

Bulletin

REACH Consortium

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Dear Colleagues,

Our Consortium has just completed yet another stage of substance testing for FBC ashes. The results of toxicological tests done by VUOS laboratory unequivocally show, that this is a safe substance and poses no threat in respect to the environment. Currently some work is being done on updating the Lead Registrant's dossier in this scope.

Test results Reports: [Report 1](#), [Report 2](#).

Summary Report comes from the tests and is presented in the attached [commentary](#). ■



Polish REACH website

We invite you to visit and frequently check the Polish version of REACH website:

<http://echa.europa.eu/pl/>

European Chemicals Agency has not accepted the arguments put forward by the Lead Registrant of SDA substance, asking for replacing laboratory testing by expert assessment based on the existing test results for the substance's constituents, and the Agency's draft decision requires laboratory testing to be made on a representative sample of the substance. Following that, the Lead Registrant, supported by Reach Secretariat, is currently co-ordinating activities based on SIEF, aiming at selecting a GLP Laboratory and commissioning the necessary testing. ■

Entities which have registered in REACH the synthetic gypsum from flue gas desulphurisation by wet method in the power sector, have updated their registrations. The process was co-ordinated by Reach Consortium with the support of an expert from the National REACH Helpdesk. ■

The principal goal of REACH is the safe use of chemical substances. Chemical Safety Assessment (CSA) of substances is a main source of information in this respect. The entire Life Cycle of the substance is being assessed.

As in numerous instances substances are used in mixtures, such applications should be included in the CSA. Using a substance in mixtures often fundamentally impacts the conditions of its use. Depending on particulars of an application, different requirements may be necessary and risk analyses should address it.

Most of the chemical products are used in the form of mixtures, commonly developed and produced in order to change specific properties of the substance, or to achieve particular product properties. Mixtures are made from substances or other mixtures, but often come also from specific manufacturing process.

To accommodate this a guidebook was created and published on the safe use information for mixtures within REACH system:

REACH Practical Guide on Safe Use Information for Mixtures under REACH

The Lead Component Identification (LCID) Methodology

<http://www.cefic.org/Documents/IndustrySupport/REACH-Implementation/Guidance-and-Tools/REACH-Practical-Guide-on-Safe-Use-Information-for-Mixtures-under-REACH-The-LCID-Methodology.pdf> ■

The Introduction to REACH system in Annex XI provides for a possibility of replacing standard testing of substances by other methods, such as testing of (Quantitative) Structure-Activity Relationships [(Q)SARs], if specific conditions are present. The guidebook gives an overview of significant conditions which must be taken into account, while inferring the substance's properties using [(Q)SARs] method, as defined by REACH Regulation. It gives also some useful examples of correct inference of results based on an openly accessible software. The second part of the guidebook informs about [(Q)SARs] itself and its application. The third part explains the conditions to be met in order to be able to use [(Q)SARs] in REACH system. Registrants are being advised to incorporate these conditions into their specific dossiers. The fourth part presents practical examples based on a free and commonly accessible software for [(Q)SARs].

In a not distant future this may prove to be a key tool for the chemical substances coming from the power sector. It seems that using these methodologies may allow to overcome certain limitations imposed by product standards, especially in the case of geotechnical applications. This, however, must be first validated on concrete examples.

http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13655/pg_report_qsars_en.pdf ■