

## Four More Substances Added to SVHC List

The [SVHC Candidate List](#) is updated twice yearly. In January 2017 the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) extended the list by including four additional substances. Thus a total of 173 substances are currently listed as being of potentially very high concern (as of 12.01.2017).

The four new candidates are:

- **Bisphenol A (4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol)** (CAS-No. 80-05-7)  
Reason for inclusion: Toxic for reproduction
- **Nonadecafluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) and its sodium and ammonium salts**  
(CAS-No. 335-76-2, 3830-45-3 (sodium salt), 3108-42-7 (ammonium salt))  
Reason for inclusion: Toxic for reproduction
- **4-Heptylphenol, branched and linear (4-HPbl)** (CAS-No. none)  
Reason for inclusion: Of concern, having probable serious effects on the environment
- **p-(1,1-Dimethylpropyl)phenol) or 4-tert-pentylphenol (PTAP)** (CAS-No. 80-46-6)  
Reason for inclusion: Of concern, having probable serious effects on the environment

Concerning the relevance of the new SVHC candidates for footwear and leather goods production, it cannot be ruled out that the limit of 0.1 wt-% for the four substances may be exceeded. Thus nonadecafluorodecanoic acid (PFDA), for example, numbers among the perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFC). Nonadecafluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) and its salts may be present as an impurity in formulations for water-repellent finishes. However, concentrations in excess of 0.1 wt.-% are only to be expected in the case of hydrophobised materials. 4-Heptylphenol and 4-tert-pentylphenol are used in plastics production and may be present in lubricants, adhesives, coatings, and dyes. Bisphenol A is likewise employed in plastics production, above all in the production of polycarbonates and epoxy esters, and can therefore occur in plastics and adhesives. Owing to its antioxidative property, Bisphenol A is also used as a preservative for plasticisers. Use of Bisphenol A in polycarbonate baby feeding bottles has been forbidden in the EU since 2011.

Inclusion of the substances in the candidate list introduces an obligation to inform along the supply chain and, where appropriate, a duty to notify the ECHA. Importers of goods into the EU are advised to obtain information from non-EU manufacturers about whether the materials supplied contain any of these substances. Manufacturers of shoes and other articles of daily use whose production takes place in Europe, must be informed automatically about the presence of any SHVC substances by their materials suppliers. In their own self-interest, however, they should request such information from suppliers in order to confirm the absence of the newly included substances.

PFI can analyse samples for the presence of the new SVHC candidates.

Any additional questions will gladly be answered by:

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