H4R CONSORTIUM

Toxicity to Reproduction:

EU Harmonized Classification & Labelling (CLH) proposals for Rosin and Rosin derivatives

An overview

Lauren Amable PCA International Conference, 22nd September 2025









Terms and Dramatis Personae

- ECHA: European Chemicals Agency
- ECHA responsible for two primary pieces of legislation:
 - REACH
 - CLP: Classification, Labelling, and Packaging of Chemicals
- MSCA: Member State Competent Authority
- RAC: Risk Assessment Committee
- Toxicity to Reproduction: Impairment of fertility of humans or development of offspring







Presentation overview

- Regulatory action on Rosin and Rosin Derivatives
- Impact of potential classification
- Timeline including predicted future key regulatory dates
- Defence strategy
- Industry Call to Action
- Summary







Regulatory action on Rosin and Rosin Derivatives: ARN¹ and CLH²

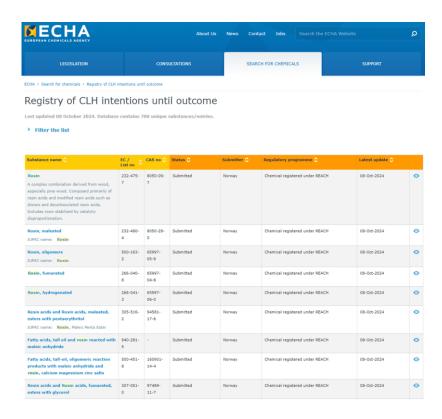


- Note that an ARN is a screening, not a formal regulatory, process
 - However, impact of conclusion maybe significant (negative perception)
- Suggested regulatory action:

Harmonized Classification and Labelling (CLH) as Reprotoxicity Category 1B for specific Rosin and Rosin derivatives substances (> 25 substances)







- CLH Assessment (Norwegian MSCA)
- 9 Rosin and Rosin Derivatives substances listed (8 managed by H4R) see next slide

² CLH: Harmonized Classification and Labelling



¹ ARN: Assessment of Regulatory Needs

Rosin and Rosin Derivatives substances – CLH report outcome

Table 1. Rosin and rosin derivatives of CLH reports as published by ECHA on the 1st September 2025

CAS	EC	Substance	H4R Category	Proposed harmonised classification of CLH reports (Updated 1st September 2025)	Hazard code
8050-09-7	232-475-7	Rosin; colophony	1	Repr. Cat. 1B	H360Df
65997-05-9	500-163-2	Rosin, oligomers	1	Repr. Cat. 1B	H360Df
65997-06-0	266-041-3	Rosin, hydrogenated	1	Repr. Cat. 2	H361f
65997-04-8	266-040-8	Rosin, fumarated	3	Repr. Cat. 2	H361f
8050-28-0	232-480-4	Rosin, maleated	3	Repr. Cat. 1B	H360D
	500-451-8	Fatty acids, tall oil, oligomeric reaction products with maleic anhydride and rosin, calcium magnesium zinc salts	Cease of Manufacture / No Active registrations	Renr Cat 2	H361f
94581-17-6	305-516-2	Resin acids and Rosin acids, maleated, esters with pentaerythritol	4	Repr. 2	H361fd
97489-11-7	307-051-0	Resin acids and Rosin acids, fumarated, esters with glycerol	4	Repr. 2	H361d

Simple Rosin Esters out of scope of current assessment







Why is this important?

- If CMR classification adopted, it is very likely that the substance becomes a "Substance of Very High Concern"
- Leads to Restricted uses in the European market and stigmatization
 - Consumer and professional uses
 - Industrial use and articles needs further assessment
- Existential threat to the pine chemicals industry
 - Source material producers
 - Pine chemicals producers
 - Industry manufacturing products using them
- Other Rosin substances are likely to be evaluated following this first CLH proposals (including Tall oils)



ANNEX XVII TO REACH - Conditions of restriction

Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

Entry 30

Substances which are classified as reproductive toxicant category 1A or 1B in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and are listed in Appendix 5 or Appendix 6, respectively.

Conditions of restriction

Without prejudice to the other parts of this Annex the following shall apply to entries 28 to 30:

- 1. Shall not be placed on the market, or used,
 - as substances,
 - as constituents of other substances, or,
 - in mixtures,

for supply to the general public when the individual concentration in the substance or mixture is equal to or greater than:

- either the relevant specific concentration limit specified in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, or,
- the relevant generic concentration limit specified in Part 3 of Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

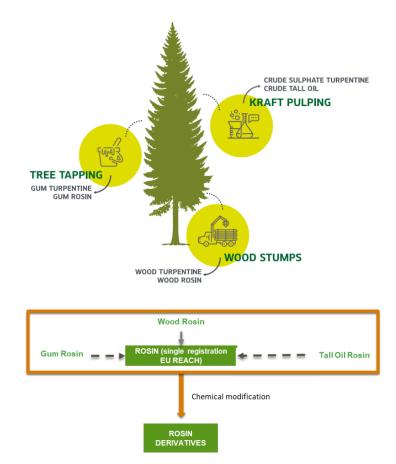






Why is this important?

Impact of restriction will be detrimental





"Pine chemical products, extracted from pine trees, are used in a wide array of consumer goods including paints, inks, adhesives, perfumes, flavors in soft drinks and food, fragrances in soaps and household cleaners, food additives, vitamins, automobile tires, and many more applications.

Consumers touch, smell, and consume pine chemical products every day"



- Prof Eckhard Weidner et al., "Analysis Of The European Crude Tall Oil Industry - Environmental Impact, Socio-economic Value & Downstream Potential", Fraunhofer Umsicht, for PCA.
- Dr. Smita Bhatia, Lakshmikumaran & Sridharan, "Global Impact of the









Why is this important?

Examples of application/critical sectors impacted by classification:

- Flooring Adhesive, Coating/Construction
- Soldering Fluxes/Electronic
- Tyre Modifications, Rubber emulsifier, Rubber Productions/Automotive
- Adhesive/Smart phones
- Casting waxes/Defence
- Depilatory waxes/Health and Beauty
- Paper sizing, Pigment coating, Gravure inks, Offset inks / Media, packaging
- Adhesives/All sectors

Examples of Regulation/Guidance on CMR (ban, substitution, restriction):

- Cosmetic (1223/2009/EC (Art. 15))
- Food and food packaging / Drinking water
- Packaging inks (Swiss Ordinance, German Ink Ordinance, EuPIA's Exclusion Policy for Printing Inks and Related Products)
- Medicinal products (89/79/EC)
- Pharmaceuticals / Drug use
- Automotive industry
- Toy Safety Directive (2009(48/EC)
- German Ink Ordinance

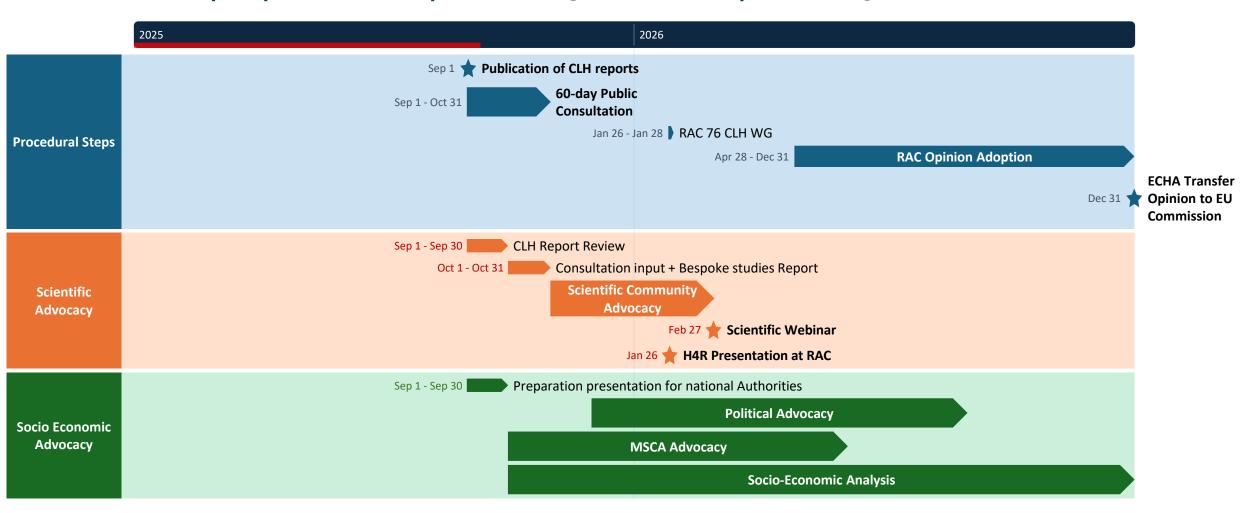






Timeline of key REACH activities

From CLH report publication (September 2025) to transition period (2029)



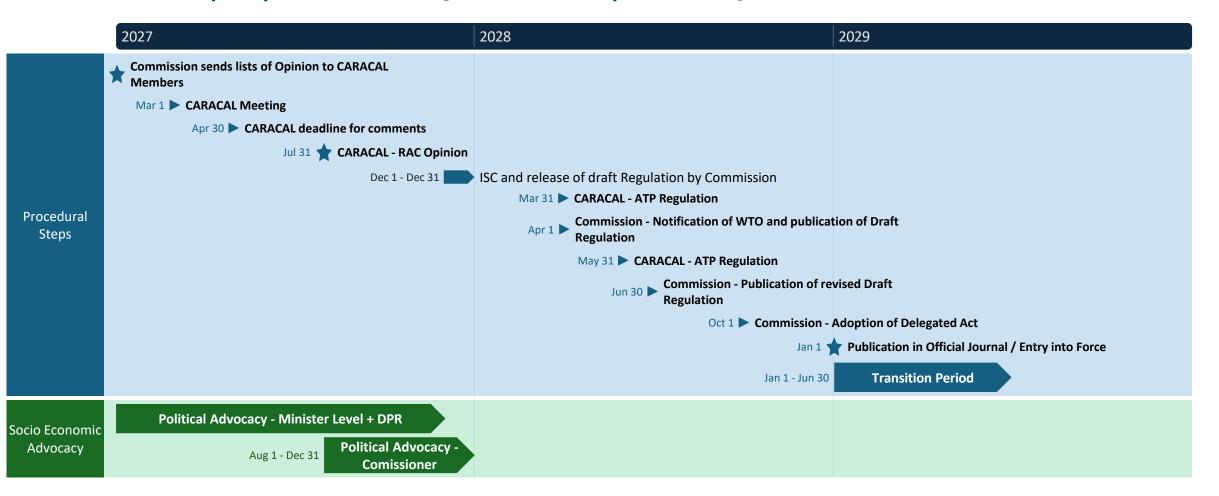






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Scientific and regulatory action to mitigate the risk of potential classification



Twin-track Approach

Scientific [PCA/H4R]:

Provide evidence that there is NO hazard to reproduction

Socio-economic [HARRPA]:

- Even if the substances were hazardous, they are NOT risky
- Provide a benefit to society (essential uses?)
- Example of a sustainable industry

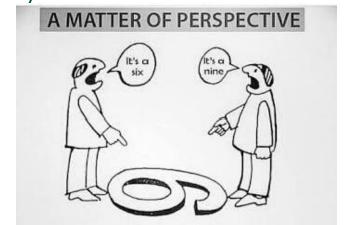






Scientific (1)

- Rosin and Rosin derivatives should not be classified for reproductive toxicity since the observed (minimal) effects are not linked to the chemistry of the substances
- Fertility effects are caused by under-nutrition secondary to diet unpalatability
 - This is a beneficial adaptive response.
 - Not adverse and therefore should not lead to classification
- Development effects are secondary to non-specific maternal toxicity
 - Therefore, should not lead to classification
- Review of CLH report ongoing
 - Rebuttal documents will be prepared and submitted during Public Consultation period









Scientific (2)

- PCA and H4R are sponsoring 2 additional Mechanistic studies to substantiate the hypotheses
 - 1. Bespoke study to investigate transiency of fertility effect:
 - Some evidence of transiency were observed under the conditions of the study.
 - Effect of Rosin was rapidly reversible following cessation of treatment.
 - 2. Feed restriction study to investigate the underlying mechanism

(i.e., the causal relationship between undernutrition and fertility)

- The data strongly support the hypothesis that the developmental effects of dietary Rosin are caused by undernourishment.
- Feed restriction study was not conclusive on the fertility issue as unexpectedly, dietary Rosin did not lower fertility.

The 2 additional mechanistic studies were not considered by the Norwegian Authorities in the preparation of the CLH reports but will be submitted during the public consultation period.







Scientific (3)

- External double-blind peer-review of all relevant studies submitted in the H4R dossiers by SciPinion - currently ongoing
 - Expected completion date: December 2025







Socio-economic arguments

- A survey on EU tonnages & uses for the 7 CLH substances was initiated and sent to all EU REACH registrants.
 - Aim is to strengthen overall dossier quality, remove unrealistic uses and ensure there are no inconsistencies in information (especially since dossiers are under regulatory scrutiny)

Socio-Economical assessment by HARRPA/Ricardo Group







Industry Call to Action

- Scientific defense:
 - Contribute during Public Consultation Phase (Deadline 31st October 2025)
 - Any scientific data we are unaware of?
 (This phase should focus on science and hazard)
 - Contribution to EU tonnages & uses survey for the 7 CLH substances
 - Complementary PCA/H4R/HARRPA joint webinar and Q&A session on following steps and guidance: 14th October 2025 15:00 CET/09:00 EDT
- Socio-economic defense:
 - Identification of 'real-world' Uses
 - Which Uses might be considered **essential**?
 - Argumentation around sustainability

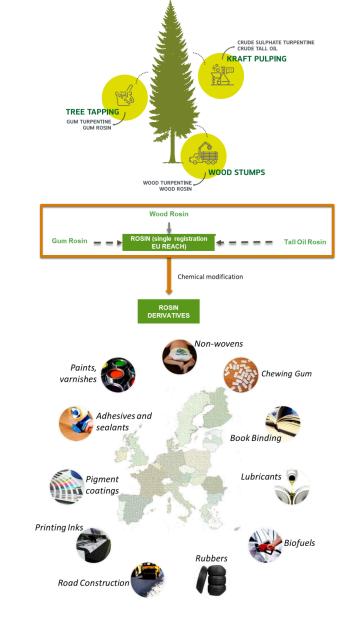






In summary

- Potential Repro (1B and 2) classification for Rosin and certain Rosin derivatives will have a detrimental impact up and down the supply chain
- H4R and PCA have been conducting additional studies to prove CLH is unwarranted
- H4R, with support from HARRPA, continues engaging with European authorities
 - Ensuring a balanced view and level playing field
- Stakeholder input needed during the public consultation (01st Sep 31st Oct 2025)
 - Focus on the science / intrinsic hazard properties
- Further engagement will be needed later in the process (14th Oct 2025)
 - Socio-economical, political, sustainable value, regrettable substitution
- Timeframe: continuing through to late 2026
- Need to speak with one voice / Joint statement available on respective website
 - Stay engaged throughout the process and include your regulatory teams
 - Your contribution will be needed







mage sources:

- Prof Eckhard Weidner et al., "Analysis Of The European Crude Tall Oil Industry – Environmental Impact, Socio-economic Value & Downstream Potential", Fraunhofer Umsicht, for PCA.
- Dr. Smita Bhatia, Lakshmikumaran & Sridharan, "Global Impact of the Modern Pine Chemical Industry", PCA



Thank you for your attention



Complementary PCA/H4AR/HARRPA joint webinar and Q&A session scheduled

14th October 2025 15:00 CET/09:00 EDT