

Policy landscape: the role of REACH in chemicals management

HAZBREF – Stakeholder conference

19-20 March 2018

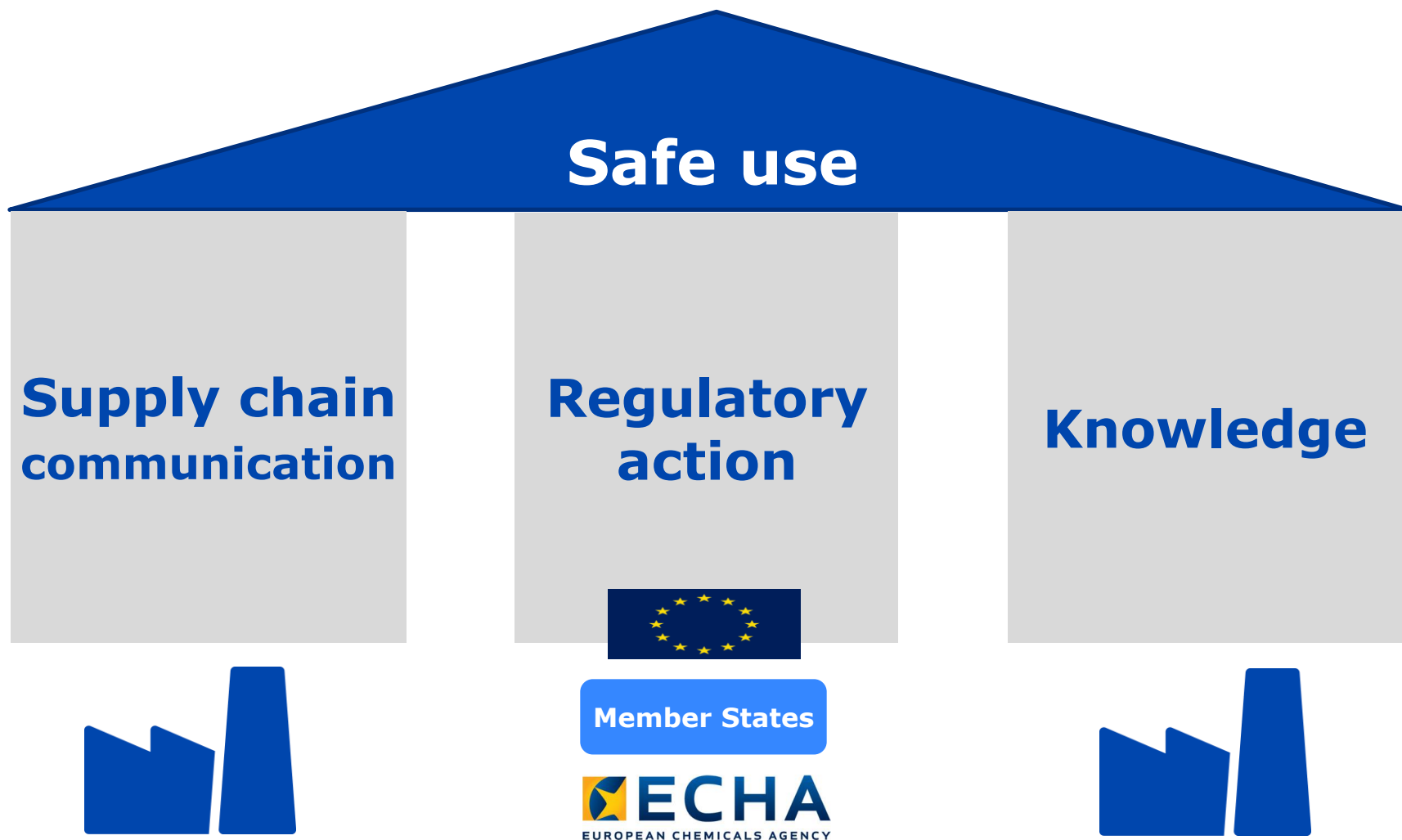
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(ECHA)



Content

- Basic pillars of the EU chemical legislation
- How REACH/CLP Regulations contribute to avoiding and reducing the emissions of chemicals
- Summary

Basic pillars of chemicals legislation



ECHA in the implementation European chemicals legislation

- **REACH** – Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (2007)
- **CLP** – Classification, Labelling and Packaging (2009)
- **BPR** – Biocidal Products Regulation (2013)
- **PIC** – Prior Informed Consent (2014)

Roles to come in:

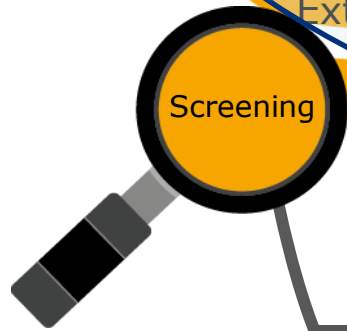
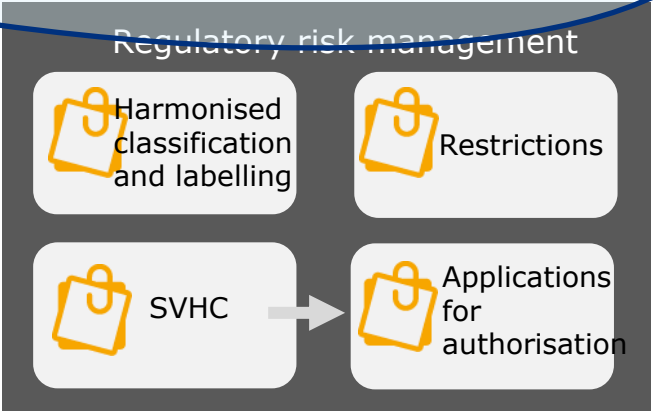
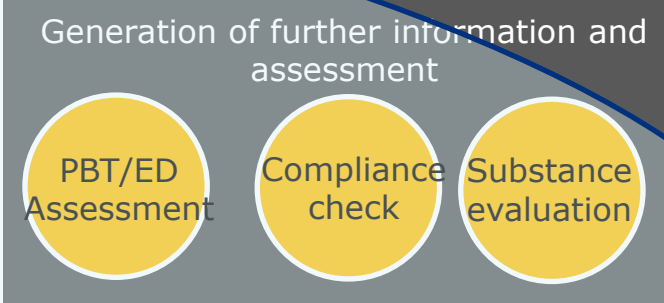
- **POP** – Persistent Organic Pollutants
- **Waste framework directive**: new database
- **Poison Centers** related tasks
- **Occupational Exposure Limits** - tbc

ca.
600
staff

REACH and CLP processes in managing chemicals



Source of knowledge



Need for further information?

Yes

No

Concern?

Yes

No

No action



No action

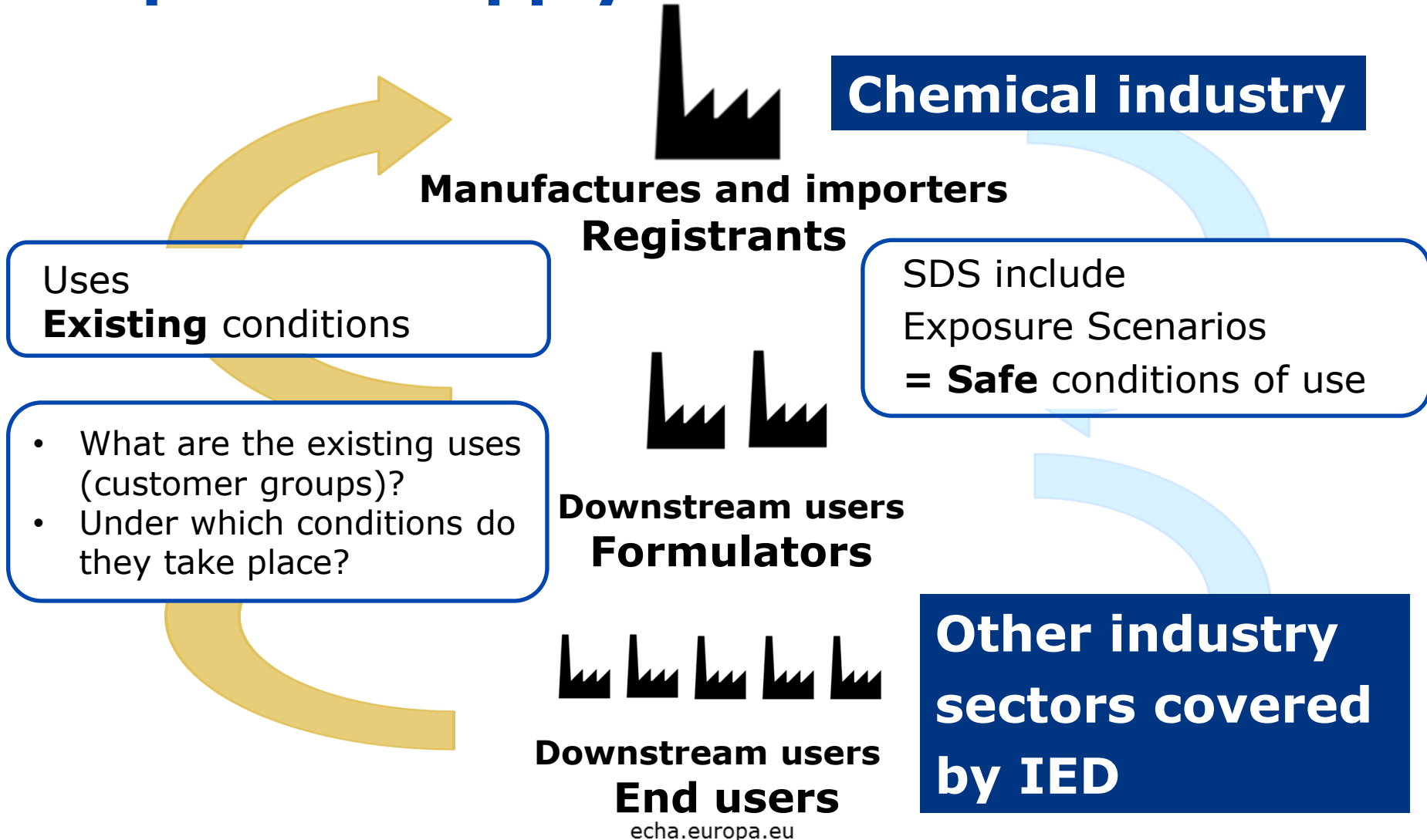
Other legislation/
action



Do we know more about chemicals?

- Classification information on ~ **136 000** substances;
- Registration dossiers for **18 200** substances;
 - (eco)toxicological properties of chemicals;
 - information on uses and condition of uses
- Last registration deadline: 31 May 2018
- *From June 2018 ECHA will have information on all substances on the market in the EU above 1 tonne per year*
- Dossiers need to be updated when new information on properties or changes in uses

Improved supply chain communication



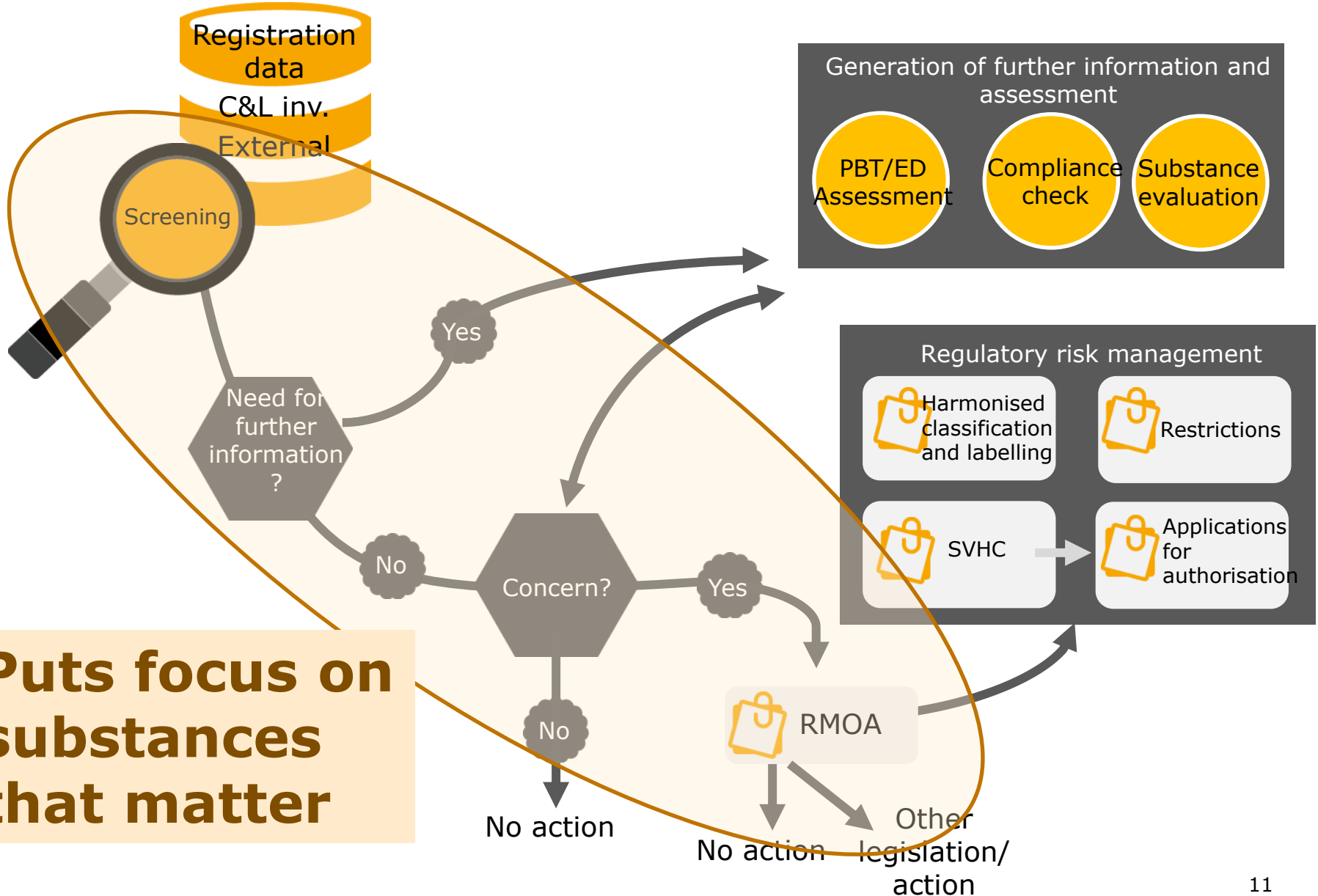
Further information generation

- Authorities can require registrants to generate further information to
 - bring the registration dossier in compliance with the REACH information requirements (dossier evaluation by ECHA)
 - clarify a concern identified by a MSCA (substance evaluation by MSCAs and ECHA)
- Industry needs to update their registration dossiers, including the advice for safe use, and communicate the information to their downstream users
- Authorities can use the information to propose **EU-wide risk management measures** such as restrictions, identification of SVHCs, harmonised classification or other actions outside the scope of REACH/CLP

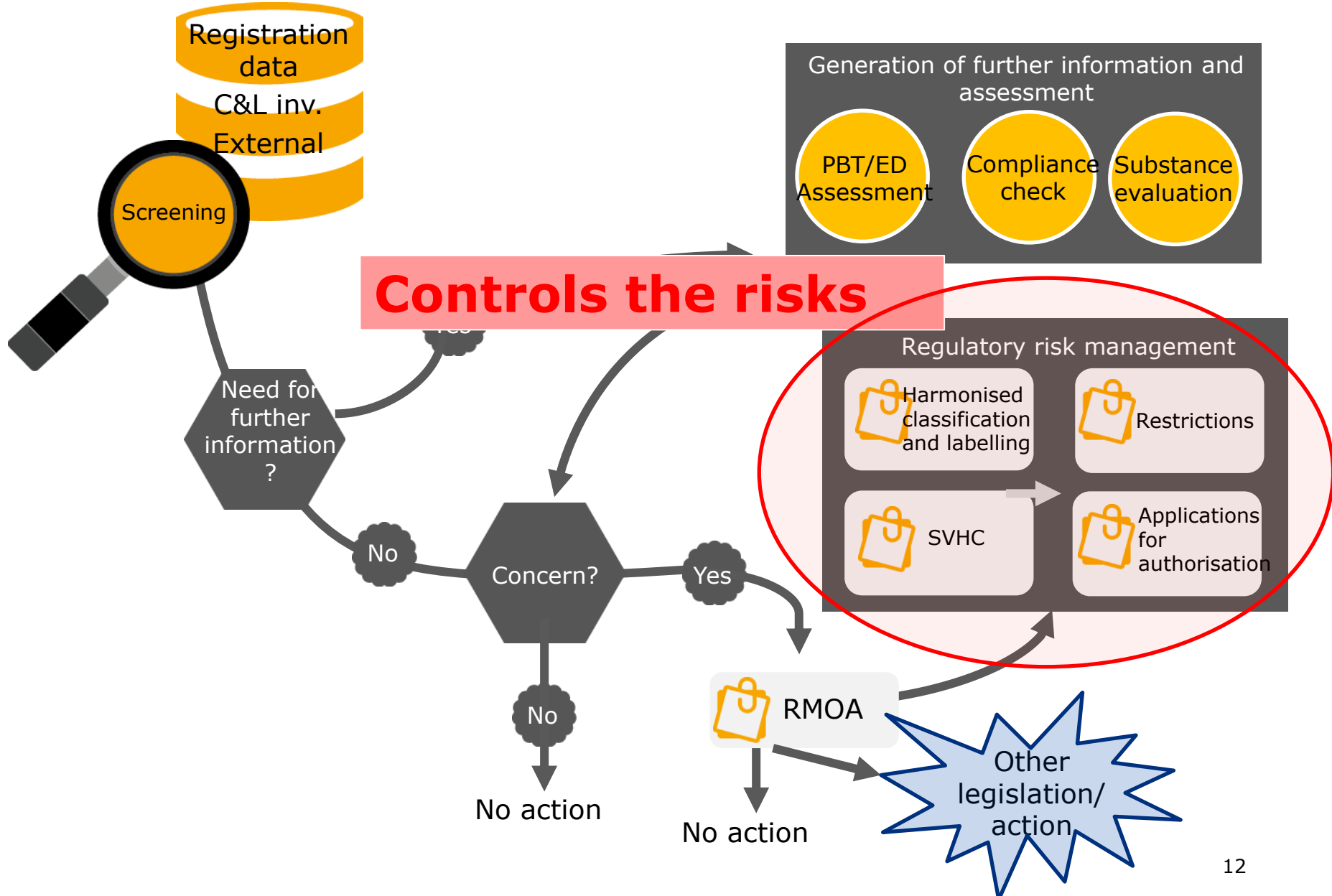
What is there for BREFs?

- Information on
 - **Hazard properties** of substances
 - where substances are **manufactured** and **intentionally used** (function), and how they are used
- “Intentionally used” can be:
 - Intermediates to manufacture other substances
 - Process chemicals (e.g. solvents, catalysts,...)
 - Chemicals intended to end-up in the final product (e.g. a pigment in a paint, a flame retardant in textiles,...)
- Intentionally used substances can (and often) lead to emissions at industrial site

REACH/CLP 'machinery'



REACH/CLP 'machinery'



Regulatory risk management

- **Confirmation of hazard properties** can be and are used by REACH and other legislation
 - **Harmonised classification** (Annex VI of CLP)
 - Identification of substances of very high concern (SVHC) (**Candidate List** under REACH)
- **Restrictions** can be used to ban or set conditions on the use of substances at industrial sites
- **Authoritisation** requirement aims to enhance substitution and, where that is at the moment not possible, to ensure proper control
- **Regulatory management option analysis (RMOA)** can identify a need for action under other legislation

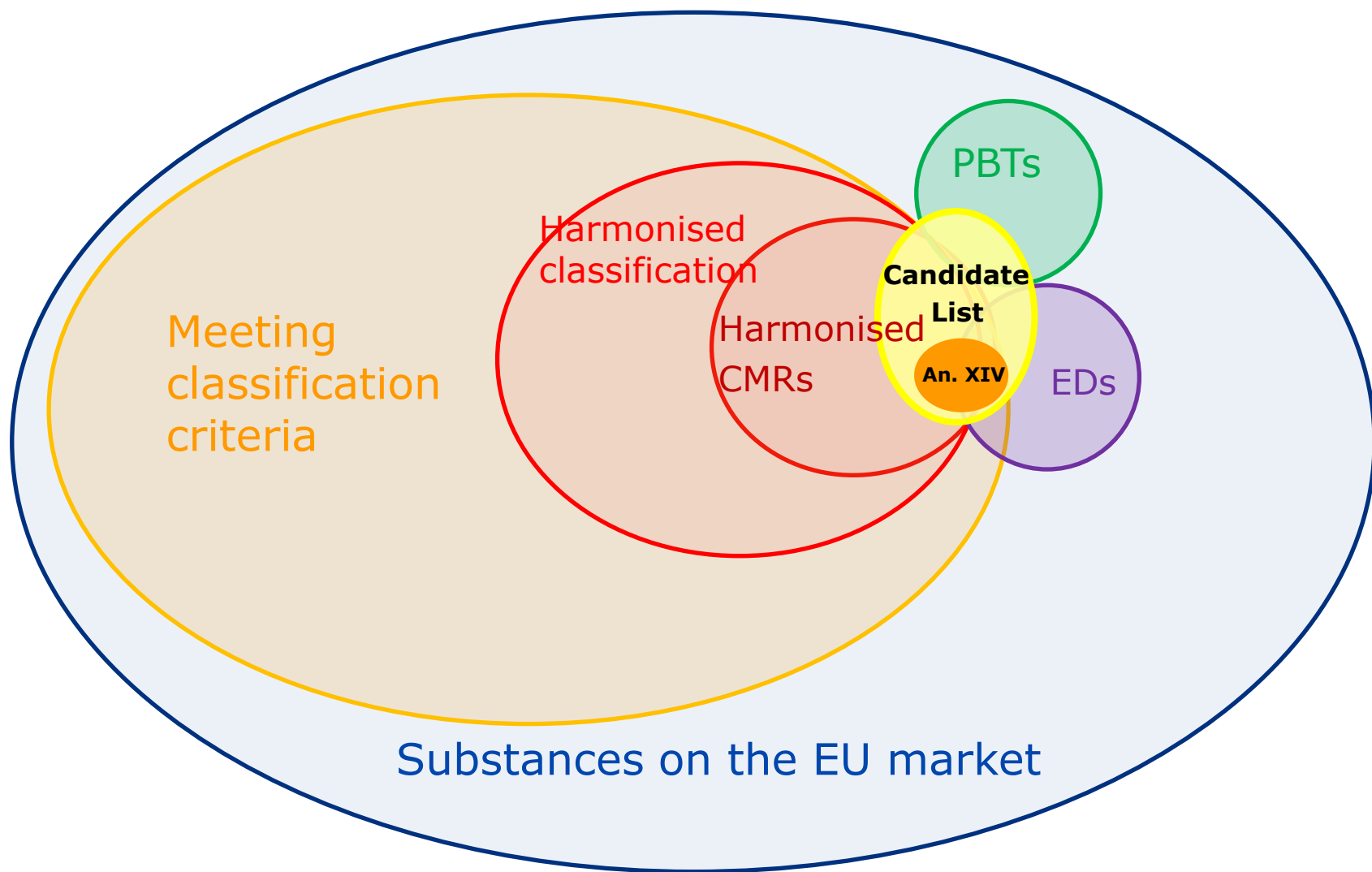
Summary



Summary

- REACH and CLP provide
 - For industry and for authorities increased knowledge on chemicals hazard and emissions/exposure
 - Regulatory tools to enhance substitution and to control the risks
 - Lists of substances having certain hazard properties (Candidate List and Annex VI to CLP)
 - List of substance subject to specific rules (Authorisation List, Restrictions)

REACH/CLP – What substances?



Substances on the EU market

“chemical universe”

REACH/CLP and BREFs

- Which substances to focus on in BREFs?
 - Select among substances already on the lists: Candidate List, Authorisation List, Restrictions
 - How in practice?
 - Substances not yet on these lists
 - REACH/CLP to identify and prioritise substances for consideration in the BREF work?
 - Would not be based on monitoring info
- What to enhance by BREFs?
 - Substitution
 - Control of emissions

Thank you!

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