AGREEMENT OF THE MEMBER STATE COMMITTEE

ON IDENTIFICATION OF

ANTHRACENE

AS A SUBSTANCE OF VERY HIGH CONCERN

According to Articles 57 and 59 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006[1]

Adopted on 8 October 2008

This agreement concerns

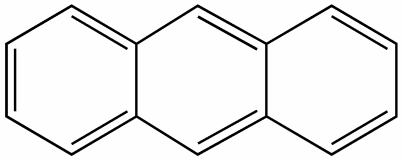
Substance name name: Anthracene

EC number: 204-371-1

CAS number:120-12-7

Molecular formula: $C_{14}H_{10}$

Structural formula:



[1] Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC

Germany presented a proposal in accordance with Article 59(3) and Annex XV of the REACH Regulation (30 June 2008, submission number AK006813-51) on identification of anthracene as a substance of very high concern because of its PBT properties.

The Annex XV dossier was circulated to Member States on 30 June 2008 and the Annex XV report was made available to Interested Parties on the ECHA website on the same date according to Articles 59(3) and 59(4).

Comments were received from both Member States and Interested Parties on the proposal.

The dossier was referred to the Member State Committee on 15 September and was discussed in the meeting of the Committee on 7–8 October 2008.

Agreement of the Member State Committee in accordance with Article 59(8):

Anthracene is identified as a substance of very high concern because it fulfils the criteria of Article 57 (d) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH).

UNDERLYING ARGUMENTATION
FOR IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE OF VERY HIGH CONCERN

Persistence: Biodegradation screening tests with sludge indicate that anthracene is not readily degradable. Biodegradation tests employing water and sediment-water mixture are available showing slow to very slow mineralization. Mineralization half-lives up to 210 days have been reported for aerobic sediment, whereas under anaerobic conditions anthracene is completely recalcitrant. In addition, a half-life of 7.9 years has been observed in a soil field study. Based on these data, anthracene is considered to be very persistent (vB) in sediment and soil.

Bioaccumulation: BCFs in the range of 420 to 6000 have been measured for the parent compound. It is concluded that anthracene fulfils the B criterion.

Toxicity: NOECs in the range of 0.0012 to 0.012 mg l^{-1} from three long-term tests with fish are available. For *Daphnia magna*, 21d-NOECs of ca. 0.002 mg l^{-1} have been determined. For algae, acute toxicities have been reported with EC_{50} –values from 0.004 to 2.53 mg l^{-1}. The most sensitive species is *Daphnia pulex* with a LC_{50}(48h) of 0.001 mg l^{-1} under sunlight. It is concluded that anthracene fulfils the T criterion.

Conclusion: Anthracene is considered to meet the P and vP, the B and the T criteria. Hence, anthracene is concluded to be a PBT substance.

Reference

1. Support Document Anthracene (Member State Committee, 8 October 2008)