

Message about Molybdenum CLP notifications on C&L Discussion Platform accessible via REACH-IT

On behalf of the members of the joint Registration Dossier for molybdenum (EC n°: 231-107-2/CAS n°:7439-98-7), the Secretariat of the IMO A REACH Molybdenum Consortium is posting this message as a demonstration of the Consortium's active interest and willingness to dialogue with EU Classification & Labelling Inventory notifiers who have posted a classification entry that differs from the REACH Joint Submission dossier hazard classification conclusion. The purpose of the dialogue is to come to an agreed classification entry for this substance within the EU Inventory, as per Article 41 of the CLP Regulation.

The classification of this substance as included in the joint submission REACH Registration dossier is available:

- In the C&L Inventory, marked with a green checkmark, and
- On the REACH Molybdenum Consortium website -more information at <http://www.molybdenumconsortium.org/classification-and-labelling-EU-CLP-using-GHS-hazard-classification.html>

The REACH Molybdenum Consortium classification notified for this substance is as follows:

No hazard classification.

The above-indicated hazard classification conclusion was derived after in-depth examination and consideration of the most recent, scientifically-reliable and relevant data available on the substance, ECHA guidelines and other recognized sources.

With particular respect to endpoints of repeated dose toxicity and reproductive toxicity, you are kindly encouraged to ensure you take into consideration the OECD protocol-compliant GLP studies which are available on an Open Access basis (i.e. free to download) from peer-reviewed technical journals:

“90-Day subchronic toxicity study of sodium molybdate dihydrate in rats.”

Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology 2013

[doi:10.1016/j.yrtph.2013.09.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.yrtph.2013.09.003)

“Developmental toxicity study of sodium molybdate dihydrate administered in the diet to Sprague Dawley rats”.

Journal of Reproductive Toxicology, Vol 49, November 2014, 202-208

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.reprotox.2014.09.001>

As previously commented, some legal entities have notified classifications for this substance that differ from the one indicated above, to the EU C&L Inventory. If you are among them, or are in possession of scientific data and/or human/industrial experience that may lead to a different classification of this substance, or have a different physical form and/or impurity level that triggers other classifications, please start a discussion on this Classification and Labelling Platform (and contact us directly if needed at sief@molybdenumconsortium.org). This will facilitate a dialogue that seeks to arrive at an agreed classification entry for this substance in the Classification and Labelling Inventory.

More info about the REACH Molybdenum Consortium: www.molybdenumconsortium.org