



CEPE

REACH SPM Reporting

16 September 2026, Webinar



10:00 - 10:10	Welcome
	Introduction to the REACH SPM Restriction and the Reporting Obligation (Linda Heughebaert, CEPE)
10:10 - 10:20	Defining your Legal Entities (Maarten Asberg, PPG)
10:20 - 10:50	CEPE's SPM Emission Calculation Tool (Luc Turkenburg)
10:50-11:20	Reporting to ECHA with IUCLID (Anna Staines, Surventis)
11:20-12:00	Q&A

EU Legislative Initiatives Addressing Microplastics Pollution

REACH SPM Restriction

Entry 78 of Annex XVII of REACH (as introduced by Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/2055) restricting synthetic polymer microparticles

This EU initiative bans the intentional addition of microplastics to products to reduce pollution.

Plastic Pellet Losses Regulation

This regulation will manage plastic pellets to prevent their accidental release into the environment and reduce pollution.



Reach SPM Restriction



- **Ban but derogations**
- **Obligations 1: Supply chain communication**
 - > Since October 2025
 - > Instruction For Use and Disposal (IFUD)
 - > With additional info for industrial end-users (paragraph 7)
 - Statement “The synthetic polymer microparticles supplied is subject to conditions laid down by entry 78 of Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council”
 - Quantity or concentration
 - Generic identity of the polymers
- **Obligations 2: Annual reporting to ECHA**

Covering own emissions and, if placed on the market for the first time to professional users and the general public, also uses of these customers

Obligation 2 – Yearly Reporting to ECHA



First reporting due by 31 May 2027 covering emission of 2026

Reporting with IUCLID

- (a) Use description
- (b) For each use, generic information on the identity of the polymers used
- (c) For each use, estimate of the quantity of SPM released to the environment, including release during transportation
- (d) For each use, reference to the derogation

in 1 report/LE



Industrial versus Professional User

Important to have a common understanding within the supply chain of role: industrial user (formulator or use at an industrial site) versus professional user

- Industrial users: emissions from own uses only, i.e. formulation or industrial end-use
- Supplying to (first time) professional and consumer end users: emissions from own use and emissions from professional and consumer end use
- Clarify borderline cases to avoid double reporting



General Understanding

	Formulation	Industrial DU	Professional & Consumer DU
Aerospace coatings OEM	Yes	Yes	--
Automotive OEM	Yes	Yes	--
Can coatings	Yes	Yes	--
Coil coatings	Yes	Yes	--
Decorative paints	Yes	--	Prof & Cons
Industrial wood	Yes	Yes	Exceptionally (small wood workshops)
Industrial metal, agro construction	Yes	Yes	--
Marine coatings	Yes	Yes (R.12)	Professional
Powder coatings	Yes	Yes	--
Protective coatings	Yes	--	Professional
Road marking paints	Yes	--	Professional
Vehicle refinishes	Yes	Exceptionally (direct OEM)	Professional
Yacht coatings	Yes	--	Prof & Cons
Artist colours	Yes	--	Prof & Cons
Printing inks, Flex.Pack.	Yes	Yes	--

Expected outcome

ECHA will use the reported data to identify hotspots which may trigger additional regulation

- Important to provide realistic numbers reflecting SPM emissions from our industries as good as possible
- SpERCS are designed for REACH risk assessment where overreporting was not an issue
- Focus on primary or intentionally added microplastics, not on secondary microplastics





10:00 - 10:10

Welcome

Introduction to the REACH SPM Restriction and the Reporting Obligation (Linda Heughebaert, CEPE)

10:10 - 10:20

Defining your Legal Entities (Maarten Asberg, PPG)

10:20 - 10:50

CEPE's SPM Emission Calculation Tool (Luc Turkenburg)

10:50-11:20

Reporting to ECHA with IUCLID (Anna Staines, Surventis)

11:20-12:00

Q&A

Legal entities



Legal entities that must report

1. Manufacturers of SPMs

- Companies manufacturing synthetic polymer microparticles.
- Includes manufacturers of pellets, flakes, and powders used as feedstock in plastics manufacturing.

2. Industrial downstream users

- Legal entities using SPMs at industrial sites during their production processes.

3. Suppliers placing products containing SPMs on the market under a derogation

The legal entity that **first places the product on the EU/EEA market** for professional users or consumers.

- This includes products benefiting from the derogations listed in Entry 78 (e.g., permanently incorporated in a solid matrix, transformed during use, medicines, certain medical devices, food additives, etc.).

Obligations for **importers** from outside the EU state: no reporting obligation for formulation (Art. 11), but Art. 12 does apply if the products placed on the market are intended for professional or consumer use. In case intended for industrial downstream users, the information obligation (IFUD, etc.) remains in effect.

Entities that generally do not report

- **Distributors and retailers** that only distribute products are generally not subject to the reporting obligation, unless they take on another regulated role (e.g., importer, formulator, repackager)

Reporting timeline

- **31 May 2026:** Manufacturers and industrial downstream users of SPM pellets, flakes, and powders used as feedstock in plastics manufacturing report emissions from calendar year 2025.
- **31 May 2027:** All other manufacturers, industrial downstream users, and relevant suppliers of products containing SPMs start reporting.

With the assessment of your specific company structure, the key question is:

Which legal entity is the manufacturer, industrial user, or the first EU/EEA supplier of the SPM containing product?

That legal entity carries the reporting obligation.

Legal entities



IUCLID legal entities

- Legal entity Submissions to ECHA are done by legal entities which have to be defined including contact details prior to submission.
- The contact details of the company are stored as a Legal Entity Object (LEO).
- You can create a LEO both in IUCLID and in the ECHA accounts available at <http://idp.echa.europa.eu/ui/>.
- Note that ECHA will use only the contact details of the legal entity that you have registered in the ECHA accounts or in REACH-IT.

Legal entity sites (sites)

- A Legal entity site (Site) is an entity where you can indicate the site where the manufacture or own use of your substance takes place. This information includes the name of the site, the address and other contact details of the site, and the possibility to include the identifiers of the site under Other IT system identifiers.
- The Legal entity site belongs to only one Legal entity owner. Note that it is not possible to create a Legal entity site without linking it to a legal entity, but it is possible to modify the link between a Site and its legal entity owner by selecting another legal entity from your inventory.
- More than one Site can be associated with the same legal entity. The creation and editing of a site is done either:
 1. from the list page of Sites which can be accessed from the main menu;
 2. from the point where the Site is referred to in a dataset. To create a new site from the point where the Site is referred to in a dataset click on Select in the Site field as shown below. The link will take you to the Site inventory.

Legal entities



- The estimated emissions shall be reported separately for each legal entity; one legal entity may not report aggregated total emissions for a group of legal entities.
- Identify your legal entities for manufacturing and for placing products on the market
- All data reported by individual legal entities will be disseminated in aggregated form to avoid any potential disclosure of confidential business information.
- Create all legal entities in the IUCLID reporting tool



10:00 - 10:10	Welcome
	Introduction to the REACH SPM Restriction and the Reporting Obligation (Linda Heughebaert, CEPE)
10:10 - 10:20	Defining your Legal Entities (Maarten Asberg, PPG)
10:20 - 10:50	CEPE's SPM Emission Calculation Tool (Luc Turkenburg)
10:50-11:20	Reporting to ECHA with IUCLID (Anna Staines, Surventis)
11:20-12:00	Q&A

CEPE's SPM Emission Calculation Tool



1. Introduction
2. Estimation of SPM emissions: SpERCs – Simplifications and Reductions
3. The calculations sheets
 - a) Paint and printing ink formulation
 - b) Professional and consumer end-uses
4. Additional ideas
5. Summary

- Next year, many CEPE members will have a legal obligation to report on their emissions to the environment of microplastics (or more precisely SPM) to ECHA
- Although the Commission wrote guidance documents for users of SPMs on their obligations, CEPE decided to write a more specific guidance document for their members, which zooms in on practical aspects. We highly recommend you read this
- Our uses are not banned, but we will have obligations on information provision and reporting
- Reporting on emissions during our product manufacturing is required
 - per use of the SPM,
 - per calendar year,
 - per legal entity, and
 - per location (site)

Introduction



- Before the 31st of May 2027, you will have to report on the year 2026
- Four elements will be included in your report:
 - A description of the uses of SPM in the previous calendar year
 - For each use generic information on the identity of the polymers used
 - For each use an estimation of the SPM released to the environment
 - For each use a reference to the derogation in the restriction

Part 1: Formulation of paints and printing inks

“Starting from 2027, other industrial downstream users using synthetic polymer microparticles at industrial sites shall submit the following information to the Agency by 31 May of each year:(c) for each use of synthetic polymer microparticles, an estimate of the quantity of synthetic polymer microparticles released to the environment in the previous calendar year, which shall include also the quantity of synthetic polymer microparticles released to the environment during transportation”

Estimating SPM emissions: The SpERCs



- The preferred option for the estimation of emissions of SPM during a use, is to make use of actual measured data, but
- There is no established test method
- There is no analytical technique to analyze the content of synthetic polymeric particles between 0.1 and 5.0 mm in complex mixtures like formulated products
- Therefore, we approach this with a model, like ERCs, SpERCs, so:
“.... you may provide estimated emission information based on any method of your choice. ECHA does not require a specific methodology to be used for this purpose.”
- **The CEPE guidance takes the CEPE SpERCs as a starting point**

Some process questions upfront

Will SPMs remain through the whole lifecycle of the formulation process and during the use of the products?

- If a SPM containing raw material is dissolved during your formulation process, it may no longer be an SPM, but a dissolved polymer: no longer in scope of the restriction
- If during processing the particulate state of your SPM is lost (e.g. pH adjustment during formulation of some printing inks), the product as a whole (or a fraction of it) may no longer be in scope of the restriction

Both cases: include estimations in your formulation report, but not in an end-use report

- During manufacturing Powder Coatings you may create new SPMs by grinding solid extrudates

Corrections/adaptations of the SpERCs

CEPE SpERCs	Release factors				
	Air	Water	Soil	Transport	Waste
CEPE SpERC code	0.01%	0.05%	0.02%	0%	1-6%



- SpERCs are the starting point. The SpERC for a paint use gives you the amount of paint lost to the environment during that use. Corrections are needed for:
 - The concentration of SPM in that paint (particle, synth polymer, size range, etc.)
 - How to select the right SpERC combination, when a use covers multiple SpERCs
 - Adaptation/elimination of unrealistic release routes
- The CEPE reporting tool guides you through these questions/choices

Corrections/adaptations of the SpERCs

CEPE SpERCs	Release factors				
	Air	Water	Soil	Transport	Waste
CEPE SpERC code	0.01%	0.05%	0.02%	0%	1-6%

Step 1: Simplification & Reduction



- Commission writes that emissions to waste should not be included.
*"The estimation shall comprise an aggregated numerical sum considering all environmental compartments (such as air, water and soil) as well as any emissions that occur during the use, including during transportation, **until disposal** or exit from the EEA."*

Corrections/adaptations of the SpERCs

CEPE SpERCs	Release factors			
	Air	Water	Soil	Transport
CEPE SpERC code	0.01%	0.05%	0.02%	0%



Step 2: Simplification

- CEPE opinion is that emissions as a result of transport can generally be ignored.
- Only if formulators are responsible for cleaning transportable tanks off-site, an assessment is required leading to additions. There is no CEPE SpERC and no CEPE guidance on tank cleaning

Corrections/adaptations of the SpERCs

CEPE SpERCs	Release factors		
	Air	Water	Soil
CEPE SpERC code	0.01%	0.05%	0.02%



Step 3: Simplification & Reduction

- CEPE interpretation is that emissions to soil should be ignored.
- For formulators, their license to operate will not allow any emissions to soil

Corrections/adaptations of the SpERCs

CEPE SpERCs	Release factors	
	Air	Water
CEPE SpERC code	0.01%	0.05%



Step 4a: Reduction

- The ECETOC project justifies a reduction of the (Sp)ERC derived emissions to water, because emission to a waste water (WW) stream can/will go through WW cleaning installations. There are variations per EU Member State, caused by different %-ages of WW streams connected and by the fate of the sludge from WWT plants
- The reduction factor leads to 18-25% less emissions reported.

Corrections/adaptations of the SpERCs

CEPE SpERCs	Release factors	
	Air	Water
CEPE SpERC code	0.01%	0.05%



Step 4b: Reduction, but a bit more complex

- If a formulator has an on-site WWT installation, the WW stream can/will pass two WWT stations, which should lead to bigger reductions of SPM emissions to water. On-site WWT installations are not included in the SpERCs
For multiple WW cleaning steps, EUROSTAT provides reduction factors

The estimation

Formulation of Solvent-borne, Water-borne and Solvent-free Paint, Coating and Printing Ink, and Powder Coating

DATA	EU country where the formulation takes place	Latvia	
	Formulator of liquid paint, coating or printing ink manufactured in the previous year	15000	Tonnes
	Of which solvent-borne and solvent-free products	0	Tonnes
	Of which water-borne products	15000	Tonnes
	Formulator purchased (= used) additives which were 100% SPM (e.g. glitter)	2	Tonnes
	Formulator purchased (= used) water-borne binders free of SPM	2500	Tonnes
	Formulator purchased (= used) water-borne binders with SPM	2500	Tonnes
	average percentage of SPM in the water-borne binders	35	%
	Formulator purchased (= used) solid binders (100% SPM) for solvent-borne products which were dissolved on site	0	Tonnes
	Formulator of powder coatings manufactured in the previous year	100	Tonnes
	average polymer concentration in the powder coating product as supplied to the customer	60	%

The estimation

Formulation of Solvent-borne, Water-borne and Solvent-free Paint, Coating and Printing Ink, and Powder Coating

DATA	EU country where the formulation takes place										Latvia
Calculation estimated SPM emissions											
Formulator of li	Additives 100% SPM	Assumed that the additives are equally spread over water-borne and solvent-borne, a mixed SpERC can be used.							0	Tonnes	
		For reporting of emission, the routes (air/water/soil) should be added.							0.00023	0 Kg	Tonnes
Formulator pur	Water-borne Binders	Here we take SpERC 2.2c.							0.00023	199 Kg	Tonnes
Formulator pur											Tonnes
Formulator pur	Solvent-borne Binders	Here we take SpERC 2.1c/d.							0.00005	0 Kg	Tonnes
											%
Formulator pur	Powder Coatings	Here we take SpERC 2.3.							0.00005	3 Kg	Tonnes
Formulator of po											Tonnes
Total								203 Kg		%	

Part 2: Emissions from end-use by professional and/or consumer users of paints

“From 2027, suppliers of products containing synthetic polymer microparticles placed on the market for the first time to professional users and the general public, shall submit the following information to the Agency by 31 May of each year:.....”

Approximations behind the estimations of SPM emissions from professional / consumer end-use



Suppliers bringing products containing SPM on the market for professional and consumer end-use have to report also their estimation of SPM releases during that end-use

Ideally you should report on the end-use of all SPM containing items, but that means a lot of bookkeeping and tracking. Therefore the following approximations are made:

- Take your used raw materials as a starting point. You have those data from the formulation report already
- Ignore stock changes: Raw materials bought in a year = Product that you make in a year = Items that you sell in that year!
- Add imported SPM containing products and deduct exports outside the EU

Then go through the questions in the tool, to establish the SpERC to be used; there are 6 different SpERC's for application; each one may contribute to emissions

Corrections/adaptations of the SpERCs

CEPE SpERCs	Release factors				
	Air	Water	Soil	Transport	Waste
CEPE SpERC code	0.01%	0.05%	0.02%	0%	1-6%

Step 1: Simplification & Reduction

- Commission writes that emissions to waste should not be included.

*"The estimation shall comprise an aggregated numerical sum considering all environmental compartments (such as air, water and soil) as well as any emissions that occur during the use, including during transportation, **until disposal** or exit from the EEA."*

Corrections/adaptations of the SpERCs

CEPE SpERCs	Release factors			
	Air	Water	Soil	Transport
CEPE SpERC code	0.01%	0.05%	0.02%	0%

Step 2: Simplification

- CEPE opinion is that emissions as a result of transport can generally be ignored.
- For end-use of finished products, emissions due to transport will be zero.
- A leakage of 0.02 % would lead to 100 % unsellable products, so a lot of care is taken to avoid that

Corrections/adaptations of the SpERCs

CEPE SpERCs	Release factors		
	Air	Water	Soil
CEPE SpERC code	0.01%	0.05%	0.02%

Step 3: Simplification & Reduction

- CEPE interpretation is that emissions to soil should be ignored.
- For end-use of finished products, emissions to soil will lead to dried paint films to soil and not to GEM emissions

Corrections/adaptations of the SpERCs

CEPE SpERCs	Release factors	
	Air	Water
CEPE SpERC code	0.01%	0.05%

Step 4: Reduction

- The ECETOC project justifies a reduction of the (Sp)ERC derived emissions to water, because emission to a waste water (WW) stream can/will go through municipal WW cleaning installations.
- For the wide spread end-use in the EU, an averaged reduction factor is used.

The estimation

Downstream Use of Solvent-borne, Water-borne and Solvent-free Paint and Coating												
For Widespread Professional or Consumer End-Users												
DATA	Amount of paint and coating that the reporting Legal Entity has put on the market in the previous year										25000	Tonnes
	Some products contain additives which were 100 % SPM (e.g. glitter). Total amount of such additives										10	Tonnes
	Water-borne products contain water-borne binders. Total amount of water-borne binders that are free of SPM										3750	Tonnes
	and total amount of water-borne binders that contain SPM										3750	Tonnes
	average concentration of SPM in the water-borne binders										35	%
	End-use outside the European Economic Area (EEA) = Export										20	%
	Percentage of products for industrial downstream use										30	%
	Amount brought on the EEA market for professional and consumer end-uses for the first time.										12500	Tonnes
USE	The ratio of consumers end-use versus professional end-use											
	Professional Use										70	%
	Consumer use										30	%
	The ratio of indoor use and outdoor use											
	Indoor Use										60	%
	Outdoor use										40	%
	The ratio of professional brush / roller versus professional spraying											
	Brush & Roller										90	%
	Spraying										10	%

CEPE
The voice of paint, printing ink
and artists' colours in Europe

38

Estimating SPM emissions - Results



- Reporters are fully dependent on the quality of the information provided by the suppliers: no one can really determine the amount of SPM in complex mixtures like our raw materials
- The estimations are still rather conservative, because they are based on the SpERCs
- Comparing the estimated emissions from your formulation site with the emissions from the end-use of the same products, gives you a 20-80 rule:
 - Emissions from end-use are over 80% of the total
 - Emissions from formulation are below 20 % of the total
- It is difficult to imagine how the effectiveness of the **Instructions For Use & Disposal** influence the reported emissions; these will only reduce when we lower the emission factors in the CEPE SpERCs (or sell less paint)

Additional ideas

CEPE SpERCs	Release factors	
	Air	Water
CEPE SpERC code	0.01%	0.05%



Step 5: Simplification and Reduction

- After all the simplifications we made, you still may have questions about your emissions to air, which is 1/6 of the total
- If all the SPM that you handle during formulation is in waterborne binders, you could assume that the SPM emissions to air are negligible (= 0)

Additional ideas

CEPE SpERCs	Release factors	
	Air	Water
CEPE SpERC code	0.01%	0.05%

- If CEPE members want to apply further reductions, they can do this. It is not (yet) in the tool, so they need to apply such reductions manually
- Upon inspection by a competent authority, the CEPE member needs to be able to demonstrate a justification for such additional reductions

Summary



- A tool was developed for the estimation of SPM releases to the environment during manufacturing of paints and printing inks
- Another tool was developed to estimate SPM emissions from professional and/or consumer end-use of paints
- They are based on the CEPE SpERCs. Simplifications and adaptations were introduced to come to realistic estimations
- A third tool was developed for the estimation of SPM emissions at sites of our industrial customers. There is no legal obligation for CEPE members to use this or to provide this. It is purely a service (not discussed in this webinar)
- Before reporting or using the tools, the CEPE Guidance should be read. Both are available on the CEPE Cloud



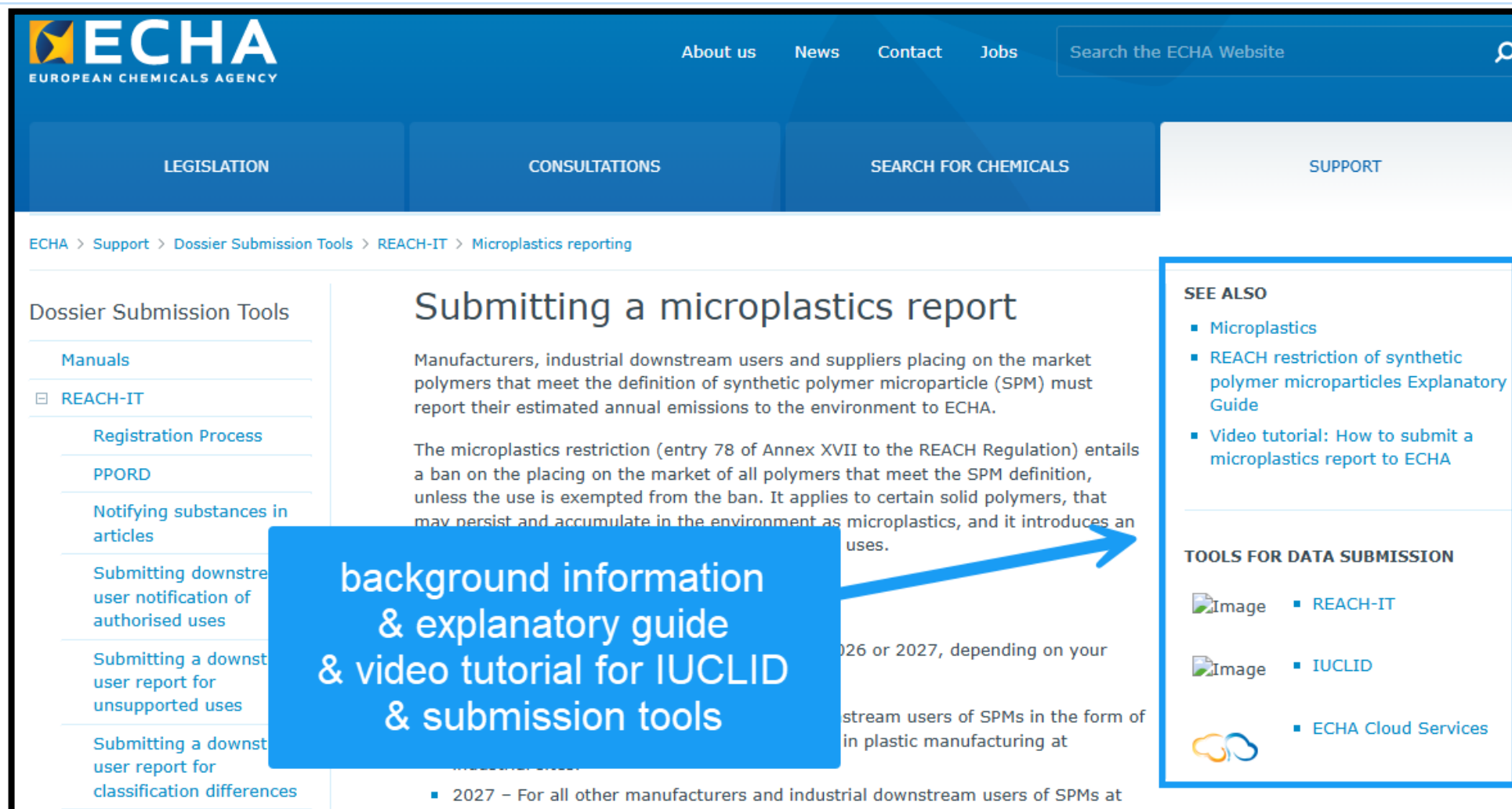
10:00 - 10:10	Welcome
	Introduction to the REACH SPM Restriction and the Reporting Obligation (Linda Heughebaert, CEPE)
10:10 - 10:20	Defining your Legal Entities (Maarten Asberg, PPG)
10:20 - 10:50	CEPE's SPM Emission Calculation Tool (Luc Turkenburg)
10:50-11:20	Reporting to ECHA with IUCLID (Anna Staines, Surventis)
11:20-12:00	Q&A

Link: [Submitting a microplastics report – ECHA](https://echa.europa.eu/de/support/dossier-submission-tools/reach-it/microplastics-reporting)

<https://echa.europa.eu/de/support/dossier-submission-tools/reach-it/microplastics-reporting>

- Valuable information and explanations
- Guidelines and manuals
- Access to submission tools

ECHA website: valuable information available



ECHA
EUROPEAN CHEMICALS AGENCY

About us News Contact Jobs Search the ECHA Website

LEGISLATION CONSULTATIONS SEARCH FOR CHEMICALS SUPPORT

ECHA > Support > Dossier Submission Tools > REACH-IT > Microplastics reporting

Dossier Submission Tools

- Manuals
- ☒ REACH-IT
 - Registration Process
 - PPORD
 - Notifying substances in articles
 - Submitting downstream user notification of authorised uses
 - Submitting a downstream user report for unsupported uses
 - Submitting a downstream user report for classification differences

Submitting a microplastics report

Manufacturers, industrial downstream users and suppliers placing on the market polymers that meet the definition of synthetic polymer microparticle (SPM) must report their estimated annual emissions to the environment to ECHA.

The microplastics restriction (entry 78 of Annex XVII to the REACH Regulation) entails a ban on the placing on the market of all polymers that meet the SPM definition, unless the use is exempted from the ban. It applies to certain solid polymers, that may persist and accumulate in the environment as microplastics, and it introduces an uses.

2026 or 2027, depending on your

stream users of SPMs in the form of in plastic manufacturing at

2027 – For all other manufacturers and industrial downstream users of SPMs at

SEE ALSO

- Microplastics
- REACH restriction of synthetic polymer microparticles Explanatory Guide
- Video tutorial: How to submit a microplastics report to ECHA

TOOLS FOR DATA SUBMISSION

-  REACH-IT
-  IUCLID
-  ECHA Cloud Services

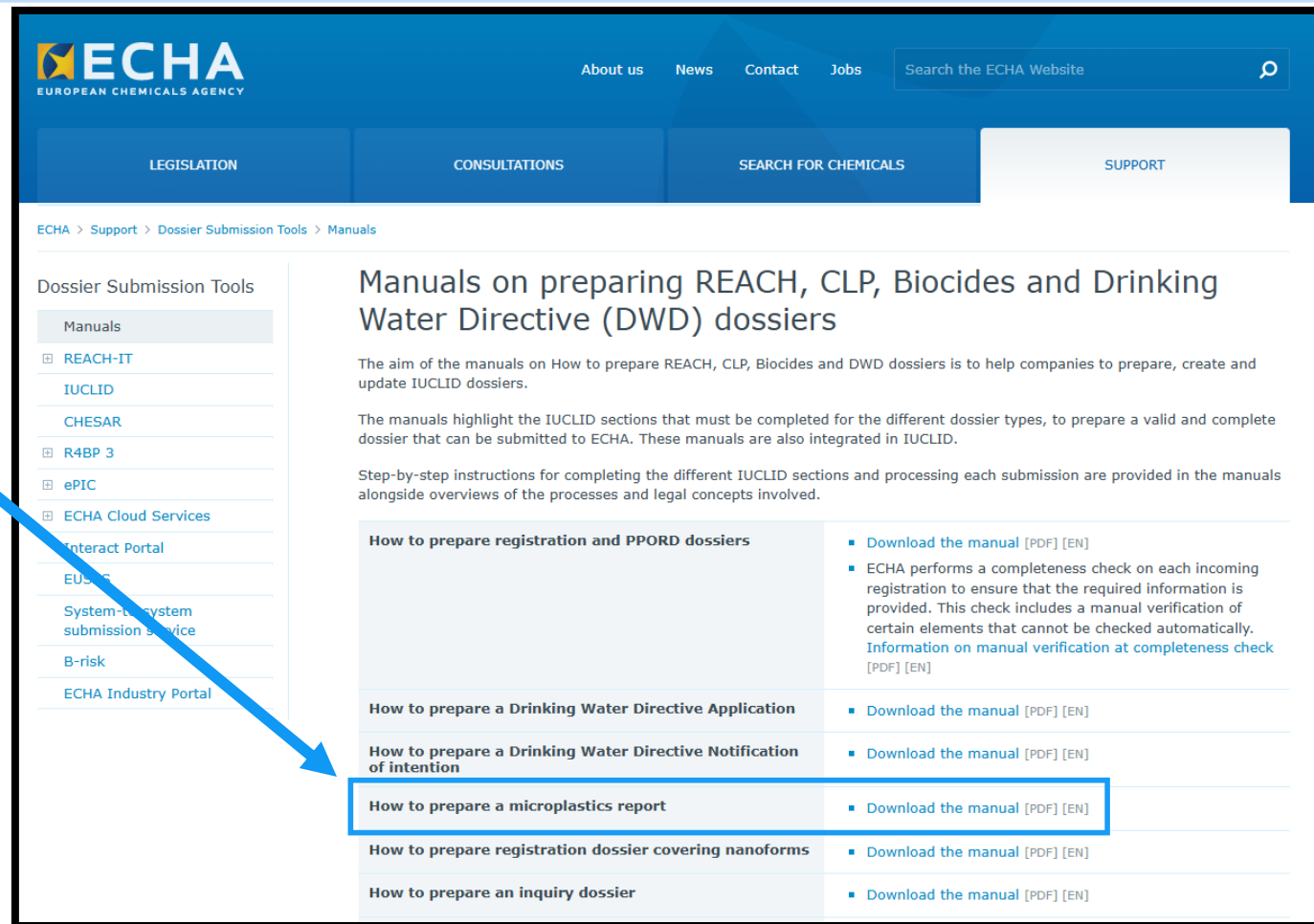
background information & explanatory guide & video tutorial for IUCLID & submission tools

ECHA website: valuable information available

At the end of the page:

RELATED

- [Reporting guidelines \[PDF\]](#)
- [Manual: How to prepare Microplastics report dossier](#)
- [Download a pre-filled dataset](#)



ECHA
EUROPEAN CHEMICALS AGENCY

About us News Contact Jobs Search the ECHA Website

LEGISLATION CONSULTATIONS SEARCH FOR CHEMICALS SUPPORT

ECHA > Support > Dossier Submission Tools > Manuals

Dossier Submission Tools

Manuals

- REACH-IT
- IUCLID
- CHESAR
- R4BP 3
- ePIC
- ECHA Cloud Services
- Interact Portal
- EUS-IT
- System-to-system submission service
- B-risk
- ECHA Industry Portal

Manuals on preparing REACH, CLP, Biocides and Drinking Water Directive (DWD) dossiers

The aim of the manuals on How to prepare REACH, CLP, Biocides and DWD dossiers is to help companies to prepare, create and update IUCLID dossiers.

The manuals highlight the IUCLID sections that must be completed for the different dossier types, to prepare a valid and complete dossier that can be submitted to ECHA. These manuals are also integrated in IUCLID.

Step-by-step instructions for completing the different IUCLID sections and processing each submission are provided in the manuals alongside overviews of the processes and legal concepts involved.

How to prepare registration and PPORD dossiers	- Download the manual [PDF] [EN] - ECHA performs a completeness check on each incoming registration to ensure that the required information is provided. This check includes a manual verification of certain elements that cannot be checked automatically. Information on manual verification at completeness check [PDF] [EN]
How to prepare a Drinking Water Directive Application	Download the manual [PDF] [EN]
How to prepare a Drinking Water Directive Notification of intention	Download the manual [PDF] [EN]
How to prepare a microplastics report	Download the manual [PDF] [EN]
How to prepare registration dossier covering nanoforms	Download the manual [PDF] [EN]
How to prepare an inquiry dossier	Download the manual [PDF] [EN]

ECHA website: find the IUCLID dataset

At the end of the page:

RELATED

- [Reporting guidelines \[PDF\]](#)
- [Manual: How to prepare Microplastics report dossier](#)
- [Download a pre-filled dataset](#)



The screenshot shows the IUCLID 6 website interface. At the top, there is a search bar and a navigation menu with links: Home, IUCLID product, Download, Support, and News. Below the navigation menu, the page title is "IUCLID > Support > Get IUCLID data". On the left side, there is a sidebar with a list of links: Reference substances, IUCLID inventories, REACH Study Results, US FDA toxicity data, and Industry data contribution. The main content area is titled "Get IUCLID data" and contains a paragraph stating: "On these pages, ECHA publishes the following non-confidential data in IUCLID 6 format." Below this paragraph, there are five bullet points, each describing a different type of data available in IUCLID 6 format. The last bullet point, "Microplastics: A pre-filled dataset (.i6z | 44KB) is made available to aid the preparation of IUCLID dossiers for reporting data under the REACH restriction on microplastics. For more information see the ECHA website [here](#).", is highlighted with a blue box. A blue arrow points from the "Download a pre-filled dataset" link in the "RELATED" section to this highlighted bullet point.

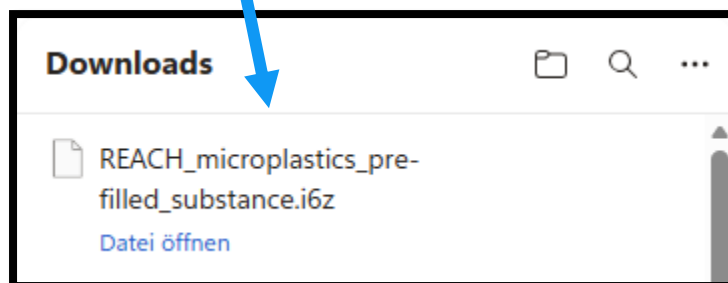
Get IUCLID data

On these pages, ECHA publishes the following non-confidential data in IUCLID 6 format.

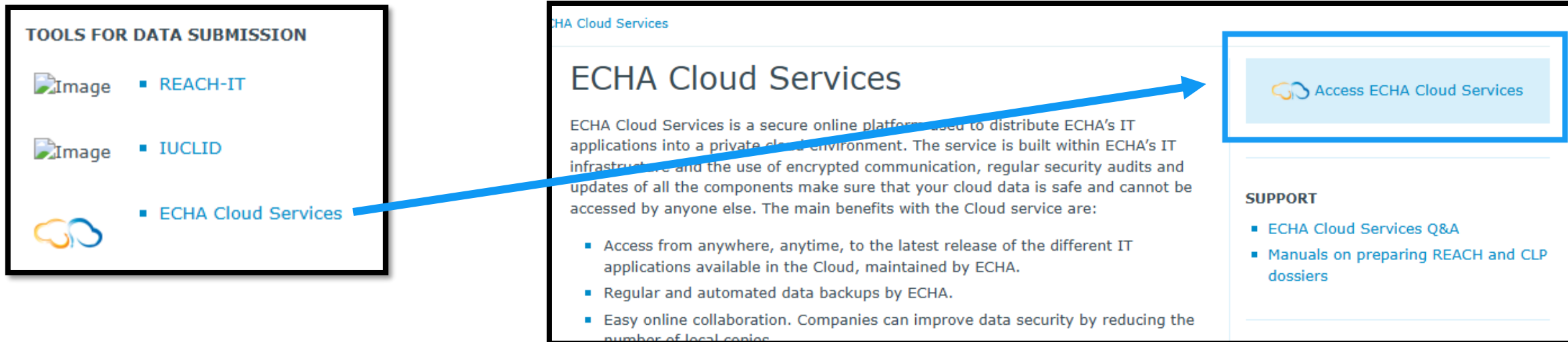
- **Reference substances:** A Reference substance is a software entity in IUCLID that is used to define the identity of a Substance, or a component within it, in such a way that the definition may be re-used in more than one location. This provides consistency and avoids duplication of work. A Reference substance contains chemical identifiers and structural information. Reference substances can be created in IUCLID but you may find it more efficient to take a ready-made one from this collection and import it in to IUCLID. There are thousands available, but it is possible to search for and download only what you need.
- **IUCLID inventories:** Chemical inventories are a type of data in IUCLID that is used as a source of chemical identifiers that have been defined outside IUCLID. A link can be created from a Reference substance to an inventory entry. This provides the Reference substance with information on chemical identity in a re-usable way, and in a standard format. For example, the EC Inventory contains chemical identifiers such as EC numbers, CAS numbers and molecular formulae. It is delivered with IUCLID 6 Desktop, but not with IUCLID 6 Server. The EC Inventory is available for download [here](#).
- **REACH Study Results:** REACH Study Results is a collection of non-confidential substance data that was submitted to ECHA under the REACH regulation. It contains results from studies that relate to physical-chemical properties, environmental fate and pathways, and ecotoxicology and toxicological information.
- **Industry data contribution:** Previously unpublished data on chemicals tested to develop medicines is now publicly available. The information can contribute, among other purposes, to the development of predictive computational testing models.
- **US FDA toxicity data:** These data, provided by the United States Food and Drug Administration, contain pre-clinical animal, and clinical human data. The animal data are based on test results extracted from pharmacological reviews, including studies of types: repeat-dose, carcinogenicity, developmental and reproductive toxicity. The human data are derived from structured product labels.
- **Microplastics:** A pre-filled dataset (.i6z | 44KB) is made available to aid the preparation of IUCLID dossiers for reporting data under the REACH restriction on microplastics. For more information see the ECHA website [here](#).

ECHA website: download the IUCLID dataset

- **US FDA toxicity data:** These data, provided by the United States Food and Drug Administration, contain pre-clinical animal, and clinical human data. The animal data are based on test results extracted from pharmacological reviews, including studies of types: repeat-dose, carcinogenicity, developmental and reproductive toxicity. The human data are derived from structured product labels.
- **Microplastics:** A **pre-filled dataset (.i6z | 44KB)** is made available to aid the preparation of IUCLID dossiers for reporting data under the REACH restriction on microplastics. For more information see the ECHA website [here](#).



ECHA website: access the cloud



TOOLS FOR DATA SUBMISSION

- Image ■ REACH-IT
- Image ■ IUCLID
- Image ■ **ECHA Cloud Services**

ECHA Cloud Services

ECHA Cloud Services is a secure online platform used to distribute ECHA's IT applications into a private cloud environment. The service is built within ECHA's IT infrastructure and the use of encrypted communication, regular security audits and updates of all the components make sure that your cloud data is safe and cannot be accessed by anyone else. The main benefits with the Cloud service are:

- Access from anywhere, anytime, to the latest release of the different IT applications available in the Cloud, maintained by ECHA.
- Regular and automated data backups by ECHA.
- Easy online collaboration. Companies can improve data security by reducing the number of local copies.

Access ECHA Cloud Services

SUPPORT

- ECHA Cloud Services Q&A
- Manuals on preparing REACH and CLP dossiers

*If your company operates a IUCLID server, you may use the server instead of the cloud

ECHA Cloud Services

IUCLID services



This full IUCLID Cloud service allows users to maintain their scientific data and prepare dossier for submission to ECHA. [Read more](#)

Access service

 [Manage service](#)



This service is designed for users who wish to get familiarised with a trial version of IUCLID Cloud before starting to use the full IUCLID Cloud service. [Read more](#)

Subscribe

Submission services



The ECHA Submission Portal is an online tool for submitting SCIP, Poison Centres notifications and EFSA applications. [Read more](#)

Access service



Trial version to get familiar with the features. All submissions made in trial will not be treated as real data. [Read more](#)

Access service

IUCLID: import the SPM pre-filled dataset

Substances [redacted]



Datasets > [redacted]

Dossiers > [redacted]

Mixtures [redacted]



Datasets > [redacted]

Dossiers > [redacted]

Articles [redacted]



Datasets > [redacted]

Dossiers > [redacted]

Import IUCLID file(s) ?

Overwrite settings :

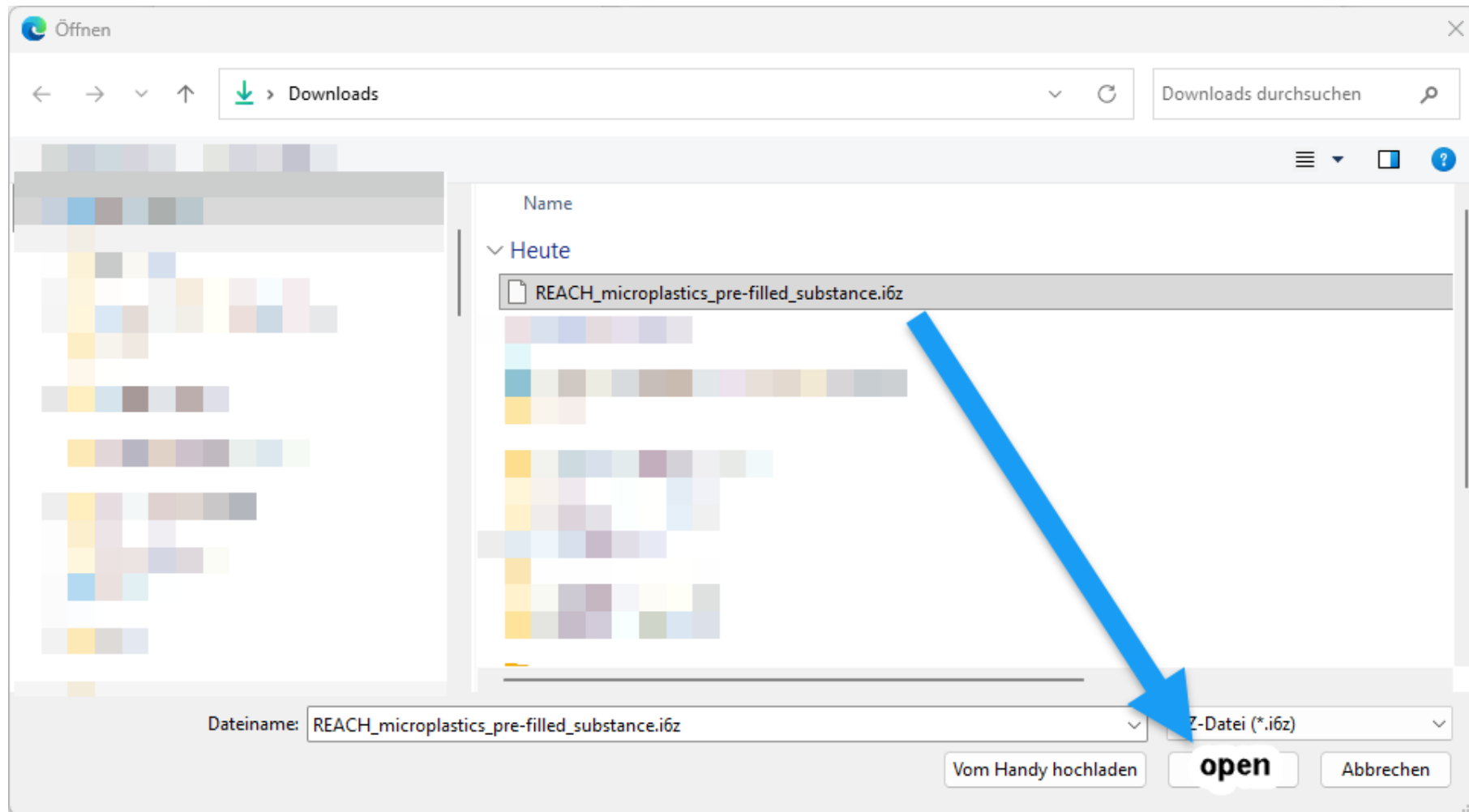


On import, datasets of type Substance, Mixture, Article and Category will be converted into a dossier, to avoid conflicts with data already in the IUCLID database. An editable dataset can then be extracted from the dossier with a higher degree of control than importing as a dataset. To import directly as a dataset, [click here](#).



Drop file to import

IUCLID: import the SPM pre-filled dataset



IUCLID: import the SPM pre-filled dataset

Advanced settings for import

Entities

- ☒  REACH restriction on ...
28/10/2025 08:57 If newer than existing ▾ >
- ☒  Synthetic polymer micr...
28/10/2025 08:57 If newer than existing ▾
- ☒  Predefined Legal entity
21/04/2023 10:14 If newer than existing ▾

Tables of contents

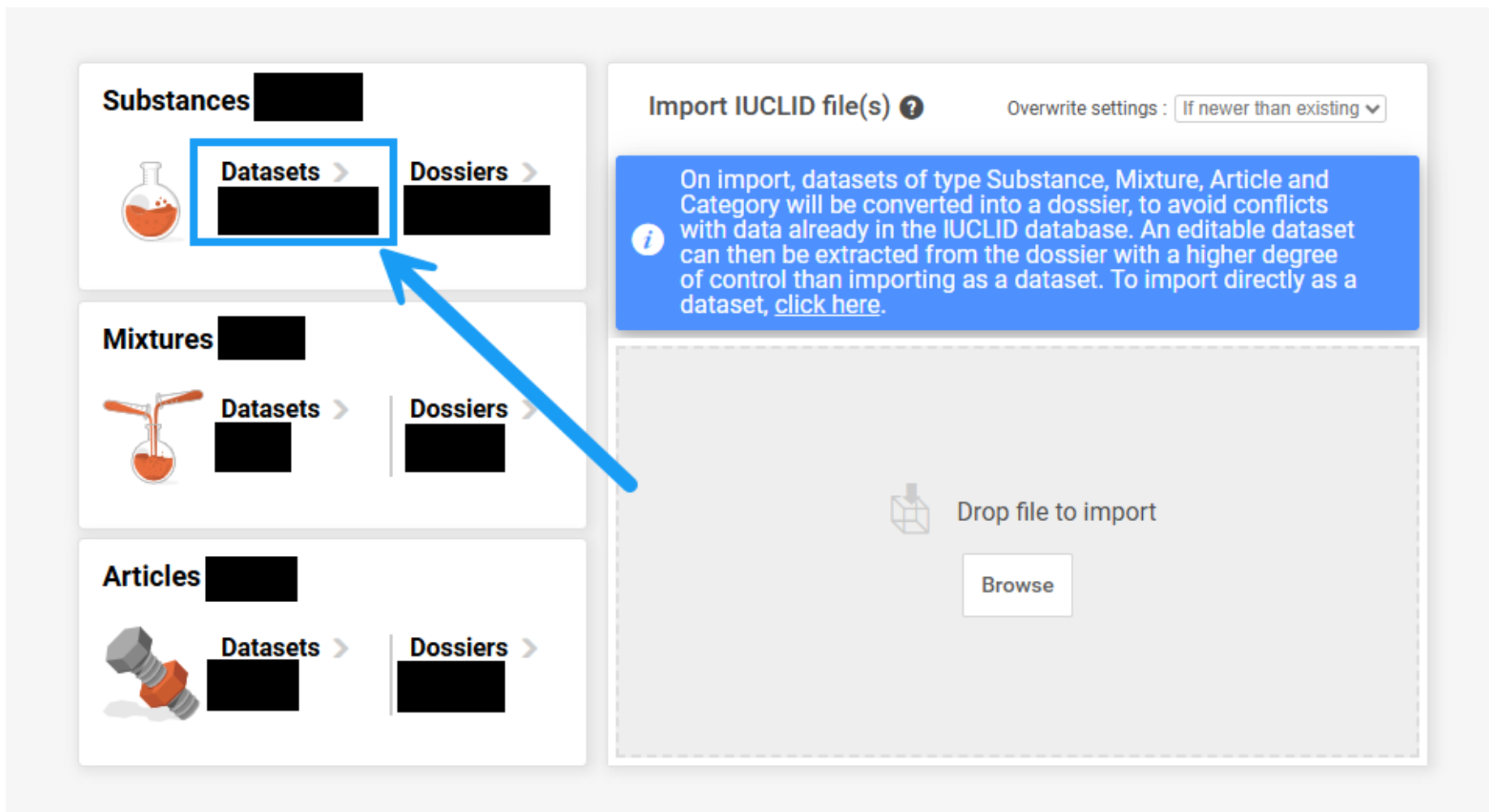
Reset to original
REACH Microplastics reporting ▾

Documents

-  **REACH restriction on microplastics - reporting**
- ☒ 1 Substance and reporter
 - ☒ 1.1 Composition
 - ☒  Composition.001
- ☒ 2 Reporting requirements
 - ☒  Annual reporting - microplastics restriction under REACH.001

 Import

IUCLID: SPM reporting



The screenshot displays the IUCLID SPM reporting interface. On the left, there are three main categories: **Substances**, **Mixtures**, and **Articles**. Each category has a corresponding icon (a flask for substances, a flask with a stirrer for mixtures, and a bolt for articles) and two sub-options: **Datasets** and **Dossiers**. The **Datasets** option under **Substances** is highlighted with a blue box, and a blue arrow points from this box to the **Drop file to import** area on the right. The right side of the interface features the **Import IUCLID file(s)** section, which includes an **Overwrite settings** dropdown menu set to **If newer than existing**. Below this is a blue information box containing the following text: "On import, datasets of type Substance, Mixture, Article and Category will be converted into a dossier, to avoid conflicts with data already in the IUCLID database. An editable dataset can then be extracted from the dossier with a higher degree of control than importing as a dataset. To import directly as a dataset, [click here](#)." Below the information box is a large dashed box for file import, with a file icon and the text **Drop file to import**, and a **Browse** button.

IUCLID: SPM reporting



IUCLID 6

Dashboard > Substances

Substances

+ New substance ?

Advanced search

☐ Select/Deselect all

Export

Delete

Export CSV

Datasets

Dossiers

Show results 25

Sort by Newest first

☐ REACH restriction on microplastics - reporting

Inventory number	750-000-6	CAS number		IUPAC name	synthetic polymer microparticles
Legal Entity	Predefined Legal entity	Submission type	REACH Microplastics reporting	UUID	c964c36c-dca3-4f04-ab4d-94d64fd14604

IUCLID: SPM reporting



Let's walk through the next steps together in a demo



10:00 - 10:10	Welcome
	Introduction to the REACH SPM Restriction and the Reporting Obligation (Linda Heughebaert, CEPE)
10:10 - 10:20	Defining your Legal Entities (Maarten Asberg, PPG)
10:20 - 10:50	CEPE's SPM Emission Calculation Tool (Luc Turkenburg)
10:50-11:20	Reporting to ECHA with IUCLID (Anna Staines, Surventis)
11:20-12:00	Q&A

Further information



- > [CEPE Guidances and Tools](#) (on the CEPE Cloud for members only)
 - > [CEPE Guidance on Microplastic Restriction - Version 5](#)
 - > [CEPE SPM Calculation Tools](#)

- > [Regulation - 2023/2055 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)
- > [Commission Guidance to Regulation \(EU\) 2023/2055](#)
- > [Microplastics – ECHA](#)
- > [ECHA Guideline for the REACH SPM Reporting requirements](#)
- > [Submitting a microplastics report - ECHA](#)
- > [SpERCs - CEPE Cloud](#)



European Council of the Paint, Printing Ink and Artists' Colours Industry (CEPE)

www.cepe.org
+32(0)2 897 20 20
secretariat@cepe.org

Backup slides

