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IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORITY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Modified procedure in accordance with Article 16 (3) of the Water Framework Directive

(Working Document ENV/191000/01 final of the Commission Services)

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1. OBJECTIVE AND STATUS OF THE WORKING DOCUMENT

The final agreement of the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) led to an extraordinary situation with regard to the Commission Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Decision establishing a list of priority substances in the field of water policy (COM(2000) 47 final of 7 February 2000). The important new requirement on the identification of priority hazardous substances should normally be addressed in parallel to the selection of priority substances. Whereas that will be the case in the future revision of the priority list within every four years, it is not possible anymore for the first proposed list. Moreover, all three institutions are committed to adopt a list of priority substances as soon as possible. However, due to the technical and scientific complexity of the issue, it may take several years to agree on methods, criteria or procedures for the identification of priority hazardous substances which answer all the open questions. Although, the Commission is willing to include this ambitious task in the future working programme, there is an urgent need to find an interim procedure which is both, in accordance with the Water Framework Directive and based on "**best available knowledge**".

The proposed procedure in the Working Document is an attempt to approach the situation in a pragmatic way. Nevertheless, it is a thorough scrutiny and assessment of exiting Community legislation and relevant international agreements.

The objective of the Working Document is to provide the involved experts with the relevant information as a basis for discussion. In addition, the Document shall assist the Commission to decide upon the way forward in which the Proposal of February 2000 may be modified to fulfil all the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.

The first draft of the Working Document (ENV/140400/01rev) was discussed with ad-hoc experts from Member States, industry, environmental NGOs and other stakeholders on the consultation meetings of 25 and 26 September 2000. Most of the ad-hoc experts submitted comments, information and data until 9 October 2000. The comments were considered in the revision of the Working Document and the information and data were taken into account in the update of the fact sheets, where appropriate.

The final Working Document may not answer all the questions and provide the absolute final result. It should be seen as a useful tool for the decision making without any predetermination of the identification of priority hazardous substances in the future after the adoption of the first list.

2. BACKGROUND

In 1997 the Commission proposed a European Parliament and Council Directive establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy[1] (Water

[1] OJ C 184, 17.6.1997, p. 20, OJ C 16, 10.1.1998, p. 14, OJ C 108, 7.4.1998, p. 94 and OJ C 342, 30.11.1999, p.1.

Framework Directive, hereafter referred as WFD). Finally, the Directive was adopted in September 2000 (2000/60/EC[2]).

In particular, Article 16 of the Directive 2000/60/EC lays down the Community strategy for the establishment of harmonised quality standards and emission controls of certain substances posing a significant risk to or via the aquatic environment. It will replace, within a certain transition period, the emission control policy established under Council Directive 76/464/EEC on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community[3] and the Directives adopted within its framework.

Article 16 contains, for the first time, a legal framework and a clear methodological basis for the prioritisation of substances. In its proposal of the WFD, the Commission set a deadline for the completion of a proposal establishing the list of priority substances in the field of water policy (hereafter refered as list of priority substances). In response to this, the Commission initiated expert discussions on the development of a generally accepted prioritisation algorithm. During three rounds of expert discussions from February 1998 to April 1999, the **co**mbined **m**onitoring-based and **m**odelling-based **p**riority **s**etting (COMMPS) procedure was developed in collaboration with a consultant and was applied in the selection process of the proposed priority substances.

Based on the outcome of the COMMPS study[4] and the comments that the Commission received by all stakeholders, a Proposal was prepared including 32 substances or group of substances. The proposed priority substances should be subject to Community-wide emission controls and quality standards as foreseen under Article 16. Finally, the Commission adopted the Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Decision establishing the list of priority substances in the field of water policy on 07 February 2000 (COM(2000) 47 final)[5].

In the final negotiations in the conciliation on the Water Framework Directive the objective with regard to hazardous substances was discussed intensively. Several modifications have been introduced in the Recitals, Article 1, 2, 4 and 11 in order to find a compromise between the Common Council Position[6] and the Amendments as adopted in the Second Reading of Parliament[7]. Despite all these changes, the Proposal for a **list of priority substances is still valid** because the selection procedure set out under Article 16 (2) was not changed in substance and the

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2 OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1.

3 OJ L 129, 18.5.1976, p. 23.

4 "Study on the prioritisation of substances dangerous to the aquatic environment", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities (ISBN 92-828-7981-X), Luxembourg, 1999.

5 OJ C 177E, 27.06.2000, p. 74.

6 OJ C 343, 30.11.1999, p.1.

7 European Parliamet legislative resolution A5-0027/2000 on the common position adopted by the Council (9085/3/1999-C5-0209/1999-1997/0067(COD)) at the sitting of 16.02.2000 (www.europarl.eu.int).

Proposal includes the substances of "**greatest concern for the European surface and coastal waters**" which should be subject to regulation independent of the exact text with regard to objectives and measures.

In addition, paragraph 3 was introduced into Article 16 as a new element in order to achieve an even higher level of protection relating to substances with an outstanding concern for the freshwater, coastal and marine environment. The paragraph states:

"*The Commission's proposal shall also identify the **priority hazardous substances**. In doing so, the Commission shall take into account the selection of substances of concern undertaken in the relevant Community legislation regarding hazardous substances or relevant international agreements*."

In addition, the definitions under Article 2 of the WFD specify that:

"*29) "Hazardous substances" means substances or group of substances that are **toxic, persistent and liable to bio-accumulate**; and other substances or group of substances which give rise to an equivalent level of concern.*"

and

"*30) "**Priority substances**" means substances identified in accordance with Article 16 (2) and listed in Annex X. **Amongst these substances** there are «**priority hazardous substances**» identified in accordance with Article 16 (3) and (6) for which measures have to be taken in accordance with Article 16 (1) and 16 (8).*"

The differentiated level of protection and objectives shall be achieved by a different level of emission controls for priority substances and priority hazardous substances as set out in Article 16 (6):

"*For the priority substances, the Commission shall submit proposals of controls for:*

- *the **progressive reduction** of discharges, emission and losses of substances concerned, and, in particular*

- *the **cessation or phasing out of discharges, emissions and losses** of substances as identified in accordance with paragraph 3, including an appropriate timetable for doing so. The timetable shall not exceed **20 years after adoption of these proposals** by the European Parliament and Council in accordance with the provisions of this Article. …*"

The list of priority substances and the identified priority hazardous substances will play a key role in the future Community environmental and in particular water policy. As a consequence of the adoption of priority substances, the Commission shall come forward with proposals for emission controls and quality standards within 2 years as specified in Article 16 (7) and (8) of the WFD (2000/60/EC). For the priority hazardous substances, the proposals for emission controls shall aim to cease or phase-out emissions, discharges and losses within 20 years.

The following chapters give a brief outline on the procedure that may be used as a rationale for the identification of priority hazardous substances in accordance with

Article 16 (3) of the Directive 2000/60/EC given the specific situation described in chapter 1.

3. CONSULTATION PROCESS AND REVISION OF THE DOCUMENT

The first, preliminary, draft of the Working Document was presented on 12 September 2000 (ENV/140900/01rev). It was sent out for consultation to ad-hoc experts of Member States and other stakeholders including industry and environmental groups as well as ad-hoc experts from the EEA, EFTA and relevant Commission services. In addition, the draft document was discussed on two consultation meetings of 25 and 26 September 2000. The Commission invited all ad-hoc experts to comment on the draft documents and to provide further information and data for the 32 proposed priority substances by 3 October 2000. In the end, all the comments that were submitted by the 9 October were considered in the revision of the Working Document. A short summary of the comments and the original information and data sheets submitted by industry could be made available by the Commission on request.

The following changes were introduced in the document as a result of the consultation meetings and the written comments, in particular: the concept was slightly modified, the terminology was adapted and the content was revised, where appropriate. In addition, the draft fact sheets were revised and updated with the additional information and data that were provided by the ad-hoc experts. However, it was impossible for the Commission to verify this information and to include all the information in the document or the fact sheets. Nevertheless, the Working Document including the Appendix provides a comprehensive overview on the issue. Specific care has been taken to reflect the different aspects and the varying information as transparent as possible.

4. CONCEPT FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORTIY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

4.1. The basic approach

The Commission proposes a procedure for the identification of priority hazardous substances which is fully in line with the requirements set out in the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) as described above. The proposed identification procedure aims to be clear, transparent, comprehensible, justified and fully coherent with existing "*relevant Community legislation regarding hazardous substances or relevant international agreements"*.

The identification procedure follows several consecutive steps which should be interpreted as a checklist (see Figure 1). The seven checks of the identification procedure are further described in the subsequent sections of the document. All information on priority hazardous substances which are required for the proposed identification procedure are summarised in substance-specific fact sheets (see Appendix).

The evaluation that is carried out under checks 2 to 6 of the proposed procedure shall be used to group the substances according to their "**level of concern**".

At this point, it has to be emphasised, that all priority substances pose a relative high risk for the waters under the scope of the Water Framework Directive. Hence, the priority substances are of particular concern for the European fresh- and coastal waters and were therefore proposed for regulation under the "combined approach" on Community level. However, the introduction of "priority hazardous substances" was decided in order to achieve a higher level of protection from substances with a certain combination of dangerous intrinsic properties, in particular to take account of the pollution of the marine environment.

It is now possible to use the available information on the priority substances in order to group the substances into different clusters according to their concern posed by their intrinsic properties. In relation to the first proposal for a procedure of 12.09.2000, the revised procedure focuses more on the aspect that the different **"levels of hazards"** are better reflected in the different "levels of concern". A particular role is attributed to the different "Selection Criteria" as identified under the OSPAR Strategy with regard to hazardous substances (cf. 4.3). However, the information of the OSPAR work is not used as a "filter". Any evidence for an "equivalent level of concern" would be regarded with the same weight.

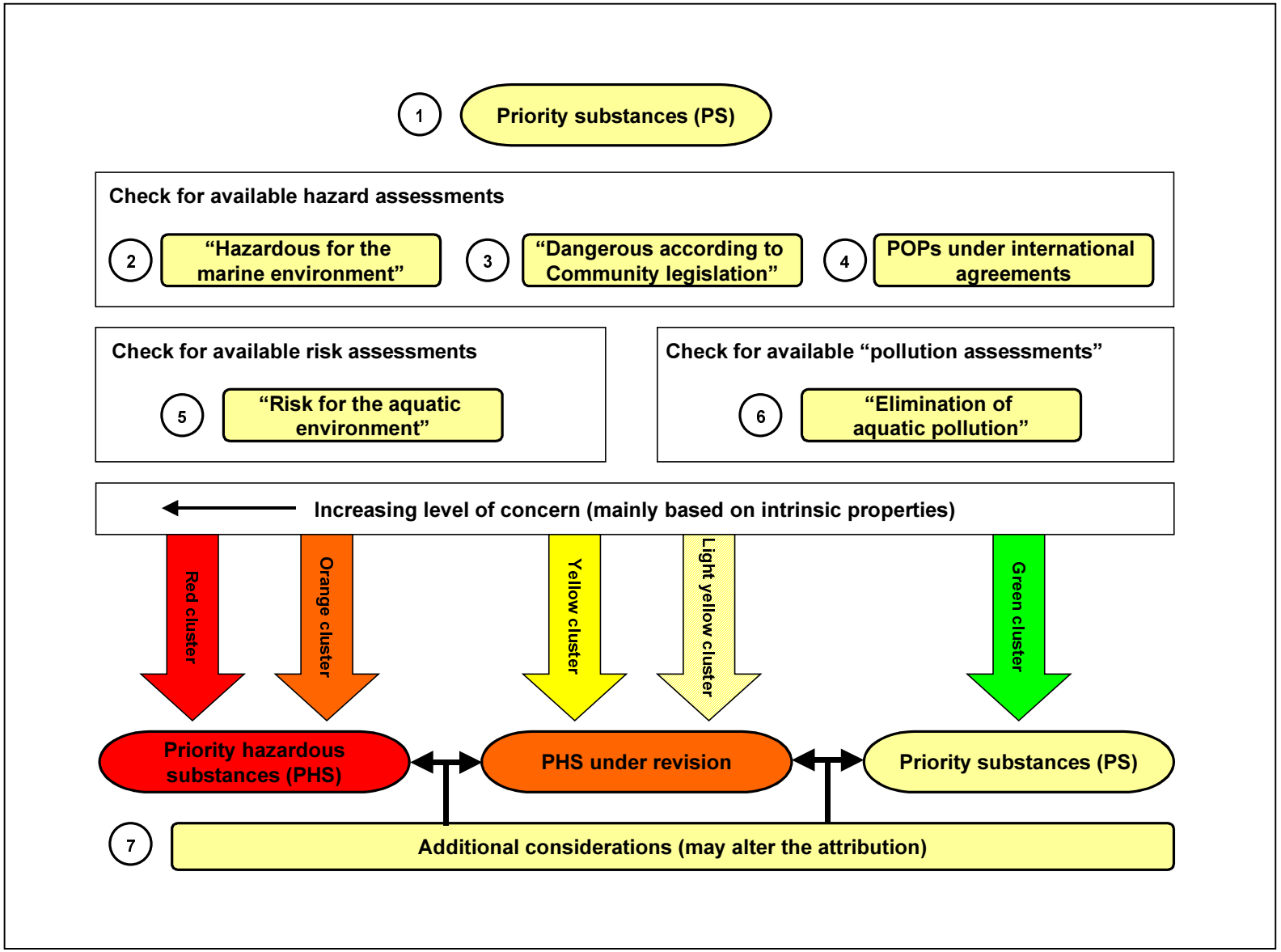
The information is very divers and ranges from different hazard assessments, risk assessment, pollution identification to various other relevant information. In addition, certain information is only partially available.

The characterisation of the substances for their "levels of concern" in the proposed identification procedure results in five different clusters with decreasing "level of concern" from cluster 1 to cluster 5:

Cluster 1 ("Red cluster") is the group with highest concern. A priority substance is assigned to the "red cluster" if the substance is identified with the highest "level of hazard", i.e. a POP-like substance or PTB Selection Criteria I (cf. 4.3). In addition, the substance must be widely restricted on production and/or use for the majority of sources of emissions, discharges and losses. Further information from risk assessments or pollution control measures may be used to confirm or reject the attribution. In principle, no additional considerations are required because most of them are or will be regulated under the international conventions and/or Community legislation.

Cluster 2 ("Orange cluster") has a similar level of concern as cluster 1. A priority substance is assigned to the "orange cluster" if the substance is identified with the highest "level of hazard", i.e. a POP-like substance or PTB Selection Criteria I (cf. 4.3). However, the substance is **not** widely restricted on production and/or use. Further information from risk assessments or pollution control measures may be used to confirm or reject the attribution. Additional considerations shall be taken into account in order to confirm the status of the substances in cluster 2. However, the level of concern may be lowered only for exceptional withstanding reasons.

Figure 1: Modified procedure for the identification of priority hazardous substances in accordance with Article 16 (3) of the Water Framework Directive (simplified).



Cluster 3 ("Yellow cluster") has a high level of concern. A priority substance is assigned to the "yellow cluster" if the substance is identified with the high "level of hazard", i.e. PTB Selection Criteria III (cf. 4.3). Further information from risk assessments or pollution control measures may be used to confirm or reject the attribution. Additional considerations shall be taken into account in order to confirm the status of the substances in cluster 3.

Cluster 4 ("Light-yellow cluster") groups all the priority substances which are "dangerous according to Community legislation" but which are not part of cluster 1 to 3. Additional considerations shall be taken into account in order to confirm the status of the substances in cluster 4.

Cluster 5 ("Green cluster") is the group with lower concern according to the criteria used in the proposed procedure. Priority substances are assigned to cluster 5 if the substances were not "initially selected" as hazardous substances for the marine environment under the OSPAR Strategy with regard to hazardous substances and do not give rise to an equivalent level of concern, e.g. under relevant Community legislation.

Metals cannot be differentiated according to the PTB approach. However, similar to the above-mentioned criteria for the different clusters, there are qualifiers which enable an assessment according to the different level of concern. Those metals which are subject to international agreements on phase-out or reduction of emissions, discharges and losses due to their high toxic and ecotoxic properties should be assigned to the "orange cluster" (2). "Additional considerations" shall be examined in order to confirm or reject the status. Other metals may be assigned to the "light-yellow" cluster (4) if they are "dangerous according to Community legislation" (cf. 4.4). Otherwise the metals would automatically remain "priority substances" and hence be assigned in the "green cluster" (5).

The revised identification procedure makes use of the available hazard assessment under the OSPAR Strategy with regard to hazardous substances. However, the assessment should not be the only evaluation which may assign a substance into a different cluster. Any other hazard evaluation which **"give rise to an equivalent level of concern"** (cf. Definition Art. 2 (29) WFD) may be used in the procedure. In particular, assessments for priority substances which show evidence of an extraordinary hazard for the freshwater environment, the drinking water supply or other protection goals under the Water Framework Directive may be regarded on the same level of relevance. However, only few scientific work with a similar approach has been carried out so far. Hence, the focus on further defining "equivalent level of concern" and deriving appropriate criteria should be a key task under the future technical work for the revision of the list of priority substances.

Some identifications under the procedure which lead to a concern because of the intrinsic properties of a priority substance may require specifications with regard to the future measures for emission controls. In particular for substances where emission, discharges and losses cannot be totally (100%) ceased or phased-out, it is necessary to consider certain exemptions or "de-minimis" clauses (or treshold values). This is particularly the case for

naturally-occurring substances (e.g. heavy metals or combustion by-products) were there has to be a distinction between natural sources and man-made sources. The situation is even more complex due to emission sources as "non-intentional" emissions through trace impurities or as process "by-products".

It is foreseen to address these technical considerations within the preparatory work of emission controls which will take place within two years after the adoption of the list of priority substances (cf. Article 16 (8) of the Water Framework Directive). The issue will be further developed once the ongoing legal interpretation of Article 16 is available.

In order to be able to re-consider the decision for certain priority hazardous substances, the inclusion of a **"review clause"** may be a useful instrument for the updated Proposal on priority (hazardous) substances. Such a review should address substances of cluster 3 and 4 in particular to validate the hazard assessment and to scrutinise further scientific, technical and economical information which was not readily available for this procedure.

The reasons for modifying the identification of the concern under the review process shall be justified and laid down in a transparent and comprehensible manner. In the case of divergences, the **"burden of proof"** shall rest with the authorities, institutions, associations or organisations that come to a different conclusion to the one under the proposed procedure.

In summary, the concern of a priority substance after the complete identification procedure is given according to the following different clusters (simplified summary):

Cluster	Name	Description	Identification check
1	**Red cluster**	POP-like or PTB Selection I (*); international agreements on wide restrictions on production and/or use.	Check 2, 3 and 4
2	**Orange cluster**	POP-like or PTB Selection I (*); in addition, "non-essential" toxic metals	Check 2, 3 and 4; confirmation 5, 6 or 7.
3	**Yellow cluster**	PTB Selection III (*)	Check 2, 3 and 4; confirmation 5, 6 or 7.
4	**Light-yellow cluster**	Dangerous according to relevant Community legislation	Check 2, 3 and 4; confirmation 5, 6 or 7.
5	**Green cluster**	Not selected as hazardous for the marine environment or dangerous according to Community legislation.	Check 2, 3 and 4; confirmation 5, 6 or 7.

(*) or alternatively any other "equivalent level of concern"

The proposed procedure is fully in line with Article 16 (3) of the Water Framework Directive, i.e. the evaluation procedure from check 1 to 6 would be sufficient in order to identify the "priority hazardous substances". However, additional considerations may be used for a case-by-case assessment to change the assignment for certain priority substances to cluster 2, 3 or 4. In particular, further scientific information from risk assessments which will be completed in the near future (c.f. 4.6) and more detailed economic assessments for substances where socio-economic impacts are considered to be extensive (c.f. 4.8.3) can be reasons for attributing a cluster which should be subject to a "review clause".

The different checks that are required to carry out the procedure are explained below.

4.2. Priority substances (check 1)

The Commission proposed a list of 32 priority substances on 07 February 2000 (COM(2000) 47 final). As discussed above, the selection was based on the COMMPS procedure, a scientific-based method for priority setting in accordance to Article 16 (2) of the Water Framework Directive. The COMMPS method and the proposed list of priority substances received broad support by experts and politics. To date, no modification or change has been made to the Commission's Proposal in the course of the negotiations in the Council or the European Parliament. Hence, the 32 substances or group of substances proposed by the Commission will be the starting point for the application of Article 16 (3). The subsequent checks will clearly indicate for all 32 substances or group of substances whether or not the substance could be identified as a priority hazardous substance. The numbers given for the substances are related to the Annex of the proposed Decision.

Check 1:

Selection of priority substances in accordance to Article 16 (2) of the Water Framework Directive as the basic list for which the identification shall be applied.

4.3. Hazardous substances for the marine environment (check 2)

The OSPAR Convention[8] for the Protection of the marine environment of the North-East-Atlantic was signed in 1992 and entered into force in 1998 (cf. Council Decision 98/249/EC of 7 October 1997[9]). On the Ministerial Meeting of the OSPAR Commission in Sintra, 1998, a "**Strategy with regard to hazardous substances**"[10] was adopted. The key objective of the Strategy is

[8] Merger in 1992 of the former **Os**lo Convention of 1974 and the **Par**is Convention of 1972.

[9] OJ L 104 , 03.04.1998 p. 1.

the "cessation of discharges, emissions and losses of hazardous substances by 2020".

The degree of integration of the OSPAR objective into the Water Framework Directive was one of the major issues of divergence in the conciliation between the European Parliament and the Council. The introduction of Article 16 (3) requiring the identification of priority hazardous substances and the modification of Article 16 (6) in order to require measures for cessation or phase-out of discharges, emission and losses of priority hazardous substances within 20 years are clearly related to the objective set out in OSPAR.

For this reason, the agreements and the available information on hazardous substances for the marine environment within OSPAR are proposed to be a **starting point** for the identification required in accordance to Article 16 (3).

The work of the OSPAR Commission since Sintra in 1998, including the OSPAR Commission meeting of 26-30 June 2000 in Copenhagen[11], in relation to the Hazardous Substances Strategy focused on the selection of substances for priority action for the North-East Atlantic as set out in Annex 2 of the Strategy. The most relevant results of that work so far, are the "**Draft List of Substances of Possible Concern[12]**" and the up-dated "**OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action**" as adopted at OSPAR 2000[13].

The "Draft List of Substances of Possible Concern" identifies the preliminary "**hazardous substances for the marine environment**" that were proposed on the basis of the initial selection procedure. The initial selection was carried out in accordance with the definitions of hazardous substances under the OSPAR Strategy, in particular taking into account the persistence, toxicity and bio-accumulation of substances. Several "levels of hazard" were defined through different "Selection Criteria". "Selection I" were the most stringent cut-off values with POP-like criteria. Finally, only "Selection III and V" were used for the initial selection under OSPAR which had cut-off values more stringent or in line with the classification and labelling as proposed for international harmonisation (see Appendix). All of these criteria are more stringent than the cut-off values for classification under Council Directive 67/548/EEC (cf. 4.4)

Based on the initially selected substances, a ranking procedure was performed based on the COMMPS procedure for the selection of priority substances under the Water Framework Directive. Finally, 80 substances were grouped in

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[10] Ministerial Meeting of the OSPAR Commission, SINTRA: 22 - 23 JULY 1998, Summary Record OSPAR 98/14/1, Annex 34 (Reference No. 1998-16).

[11] Meeting of the OSPAR Commission, COPENHAGEN: 26 - 30 JUNE 2000, Summary Record OSPAR 00/20/1-E.

[12] OSPAR Programmes and Measures Committee (PRAM), Calais: 10-14 June April 2000, PRAM 00/3/Info.1-E (not publicly available).

[13] Meeting of the OSPAR Commission, COPENHAGEN: 26 - 30 JUNE 2000, Summary Record OSPAR 00/20/1-E, Annex 6 (Reference No. 2000-10).

a "Selection Box"[14]. The outcome of the ranking led to an additional inclusion of 12 substances on the Annex 2 of the OSPAR Strategy. To date, the "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action" contains 27 substances or group of substances. Furthermore, most of the other substances in the "Selection Box" will undergo further investigation for inclusion[15].

The legal status of the "OSPAR Strategy with regard to Hazardous Substances" is of political, non-binding nature. No OSPAR Decisions or Recommendations have been adopted as an outcome of the Strategy. "*Once the OSPAR Commission has identified and selected a substances for priority action, § 5.3 of the Strategy stets out steps to be taken in order to identify the scope and extent of necessary programmes and measures and their development*". In addition, the work on the initial selection for a "List of Substances of Possible Concern" under OSPAR is not finalised yet.

However, the available information is deemed to be useful, sufficient and scientifically sound to use it as a starting point for the identification of "priority hazardous substances".

Check 2:

Identification of inclusion of priority substances in the up-dated "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action" as adopted at OSPAR 2000 and the OSPAR "Draft List of Substances of Possible Concern" including the identification of the "Selection Criteria" for the substances.

4.4. Hazardous/Dangerous substances according to Community legislation (check 3)

The English terms "hazardous" and "dangerous" have been both used in a similar and comparable way in Community legislation and international agreements. A clear differentiation is related to the different objectives and definitions in the different legislative contexts. Whereas the Council Directive 67/548/EEC defines "dangerous" substances, the same approach is used under Council Directive 91/689/EEC in order to identify properties of waste which render them hazardous. Both Directives are fully coherent.

Taking into account the definition of "hazardous substances" under the Water Framework Directive (cf. Article 2 (30)), the approach on identifying the persistence, toxicity and bio-accumulation potential of a substances has been

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[14] Meeting of the OSPAR Commission, COPENHAGEN: 26 - 30 JUNE 2000, OSPAR 00/5/2-E (Document presented by the Secretariat on Agenda Item 5).

[15] Meeting of the OSPAR Commission, COPENHAGEN: 26 - 30 JUNE 2000, Summary Record OSPAR 00/20/1-E, Annex 7 (Reference No. 2000-10).

undertaken in a comparable way under Council Directive 67/548/EEC. The Directive can be directly related to the regulation of different aspects with regard to dangerous/hazardous substances in the aquatic environment.

The approach under Council Directive 76/464/EEC on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community[16] was similar. Individual substances had to be selected out of the groups and families of "List I" on the basis of toxicity, persistence and bioaccumulation. Although useful in the context of identification of priority hazardous substance, the "Candidate List I" which was presented in 1982[17] was considered to be not sufficiently transparent. In addition, the results of that evaluation are outdated. Hence, the information was only used at a later stage and it did not have any relevance for the clustering (cf. 4.7).

A main purpose of Council Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances[18] is the **classification of substances dangerous to man and/or environment** which are placed on the market of the Member States. The classification applies also for dangerous preparations. However, the preparations have been regulated under a separate Directive which was recently amended (Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations[19]). The definitions for the meaning of "dangerous" are set out in Article 2 of the Directive 67/548/EEC identifying a number of different properties, e.g. explosive, flammable, toxic, irritant. In particular, the property (o) "dangerous for the environment", (l) carcinogenic, (m) mutagenic and (n) toxic to reproduction are relevant in the context of the Water Framework Directive.

The following classification set out in Annex III of 67/548/EEC lead to the labelling "N: dangerous for the environment":

R 50:	Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
R 50/53:	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R 51/53:	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

[16] OJ L 129, 18.5.1976, p. 23.

[17] OJ C 176, 14.7.1982, p. 3.

[18] OJ B 196 , 16.08.1967 p. 1.

[19] OJ L 200 , 30.07.1999 p. 1.

The test methods in Annex V of the Directive identify intrinsic properties of substances (and preparations) which given an indication of the eco-toxicity towards aquatic organisms, the persistence and the liability to bio-accumulate.

According to the Annex III, the long-term human toxic effects which may cause carcinogenicity, mutagenicity and toxic to reproduction (cmr) also through exposure to water are:

R 45: May cause cancer.

R 46: May cause heritable genetic damage.

R 60: May impair fertility.

R 61: May cause harm to unborn child.

Annex VI of the Directive 67/548/EEC set out the general requirements for classification and labelling for the above-mentioned R-phrases. Furthermore, specific criteria or cut-off values are laid down in this Annex VI.

The intrinsic properties with regard to human toxicity are of particular importance in this context for long-term exposure via the aquatic environment, in particular, drinking water or food consumption, when the surface or coastal waters are used as a resource. The marketing and use of substances and preparations containing substances classified with the R-phrases 45, 46, 60 and 61 is already restricted for certain uses under Council Directive 76/769/EEC.

In principle, all the substances that were "initially selected" under OSPAR (cf. 4.3) should be classified as "dangerous" under Council Directive 67/548/EEC. Under the Directive, there is a requirement for **"self-classification"** of substances by industry according to the provisions of the Directive. Unfortunately, these "self-classifications" were not available to the Commission for the use in the proposed procedure for certain substances which do not have a **harmonised classification and labelling** on Community level.

Check 3:

Identification of priority substances for labelling as "dangerous to the environment" <u>or</u> cancerogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction.

4.5. International agreements on phase-out of emissions, discharges and losses (check 4)

Certain "**Persistent Organic Pollutants**" (POPs) raised considerable concern

on international level because the POPs have highly hazardous properties, in particular:

- Low or no degradation in the environment;
- Highly toxic and eco-toxic effects;
- High accumulation in the food chain;
- Long-range transport from the equator to the poles;
- Presence in remote areas at long distance from their sources.

The Protocol on POPs under the **UN-ECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution** of 1979 was an initiative via the UNEP Washington declaration on the **global programme of action for the marine environment**. Under the Protocol, 16 substances were identified as POPs. The European Community signed the POPs Protocol together with 35 European and North-American States on 24 June 1998 in Aarhus, Denmark[20].

A global banning of a subset of 12 substances identified under UN-ECE is currently under negotiation in a **UNEP Convention**[21]. The signature of the agreement is foreseen during a Diplomatic Conference in Stockholm in May 2001.

Another international agreement with relevance for the global aquatic environment has been reached under the **International Maritime Organisation** (IMO). The Resolution A.895 (21) "Anti-fouling systems used on ships" was adopted by the 21st Session of the IMO Assembly of 26.11.1999[22]. The resolution states that the global prohibition of the use of tributyltin compounds in anti-fouling systems used on ships shall be legally binding in 2003 with a final implementation by 2008.

In the context of the **OSPAR Convention**, only the phase-out of short-chained chlorinated paraffins has been decided so far[23].

All the above-mentioned international agreements were screened with regard to their extent of measures for the selected substances. Where the decision of **phase-out** covered production and/or use of the major sources for emission discharges and losses, the substance was identified for **cluster 1** and proposed as **"priority hazardous substance"** without further assessment (e.g. hexachlorobenzene).

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20 cf. http://www.unece.org/env/lrtap/

21 cf. http://irptc.unep.ch/pops/

22 cf. http://www.imo.org/

23 PARCOM Decision 95/1.

Other substances under the international agreements which are identified as POPs indicate a very high concern with regard to hazard properties as well. However, further assessment is necessary because of the complexity of the emission problem (cf. 4.1). In general, the international agreements relate in these cases to a **reduction or elimination of certain emissions, discharges and losses**, not a complete phase-out. This applies mainly to naturally-occurring substances (e.g. PAH). These substances should be assigned to **cluster 2** and "additional considerations" should play a role for the confirmation of their final status.

Check 4:

Identification of priority substances where agreements for phase-out on international level exist, in particular UN-ECE, UNEP, OSPAR and IMO.

4.6. Identified risk for the aquatic environment (check 5)

There are several pieces of chemical legislation in the Community where a risk of individual substances is evaluated. The assessment with regard to the environment include the risk to or via the aquatic environment, in particular under Council Regulation (EEC) No. 793/93, Council Directive 91/414/EEC and 98/8/EC.

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 793/93 on the evaluation and control of the risks of existing substances[24] in addition with Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1488/94[25] laying down the principles for the assessment of risks to man and environment of existing substances in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No. 793/93 and the supporting Technical Guidance Document[26] (TGD) specify in detail the assessment of risks of existing chemicals to man, including workers and consumers, and to the environment. The risk assessment shall be carried out for existing chemicals selected on the priority lists drawn up in accordance to Article 8 of the Regulation. So far, three priority lists were adopted (Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1179/94, No. 2268/95 and No. 143/97[27]) and a fourth priority list will be adopted in autumn 2000.

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[24] OJ L 84, 5.4.1993, p. 1.

[25] OJ L 161, 29.6.1994, p.3.

[26] Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, 1996 (ISBN Part I: 92-827-8011-2,Part II: 92-827-8012-0,Part III: 92-827-8013-9,Part IV: 92-827-8014-7)

[27] OJ L 131, 26.5.1994 p. 3-4, OJ L 231, 28.9.1995 p. 18-19 and OJ L 25, 28.1.1997, p. 13-14 respectively.

The outcome of the above-mentioned regulations is a Commission Recommendation on the results of the risk evaluation and, in case of the conclusion that **"*there is the need for specific measures to limit the risks*"**, a recommendation for a strategy for limiting the risk. So far, only one recommendation has been published including the results of four substances (1999/721/EC[28]). However, the risk assessment for the environment of several other substances is already finalised. Hence, the results could be taken into account for the identification of "priority hazardous substances".

A conclusion under the above-mentioned risk assessment instruments that there is a need for limiting the risks to environments **for aquatic environment (including sediments)** and/or **non-compartment specific effects relevant to the food chain** ("secondary poisoning") are proposed to trigger the attribution of the higher concern.

Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market[29] concerns the authorisation, placing on the market, use and control of plant protection products. Only the active substances authorised by inclusion in Annex I of the Directive enables the use of a certain plant protection product. An extensive dossier, similar to a risk assessment, is prepared to decide whether an active substance might be proposed for inclusion in Annex I. Vice versa, a decision on "non-inclusion in Annex I" prevents the use of the active substances in a plant protection product of the Community. The dossiers also include the evaluation on the influence on the environment including the aquatic environment. So far, approximately 90 active substances are under evaluation (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 3600/92[30]).

A conclusion of "**non-inclusion in Annex I**" because of a negative impact on the aquatic environment is proposed to attribute a higher concern with regard to the identification procedure.

A similar approach as under 91/414/EEC, was adopted for the authorisation and the placing on the market for use of biocides under the European Parliament and Council Directive 98/8/EC concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market[31]. The Directive entered into force on 14.5.1998 with a transposition period for the Member States of 2 years. So far, no information is available in the context of the Directive, that may be used for the identification of "priority hazardous substances" in accordance to the Water Framework Directive.

It is important to note that none of the above-mentioned risk assessments investigate the risk to the marine environment. Currently, a joint EC/OSPAR

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[28] OJ L 292, 13.11.1999, p. 42.

[29] OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1.

[30] OJ L 366, 15.12.1992, p.10.

[31] OJ L 123, 24.4.1998, p. 1.

initiative under the lead of the European Chemicals Bureau (ECB) is preparing a detailed guidance on "Marine Environment Risk Assessment". However, the final adoption of such guidance is expected only in the second half of 2001.

Check 5:

Identification of priority substances for which a final conclusion has been drawn that there is a risk to or via the aquatic environment under (EEC) No. 793/93 or 91/414/EEC.

4.7. Elimination of pollution caused by discharges of certain dangerous substances (check 6)

The purpose of Council Directive 76/464/EEC on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community[32] is to eliminate or reduce pollution of certain dangerous substances in inland surface waters, internal coastal and territorial waters. Member States shall achieve the **elimination of pollution of "List I substances"** and the **reduction of pollution of "List II substances"**. The main instrument is the setting of emission limit values or water quality objective for industrial effluents. The List I and II of the Annex include several families and groups of substances where certain individual dangerous substances must be identified in a separate process.

The Communication from the Commission to the Council on dangerous substances which might be included in List I of Council Directive 76/464/EEC[33] in 1982 identified approximately 130 substances that could belong to List I because they were selected mainly on the basis of their toxicity, persistence and bioaccumulation. The validity of most of the 132 finally selected substances based on their intrinsic properties was confirmed by the Scientific Committee on Toxicity and Ecotoxicity of Chemicals of the European Commission[34]. Given the requirements under the Water Framework Directive, the **"candidate List I" of Directive 76/464/EEC** may also be used to initially identify the hazardous/dangerous substances according to relevant Community legislation. However, the assessment was considered to be outdated and not sufficiently transparent.

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32 OJ L 129, 18.5.1976, p. 23.

33 OJ C 176, 14.7.1982, p. 3.

34 CSTE (1994): EEC Water Quality Objectives for Chemicals Dangerous to Aquatic Environments (List I). In: Reviews of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology, Vol. 137, Springer Verlag, New York, p. 3-110.

According to Council Directive 76/464/EEC, the pollution of so-called "List I substances" has to be eliminated. Of the proposed list of 132 substances, only 18 substances have been regulated on Community level as "List I substances" under the so-called 'daughter' Directives (82/176/EEC, 83/513/EEC, 84/156/EEC, 84/491/EEC, 86/280/EEC)[35].

The Water Framework Directive requires the review of all the 'daughter' Directives within two years after entry into force of the Framework Directive. The fact that certain 'List I' substances were selected for the inclusion under the proposed new list of priority substances indicates that pollution has not fully been eliminated up to date. These substances should be attributed with a higher level of concern.

Check 6:

Identification of priority substances which are regulated under Council Directive 76/464/EEC as List I substances.

4.8. Additional considerations (check 7)

4.8.1. Other Community legislation

The Community legislation with regard to chemicals and discharge of dangerous substances was taken into account in the preceding checks. There are several pieces of legislation which may (or may not) support the decision on the concern as a "priority hazardous substance", in particular:

- Marketing and use restrictions (76/769/EEC[36])
- Prohibition of marketing and use of certain plant protection products (79/117/EEC[37])
- Waste legislation, including sewage sludge
- Air legislation, in particular air quality measures
- VOC-Directive (1999/13/EC[38])

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35 OJ L 81, 27.3.1982, p. 29; OJ L 291, 14.10.1983, p. 1; OJ L 74, 17.3.1984, p. 49; OJ L 274, 17.10.1984, p. 11; OJ L 221, 7.8.1986, p. 51 (amended OJ L 158, 25.6.1988, p. 35 and OJ L 219, 14.8.1990, p. 49).

36 OJ L 262, 27.09.2976, p. 201 as last amended by Commission Directive 1999/77/EC of 26 July1999 (OJ L 207 , 06.08.1999, p. 18).

37 OJ L 33, 08.02.1979, p. 36 as last amended by Commission Directive 91/188/EEC of 19 March 1991 (OJ L 92 , 13.04.1991 p. 42).

In addition, the emissions, discharges and losses of all priority substances in industrial sectors covered by Annex I of the IPPC Directive (96/61/EC[39]) shall be regulated in accordance to the Directive. The recent Commission Decision 2000/479/EC[40] on the European Pollutant Emissions Register (EPER) under Article 15 (3) of the IPPC Directive includes most of the priority substances. The EPER will monitor the reduction of emissions.

Furthermore, the Biocides Directive (98/8/EC[41]) is an important piece of Community legislation considering that 12 out of the proposed 32 substances are known to have a biocidal use. However, as mentioned above, relevant information, assessments and decisions will only be available for the review of the list of priority substances at the earliest.

In conclusion, there are several priority substances which are already or will be soon strongly regulated on Community level. Assuming full implementation of the existing regulatory measures, the additional proposal as a priority hazardous substance under the Water Framework Directive will have to fill the remaining gaps with regard to cessation of emission, discharges and losses within the coming 20 years.

4.8.2. Production and use

The current production and import volumes and the actual use of a substance are an important additional information for the impact that the identification of a substance as "priority hazardous" may have, in particular with regard to socio-economic impacts. Some production and import volume categories (i.e. 1.000, 5.000, 10.000, 50.000, 100.000, 500.000 or 1.000.000 tonnes per year (t/a)) are included in the IUCLID database and were used and published in the COMMPS report (1999)[42]. More precise information has to be gather from assessment reports under 793/93 or 91/414/EEC or directly from industry.

Following the consultation meetings of 25 and 26 September 2000, industry provided actual information for most of the priority substances. The information was included in the revised fact sheets in addition to the IUCLID data, where available.

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38 OJ L 85, 29.03.1999, p. 1.

39 OJ L 257, 10.10.1996, p. 26.

40 OJ L 192, 28.07.2000, p. 36.

41 OJ L 123, 24.04.1998, p. 1.

42 "Study on the prioritisation of substances dangerous to the aquatic environment", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities (ISBN 92-828-7981-X), Luxembourg, 1999.

4.8.3. Socio-economic impacts

The assessment of socio-economic impacts and the prediction of the total costs of "cessation of discharges, emission and losses within 20 years" are complex and ambiguous. However, there are several quantitative and qualitative parameters that influence the magnitude of the socio-economic impacts for a decision of complete cessation of releases into the environment, which have to be taken into consideration. These include production and use values, employment, critical applications and distributional effects.

There are several approaches available for socio-economic analyses e.g. as outlined in the guidance given by OECD in its "Framework for Integrating Socio-Economic Analysis in Chemical Risk Management Decision Making". For the time being there are no generally agreed methods for such economic evaluations and the available data are incomplete and not validated. However, there are available estimates of the costs of the phasing out of certain "priority hazardous substances".

The availability of appropriate and safe substitutes or alternatives is strongly affecting the economic assessment. The decision on identifying a "priority hazardous substance" implies a long term objective which allows industry a timeframe of 20 years for the development of suitable alternatives. This may be sufficient for most of the substances but not for all. A key requirement for any substitute or other alternative must be that it ensures a higher level of protection for human health and the environment as a whole than the proposed "priority hazardous substance". Furthermore, the issue of substitution may be addressed in a different context for different groups of substances (e.g. metals or pesticides).

For the proposal of "priority hazardous substances" it is sufficient to evaluate the cost impacts on a **qualitative basis**, taking into account the above-mentioned aspects, in order to classify the expected socio-economic costs into: **extensive, unpredictable, moderate, negligible**.

A more comprehensive assessment of the impacts will be carried out at a later stage in accordance to Article 16 (6) and (8) of the Water Framework Directive. All the proposal for emission controls shall "*identify the appropriate cost-effective and proportionate level and combination of product and process controls for both point and diffuse sources*".

The information in the revised fact sheets (Appendix) is preliminary. The final qualitative assessments will be carried out in the context of an ongoing study.

4.8.4. Endocrine disrupting potential

An issue of particular concern is the potential of a substances to interfere with the hormone systems of humans and wildlife. On 17.12.1999, the Commission adopted a "Community Strategy for Endocrine Disruptors" (COM(1999) 706 final) which was communicated to Council and European Parliament. A first step in the strategy is the set up of a priority list of substances. Although, the priority list has not been established yet, the outcome of a study entitled "**Towards the establishment of a priority list of substances for further evaluation of their role in endocrine disruption**" will be considered as additional information for the identification procedure, as appropriate (cf. BKH report, 2000). The study elaborated an independent review of peer-reviewed scientific literature, emerging research results and assessment reports publicly available under existing legislation in order to prepare a priority list of substances **for further evaluation** of their role in endocrine disruption.

The final BKH report of the study, which presents a candidate list of 553 substances, is currently under discussion with all relevant stakeholders with a view to priority setting. Divergent points of view on this report which were addressed in the comments of the ad-hoc experts on the identification of priority hazardous substances are specified in the revised fact sheets, where available, if they are substance-related.

4.8.5. Other international agreements

The objective under the OSPAR Convention and the international agreements on certain POPs are the most far-reaching statements with respect to hazardous substances. However, there are other international agreements where the Community is taking part which express great concern in relation to specific substances in the context of their scope, in particular:

- Helsinki Convention for the protection of the Baltic Sea (HELCOM)
- International river conventions (e.g. Rhine, Danube, Elbe, Odra)[43]
- Other international fora or protocols (e.g. Protocol on heavy metals under UN-ECE LRTAP Convention).

4.9. Final considerations

The groups identified after check 6 are giving a clear guidance for most of the substances. However, a **"review clause"** for the identification of certain

[43] Only the "List of relevant substances for the Rhine" as adopted by the 65. Plenary Session of the International Convention for the Protection of the Rhine was considered so far.

substances suspected to be “priority hazardous substances” was proposed earlier (cf. 4.1) as the most appropriate way to overcome lack or uncertainty of information with regard to hazard assessments, socio-economic impacts and other relevant considerations. So far, a certain number has not been further assessed and regulated in the context of 793/93, 91/414/EEC, 98/8/EC or 76/464/EEC. Moreover, there are several comprehensive risk assessments ongoing which will expected to be finalised in 2001 to 2003 which would provide a most useful input for the identification of “priority hazardous substances”.

However, the identification of a “priority hazardous substances” in accordance to Article 16 (3) of the Water Framework Directive shall be based on the **best available knowledge**. Hence, additional information may be used, where appropriate, in order to confirm or reject the decision on the concern as proposed above. In order to ensure that all relevant information is considered, the Commission invited ad-hoc experts from Member States, industry and environmental NGOs for consultations on 25 and 26 September 2000 respectively and encouraged stakeholders to submit comments, information and data within the short timeframe available (cf. 3). The considerable extent of information which was provided by the ad-hoc expert improved the quality of the Working Document and the reliability and certainty of the required data for decision-making as outlined in the fact sheets.

For the substances which shall be subject to a review, the Commission will include the necessary tasks in the **future Work Programme** under Article 16 of the Water Framework Directive. In particular, the reliability of hazard assessments, the scrutiny of risk assessments including assessments for the marine environment and the socio-economic aspects should be further elaborated on expert level. In that respect, the Commission services have already taken the first steps in order to co-ordinate and use the different available resources particularly as regards research (e.g. Key Action “Sustainable management and quality of water” under the Fifth Framework Programme).

Finally, the European Commission is committed to identify “priority hazardous substances” in line with the **precautionary principle** in view of its role in protecting EU citizens and the environment. The Commission’s approach and guidelines for the application of the precautionary principle are set out in a Communication to the European Parliament and Council (COM(2000) 1 final).

APPENDIX

FACT SHEETS FOR PROPOSED PRIORITY SUBSTANCES UNDER THE WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE

GLOSSARY

REFERENCES

FACT SHEETS FOR:

(1) Alachlor

(2) Anthracene

(3) Atrazin

(4) Benzene

(5) Brominated Diphenylethers (Penta, Octa, Deca)

(6) Cadmium

(7) C_{10-13}-Chloroalkanes

(8) Chlorfenvinphos

(9) Chlorpyrifos

(10) 1,2-Dichloroethane

(11) Dichloromethane

(12) Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate

(13) Diuron

(14) Endosulfan

(15) Hexachlorobenzene

(16) Hexachlorobutadien

(17) Hexachlorocyclohexane

(18) Isoproturon

(19) Lead

(20) Mercury

(21) Naphthalene

(22) Nickel

(23) Nonylphenols

(24) Octylphenols

(25) Pentachlorobenzene

(26) Pentachlorophenol

(27) Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons

(28) Simazine

(29) Tributyltin compunds

(30) Trichlorobenzenes

(31) Trichloromethane

(32) Trifluralin

GLOSSARY

ATP:	Adaption to technical progress (with regard to Annex I of 67/548/EEC)
B[a]P:	Benzo[a]pyrene
CAS:	Chemical Abstract Services
CMR:	Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity and toxic to Reproduction
COM:	European Commission or Commission Document
COMMPS:	Combined monitoring-based and modelling-based priority setting
C&L:	classification and labelling
EDS:	endocrine disrupting substances
EINECS:	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances
ELV:	emission limit values
EQO:	environmental quality objectives
HELCOM:	Helsinki Commission (of the Convention for the Protection of the Baltic Sea)
HS:	hazardous substances for the marine environment according to OSPAR (PRAM 00/3/Info.1-E)
HSS:	Hazardous Substances Strategy of OSPAR (full title: Strategy with regard to Hazardous substances)
ICPR:	International Convention for the Protection of the Rhine
IMO:	International Maritime Organisation
IUCLID:	International Uniform Chemical Information Database
LRTAP:	Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution
M&U:	marketing and use (restriction)
n.a.	not applicable
OSPAR:	Oslo-Paris Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Nothe-East Atlantic
PAH:	polyaromatic hydrocarbons
PARCOM:	Paris Commission (predecessor of the OSPAR Commission)
PBDE:	polybrominated diphenylether

PHS: priority hazardous substance according to definition in Article 2 (30) and identified in accordance to Article 16 (3) of the Water Framework Directive

PPP: plant protection product

PS: priority substances (as proposed in COM(2000) 47 final)

RA: risk assessment

UN-ECE: United Nations-Economic Committee for Europe

UNEP: United Nations Environmental Programme

VOC: volatile organic compounds

WEEE: Waste electrical and electronic equipment

For endocrine disrupting potential:

Category I: Evidence of endocrine effects with high exposure concern (cf. BKH report (2000), p. 11).

Category II: Potential for endocrine disruption (cf. BKH report (2000), p. 11).

REFERENCES:

ECB 4/15/00: Dangerous substances in Directive 76/464/EEC and the proposed Water Framework Directive in connection with the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 793/93. Background document prepared by the European Chemicals Bureau of the Joint Research Centre, Institute for Health and Consumers Protection, Ispra, 31.05.2000.

BKH report (2000): Towards the establishment of a priority list of substances for further evaluation of their role in endocrine disruption – preparation of a candidate list of substances as a basis for priority setting. Final report by BKH Consulting Engineers and TNO Nutrition and Food Research on behalf of the European Commission (DG Environment). Delft, 21 June 2000.

COMMPS report (1999): Study on the prioritisation of substances dangerous to the aquatic environment. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1999 (ISBN 92-828-7981-X).

UBA-Texte (1998): Ermittlung von Emissionen und Minderungsmaßnahmen für persistente organische Schadtoffe in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Ed.: Umweltbundesamt (Federal Environmental Agency), Texte Nr. 74/98, Berlin (German), Texte Nr. 75/98 (English).

COMMUNITY LEGISLATION AND PREPERATORY ACTS USED FOR THE IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

Check 1:

Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Decision establishing the list of priority substances in the field of water policy (COM(2000) 47 final of 07 February 2000) (OJ C 177E, 27/06/2000, p. 74).

Check 2:

Meeting of the OSPAR Commission, Copenhagen 26-30 June 2000, Summary Record **OSPAR 2000**, OSPAR 00/20/1-E.

The screening in the revised draft fact sheets relates to the naming of the priority substance on Annex 2 of the OSPAR Strategy with regard to hazardous substances or the "initial selection" as a substance "hazardous for the marine environment". The "Selection Criteria" applied by OSPAR are set-out in the document OSPAR 00/5/2-E. In the revised draft fact sheets Selection I, III or V are specified for the relevant substances which relates to the cut-off values set-out below:

Selection	Applied cut-off values
I	P: Not inherently biodegradable **and** B: log K_{ow}>=5 or BCF>=5000 **and** T_{aq}: acute L(E)C_{50}=<0.1 mg/l, long-term NOEC=<0.01 mg/l **or** $T_{mammalian}$: CMR or chronic toxicity
III	P: Not inherently biodegradable **and** B: log K_{ow}>=4 or BCF>=500 **and** T_{aq}: acute L(E)C_{50} =<1 mg/l, long-term NOEC =< 0.1 mg/l **or** $T_{mammalian}$: CMR or chronic toxicity
V	P: Not readily biodegradable-**and** B: log K_{ow}>=4 or BCF>=500 **and** T_{aq}: acute L(E)C_{50}=<1 mg/l, long-term NOEC=<0.1 mg/l **or** $T_{mammalian}$: CMR or chronic toxicity

P: persitence, B: bioaccumulation, T: toxicity

Log Kow: Octanol-water coefficient, BCF: bioaccumulation factor, L(E)C: lethal or effect concentration, NOEC: no observed effect concentration, $T_{mammalian}$: mammalian toxicity, CMR: carcinogenicity, mutagenicity and toxic to reproduction.

Check 3:

Council Directive **67/548/EEC** on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ B 196, 16/08/1967, p.1) as last amended by Commission Directive **2000/33/EC** adapting to technical progress for the **27th time** Council Directive 67/548/EEC (OJ L 136, 08/06/2000, p. 90).

Annex VI of the Directive 67/548/EEC set out the general requirements for classification and labelling for the above-mentioned R-phrases. Furthermore, specific criteria or cut-off values are laid down in this Annex VI.

Check 4:

UN-ECE Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on **Persistent Organic Pollutants**, Aarhus, 24.06.1998 (www.unece.org/env/lrtap).

IMO **Resolution A.895(21)** on Anti-fouling systems used on ships at the 21st Session of the Assembly of the International Maritime Organisation of 26.11.1999, London (www.imo.org).

PARCOM Decision 95/1 on the Phasing Out of Short Chained Chlorinated Paraffins. Summary Record of the Joint Meeting of the Oslo and Paris Commission in 1995 (www.ospar.org).

Check 5:

Council Regulation (EEC) No. **793/93** on the evaluation and control of the risks of existing substances (OJ L 84, 05/04/1993, p. 1).

Commission Regulation (EC) No. **1179/94** of 25.05.1994 concerning the first list of priority substances as foreseen under Council Regulation (EEC) No. 793/93 (OJ L 131, 26/05/1994 p. 3-4).

Commission Regulation (EC) No. **2268/95** of 27.09.1995 concerning the second list of priority substances as foreseen under Council Regulation (EEC) No. 793/93 (OJ L 231, 28/09/1995 p. 18-19).

Commission Regulation (EC) No. **143/97** of 27.01.1997 concerning the third list of priority substances as foreseen under Council Regulation (EEC) No. 793/93 (OJ L 025, 28/01/1997 p. 13-14).

Commission Recommendation **1999/721/EC** on the results of the risk evaluation and risk reduction strategies for the substances: (2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol; (2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethanol; Alkanes, C10-13, chloro; Benzene, C10-13-alkyl derivs. (OJ L 292, 13/11/1999, p. 42).

Council Directive **91/414/EEC** concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (OJ L 230, 19/08/1991, p. 1).

Commission Regulation (EEC) No **3600/92** of 11 December 1992 laying down the detailed rules for the implementation of the **first stage** of the programme of work referred to in Article 8 (2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (OJ L 366, 15/12/1992, p. 10).

Check 6:

Council Directive **82/176/EEC** of 22 March 1982 on limit values and quality objectives for mercury discharges by the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry (OJ L 81, 27/03/1982 p. 29-34).

Council Directive **83/513/EEC** of 26 September 1983 on limit values and quality objectives for cadmium discharges (OJ L 291, 24/10/1983 p. 1-8).

Council Directive **84/156/EEC** of 8 March 1984 on limit values and quality objectives for mercury discharges by sectors other than the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry (OJ L 74, 17/03/1984 p. 49-54).

Council Directive **84/491/EEC** of 9 October 1984 on limit values and quality for discharges of hexachlorocyclohexane (OJ L 274, 17/10/1984 p. 11-17).

Council Directive **86/280/EEC** of 12 June 1986 on limit values and quality objectives for discharges of certain dangerous substances included in List I of the Annex to Directive 76/464/EEC (OJ L 181, 04/07/1986 p. 16-27) as amended by Council Directive

88/347/EEC (OJ L 158, 25/06/1988 p. 35-41) and Council Directive **90/415/EEC** (OJ L 219, 14/08/1990 p. 49-57).

Check 7:

Council Directive **76/769/EEC** on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (OJ L 262, 27/09/1976, p. 201) as last amended by Commission Directive **1999/77/EC** (OJ L 207, 06/08/1999, p. 18).

Council Directive **79/117/EEC** prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances (OJ L 33, 08/02/1979, p. 36) as last amended by Commission Directive **91/188/EEC** (OJ L 92, 13/04/1991, p. 42).

Council Directive **76/464/EEC** of 4 May 1976 on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community (OJ L 129, 18/05/1976, p. 23-29).

Communication from the Commission to the Council on dangerous substances which might be included in **List I of Council Directive 76/464/EEC** (OJ C 176, 14/07/1982 p. 3-10).

European Parliament and Council Directive **98/8/EC** concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market (OJ L 123, 24/04/1998, p. 1).

Council Directive **1999/13/EC** on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations (OJ L 85, 29/03/1999, p. 1).

Council Directive **1999/30/EC** of 22 April 1999 relating to limit values for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air (OJ L 163 , 29/06/1999, p. 41).

Council Directive **76/116/EEC** of 18 December 1975 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to fertilizers (OJ L 024 , 30/01/1976, p. 21).

Council Directive **91/157/EEC** of 18 March 1991 on batteries and accumulators containing certain dangerous substances (OJ L 78, 26/03/1991, p. 38).

Council Directive **86/278/EEC** of 12 June 1986 on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture (OJ L 181, 04/07/1986, p. 6).

Common Position (EC) **No 29/2000** adopted by the Council on 10 April 2000 with a view to adopting Directive 2000/–/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of – relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air (OJ C 195, 11/07/2000, p. 1).

Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (**COM(2000) 347** provisional of 13.06.2000).

Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion on behalf of the European Community of the 1998 Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Heavy Metals (**COM(2000) 177** final of 12.04.2000).

2000/E1/01 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		15972-60-8			
EINECS No.		240-110-8			
Name		**Alachlor**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(1)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	No		OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	No	No harmonised classification & labelling	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	Data on "self-classification" not available to CEC
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93, 91/414	Not completed	91/414, first stage, (No. 59)	(EEC) No. 3600/92	Peer review not finalised; expected decision 2002
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	No			
	Level of concern	**Cluster 5**			
	Additional considerations				
Check 7:	a) Other Community legislation	No			
	b) Production and use	Confidential	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999)	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	-			
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	Yes	Category I	BKH study (2000)	
	e) Other intern. agreements	-			

2000/E1/02 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		120-12-7			
EINECS No.		204-371-1			
Name		**Anthracene**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(2)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	Annex 2 and HS (Selection I)	OSPAR 2000	On Annex 2 as PAH
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	No	No harmonised classification & labelling	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	Data on "self-classification" not available to CEC
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	Not completed	3rd priority list under 793/93	ECB 4/15/00	
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	Yes	"Candidate List I" of 76/464/EEC	OJ C176, 14.7.82, p.3	Not relevant for clustering
	Level of concern	**Cluster 2***			See footnote
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	-			
	b) Production and use	Confidential	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999)	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Unpredictable		preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	-			
	e) Other intern. agreements	-			

*Proposal: shift to cluster 3 due to insufficient information on Community level and unpredictable socio-economic impacts.

2000/E1/03 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		1912-24-9			
EINECS No.		217-617-8			
Name		**Atrazine**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(3)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	HS (safety net)	OSPAR 2000	Not PTB but equivalent concern as EDS (see also check 7 d)
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	No*	20/22-36-40-43	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	*No R-phrase as set out in section 4.4
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93, 91/414	Not completed	First stage under 91/414 (n°1)	(EEC) No. 3600/92	Peer review finalised; expected decision 2001
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	Yes	"Candidate List I " of 76/464/EEC	OJ C 176, 14.7.82, P.3	Not relevant for clustering
	Level of concern	**Cluster 4**			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	-			
	b) Production and use	50.000 t/a	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999)	
		2.000 t/a	Producers:	ECPA (2000)	(basis: active ingredient and sales projections for 2001)
			Novartis (US), Sipcam/OXOM (IT)		
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Unpredictable		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	Yes	Category I	BKH study (2000)	Inappropriate conclusion according to ECPA
	e) Other intern. agreements	Yes		HELCOM, ICPR	

Further information of ECPA is available.

2000/E1/04 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		71-43-2			
EINECS No.		200-753-7			
Name		**Benzene**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(4)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	No		OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	Yes	45-11-48/23/24/25	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	Not completed	1st priority list under 793/93	ECB 4/15/00	
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	Yes	"Candidate List I" of 76/464/EEC (N°7)	OJ C 176, 14.7.82, p.3	Not relevant for clustering
	Level of concern	**Cluster 4***			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	M&U restrictions	76/769/EEC	toys & certain preperations
			Limit value in drinking water	98/83/EC	
			Emission reduction VOC	1999/13/EC	
			Benzene in ambient air	Common Position N°29/2000	
	b) Production and use	1.000.000	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999)	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Extensive		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	-			
	e) Other intern. agreements	-			

Proposal: shift to cluster 5 due to insufficient information on Community level and extensive socio-economic impacts.

2000/E1/05 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No. EINECS No. Name		n.a. n.a. **Brominated diphenylether**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(5)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	Annex 2	OSPAR 2000	As brominated flame retardants
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	No	No harmonised classifications & labelling	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	For individual PBDE
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	Not completed	1^{st} + 2^{nd} priority list under 793/93	ECB 4/15/00	3 individual PBDE
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	No			
	Level of concern				**Identify for certain individual PBDE**
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	WEEE (use restriction)	COM (2000)347	
	b) Production and use	-			
	c) Socio-economic impacts	-			
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	-			
	e) Other intern. agreements	-			

2000/E1/05a - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		32534-81-9			
EINECS No.		251-084-2			
Name		**Pentabromo diphenylether**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(5)		COM(2000) 47 final	Individual substance of PBDE
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	Annex 2 and HS (Selection I)	OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	Yes	48/21/22-50/53-64	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	Yes	RAR completed but not published	ECB 4/15/00	
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	No			
	Level of concern	**Cluster 2**			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	M&U restriction under prep.	76/769/EEC	after adoption of COM recommendation
		Yes	WEEE (use restriction)	COM (2000)347	
	b) Production and use	Confidential	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999)	
		210 t/a (1999)	Main use: flame retardant in polyurethane foams	CEFIC (2000)	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	No	Negligible (after implementation of foreseen M&U restriction)		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	-			
	e) Other intern. agreements	-			

2000/E1/05b - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No. EINECS No. Name		32536-52-0 ? **Octabromo diphenylether**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(5)		COM(2000) 47 final	Individual substance of PBDE
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	Annex 2	OSPAR 2000	HS Selection bm (not PTB but high potential for biomagnification)
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	No	No harmonised classifications & labelling	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	Data on "self-classification" not available to CEC
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	Not completed		ECB 4/15/00	
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	No			
	Level of concern	**Cluster 4**			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	WEEE (use restriction)	COM (2000)347	
	b) Production and use	Confidential 450 t/a (1999)	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999) CEFIC (2000)	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Unpredictable		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	-			
	e) Other intern. agreements	-			

2000/E1/05c - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No. EINECS No. Name		1163-19-5 ? **Decabromo diphenylether**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(5)		COM(2000) 47 final	Individual substance of PBDE
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	Annex 2	OSPAR 2000	HS Selection bm (not PTB but high potential for biomagnification)
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	No	No harmonised classifications & labelling	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	Data on "self-classification" not available to CEC
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	Not completed		ECB 4/15/00	
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	No			
	Level of concern	**Cluster 4**			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	WEEE (use restriction)	COM (2000)347	
	b) Production and use	- 7.500 t/a (1999)	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999) CEFIC (2000)	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Unpredictable		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	-			
	e) Other intern. agreements	-			

2000/E1/06 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No. Name		7440-43-9 **Cadmium and its compounds**			EINECS No. 231-152-8
Check 1:	No. of PS	(6)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	Annex 2	OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	Yes	R45-46-60-61-25-26-48/23/25-50/53	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	Certain (soluble) Cd compounds only
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			(but see also check 7 e)
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	Not completed	3. priority list under 793/93	ECB 4/15/00	Expected end 2001
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	Yes	"Candidate List I" of 76/464/EEC and ELV and QO under 'Daughter Directive'	OJ C 176, 14.7.82, p.3 and 83/513/EEC	
	Level of concern	**Cluster 2**			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	M&U restrictions	76/769/EEC/91/338/EEC	Plastics and certain other uses
			Fertilisers	76/116/EEC	
			Collection of batteries	91/157/EEC	
			Limit values drinking water and sewage sludge	98/83/EC, 86/278/EEC	
			Use restrictions e.g. WEEE and others	COM(2000)347	Or Packaging, ELV
	b) Production and use	50.000 t/a	IUCLID	COMMPS report	Additional emissions other than products not accounted for.
		5.808 t/a (1996)	Uses: 61% NiCd batteries, 14% pigments, 8% plating agent, 5% stabiliser, rest other	EUROMETAUX (2000)	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Unpredictable		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	No		BKH Study (2000)	
	e) Other intern. agreements	Yes	Heavy metal Protocol	UN-ECE LRTAP, ICPR, HELCOM	See also COM (2000)177 final

Further information of EUROMETAUX is available.

2000/E1/07 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		85535-84-8			
EINECS No.		287-476-5			
Name		**C_{10-13}-chloroalkanes**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(7)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	Annex 2 and HS (Selection I)	OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	Yes	40, 50/53	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	Yes	PARCOM - Decision 95/1	OSPAR 1995	
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	Yes	Finalised RA under 793/93	1999/721/EC	
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	No			
	Level of concern	**Cluster 1**			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	(Yes)	M&U restriction under preparation	76/769/EEC	
	b) Production and use	50.000 t/a	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999)	
		4.000 t/a (1998)	Uses: additives in metal working (~50%), flame retardants (~ 15%) and others	EUROCHLOR (2000)	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	No	Negligible		Preliminary
			3.000.000 €/a (present business value)	EUROCHLOR (2000)	
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	-			
	e) Other intern. agreements	Yes		HELCOM	

Further information of EUROCHLOR is available.

2000/E1/08 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No. EINECS No. Name		470-90-6 207-432-0 **Chlorfenvinphos**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(8)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	No		OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	Yes	24-28, 50/53	67/548/EEC as adapted by 2000/33/EC	
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93, 91/414	Not yet	upcoming 2nd stage of 91/414/EEC	(EEC) No. 451/2000	Expected decision 2003
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	No			
	Level of concern	**Cluster 4***			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	-			
	b) Production and use	-			
	c) Socio-economic impacts	-			
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	-			
	e) Other intern. Agreements	-			

*Proposal: shift to cluster 5 due to insufficient information on Community level and unknown socio-economic impacts.

2000/E1/09 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No. EINECS No. Name		2921-88-2 220-864-4 **Chlorpyrifos**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(9)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	HS (Selection I)	OSPAR 2000	Under review for 2001
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	Yes	24/25, 50/53	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	R24 may be removed
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93, 91/414	Not completed	First stage under 91/414 (No. 10)	(EEC) No 3600/92	Peer review finalised; expected decision 2001
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	No			
	Level of concern	**Cluster 2***			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	Limit value in drinking water	98/83/EC	As pesticide
	b) Production and use	3.000-4.000 t/a	Use in EU: approx. 1.000 t/a	ECPA/DOW (2000)	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Unpredictable		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	-		BKH Study 2000	
	e) Other intern. agreements	No			

Further information of ECPA/DOW is available.

*Proposal: shift to cluster 3 due to insufficient information on Community level and unknown socio-economic impacts.

2000/E1/10 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		107-06-2			
EINECS No.		203-458-1			
Name		**1,2-Dichloroethane**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(10 new)/(11 old)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	No		OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	Yes	45-11-22-36/37/38	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	n.a.			
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	Yes	"Candidate List I" of 76/464/EEC and ELV and QO under 'Daughter Directive'	OJ C176, 14.7.82, p.3; 90/415/EEC amending 86/280/EEC	
	Level of concern	**Cluster 4***			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	Limit value in drinking water	98/83/EC	
			VOC	1999/13/EC	
	b) Production and use	1.000.000 t/a	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999)	
		8.800.000 t/a (1998)	Uses: 95% feedstock for PVC production	EUROCHLOR (2000)	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Extensive		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	-			
	e) Other intern. agreements	Yes		HELCOM	

Further information of EUROCHLOR is available.

*Proposal: shift to cluster 5 due to insufficient information on Community level and extensive socio-economic impacts.

2000/E1/11 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		75-09-2			
EINECS No.		200-838-9			
Name		**Dichloromethane**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(11 new)/(10 old)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	No		OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	No*	40	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	*No R-phrase as set out in section 4.4
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	n.a.			
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	Yes	"Candidate list I" of 76/464/EEC (N° 62)	OJ C 176, 14.7.82, p.3	Not relevant for clustering
	Level of concern	**Cluster 5**			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	VOC	1999/13/EC	
	b) Production and use	1.000.000 t/a	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999)	
		149.000 t/a (1999)	Use: industrial solvent	EUROCHLOR (2000)	10 plants in EU
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Extensive		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	-			
	e) Other intern. agreements	-			

Further information of EUROCHLOR is available.

2000/E1/12 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		117-81-7			
EINECS No.		204-211-0			
Name		**Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(12)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	Annex 2 and HS (Selection V)	OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	No	No harmonised classification & labelling	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	R60, 61 will be published in next ATP
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	Not completed	2nd priority list under 793/93	ECB 4/15/00	
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	No			
	Level of concern	**Cluster 4**			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	No			
	b) Production and use	1.000.000 t/a	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999)	
		595.000 t/a (1997)	Consumption in EU: 476.000 t/a (1997)	CEFIC (2000)	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Extensive		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	Yes	Category I	BKH study (2000)	Inappropriate conclusion according to CEFIC
	e) Other intern. Agreements	Yes		HELCOM	

Further information of CEFIC is available.

2000/E1/13 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		330-54-1			
EINECS No.		206-354-4			
Name		**Diuron**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(13)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	No		OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	Yes	22-40-48/22, 50/53	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93, 91/414	Not yet*	Upcoming 2nd stage of 91/414/EEC	(EEC) No. 451/2000	Expected decision 2003
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	No			
	Level of concern	**Cluster 4***			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes		98/83/EC	As pesticide
	b) Production and use	50.000 t/a	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999)	
		14.000-16.000 t (world production 1995)	Approx. 3.000 t sold in EU in 1995	ECPA (2000)	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	unpredictable		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	Yes	Category II	BKH study (2000)	
	e) Other intern. agreements	Yes		ICPR	

* Diuron is metabolite from 3,4-dichloroaniline (according to ECB 4/15/00) → RA ongoing under 793/93

Further information of ECPA is available.

*Proposal: shift to **cluster 5** due to insufficient information on Community level and unpredictable socio-economic impacts.

2000/E1/14 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		115-29-7			
EINECS No.		204-079-4			
Name		**Endosulfan**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(14)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	Annex 2 and HS (Selection III)	OSPAR 2000	Not supported by ECPA
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	Yes	24/25-36, 50/53	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93, 91/414	Not completed	First stage under 91/414 (N°21)	(EEC) No 3600/92	Peer review not finalised; expected decision 2002
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	Yes	"Candidate List I" of 76/464/EEC	OJ C 176, 14.7.82, p.3	Not relevant for clustering
	Level of concern	**Cluster 3**			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	-			
	b) Production and use	Confidential	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999)	
		592 t/a	Average over the last 3 years	ECPA (2000)	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Moderate		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	Yes	Category II	BKH study (2000)	Inappropriate conclusion according to ECPA
	e) Other intern. agreements	Yes		HELCOM, ICPR	

Further information of ECPA is available.

2000/E1/15 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		118-74-1			
EINECS No.		204-273-9			
Name		**Hexachlorobenzene**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(15)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	HS (Selection I)	OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	Yes	45, 48/25, 50/53	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	As stated by EUROCHLOR (2000)
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	Yes	POP	UN-ECE, UNEP	
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	n.a.			
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	Yes	"Candidate List I" of 76/464/EEC and ELV and QO under 'Daughter Directive'	OJ C 176, 14.7.82, p.3; 88/347/EEC amending 86/280/EEC	
	Level of concern	**Cluster 1**			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	Prohibition of M&U as PPP	79/117/EEC	
	b) Production and use	Confidential	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999)	
		No production in EU and North America	Maybe still in use in other parts of the world.	EUROCHLOR (2000)	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	No	Negligible		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	Yes	Category I	BKH study (2000)	
	e) Other intern. agreements	Yes		HELCOM, ICPR	

Further information of EUROCHLOR is available**.**

2000/E1/16 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No. EINECS No. Name		87-68-3 201-765-5 **Hexachlorobutadien**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(16)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	HS (Selection I)	OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	No	No harmonised classification & labelling	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	21/22/23/25/26 - 36/37/38, 40/43/48, 50/53, 65 (OSPAR 2000)
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	n.a			
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	Yes	"Candidate List I" of 76/464/EEC and ELV and QO under 'Daughter Directive'	OJ C 176, 14.7.82, p.3; 88/347/EEC amending 86/280/EEC	
	Level of concern	**Cluster 2**			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	No			
	b) Production and use	1.000.000 t/a	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999)	
		No production in EU and North America	Maybe still in use in other parts of the world.	EUROCHLOR (2000)	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Moderate		Preliminary (uncertainty because of unintentional by-product)
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	-			
	e) Other intern. agreements	Yes		HELCOM	

Further information of EUROCHLOR is available.

2000/E1/17 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		608-73-1	58-99-9		
EINECS No.		210-158-9			
Name		**Hexachlorocyclohexane**	Lindane (gamma-HCH)		
Check 1:	No. of PS	(17)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	Annex 2 and HS (Selection I)	OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	Yes	23/24/25 - 36/38, 50/53	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	Yes	POP	UNECE	
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93, 91/414	Yes	"non-inclusion in Annex I" of 91/414	3600/92 + SCPH Decision	
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	Yes	"Candidate List I" of 76/464/EEC and ELV and QO under 'Daughter Directive'	OJ C 176, 14.7.82, p.3; 84/591/EEC	
	Level of concern	**Cluster 1**			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	Prohibition as PPP (except lindane)	79/117/EEC	
	b) Production and use	Confidential	IUCLID	COMMPS report	‹ 5000 t/a worldwide*, 60-80% PPP 15-30% seed treatment
	c) Socio-economic impacts	No	Negligible		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	(Yes)	Category I: lindane	BKH study (2000)	
	e) Other intern. agreements	Yes		HELCOM, ICPR	(lindane)

*UBA - Text 74/98

SCPH Decision: Standing Committee of Plant Health of 13.07.2000

2000/E1/18 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		34123-59-6			
EINECS No.		251-835-4			
Name		**Isoproturon**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(18)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	No		OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	Yes	22-40, 50/53	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93, 91/414	Not completed	First stage under 91/414 (N° 72)	(EEC) No. 3600/92	Peer review finalised; expected decision 2001
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	No			
	Level of concern	**Cluster 4***			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	-			
	b) Production and use	Confidential	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999)	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Unpredictable		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	-			
	e) Other intern. agreements	Yes		ICPR	

*Proposal: shift to **cluster 5** due to insufficient information on Community level and unpredictable socio-economic impacts.

2000/E1/19 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No. EINECS No. Name		7439-92-1 231-100-4 **Lead and its compounds**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(19)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	Annex 2	OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	Yes	61-20/22-33-62, 50/53	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	Most Pb compounds; may vary for certain individual compounds
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			(but see also check 7e)
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	n.a.			Risk assessment of SCTEE expected in 2001.
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	(Yes)	List II	76/464/EEC	Not relevant for clustering
	Level of concern	**Cluster 2***			

2000/E1/19 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances – lead (continued)

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	M&U in paints	76/769/EEC	
			Lead in ambient air	1999/30/EC	
			Limit value in drinking water and sewage sludge	98/83/EC, 86/278/EEC	
			Collection of batteries	91/157/EEC	
			Use restrictions e.g. WEEE and others	COM(2000) 347	e.g. Packaging, ELV
	b) Production and use	1.000.000 t/a	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999)	
		1.556.000 t/a (1999)	652.000 t primary (from ore), 904.000 t secondary (recycled).	EUROMETAUX (2000)	
			Consumption: 1.820.000 t in 1999 with 58% in batteries, 14% rolled products, 12% compounds and rest: other uses.		
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Extensive		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	No		BKH study (2000)	
	e) Other intern. agreements	Yes	HM Protocol	UN-ECE, HELCOM, ICPR	See also COM(2000)177

Further information of EUROMETAUX is available.

*Proposal: shift to **cluster 3** due to extensive socio-economic impacts.

2000/E1/20 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No. Name		7439-97-6 **Mercury and its compounds**			EINECS No. 231-106-7
Check 1:	No. of PS	(20)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	Annex 2	OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	Yes	23-33, 50/53	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			(but see also check 7e)
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	n.a.			
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	Yes	"Candidate List I" of 76/464/EEC and ELV and QO under 'Daughter Directive'	OJ C 176, 14.7.82, p.3; 82/176/EC + 84/156/EC	
	Level of concern	**Cluster 2**			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	Prohibition of use as PPP M&U restrictions Limit value in drinking water and sewage sludge Collection of batteries WEEE	79/117/EEC 76/769/EEC 98/83/EC, 86/278/EEC 91/157/EEC COM(2000) 347	certain uses (e.g. batteries)
	b) Production and use	400 t/a (1997)	Estimated world production 2.000 t in 1997; Uses: dentistry, batteries, lamps, chlor-alkali industry	EUROCHLOR (2000)	Emission sources: 870 t/a in EU? (EUROCHLOR); approx. 5.000t/a Draft OSPAR background doc.
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Moderate		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	No		BKH study (2000)	
	e) Other intern. agreements	Yes	HM Protocol	UN-ECE, HELCOM	See also COM(2000)177

Further information of EUROCHLOR is available.

2000/E1/21 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	*Specification*	*Data*	*Detail*	*Source*	*Remarks*
CAS No. EINECS No. Name		91-20-3 202-049-5 **Naphthalene**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(21)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	Annex 2	OSPAR 2000	On Annex 2 as PAH
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	No	No harmonised classification & labelling	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	R22, 50/53 will be published in next ATP
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	Not completed	1st Priority List under 793/93	ECB 4/15/00	
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	Yes	"Candidate List I" of 76/464/EC	OJ C 176, 14.7.82, p.3	Not relevant for clustering
	Level of concern	**Cluster 4**			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	VOC	1999/13/EC	
	b) Production and use	1.000.000 t/a	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999)	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Unpredictable		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	-			
	e) Other intern. agreements	No			

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Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		7440-02-0			
EINECS No.		231-111-4			
Name		**Nickel and its compounds**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(22)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	No		OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	No	40-43	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	Not completed	3rd Priority List under 793/93	ECB 4/15/00	
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	(Yes)	List II	76/464/EEC	Not relevant for clustering
	Level of concern	**Cluster 5**			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	Limit value in drinking water	98/83/EC	
			M&U for products with skin contact	76/769/EEC	
			Limit in sewage sludge	86/278/EEC	
	b) Production and use	1.000.000 t/a	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999)	
		170.000 t/a (1997)	world production approx. 1 Mio. t	EUROMETAUX (2000)	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Extensive		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	-			
	e) Other intern. agreements	Yes		ICPR, HELCOM	

Further information of EUROMETAUX is available.

2000/E1/23 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		25154-52-3			
EINECS No.		246-672-0			
Name		**Nonylphenols**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(23)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	Annex 2 and HS (Selection III)	OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	(No)	No harmonised classification & labelling	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	R22-34, 50/53 will be published in next ATP
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	Yes	RAR completed but not published	ECB 4/15/00	
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	No			
	Level of concern	**Cluster 2***			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	M&U restriction under prep.	76/769/EEC	after adoption of COM recommendation
	b) Production and use	500.000 t/a	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999)	
		78.500 t/a	RAR under 793/93	Provided by CEFIC	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Moderate		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	Yes	Category II	BKH study (2000)	
	e) Other intern. agreements	Yes		HELCOM	

*Check 2 would trigger the assignment for cluster 3. However, the risk assessment clearly shows a widespread risk to or via the aquatic environment (check 5). This additional evidence for a concern for the freshwater environments triggers the attribution to cluster 2.

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Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		1806-26-4			
EINECS No.		217-302-5			
Name		**Octylphenols**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(24)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	Annex 2 and HS (Selection III)	OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	No	No harmonised classification & labelling	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	20/21/22, 34/36/38/41, 50/53 (OSPAR 2000)
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	n.a.			Preparation of targeted RA under discussion.
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	No			
	Level of concern	**Cluster 3**			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	-			
	b) Production and use	6.800 t/a	Only p-tert.-Octylphenol	CEFIC (2000)	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Unpredictable		Preliminary; Norway: Possibly substitute for Nonylphenol-uses
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	(Yes)	Category II (4-tert octylphenol)	BKH study (2000)	Inappropriate conclusion according to Norway, should be Category I.
	e) Other intern. agreements	No			

2000/E1/25 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No. EINECS No. Name		608-93-5 210-172-5 **Pentachlorobenzene**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(25 new)/(26 old)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	HS (Selection I)	OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	Yes	11-22, 50/53	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	n.a.			
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	No			
	Level of concern	**Cluster 2**			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	Max. content in quintozen (PPP) (10g/kg)	79/117/EEC	
	b) Production and use	-			
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Unpredictable		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	-		BKH study (2000)	
	e) Other intern. agreements	No			

2000/E1/26 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		87-86-5			
EINECS No.		201-778-6			
Name		**Pentachlorophenol**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(26 new)/(28 old)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	Annex 2 and HS (Selection III)	OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	Yes	24/25-26-36/37/38-40, 50/53	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	n.a.			
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	Yes	"Candidate List I" of 76/464/EEC and ELV and QO under 'Daughter Directive'	OJ C 176, 14.7.82, p.3; 86/280/EEC	
	Level of concern	**Cluster 3**			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	M&U restrictions	76/769/EEC	for certain preparations
	b) Production and use	No production in EU	Imports < 400 t/a; Uses: wood treatment and preservation of textiles	EUROCHLOR (2000)	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Moderate		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	-			
	e) Other intern. agreements	Yes		HELCOM	

Further information of EUROCHLOR is available.

2000/E1/27 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		n.a.			
EINECS No.		n.a.			
Name		**PAH**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(27 new)(25 old)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	Annex 2 and HS (Selections I to V)	OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	n.a.		67/548/EEC as adapted by 2000/33/EC	
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	(Yes)	Reduction for four PAHs	UN-ECE	
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	n.a.			
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	Yes	"Candidate List I" of 76/464/EEC (N°99)	OJ C 176, 14.7.82, p.3	Not relevant for clustering
	Level of concern	**Cluster 2**			
Check 7:	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	Limit values in drinking water	98/83/EC	For B[a]P and total PAH (excluding Fluoranthene)
	b) Production and use	n.a.			
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Unpredictable		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	-			
	e) Other intern. agreements	Yes		HELCOM, ICPR	

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Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		122-34-9			
EINECS No.		204-535-2			
Name		**Simazine**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(28 new)/(27 old)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	No		OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	No*	40	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	*No R-phrase as set out in section 4.4
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93, 91/414	Not completed	91/414, first stage (n° 62)	(EEC) No. 2600/92	Peer review finalised; expected decision 2001
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	Yes	"Candidate List I" of 76/464/EC (N°106)	OJ C 176, 14.7.82	Not relevant for clustering
	Level of concern	**Cluster 5**			
Check 7	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	-			
	b) Production and use	Confidential	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999)	
		550 t/a	Producers: Novartis (US), Sipcam/OXOM (IT)	ECPA (2000)	(basis: active ingredient and sales projections for 2001)
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Unpredictable		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	Yes	Category II	BKH study (2000)	Inappropriate conclusion according to ECPA
	e) Other intern. agreements	Yes		HELCOM	

2000/E1/29 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		688-73-3			
EINECS No.		211-704-4			
Name		**Tributyltin compounds**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(29)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	Annex 2 and HS (Selection I)	OSPAR 2000	e.g.TBTO
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	Yes	21-25-36/38-48/23/25, 50/53	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	Some compounds
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	Yes		IMO Res. A895(21)	
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	n.a.			
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	Yes	"Candidate List I" of 76/464 (N°114,115)	OJ C 176, 14.7.82, p.3	Proposal for 'daughter' directive in 1990 (COM(90)9 final)
	Level of concern	**Cluster 1**			
Check 7	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	M&U restrictions	76/769/EEC as amended by 1999/51/EC	for antifouling (partiallly)
	b) Production and use	Confidential	IUCLID	COMMPS report	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	No	Negligible		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	Yes	Category I	BKH study (2000)	
	e) Other intern. agreements	Yes		HELCOM, ICPR	

2000/E1/30 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No. EINECS No. Name		12002-48-1 234-413-4 **Trichlorobenzenes**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(30)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	Annex 2 and HS (Selection III)	OSPAR 2000	(but 1,2,3-TCB:Selection I)
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	(No)	No harmonised classification & labelling	67/548/EEC as adapted by 2000/33/EC	R22,38,50/53will be published in next ATP (for techn. Mixture)
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	Not completed	2nd Priority List under 793/93	ECB 4/15/00	1, 2, 4 - TCB
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	Yes	"Candidate List I" of 76/464/EEC and ELV and QO under 'Daughter Directive'	OJ C 176, 14.7.82, p.3; 90/415/EEC amending 86/280/EEC	TCBs +1,2,4-TCB
	Level of concern	**Cluster 3**			
Check 7	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	VOC	1999/13/EC	
	b) Production and use	7.000 t/a (1994/1995); < 10.000 (1997/1998)	Use in EU: 1.400 t, rest exported. Uses: 79% intermediate for fine chemicals, 14% process solvent	EUROCHLOR (2000)	Two manufactures in 1994 and three manufactures in 1997.
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Unpredictable		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	-		BKH study (2000)	
	e) Other intern. agreements	Yes		HELCOM	

Further information of EUROCHLOR is available.

2000/E1/31 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		67-66-3			
EINECS No.		200-663-8			
Name		**Trichloromethane (Chloroform)**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(31)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	No		OSPAR 2000	
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	No	No harmonised classification & labelling	67/548/EEC as last adapted by 2000/33/EC	Data on "self-classification" not available to CEC
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93	Not completed	2nd priority list under 793/93	ECB 4/15/00	
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	Yes	"Candidate List I" of 76/464/EEC and ELV and QO under 'Daughter Directive'	OJ C 176, 14.7.82, p.3; 88/347/EEC amending 86/280/EEC	
	Level of concern	**Cluster 5**			
Check 7	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	Yes	Limit value in drinking water	98/83/EC	As total trihalomethanes
			VOC	1999/13/EC	
	b) Production and use	1.000.000 t/a	IUCLID	COMMPS report (1999)	
		282.000 t/a (1999)	Export approx. 50.000 t/a; Uses: 95% manufacture of other chemicals mainly HCFC 22.	EUROCHLOR (2000)	Production in 5 MS of EU
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Extensive		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	-			
	e) Other intern. agreements	Yes		HELCOM	

Further information of EUROCHLOR is available.

2000/E1/32 - Fact sheet for the identification of priority hazardous substances

Parameter	Specification	Data	Detail	Source	Remarks
CAS No.		1582-09-8			
EINECS No.		216-428-8			
Name		**Trifluralin**			
Check 1:	No. of PS	(32)		COM(2000) 47 final	
Check 2:	OSPAR HSS	Yes	HS (Selection I)	OSPAR 2000	Under review for 2001
Check 3:	Dangerous substances according to 67/548/EEC	No*	36-43	67/548/EEC as adapted by 2000/33/EC	*No R-phrase as set out in section 4.4; R 50/53 (OSPAR 2000)
Check 4:	Internat. agreements for phase-out	No			
Check 5:	Risk assessment under 793/93, 91/414	Not yet	Upcoming 2nd stage of 91/414/EEC	(EEC) No. 451/2000	Expected decision 2003
Check 6:	Pollution under 76/464/EEC	Yes	"Candidate List I" of 76/464/EC (N°124)	OJ C 176, 14.7.82, p.3	Not relevant for clustering
	Level of concern	**Cluster 2***			
Check 7	**Additional considerations**				
	a) Other Community legislation	-			
	b) Production and use	3.200 t/a (1999)	Estimated use in Europe including Poland, Hungary and Czech Republic.	ECPA/DOW (2000)	
	c) Socio-economic impacts	Yes	Unpredictable		Preliminary
	d) Endocrine disrupting potential	-			
	e) Other intern. agreements	Yes		ICPR, HELCOM	

Further information of ECPA is available.

*Proposal: shift to **cluster 3** due to insufficient information on Community level and unpredictable socio-economic impacts.