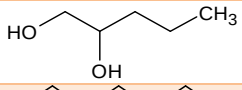
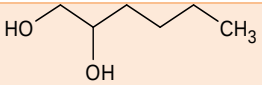
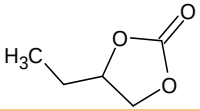
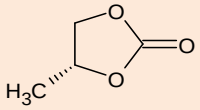
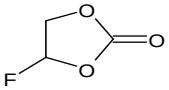
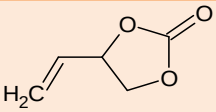
Group Name: 1,2-ethanediols and their carbonates

Chemical structure: -

Revision history

Version	*Date*	*Description*
1.0	11/08/2021	

Substances within this group:

EC/List number	CAS number	Substance name (acronyms)	Chemical structures	Registration type (full, OSII or TII, NONS), highest tonnage band among all the registrations (t/y) [1]
200-338-0	57-55-6	propane-1,2-diol		Full, > 1 000
202-510-0	96-49-1	ethylene carbonate		Full, > 1 000
203-473-3	107-21-1	ethane-1,2-diol		Full, > 1 000
203-572-1	108-32-7	propylene carbonate		Full, > 1 000
209-527-2	584-03-2	butane-1,2-diol		Full, < 1 000
214-254-7	1117-86-8	octane-1,2-diol		Full, 100–1 000
214-288-2	1119-86-4	decane-1,2-diol		Full, not (publicly) available
226-285-3	5343-92-0	pentane-1,2-diol		Full, > 1 000
230-029-6	6920-22-5	DL-hexane-1,2-diol		Full, 100-1 000
403-780-4	Not (publicly) available	4-ethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one		Full, not (publicly) available
437-320-9	Not (publicly) available	(4R)-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one		NONS
483-360-5	114435-02-8	1,3-dioxolan-2-one, 4-fluoro-		Full, 10-100
700-261-7	4427-96-7	vinyl ethylene carbonate		Full, not (publicly) available

In addition, there is one registered group member for which all substance identifiers are confidential.

[1] Note that the total aggregated tonnage band may be available on ECHA's webpage at https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/registered-substances

Contents

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The author does not accept any liability with regard to the use that may be made of the information contained in this document. Usage of the information remains under the sole responsibility of the user. Statements made or information contained in the document are without prejudice to any further regulatory work that ECHA, the Member States or other regulatory agencies may initiate at a later stage. Assessments of regulatory needs and their conclusions are compiled on the basis of available information and may change in light of newly available information or further assessment.

Foreword

The purpose of the assessment of regulatory needs of a group of substances is to help authorities conclude on the most appropriate way to address the identified concerns for a group of substances or a single substance, i.e. the combination of the regulatory risk management instruments to be used and any intermediate steps, such as data generation, needed to initiate and introduce these regulatory measures.

An assessment of regulatory needs can conclude that regulatory risk management at EU level is required for a (group of) substance(s) (e.g. harmonised classification and labelling, Candidate List inclusion, restriction, other EU legislation) or that no regulatory action is required at EU level. While the assessment is done for a group of substances, the (no) need for regulatory action can be identified for the whole group, a subgroup or for single substance(s).

The assessment of regulatory needs is an important step under ECHA's Integrated Regulatory Strategy. However, it is not part of the formal processes defined in the legislation but aims to support them.

The assessment of regulatory needs can be applied to any group of substances or single substance, i.e., any type of hazards or uses and regardless of the previous regulatory history or lack of such. It can be done based on different level of information. A Member State or ECHA can carry out this case-by-case analysis. The starting point is available information in the REACH registrations and any other REACH and CLP information. However, more extensive set of information can be available, e.g. assessment done under REACH/CLP or other EU legislation, or can be generated in some cases (e.g. further hazard information under dossier evaluation). Uncertainties associated to the level of information used should be reflected in the documentation. It will be revisited when necessary. For example, after further information is generated and the hazard has been clarified or when new insights on uses are available. It can be revisited by the same or another authority.

The responsibility for the content of this assessment rests with the authority that developed it. It is possible that other authorities do not have the same view and may develop further assessment of regulatory needs. The assessment of regulatory needs does not yet initiate any regulatory process but any authority can consequently do so and should indicate this by appropriate means, such as the Registry of Intentions.

For more information on Assessment of regulatory needs please consult the ECHA website[2].

[2] https://echa.europa.eu/understanding-assessment-regulatory-needs

Glossary

CCH	Compliance Check
CLH	Harmonised classification and labelling
CMR	Carcinogenic, mutagenic and/or toxic to reproduction
DEv	Dossier evaluation
ED	Endocrine disruptor
NONS	Notified new substances
OEL	Occupational exposure limit
OSII or TII	On-site isolated intermediate or transported isolated intermediate
PBT/vPvB	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic/very persistent and very bioaccumulative
RMOA	Regulatory management options analysis
RMM	Risk management measure
RRM	Regulatory risk management
SEv	Substance evaluation
STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure
SVHC	Substance of very high concern

1 Overview of the group

ECHA has grouped together structurally similar substances based on the presence of the ethanediol moiety.

The group consists of 14 substances (8 alpha-diols and 6 organic carbonates). No subgrouping is proposed, but two substances have structural differences worth to be noted:

- The carbonate with EC 483-360-5 contains a fluorine substituent
- The carbonate with EC 700-261-7 contains a terminal unsaturation (a vinyl substituent)

The substances are mono- and multi-constituents.

Based on information reported in the REACH registration dossiers, many of the substances have several applications, such as uses in adhesives and sealants, air care products, de-icing agents, biocides, lubricants, greases, release products, washing and cleaning products or cosmetics. Most of the substances are used, in addition to industrial uses, also by professionals and consumers indicating potential exposure to workers, consumers and releases to the environment. Some uses in articles, such as in textiles, paper and board products are reported.

Substance evaluation on EC 202-510-0 focusing on reproductive toxicity concluded on no reproductive toxicity. As regards EC 203-473-3, the regulatory management option analysis conducted by the Dutch Competent Authority concluded no need for EU action as there is no reproductive toxicity and no environmental concern.

Note on the scope of ECHA's assessment of regulatory needs

Regarding hazards, the focus of ECHA's assessment is on CMR (carcinogenic, mutagenic and/or toxic to reproduction), sensitiser, ED (endocrine disruptor), PBT/vPvB or equivalent (e.g. substances being persistent, mobile and toxic), aquatic toxicity hazard endpoints and therefore only those are reflected in the table in section 3. This does not mean that the substances do not have other known or potential hazards. In some specific cases, where ECHA identifies a need for regulatory risk management action at EU level for other hazards (e.g. neurotoxicity, STOT RE), such additional hazards may be addressed in the assessment. An overview of classification is presented in Annex 1.

On the exposure side, ECHA is mainly using the information on uses reported in the registration dossiers (IUCLID) as a proxy for assessing the potential for exposure to humans and releases to the environment. The potential for release / exposure is generally considered high for "widespread" uses, i.e. professional and consumer uses and uses in articles. For these uses, normally happening at many places, the expected level of control is *à priori* considered limited. The chemical safety reports are not necessarily consulted and no quantitative exposure assessment is performed at this stage.

2 Justification for the need for regulatory risk management action at EU level

Based on currently available information, there is a need for (further) EU regulatory risk management – namely restriction for reproductive toxicity hazard due to the potential for exposure of the substance EC 214-254-7.

Based on ECHA's assessment of currently available hazard information, the substance EC 214-254-7 has potentially reproductive toxicity hazards. The effects observed in the screening test for reproductive and developmental toxicity and in the pre-natal developmental toxicity study, as currently reported, raise a concern on the reproductive toxicity of the substance.

The first step of the regulatory risk management action proposed, should the hazard be confirmed, is the confirmation of hazard via harmonised classification (CLH) as Repro 1B.

The CLH i) will trigger RMM under OSH legislation for workers. ii) is needed or highly recommended for further regulatory processes and, most importantly, iii) is a prerequisite to restrict the presence of the substances in consumer mixtures, by means of the restriction entry 30 of Annex XVII.

Most of the uses of the substance fall under the cosmetics regulation. Regardless of the resulting category, the CLH will also support action under the Cosmetic products regulation (EC) No 1223/2009. Harmonised classification as CMR cat. 1 will trigger regulatory action under the Cosmetic products regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 for uses as fragrance, since CMR cat. 1 are restricted by this regulation whereas a harmonised classification as CMR cat. 2 triggers prohibition under the Cosmetic Products Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 unless an exemption is granted upon assessment of safe use of the substances in cosmetic products by the Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS).

CLH will also support regulatory action under other regulations. For instance, in this specific case harmonised classification as Repr. cat. 1 will trigger regulatory action under the biocidal product regulation (EU) 528/2012, which does not allow the use by the general public of a product containing substances above the concentration limit leading to classification of the mixture as CMR cat 1.

As regards the uses in biocides and pharmaceuticals, these uses are covered by the specific legislations.

The remaining uses are industrial and professional uses in diverse applications, e.g. fragrances and perfumes, washing and cleaning products, cosmetics and personal care products and laboratory chemicals.

Professional use is typically widespread (at many sites and many users) with relatively low levels of operational controls and risk management measures but with typically frequent exposures with a long duration. In addition, professional users may be self-employed and therefore not covered by Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) legislation. Consumers may be co-exposed to the substances used by professionals. Therefore, a **restriction of the substance as such or in mixtures (concentration limit in mixtures) used by professionals** is suggested after CLH. Restriction of professional uses is preferred over authorisation as it is considered to be more efficient and effective to introduce controls at the level of placing on the market rather than at the level of uses.

In addition, the use of the most harmful substances by professional workers has been recognised as an area of concern under the European Commission's Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability[3] which aims to extend to professional users under REACH the level of protection granted to consumers.

For the remaining industrial uses, it is proposed to consider what would be the most appropriate way to regulate those at a later stage once the hazards are clarified and the scope of the restriction better defined as actions on professional uses may already impact some of the industrial uses. These industrial uses are reported for perfumes and fragrances, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and personal care products. These uses seem to be either manufacture or formulation of the products.

Based on currently available information, it is not possible to assess the need for regulatory risk management as information on hazard is not sufficient to conclude on mutagenicity hazard for the substance EC 483-360-5.

The substance has shown to be positive in Ames and in *in-vitro* chromosome aberration tests. A testing proposal for a Comet assay has been accepted. Once this information will be available to ECHA this assessment will be revisited.

The substance EC 483-360-5 is already self-classified for skin sensitisation. For industrial and professional uses, sufficient and consistent self-classification by registrants should trigger adequate risk management measures according to workplace legislation.

Based on currently available information, there is no need for (further) EU regulatory risk management for all remaining substances in the group.

Based on ECHA's assessment of currently available hazard information, no likely hazards were identified for human health. These conclusions are based on the fact that the substances in the group have negative results in *in vitro* genotoxicity tests, there is an absence of effects in available carcinogenicity studies, absence of relevant triggers (e.g. hyperplasia) in repeated dose toxicity studies and no mutagenic potential.

Although all substances within this group are structurally similar to the substance EC 214-254-7, effects on reproductive toxicity have not been observed or not at the same level of severity.

In order to understand if there is a trend of toxicity for reproductive toxicity endpoint for the substances in the group and confirm the unlikely potential for reproductive toxicity a compliance check is proposed for EC 226-285-3.

All substances in the group are unlikely to have environmental hazards. None of the group members screen for PBT/vPvB hazard and aquatic toxicity is unlikely based on available data. The substances are very likely readily biodegradable as available data show ready biodegradability of most group members. In addition, all substances in the group have low log Kow (≤2.1), indicating low lipid partitioning.

Currently, no clear indication of ED hazard (HH and ENV) is available for any of the members.

[3] European Commission, *Chemical Strategy for Sustainability Towards a Toxic-Free Environment*, available at https://ec.europa.eu/environment/pdf/chemicals/2020/10/Strategy.pdf

Three substances are potential skin sensitisers. As regards these skin sensitising substances (confirmation expected in CCH for ECs 214-288-2 and 700-261-7 and for a substance for which no public identifiers available), the following would apply:

- For industrial and professional uses, sufficient and consistent self-classification by registrants should trigger adequate risk management measures according to workplace legislation. Concerns all three substances.

- Adequate product labelling should in principle provide consumers with sufficient information to manage risks arising from the use of mixtures containing the substances EC 214-288-2 and a substance for which no public identifiers is available. There is a concern related to skin sensitisers (potentially) present in consumer mixtures and the need to further investigate whether further regulatory actions are needed and what would be the best options to address this concern. Such concern has been already identified in other groups of substances and was brought for further discussion to Member States. Work is ongoing on this generic issue by both Member States and ECHA which may affect the regulatory actions on substances in this group.

3 Conclusions and actions

The conclusions and actions proposed in the table below are based on the REACH and CLP information available at the time of the assessment by ECHA. The main source of information is the registration dossiers. Relevant public assessments may also be considered. When new information (e.g. on hazards through evaluation processes, or on uses) will become available, the document will be updated and conclusions and actions revisited.

Subgroup name, EC number, substance name	Human Health Hazard	Environmental Hazard	Relevant use(s) & exposure potential	Last foreseen action	Action
EC 214-254-7, octane-1,2-diol	Known or potential hazard for reproductive toxicity	No hazard or unlikely hazard	Widespread uses including consumer and professional uses in fragrances and perfumes, cosmetics and personal care products, biocides, pharmaceuticals and professional uses in washing and cleaning products and in laboratory.	**Need for EU RRM: Restriction** Justification: The harmonised classification as Repr. Cat 1 would trigger the restriction entry 30 and by that ensure that the substances are not included in consumer mixtures above the limits specified in that entry. Professional use is typically widespread (at many sites and many users) with relatively low levels of operational	**First step:** CCH **Next steps (if hazard confirmed):** CLH, restriction

Subgroup name, EC number, substance name	Human Health Hazard	Environmental Hazard	Relevant use(s) & exposure potential	Last foreseen action	Action
				controls and risk management measures but with typically frequent exposures with a long duration. Restriction of professional uses is preferred over authorisation as it is considered to be more efficient and effective to introduce controls at the level of placing on the market rather than at the level of uses. In addition, it is proposed to consider what would be the most appropriate way to regulate industrial uses at a later stage once the hazards are clarified and the scope of the restriction better defined as actions on professional uses	

Subgroup name, EC number, substance name	Human Health Hazard	Environmental Hazard	Relevant use(s) & exposure potential	Last foreseen action	Action
				may already impact some of the industrial uses.	
EC 483-360-51, 3-dioxolan-2-one, 4-fluoro-	Known or potential hazard for skin sensitisation and STOT RE Inconclusive hazard for mutagenicity	No hazard or unlikely hazard	Industrial uses in electrolytes for batteries and formulation for laboratory use.	**Currently not possible to assess the regulatory needs** <u>Justification:</u> Waiting data from mutagenicity testing. Self-classification for skin sensitisation sufficient for industrial use.	No action
EC 700-261-7, 4-ethenyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one	Known or potential hazard for skin sensitisation	No hazard or unlikely hazard	Industrial use in the manufacture of lithium batteries.	**Currently no need for EU RRM** <u>Justification:</u> Self-classification for skin sensitisation sufficient for industrial use.	CCH
EC 214-288-2, decane-1,2-diol and substance with no (publicly) available identifiers	Inconclusive hazard for skin sensitisation	No hazard or unlikely hazard	EC 214-288-2: Widespread uses: Industrial, professional and consumer uses in washing and cleaning products, professional	**Currently no need for EU RRM** <u>Justification:</u> If skin sensitiser, for consumer uses: to	CCH

Subgroup name, EC number, substance name	Human Health Hazard	Environmental Hazard	Relevant use(s) & exposure potential	Last foreseen action	Action
			and consumer uses in polishes and wax blends, consumer uses in air care, biocidal, cosmetic and personal care products etc. except for the substance with no (publicly) available identifiers.	include in the ongoing discussion with authorities on the best regulatory management option to address skin sensitisers in consumer mixtures; For industrial and professional uses: self-classification sufficient	
EC 203-473-3, ethane-1,2-diol	Known or potential hazard for STOT RE (kidneys)	No hazard or unlikely hazard	Widespread uses: Industrial, professional and consumer uses e.g., use in adhesive and sealants, as anti-freeze and de-icing products, the use in coatings and paints, thinners, paint removes, in washing and cleaning products and in cosmetics and personal care products. Some article service life.	**Currently no need for EU RRM** <u>Justification:</u> Correct self-classification applied by the registrants and RMOA by the NL confirmed no need for further action.	No action
EC 226-285-3, pentane-1,2-diol	No hazard or unlikely hazard	No hazard or unlikely hazard	Widespread uses: industrial, professional and consumer uses in	**Currently no need for EU RRM**	CCH

Subgroup name, EC number, substance name	Human Health Hazard	Environmental Hazard	Relevant use(s) & exposure potential	Last foreseen action	Action
			cosmetics and personal care products, washing and cleaning products, ink and toners; professional and/or consumer uses in air care products, polishes and wax blends, fragrances and perfumes, leather treatment etc.	Justification: No such hazard expected that would lead to a concern.	
Remaining substances in the group EC 200-338-0, propane-1,2-diol EC 202-510-0, ethylene carbonate EC 203-572-1, propylene carbonate EC 209-527-2, butane-1,2-diol EC 230-029-6, DL-hexane-1,2-diol	No hazard or unlikely hazard	No hazard or unlikely hazard	Widespread uses including consumer and professional uses. Industrial uses and some article service life.	**Currently no need for EU RRM** Justification: No such hazard expected that would lead to a concern.	No action

Subgroup name, EC number, substance name	Human Health Hazard	Environmental Hazard	Relevant use(s) & exposure potential	Last foreseen action	Action
EC 403-780-4, 4-ethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one EC 437-320-9, (4R)-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one					

Annex 1: Harmonised classifications and self-classifications reported by registrants

Data extracted on 8 February 2021.

EC/List No	Substance name		Self-classification	
		Harmonised classification	Self-classification in registration dossier	Additional classification in C&L notifications
200-338-0	propane-1,2-diol (propylene glycol)			*STOT SE 3, H335 and H336* *Eye Irrit. 2, H319* *Aqua Chronic 2, H411* *Skin Sens. 1, H317; Aqua Chronic 1, H410* *Acute Tox. 4, H302* *Skin Irrit. 2, H315*
202-510-0	ethylene carbonate		*Acute Tox. 4, H302* *Eye Irrit. 2, H319* *STOT RE 2, H373*	*Skin Irrit. 2, H315* *STOT SE 3, H335* *Eye Damage 1, H318*
203-473-3	ethane-1,2-diol (ethylene glycol)	*Acute Tox. 4*, H302*	*Acute Tox. 4, H302* *STOT RE 2, H373*	*Aquatic Chronic 3, H412* *Muta. 1B, H340* *STOT SE 3, H336* *Repr. 1B, H360* *Org. Perox. Type G STOT RE 1, H372* *STOT SE 1, H370* *Skin Irrit. 2, H315* *Eye Irrit. 2, H319*
203-572-1	propylene carbonate	*Eye Irrit. 2, H319*	*Eye Irrit. 2, H319*	*Skin Irrit. 2, H315* *Eye Irrit. 2A, H319*

EC/List No	Substance name		Self-classification	
		Harmonised classification	Self-classification in registration dossier	Additional classification in C&L notifications
209-527-2	butane-1,2-diol		*Eye Irrit. 2, H319*	
214-254-7	octane-1,2-diol		*Eye Irrit. 2, H319*	*Eye Damage 1, H318* *Acute Tox. 3, H331 and H 311* *Acute Tox. 4, H302*
214-288-2	decane-1,2-diol		*Eye Damage 1, H318*	
226-285-3	pentane-1,2-diol		*Eye Damage 1, H318*	*Asp. Tox. 1, H304* *Skin Irrit. 2, H315* *Eye Irrit. 2, H319*
230-029-6	DL-hexane-1,2-diol		*Eye Irrit. 2, H319*	*STOT SE 3, H335* *Skin Irrit., H315*
403-780-4	4-ethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one			
437-320-9	(4R)-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one			
483-360-5			*Acute Tox. 4, H302* *Skin Irrit. 2, H315* *Eye Irrit. 2, H319* *Skin Sens. 1, H317* *STOT RE 1, H372*	*STOT SE 3, H335*
700-261-7	4-ethenyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one		*Acute Tox. 3 H301*	
Substance with no publicly available	Not (publicly) available			

EC/List No	Substance name		Self-classification	
		Harmonised classification	Self-classification in registration dossier	Additional classification in C&L notifications
identifiers				

Annex 2: Overview of uses based on information available in registration dossiers

Data extracted on 5 February 2021.

The table below provides information on the main uses of the registered substances. Uses for which only one substance has this use in the registrations are not included in the table. Most of such uses are reported for EC 200-388-0 and the uses are PC 7 - Base metals and alloys/C; PC 12 – Fertilisers/F, P, C; PC 30 - Photo-chemicals/I, F, C; PC 36 - Water softeners/F and PC 38 - Welding and soldering products, flux products/C. Other such uses are: PC 2 – Absorbent/F (EC 203-473-3) and PC 40 - Extraction agents/I, F (EC 230-029-6). Intermediate use (PC 19) is not reported in the table but is mentioned in the registrations for the following substances: EC 200-338-0, EC 202-510-0, EC 203-473-3, EC 203-572-1, EC 209-527-2 and EC 214-254-7. In addition, EC 700-261-7, which is used only in industrial site in the manufacturing of lithium battery in closed system, is not included in the table. Unclaimed NONS (EC 437-320-9) or the substance with no publicly available identifiers is not either in the table.

Main types of applications structured by product or article types	EC 200-338-0	EC 202-510-0	EC 203-473-3	EC 203-572-1	EC 209-527-2	EC 214-254-7	EC 214-288-2	EC 226-285-3	EC 230-029-6	EC 403-780-4	EC 483-360-5
PC 1: Adhesives, sealants	I, F, P, C	P	I, F, P, C	I, P, C							
PC 3: Air care products	F, P, C						C	F, C			
PC 4: Anti-freeze and de-icing products	I, F, P, C		F, P, C								
PC 8: Biocidal products (e.g. disinfectants, pest control)	F, P, C		F, C			I, F, P, C	C	F, C	I, F		
PC 9a: Coatings and paints, thinners, paint removes	I, F, P, C, A	I, F, P, C, A	I, F, P, C	I, F, P, C				I, P			
PC 9b: Fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay	I, F, P, C		I, F, P, C	I, F, P							
PC 9c: Finger paint	F, C		I, P, C								
PC 13: Fuels	P, C		I, P, C								
PC 14: Metal surface treatment products	I, C		I, F	F							
PC 15: Non-metal-surface treatment products	I, F, P, C		I, F, P, C		I, F, P				I, F, P		
PC 16: Heat transfer fluids	I, P, C		I, F, C								
PC 17: Hydraulic fluids	I, P, C	I, P	I, P, C	I, P							

PC 18: Ink and toners	I, F, P, C, A	P	I, F, P, C	I, F, C	I, F, P, C, A			I, P, C	I, F, P, C, A		
PC 20: Products such as ph-regulators, flocculants, precipitants, neutralisation agents	I, F, P, C		F, P	I, P	I, P						
PC 21: Laboratory chemicals	I, F, P, C	I, F, P	I, F, P	I, P	I, P	P	F		I, F, C		F
PC 23: Leather treatment products	I, F, P, C, A		C, A					I, P, A			
PC 24: Lubricants, greases, release products	I, F, P, C, A	I, F, P	I, F, P, C	I, P, C							
PC 25: Metal working fluids	P		I, P								
PC 26: Paper and board treatment products	I, F, P, C, A		I		I, F, P, A				I, F, P, A		
PC 27: Plant protection products	I, F, P, C	P	I, F, C	I, F, P, C							
PC 28: Perfumes, fragrances	I, F, C		C	C		I, F, P, C	F, C	F, C	F, P, C		
PC 29: Pharmaceuticals	F, P, C					I, F, P, C			I, F, P, C		
PC 31: Polishes and wax blends	I, F, P, C		P, C				P, C	P, C			
PC 32: Polymer preparations and compounds	I, F, P, C	I, P	I, F, P, C	I, P, C, A	I, F, P				I, F, P		
PC 33: Semiconductors	I		I								
PC 34: Textile dyes, and impregnating products	I, F, P, C, A		I, F, C, A		A				A		
PC 35: Washing and cleaning products	I, F, P, C, A	I, F, P	I, F, P, C	I, P	I, F, P	F, P	I, P, C	I, P, C	I, F, P	I, C	
PC 37: Water treatment chemicals	I, F, P, C		I, F, P								
PC 39: Cosmetics, personal care products	F, P, C, A		C	I, F, C		I, F, P, C	F, C	I, F, C	I, F, P, C		
PC 41: Oil and gas exploration or production products	I, F		I, F								

PC 42: Electrolytes for batteries		I, F	I	I, F							I, F

F: formulation, I: industrial use, P: professional use, C: consumer use, A: article service life; P, C and A are highlighted in red to indicate widespread use with potential for exposure/release

Annex 3: Overview of completed or ongoing regulatory risk management activities

Data extracted on 11 February 2021.

EC/List number	RMOA	Authorisation		Restriction*	CLH	Actions not under REACH/ CLP
		Candidate list	Annex XIV	Annex XVII	Annex VI (CLP)	
200-338-0					YES	
203-473-3	YES					

* Some of the broad restriction entries in the Annex XVII of REACH are not represented in the overview, e.g. when the scope of the restriction is defined by its classification or the substance identification is broad (e.g. entries 3, 28-30 and 40).

There are no relevant completed or ongoing regulatory risk management activities for the other substances.