



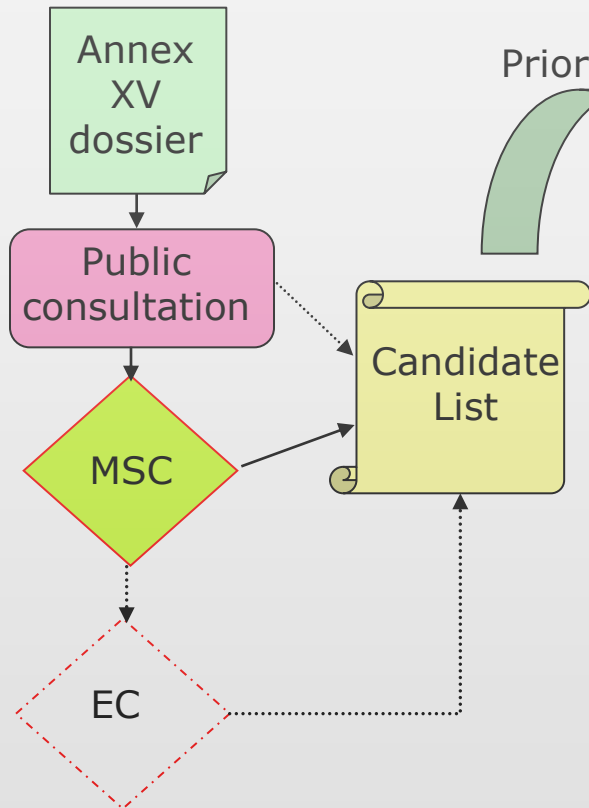
Substances of Very High Concerns (SVHCs) in REACH: What?

- **Identification based (only) on the intrinsic properties: exposure, availability of alternative is not part of the identification**
- **Carcinogenic, Category 1a and 1b following UN GHS**
- **Mutagenic, Category 1a and 1b following UN GHS**
- **Toxic for Reproduction Category 1a and 1b following UN GHS**
- ⇒ **Identification of CMR: already classified in the Classification and labelling Regulation (listed in Annex VI)**
- **Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT)**
- **very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB)**
- **Similar Concern**
 - e.g. Endocrine Disruptors, 'quasi' PBTs, vPvBs, respiratory sensitizers, STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity)...
- **Results in inclusion in the Candidate List**



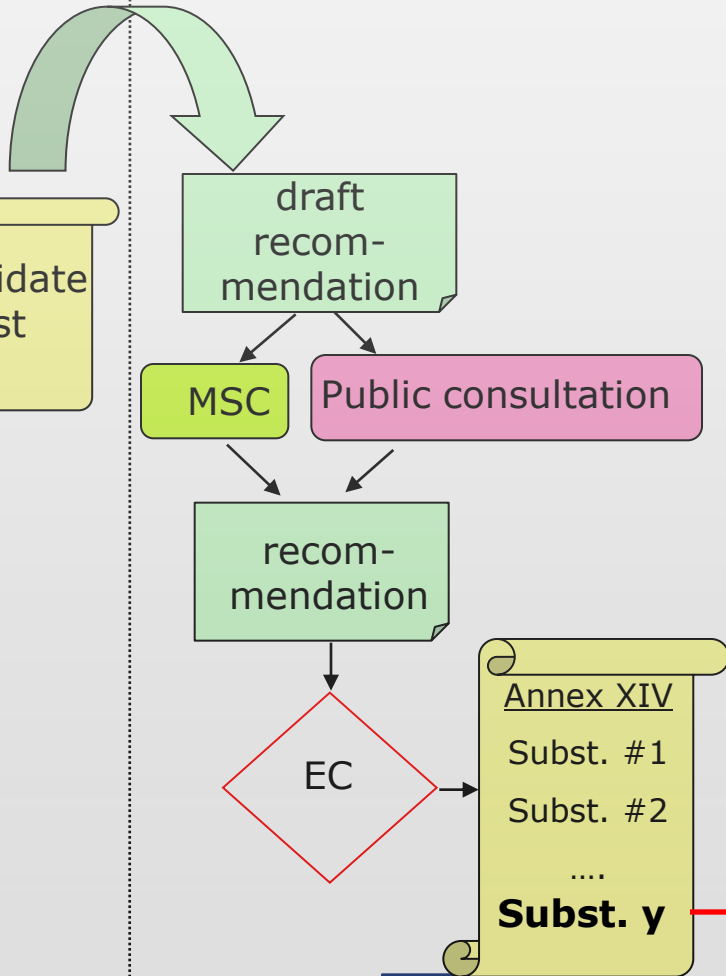
European Commission

Step 1.1: Identifying SVHCs

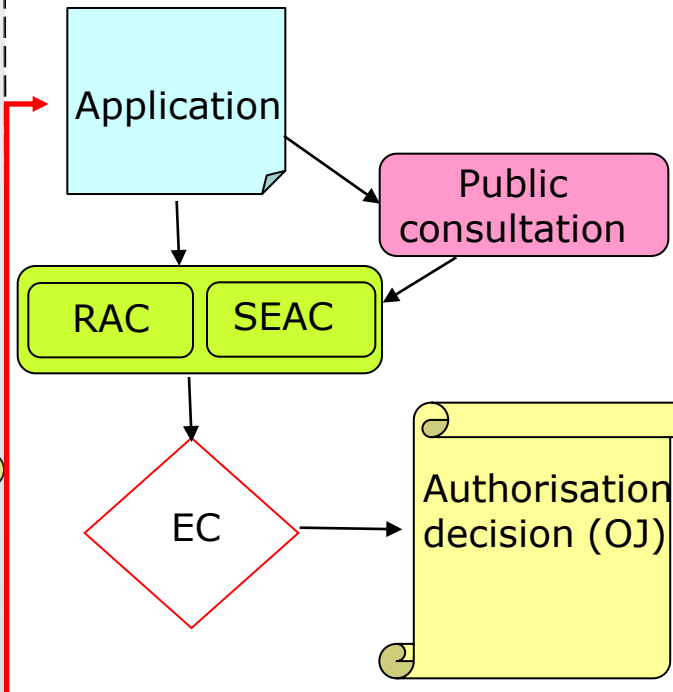


Step 1.2: Subjecting priority substances to authorisation

Prioritisation



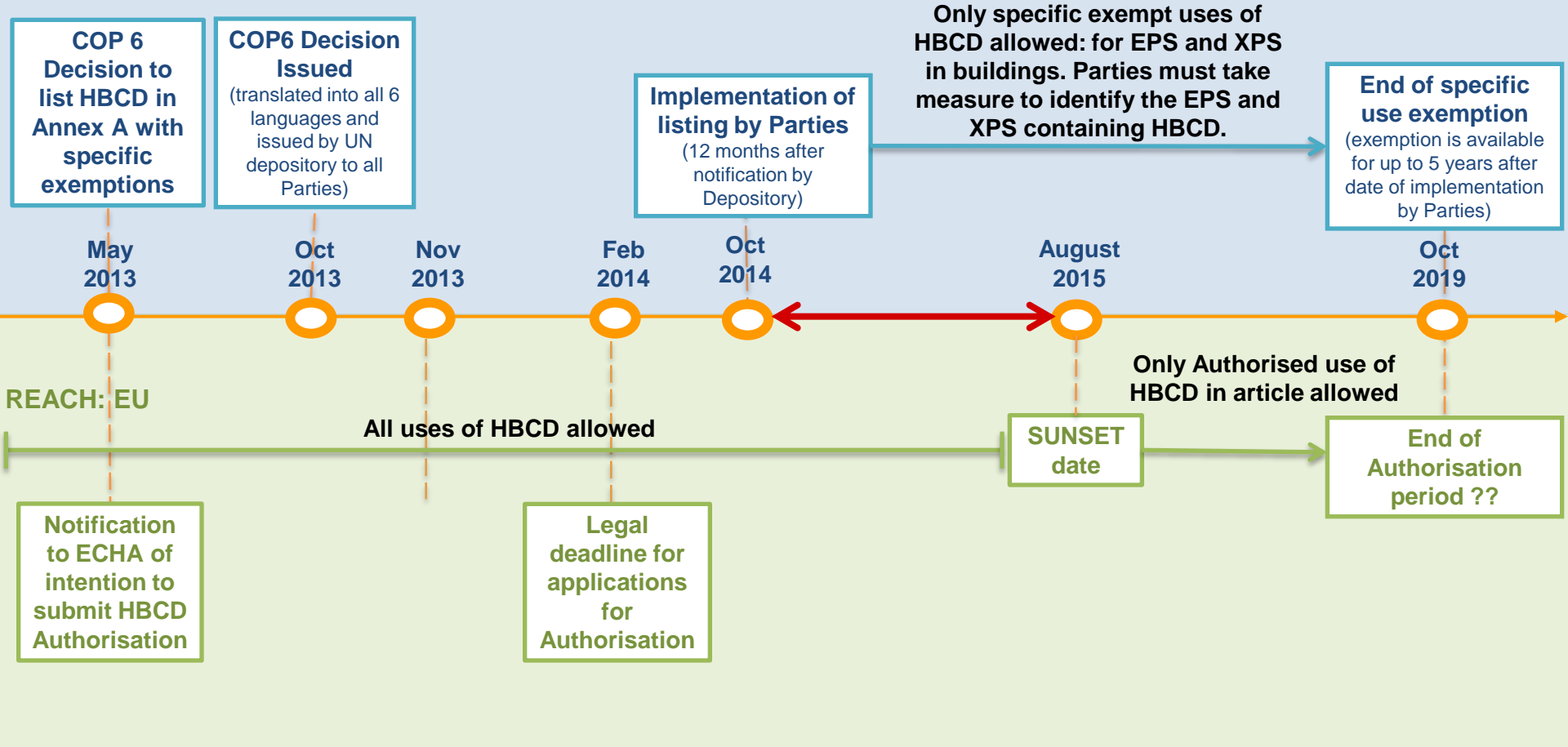
Step 2: Granting (or not) authorisation



up to 2 years



POP: UNEP Stockholm Convention



When will an authorisation be granted?

- The Commission shall grant an authorisation if:
- **risks are adequately controlled** (« *adequate control route* »)
- *!NB: not applicable for substances with PBT, vPvB properties and non-threshold CMs*



- The Commission may grant an authorisation if:
- **socio-economic benefits outweigh the risks**
- and
- **there are no alternatives available that (1) reduce the overall risk and (2) are technically and economically feasible for the applicant(s)**
- (« *socio-economic route* »)