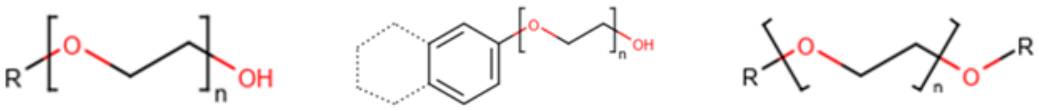
Assessment of regulatory needs

Authority: European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)

Group Name: Ethoxylated <C6 alcohols (other than methanol and ethanol); ethoxylated aromatic alcohols

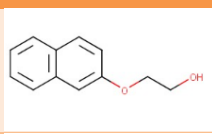
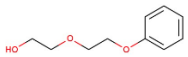
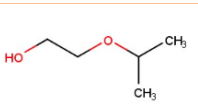
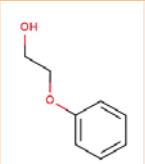
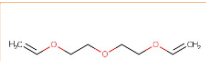
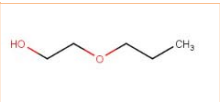
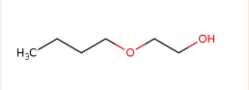
General structures:



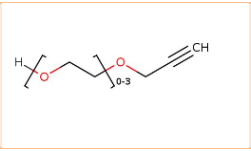
Revision history

Version	*Date*	*Description*
1.0	1 February 2021	

Substances within this group:

EC/List number	CAS umber	Substance name [and or Substance name acronyms]	Chemical structures	Registration type (full, OSII or TII, NONS), highest tonnage band among all the registrations (t/y) [1]
202-228-8	93-20-9	2-(2-naphthyloxy)ethanol		Full, 100-1000
203-227-5	104-68-7	2-(2-phenoxyethoxy)ethanol		Full, 100-1000
203-685-6	109-59-1	2-isopropoxyethanol		Full, > 1000
203-905-0	111-76-2	2-butoxyethanol		Full, > 1000
203-961-6	112-34-5	2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol, DEGBEl		Full, > 1000
204-001-9	112-73-2	bis(2-butoxyethyl) ether		Full, 100-1000
204-589-7	122-99-6	2-phenoxyethanol		Full, > 1000
205-592-6	143-22-6	2-(2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethoxy)ethane, TEGBE		Full, > 1000
212-133-3	764-99-8	1,1'-[oxybis(ethyleneoxy)]diethylene		Full, 100-1000
216-322-1	1559-34-8	3,6,9,12-tetraoxahexadecan-1-ol		Full, 1-10
220-548-6	2807-30-9	2-(propyloxy)ethanol, EGPE		Full, 100-1000
402-600-1	765-12-8	3,6,9,12-Tetraoxatetradeca-1,13-diene		Full, 100-1000
500-012-0	9004-77-7	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-butyl-ω-hydroxy-, NLPBuH		Full, > 1000
608-675-9	31885-97-9	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-butyl-ω-butoxy-	-	Not registered

[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

EC / List number	CAS umber	Substance name [and or Substance name acronyms]	Chemical structures	Registration type (full, OSII or TII, NONS), highest tonnage band among all the registrations (t/y) [1]
907-996-4	-	Reaction mass of 2-(2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethoxy)ethanol and 3,6,9,12-tetraoxahexadecan-1-ol		Full, > 1000
940-417-3	-	Reaction mass of 5,8,11,14-tetraoxaoctadecane and 5,8,11,14,17-pentaoxaheneicosane		Full, 100-1000
941-793-1	-	2-Propyn-1-ol, reaction product with 1-2.5 moles of oxirane		Full, 10-100

This table does not contain group members that are only notified under the CLP Regulation. Should further regulatory risk management action on one or more substances in the group be considered, ECHA may make an additional search for related C&L notified substances to be included in the group and develop an assessment of regulatory needs for them.

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. Assessment 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 a 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, a 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 ECHA website[2].

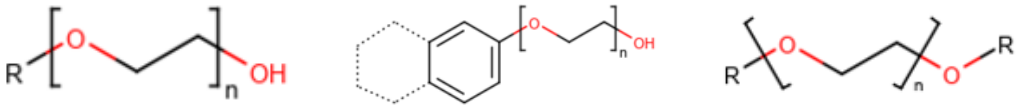
[2] https://echa.europa.eu/understanding-assessment-regulatory-needs

Glossary

ARN	Assessment of Regulatory Needs
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
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 ethoxy moiety shown in the figures below. There are 3 different structures in this group: aliphatic saturated alcohols, aromatic alcohols, and unsaturated ethers.



A single strategy was outlined for all the substances in the group – except for one substance, EC 941-793-1, which is structurally somewhat different from the other substances in this group as it is an alkyne. The structural difference is not sufficient to exclude it from the group, but the substance is treated as an outlier here and a specific strategy is devised to address it.

The group includes 17 ethoxylated alcohols (<C6) and aromatic alcohols. In this group, 16 substances have active registrations within Annex VII-X. One substance (EC 202-228-8) is registered as a monomer imported as part of a polymer i.e. the substance as such is not used in the EU.

Based on information reported in the REACH registration dossiers, the main applications are in washing & cleaning agents, coatings & inks, metal working fluids, adhesives, lubricants, waxes & greases, polymers and resins, functional fluids, soldering agents, laboratory chemicals, construction chemicals, fire extinguishing foams, cosmetics, fertilisers, mining and extractions agents, leather and textiles, packaging paper, photographic paper, colourants & dyes. The substances are used as solvents, additives, flotation agents, absorbers, corrosion inhibitors and surfactants.

Therefore, there is potential for exposure to workers and consumers and release from articles for most substances in the group. In addition, potential interchangeability is assumed for most applications, based on similarity of use descriptions.

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 - restriction for reproductive toxicity hazard due to the potential for release/ exposure of the substance EC 941-793-1 in the group.

The substance EC 941-793-1 (2-propyn-1-ol, reaction product with oxirane) presents an alkyne group in the terminal bond that could be correlated with its adverse effects. This substance is self-classified as STOT SE 3 (respiratory tract) and Repr. 2, but new studies were requested in the ongoing compliance check (CCH), i.e. extended one-generation reproductive toxicity study (EOGRT), and proposed by the registrant, i.e. pre-natal developmental toxicity. The requested EOGRT study and the proposed pre-natal developmental toxicity study will provide robust information on the reproductive and developmental toxicity hazards of the substance.

The substance is mainly used in industrial settings as process chemical, in metal surface treatment and as intermediate (minor use). Uses by professional workers (and possible consumer uses) in cleaning products are as well reported. The substance is used as corrosion inhibitor, anti-scaling or metal surface treatment agent. The substance is also reported to be used by industrial workers in coatings, however, no article service life is reported in registrations.

The professional uses in washing and cleaning products are expected to be widespread (at many sites and by many users). Professional use is often widespread with relatively low levels of operational controls and risk management measures but with often 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 substance used by professionals in washing and cleaning products.

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 targeted and flexible, as well as more efficient and effective to introduce controls at the level of placing on the market of specific uses rather than at the level of uses in general.

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.

During the preparation of a restriction proposal all professional uses and also targeted industrial uses can be considered to be included in a possible restriction. For the remaining industrial uses, authorisation could be an option to prevent workers' exposure.

The first step of the regulatory risk management action proposed, should the hazard exist, is the confirmation of hazard via harmonised classification (CLH) as reprotoxic 1A/B.

CLH i) will require company level risk management measures (RMM) under the OSH legislation for workers, to be in place, ii) is needed or highly recommended for further regulatory processes under REACH and iii) is a prerequisite to restrict the presence of the substances in consumer mixtures, by means of the restriction entry 29.

Following harmonised classification, identification as a substance of very high concern (SVHC) and inclusion in Annex XIV (Authorisation List) could be an option to prevent the exposure of workers in industrial settings as mentioned above. Although SVHC identification alone would likely send a message to industry to seek alternatives, inclusion in Annex XIV would ensure that suitable substitutes are sought and that health risks in industrial settings are minimised. However, as the substance is currently manufactured in and / or imported to the European Economic Area, at ≥ 10 tonnes per annum this may not be pursued unless the volumes increase.

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 developmental toxicity and environmental hazards of the substance EC 205-592-6.

It is not possible to assess the needs for regulatory risk management for EC 205-592-6 as information on hazard is not sufficient to conclude on potential pre-natal developmental toxicity. The needs for regulatory risk management actions will be assessed once generation of data is completed (CCH).

[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

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

Based on ECHA's assessment of currently available hazard information, no potential hazards for CMR, RDT, HH ED, skin sensitisation were identified for human health. These conclusions are based on current knowledge; this will be confirmed after ongoing data generation (2 substances are currently under CCH). One substance shows local effects (EC 204-589-7 STOT SE Resp. Tract).

The substances in this (sub)group are unlikely to fulfil the PBT/vPvB screening criteria, because they are soluble and have low B/vB potential based on LogKow < 4.5. These conclusions are based on adequate data for all group members.

In addition, the substances are not hazardous to the aquatic environment (except EC 202-228-8, self-classified as Aquatic Chronic 2). It is expected that based on the self- classification registrants have implemented necessary RMMs to ensure safe use. Therefore, it is proposed that there is currently no need for EU-wide regulatory risk management.

The reported uses show potential for exposure through widespread use by professionals, consumers and service life reported (use in articles), with applications in washing and cleaning, coating, lubricants, textiles, etc. Five substances (EC 203-227-5, EC 204-001-9, EC 212-133-3, EC 402-600-1, EC 203-685-6) have only intermediate uses for which the exposure potential is assumed to be very low. For all substances (except for EC 941-793-1 and EC 205-592-6) the available data is enough to conclude no further action.

The substance 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol, EC 203-961-6 (DEGBE), included in this group has a restriction on its use in spray painting applications and spray cleaners supplied to the general public in concentration equal or greater than 3% (restriction entry 55[4]). This restriction is based on the following EU-RAR[5] findings: a) inhalation subacute tests via aerosol showed irritancy to respiratory tract at the level of 100 mg/m^3; b) the substance has harmonised classification for irritancy to eyes (H319) and c) the exposure level due to spray application by the general public might be higher than the effect levels identified.

However, although local irritation effects are shown, we do not propose to extend the current restriction on DEGBE to the other substances in this group. Correct self-classification and labelling will require company level risk management measures for workers to be in place and should in principle provide consumers with sufficient information to manage risks arising from the use of mixtures containing the substance. This may be sufficient to control the risk from irritation to workers and consumers. Moreover, EU indicative or national occupational exposure limit values (OELs) are in place for EC 203-961-6, EC 203-905-0, EC 220-548-6 and EC 204-589-7. It can be considered under the OSH legislation whether OELs should apply to further substances in the group.

[4] See https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/9e666f9e-efe4-4fc5-ac35-66c557bcc0dc

[5] See https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/03fc9742-50ef-4595-9cf7-d832a074c1c2

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 941-793-1	Known or potential hazard for reproductive toxicity	No hazard or unlikely hazard	Industrial use in metal surface treatment products and as intermediate. Professional and consumer use in washing and cleaning products. Potential for exposure for workers and consumers.	**Need for EU RRM: Restriction** <u>Justification:</u> The harmonised classification as Repro 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. The reported professional uses are widespread (at many sites and many users) with relatively low levels of operational controls	**First step:** CCH **Next steps (if hazard confirmed):** CLH

Subgroup name, EC number, substance name	Human Health Hazard	Environmental Hazard	Relevant use(s) & exposure potential	Last foreseen action	Action
				and risk management measures but with often 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.	
EC 205-592-6	Known or potential hazard for developmental toxicity	No hazard or unlikely hazard	Industrial use in metal working fluids, colourants & dyes. Industrial and professional use in leather and textiles. Professional use in lubricants and greases. Professional and consumer use in washing, cleaning & detergent products,	**Currently no need for EU RRM** <u>Justification:</u> The need for EU RRM will be further investigated once the hazard properties will be clarified after data generation.	**First step:** CCH

Subgroup name, EC number, substance name	Human Health Hazard	Environmental Hazard	Relevant use(s) & exposure potential	Last foreseen action	Action
			metal working fluids, colourants & dyes, functional fluids, adhesives and sealants. Article service life in photographic paper and printer inks. Potential for exposure for workers and consumers.		
EC 202-228-8 **EC 203-227-5** **EC 203-685-6** **EC 203-905-0** **EC 203-961-6** **EC 204-001-9** **EC 204-589-7** **EC 212-133-3** **EC 216-322-1** **EC 220-548-6**	No hazard or unlikely hazard	Known or potential hazard for aquatic toxicity for EC 202-228-8	Industrial use as intermediate and in fuels. Industrial, professional and consumer use in washing and cleaning products, adhesives& sealants, lubricants, greases, hydraulic fuels etc. Potential for exposure for workers and consumers.	**Currently no need for EU RRM** <u>Justification:</u> Overall, no or unlikely hazard that would lead to concern for the reported uses. Self-classification followed by implementation of necessary RRMs should be sufficient to ensure safe use for environment.	No action

Subgroup name, EC number, substance name	Human Health Hazard	Environmental Hazard	Relevant use(s) & exposure potential	Last foreseen action	Action
EC 402-600-1 **EC 500-012-0** **EC 608-675-9** **EC 907-996-4** **EC 940-417-3**					

Annex 1: Overview of classifications

Data extracted on 28 August 2020.

EC/ List No	Substance name	Harmonised classification	Classification in registrations	Classification in C&L notifications (*)
202-228-8	*2-(2-naphthyloxy)ethanol*	/	*Eye Irrit. 2, H319* *Aquatic Chronic 2, H411*	/
203-227-5	*2-(2-phenoxyethoxy)ethanol*	/	*Eye Dam. 1, H318*	*Eye Irrit. 2, H319* *Acute Tox. 4, H302* *Eye Dam. 1, H318*
203-685-6	*2-isopropoxyethanol*	*Acute Tox. 4, H312* *Eye Irrit. 2, H319* *Acute Tox. 4, H332*	*Acute Tox. 4, H312* *Eye Irrit. 2, H319* *Acute Tox. 4, H332* *Flam. Liq. 3, H226* *Skin Irrit. 2, H315*	*Acute Tox. 4, H312* *Eye Irrit. 2, H319* *Acute Tox. 4, H332* *Flam. Liq. 3, H226* *Skin Irrit. 2, H315* *STOT SE 1, H370 (Blood)* *STOT SE 2, H371* *STOT RE 2, H373 (Blood)*
203-905-0	*2-butoxyethanol*	*Acute Tox. 4, H302* *Skin Irrit. 2,H315* *Eye Irrit. 2, H319* *Acute Tox. 4,H332*	*Acute Tox. 4, H302* *Skin Irrit. 2,H315* *Eye Irrit. 2, H319* *Acute Tox. 4,H332* *Acute Tox. 4,H312*	*Acute Tox. 4, H302* *Skin Irrit. 2,H315* *Eye Irrit. 2, H319* *Acute Tox. 4,H332* *Acute Tox. 4,H312* *Eye Irrit. 2, H320* *Acute Tox. 3, H331* *Acute Tox. 3, H311* *Flam. Liq. 2, H225* *Skin Sens. 1, H317* *Aquatic Chronic 2, H411* *Acute Tox. 2, H310* *Acute Tox. 2, H330* *Repr. 2, H361* *STOT SE 1, H370 (liver,blood,ren...)* *STOT SE 2, H371 (Irritation to a...)* *STOT RE 2, H373 (Blood)* *Aquatic Chronic 3, H412* *Acute Tox. 3, H301*
203-961-6	*2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol*	*Eye Irrit. 2, H319*	*Eye Irrit. 2, H319*	*Eye Irrit. 2, H319* *Aquatic Chronic 2, H411* *STOT SE 3, H336 (not specified)* *STOT SE 2, H371 (central nervous...)* *Skin Irrit. 1, H314* *Skin Irrit. 2, H315* *STOT SE 3, H335* *Aquatic Chronic 3, H412*
204-001-9	*bis(2-butoxyethyl) ether*	/	*Not Classified*	*Skin Irrit. 2, H315* *Eye Irrit. 2, H319* *STOT SE 3, H335* *Flam. Liq. 3, H226*
204-589-7	*2-phenoxyethanol*	*Acute Tox. 4, H302* *Eye Irrit. 2, H319*	*Acute Tox. 4, H302* *Eye Irrit. 2, H319*	*STOT SE 3, H335 (RTI)* *Carc. 2, H351* *Repr. 2, H361* *Skin Irrit. 2, H315* *Flam. Liq. 3, H226* *Muta. 2, H341*

EC/ List No	Substance name	Harmonised classification	Classification in registrations	Classification in C&L notifications (*)
205-592-6	*2-(2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethoxy)ethanol*	*Eye Dam. 1, H318*	*Eye Dam. 1, H318*	*Eye Dam. 1, H318*
212-133-3	*1,1'-[oxybis(ethyleneoxy)]diethylene*	/	*Not classified*	*Acute Tox. 4, H312* *Skin Irrit. 2, H315* *Eye Irrit. 2, H319*
216-322-1	*3,6,9,12-tetraoxahexadecan-1-ol*	/	*Eye Irrit. 2, H319*	*Not classified*
220-548-6	*2-(propyloxy)ethanol*	*Acute Tox. 4, H312* *Eye Irrit. 2, H319*	*Acute Tox. 4, H312* *Eye Irrit. 2, H319* *Flam. Liq. 3, H226*	*Acute Tox. 4, H312* *Eye Irrit. 2, H319* *Flam. Liq. 3, H226* *Acute Tox. 3, H331* *Skin Irrit. 2,H315* *Eye Dam. 1, H318* *STOT RE 2, H373 (can't find affe...)*
402-600-1	*3,6,9,12-Tetraoxatetradeca-1,13-diene*	/	*Not classified*	*Skin Irrit. 2, H315* *Eye Irrit. 2, H319* *STOT SE 3, H335 (Respiratory Sys...)*
500-012-0	*Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-butyl-ω-hydroxy-*	/	*Eye Dam. 1, H318*	*Eye Irrit. 2, H319* *Acute Tox. 4, H302* *Acute Tox. 4, H312* *Skin Irrit. 2,H315* *Eye Dam. 1, H318* *Flam. Liq. 3, H226* *STOT SE 3, H335 (Respiratory Tra...)* *STOT SE 3, H336 (Central Nervous...)* *Acute Tox. 4, H332*
608-675-9		/	*(not registered)*	*Not classified*
907-996-4	*Reaction mass of 2-(2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethoxy)ethanol and 3,6,9,12-tetraoxahexadecan-1-ol*	/	*Eye Dam. 1, H318*	/
940-417-3	*Reaction mass of 5,8,11,14-tetraoxaoctadecane and 5,8,11,14,17-pentaoxaheneicosane*	/	*Not classified*	/
941-793-1	*2-Propyn-1-ol, reaction product with 1-2.5 moles of oxirane*	/	*Acute Tox. 4, H302* *Eye Dam. 1, H318* *Acute Tox. 2, H330* *STOT SE 3, H335 (respiratory tra...)* *(Inhalation)* *Repr. 2, H361 (90d study shows...)* *STOT RE 2, H373 (hematological s...)*	/

(*) the number in brackets indicates the number of notifications received. Each notification can represent a group of notifiers, therefore the number may differ from the C&L inventory which displays number of notifiers.

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

Data extracted on 28 August 2020.

EC Number	203-227-5	203-685-6	203-905-0	203-961-6	204-001-9	204-589-7	205-592-6	212-133-3	216-322-1	220-548-6	402-600-1	500-012-0	940-417-3	941-793-1
Intermediate	I	I, F			I			I			I			
Solvent					I, P	F, I, P, C	F		I	I			I	F, I
Cleaning Agent	I, P, C		I, P, C	P, C		F, I, P, C	P, C			F, I, P, C				P, C
Coatings & Inks	I, P, C	F, I, P	I, P, C	F, I, P, C		F, I, P, C			F, I, P	F, I, P, C		I, P, C		I
Metal Working Fluids	I, P			F, I, P, C		F, I, P, C	F, I, P, C							I
Adhesives				C										
Lubricants, Waxes & Greases			F, I , P, C	P, C		F, I, P, C								
Polymers and Resins											F, I, P			
Functional Fluids (Hydraulic Fluids)				F, I, P, C		F, I, P	P, C		F, I, P			I, P, C		
Soldering			F, I, P	F, I, P										
Labopratory Chemicals				P	P	F, I, P		F, I, P			F, I, P			
Construction Chemicals						F, I, P, C, A								
Processing Aid				I				I						
Fire Foams, Fire Exhinguishing Products				F, I, P		F								
Cosmetics				F, C		F, C, A								
Fertilizers				F, C		F								
Water Tratment Chemicals				F, I, P, C										
Leather & Textiles				A		C, A	I, P							
Packaging Paper				A										
Photographic Paper & Printer Inks							A							
Colourants and dyes				F, I			F, I, P, C, A							
Mining Industry and Minerary Extraction			I, P	I, P								I, P		I

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 26 August 2020.

EC / List number	RMOA	Authorisation		Restriction*	CLH	Actions not under REACH / CLP
		Candidate list	Annex XIV	Annex XVII	Annex VI (CLP)	
203-905-0	Yes				Yes	
203-961-6				Yes		
204-589-7					Yes	Active substance approval
205-592-6	Yes					
220-548-6	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.