

HAZBREF



EUROPEAN
REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
FUND

Interfaces between EU-legislation regarding hazardous substances in industrial installations

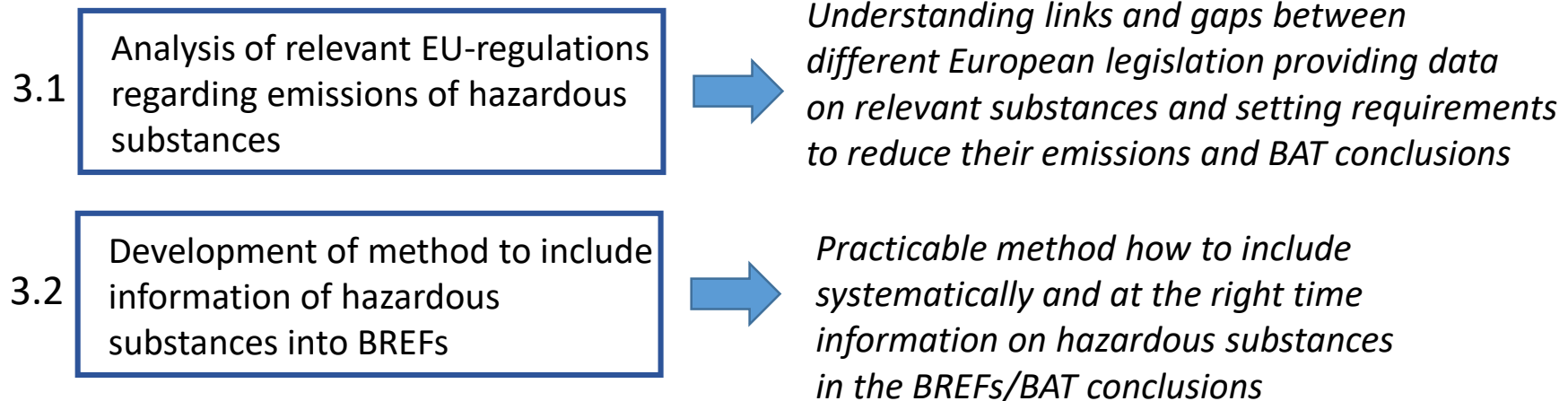
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Work Package 3

WP 3 – Policy improvement

- 3.1 Analysis of the interfaces, links or gaps between the different pieces of EU-legislations and marine convention → report
- 3.2 Development of method to include information of hazardous substances into BREFs



Subject of HAZBREF activity 3.1

Analysis of interfaces, links or gaps between the different pieces of EU-legislations and HELCOM concerning hazardous substances:

- REACH-Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC & Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC
- Waste legislation
- POP Regulation (EC) 850/2004
- HELCOM Convention

Questions:

- Main instruments of legal frameworks with respect to hazardous substances
- What kind of information on hazardous substances?
- (How) could these information be considered in the BREF review process?
- Which key actors of legal frameworks?
- Detect information flow between different key actors and EIPPCB and TWG
- How could information flow between key actors and EIPPCB/TWG could be improved?

Conclusions: REACH-IED

- REACH-IED interaction:
 - the intrinsic hazard properties of substances,
 - fate and behaviour of substances and
 - the required conditions to ensure safe use along the supply chain.
- REACH data could facilitate the identification of relevant target substances, but ECHA database does not directly deliver this.
- Substances already identified as hazardous under REACH should be flagged during BREF reviews for additional risk reduction measures
- SDS risk reduction measures information could support the BREFs to better manage the safe use of the substance, but SDS are not always comprehensive.

Conclusions: WFD-IED

- BAT conclusions should state if priority substances are used or potentially released in a given sector and define which BATs prevent or reduce their release.
- Studies to identify WFD substances in the given industrial sector should be carried out as a routine in the frontloading
- HAZBREF identified different approaches for consideration of followings groups:
 - *Priority hazardous substances*: BAT should strive for achieving (almost) zero emissions;
 - *Priority substances*: BAT should aim at a minimisation of releases; and not to exceed the EQS;
 - *Watch list substances*: BREF reviews should consider most relevant substances of this group;
 - *River Basin Specific Pollutants (RBSPs)*: relevant if found in 3 MS
 - *Groundwater pollutants*: should also be considered

Development of BAT for hazardous chemicals in BREF processes

- hazardous substances / chemicals do not fit into Key Environmental Issue approach
- often not enough data to derive BAT AELs
- Complementary approach necessary

Identification of substances in frontloading

TWG selection of target substances

Information from:

- ECHA database
- National registers (e.g. SPIN)
- Others

Traditional pathway

KEI for data collection through questionnaires

Possible BAT AE(P)Ls

Monitoring requirements

BATs for abatement measures for (groups of) substances

General BATs for chemical management

Recommendations for substitution of certain (groups of) substances

References how to find relevant substances

Relevant hazardous substances/chemicals

Additional, new focus

Next steps

- BAT work shop in Stockholm 27-28 April 2020
- Final Stakeholder Conference in Dessau 3-4 June 2020
- All results ready by September 2020
- Extension 9 months after regular HAZBREF?

**Thank You for
your attention!**



IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS IN INDUSTRY

PREVENTING EMISSIONS OF
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

TO THE
Baltic Sea

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EUR 1.99 MILLION

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