Substance Infocards

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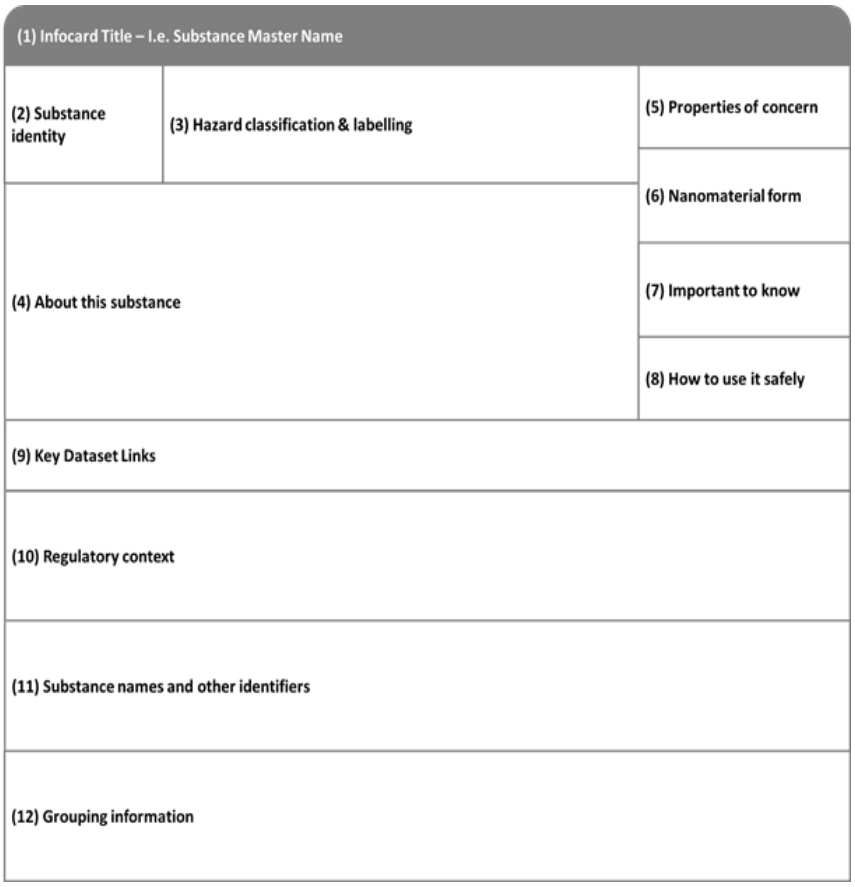
0. Introduction

An Infocard is a tool introduced by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) to make the technical information published from the Agency's substance databases more accessible: for each public chemical substance, ECHA automatically produces an Infocard. Substance Infocards contain a high level summary of all the public information ECHA holds on that substance, as well as links to the full details of the public data.

Infocards are divided into logical blocks, each focused on a specific area of data, as shown below:



1. Infocard title

Each Infocard is titled with the best available public substance identifiers held by ECHA, including the substance name and, where relevant, its description.

In the title field, the user interface controls can also be found:

- A button allowing you to report your feedback or ask a question on the substance.
- A button allowing you to print the Infocard.
- (If applicable) a button linking to the substance Brief Profile.

- (If applicable) a button linking to the substance's regulatory obligations.

2. Substance identity

Here the high-level details of the substance identity are presented, where available and public, including the EC (European Community) number and the CAS (Chemical Abstract Service) registry number. The former is the numerical identifier for substances in the EC Inventory and the latter is the substance numerical identifier assigned by the Chemical Abstract Service, a division of the American Chemical Society, to substances registered in the CAS registry database.

For substances with no EC number, but for which dossiers are submitted under the REACH and CLP regulations, ECHA attributes a list number in the same format, starting with the numbers 6, 7, 8 or 9[1]. A substance identified primarily by an EC or list number may be linked with more than one CAS number, or with CAS numbers that have been deleted.

Other information presented in this section are the molecular formula and the molecular structure: the former identifies each type of element by its chemical symbol and the number of atoms of each element found in one discrete molecule of the substance; the latter is based on structures generated from information available in ECHA's databases.

Information regarding the molecular formula and the molecular structure is only presented under precise circumstances: the substance has to be well-defined, its identity cannot be claimed confidential and there must be sufficient information available in ECHA's databases for ECHA's algorithms to generate a molecular structure.

In general, some substance identifiers may have been claimed confidential, or may not have been provided. If so, they will not be displayed.

3. Hazard classification and labelling

In this section any available classification and labelling information held by ECHA is presented. The hazards of a substance are shown based on the standardised system of statements and pictograms established under the CLP Regulation[2], to ensure that the hazards presented by chemicals are clearly communicated to workers and citizens in the European Union. To achieve this goal, the CLP Regulation uses the UN Global Harmonised System (GHS) and the European Union Specific Hazard Statements (EUH).

This Infocard section uses three potential sources of classification and labelling information: the official Harmonised classification and labelling entries in CLP Annex VI, REACH[3] registrations and CLP notifications, which all together form the C&L Inventory.

In this section, information concerning the hazard of a substance is summarised automatically into a readable paragraph of text. Labelling pictograms are also displayed.

It is important to consider that, for readability purposes, only the pictograms, signal words and

[1] https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/registered-substances/information
[2] Classification Labelling and Packaging, https://echa.europa.eu/regulations/clp/understanding-clp
[3] Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals, https://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach/understanding-reach

hazard statements referred in more than 5% of notifications of C&L data are displayed. The Infocard prioritises the information based on the hazardousness of the identified classifications, and the frequency with which each classification is submitted.

4. About this substance

This segment provides an estimate of the volume at which the substance is manufactured or imported to the European Economic Area. The volume is the sum of the quantities reported in the REACH registration dossiers submitted for the substance. Registrants are only required to report the quantities they foresee to manufacture/import for the year of registration, and hence the value should be treated as an estimate only.

Where the substance is registered as a strictly controlled intermediate (REACH Articles 17 and 18), tonnage data is not included in the estimate.

If available, information on the identified uses of the substance and how consumers and workers are likely to be exposed to it, can also be displayed here.

The use information is aggregated from REACH dossiers provided by industry through a use descriptor system based on five separate descriptor lists which in combination form a brief description of use and exposure for a certain life cycle stage.

The use information is displayed by relevant life cycle stage of the substance:

- **Manufacture stage**: includes processes by which the substance is manufactured from raw materials. Operations that are necessary for the handling of a substance on its own in the manufacturing for export or placing on the EU market are also considered to be part of the manufacturing stage. If a substance is directly exported outside of the EU after manufacture, all activities with the substance will be reported under this stage.

- **Formulation or re-packing stage**: corresponds to specific activities, taking place at industrial sites, meant to produce a mixture to be placed on the market.

- **End-use stage**: refers to the use of a substance as such or in a mixture (by **professional workers** (**widespread uses**), by **consumers** or **at industrial sites**). It is the last step before the end-of-life of the substance, namely before the substance is consumed in a process by reaction during use, is emitted to waste streams or the environment, or is included into an article.

- **(Article) service life stage**: refers to the period of time a substance incorporated into an article remains in service or in use. Articles containing the substance can be used or processed by consumers, by workers at industrial sites and/or by professional workers.

Use descriptors

- The chemical **product category (PC)** describes the types of chemical products in which the substance is finally contained when it is supplied to end-users (industrial, professional or consumer).

- The **sector of use** category **(SU)** describes in which sector the substance is used.

- The **process category (PROC)** describes the application techniques or process types

from the occupational perspective.

- The **environmental release category (ERC)** describes the broad conditions of use from the perspective of releases to the environment.
- The **article category (AC)** describes the type of article into which the substance has eventually been processed.

5. Properties of concern

ECHA-assigned graphical indicators are shown here for certain substance properties that are regarded as relevant to human health and the environment.

The following properties have been highlighted as being of general concern: carcinogenicity (C), mutagenicity (M), reproductive toxicity (R), skin sensitiser (Ss), respiratory sensitiser (Sr), persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), endocrine disrupting (ED) and persistent organic pollutant (POP).

The properties of concern are calculated automatically and daily based on the status and public data from all contributing datasets – the official harmonised classification and labelling entries in CLP Annex VI, the REACH Candidate List, REACH registrations, CLP notification, the ED and PBT assessment lists, and the lists of substances either subject to or being considered under the POPs Regulation[4].

Properties of concern can be calculated at four different "levels" of certainty:

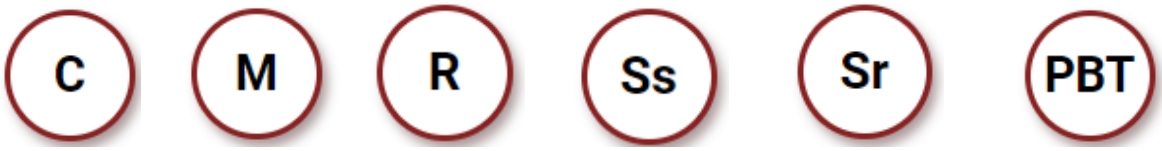
- "Recognised": meaning that the concern is indicated in an official source. Recognised concerns are illustrated with a dark red icon, as shown below. The sources for this category are either a harmonised classification and labelling or the Candidate List of substances of very high concern for authorisation (REACH).

- "Potential": comes from official sources only. Potential concerns are illustrated with a light red icon, as shown below. For (C), (M) and (R), "potential" means that the concern is **concluded** at the level of a suspected hazard. Whereas for (PBT) and (ED), the concern is **under assessment**.
    - Suspected:

[4] Persistent organic pollutants, https://echa.europa.eu/understanding-pops

- Under assessment:

- Industry data broad agreement: comes from data submitted by industry to ECHA; it indicates that the data is aligned with ≥ 50 % of the data submitters providing the same concern. Broad agreement concerns are illustrated with a solid outlined circle icon, as shown below:



- Industry data minority position: comes from data submitted by industry to ECHA. This indicates that the data submitted is not aligned: > 5 % and < 50 % of the data submitters have provided the concerns indicated at this level. Minority position concerns are illustrated with a greyed out circle icon, as shown below:

When a specific critical property is associated with compositions with impurities and/or additives, the respective critical property icon has an asterisk (*).

6. Nanomaterial form

This segment shows those substances known to ECHA to be placed on the EEA market as a nanomaterial. This information could either derive from REACH registration dossiers, or from declarations submitted to the French national inventory for nanomaterials, the Belgian national inventory for nanomaterials or from the EU catalogue of nanomaterials used in cosmetic products that are placed on the market.

Due to differences in defining nanomaterials and tonnage reporting thresholds, the presence of a nanomaterial in any single data source[5] does not mean that it is present in all of them. Nanomaterials notified to the French or Belgian inventories, or through the Cosmetic Product Notification Portal do not automatically mean that the substance must be registered as a nanoform under REACH.

7. Important to know

This segment provides a summary of some of the most relevant regulatory activities and outcomes associated with the substance, with links to each regulatory process under which the substance is dealt.

The following regulatory activities are displayed in the Infocard:

- Community rolling action plan: states if the substance is or was in the Community rolling action plan (CoRAP) which includes substances that could pose a risk to human health or the environment and whose potentially hazardous properties are to be evaluated by Member States in the next three years. Then, after evaluation, proposals may be made for further regulatory action on the substance.

- Candidate List: shows if the substance is included in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs).

- Authorisation List (REACH Annex XIV): indicates if the substance is included in the Authorisation List. Substances belonging to this list cannot be placed on the market or used after a given date unless an authorisation is granted for their specific use.

- Restriction List (REACH Annex XVII): indicates if the substance is included in the list of restrictions. It describes the conditions for the manufacture, placing on the market or use of certain substances.

The identification of regulatory activities and outcomes is done automatically and without manual verification.

8. How to use it safely

This segment provides links to the list of precautionary statements and to the *Guidance on safe use*, if these are reported in REACH registration dossiers submitted for the substance.

The precautionary statements describe recommended measures to minimise or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous product, or from improper storage or handling of a hazardous product whereas the *Guidance on safe use* gives recommendations by registrants on the proper use of the substance in various situations.

[5] REACH registrations, French national inventory, Belgian national inventory, EU cosmetics inventory.

9. Key dataset links

Links to key and most data-rich datasets, published by ECHA are listed here, if available for the substance. They include:

- The substance **Brief Profile**, available where the substance is registered under REACH.
- **REACH registered substance factsheet**, if the substance is registered under REACH.
- **C&L Inventory**, if the substance is notified under CLP.
- **Biocidal active substance factsheet**, if the substance is an active substance under the Biocidal Products Regulation.
- **Public Activities Coordination Tool (PACT)**, if the substance is undergoing regulatory action.

10. Regulatory context

This section provides an overview of the regulatory activities and lists related to the substance, according to the data available to ECHA and to other pieces of chemicals legislation that can be found in the EU Chemical Legislation Finder (EUCLEF).

For each piece of legislation, a block is presented. In the title field of the block there is an "About" link to introductory information on the relevant legislation. All the regulatory activities or lists in which the substance occurs are listed in this block.

The overview of relevant regulatory activities is genereted automatically and without manual verification.

11. Substance names and other identifiers

All the public names and other identifiers available in ECHA's databases for the substance are presented here. The following are displayed in the Infocard:

- Regulatory process names: names under which the substance appears in ECHA's regulatory processes and lists.
- Translated names: names in different EU languages where available.
- CAS names: names provided to ECHA by the Chemical Abstract Service.
- IUPAC names: non - confidential names provided to ECHA in submissions under the REACH, CLP, BPR and PIC regulations.
- Trade names: all public trade names submitted to ECHA in REACH registrations.
- Other names: any names of any other type, such as common names, synoyms and acronyms.

- Other identifiers: any other non-name identifiers available for the substance.

12. Grouping information

Substances may be grouped together under a specific regulatory activity for more efficient risk management and legislative processing: each group is defined by different criteria which fit different regulatory purposes and risk management measures and can be defined either through the expert judgement of ECHA or of other parties.

Two types of relations can be identified for a selected substance: group parents and group members.

If an InfoCard is generated for a 'parent' of a group, an icon linking to the list of identified members of that group or "children" will be shown, as below.

The parent group substance to which the selected substance belongs will be shown, as below.