

Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability

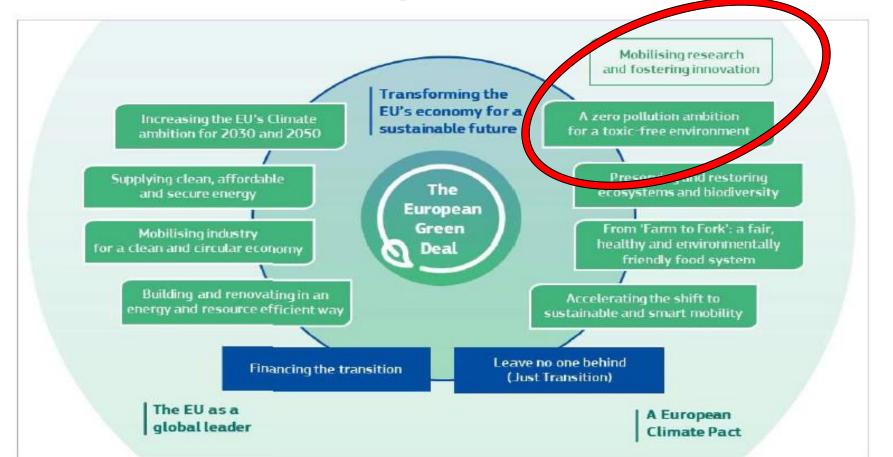
- an ECHA perspective

Peter van der Zandt 21 January 2021





The European Green Deal





Why a Chemicals Strategy?



Europe is the second largest producer with **16.9%** of global sales



 Many chemicals can harm the environment and human health, interfere with ecosystems and weaken human resilience







90%
Europeans are worried about the impact of chemicals on the environment



CSS building blocks



Innovation



Stronger protection



Simplification & coherence



Knowledge and science



Global



Key actions in the Chemicals Strategy

- Banning the most harmful chemicals in consumer products allowing their use only where essential
- Account for the cocktail effect of chemicals when assessing risks from chemicals
- Phase out per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in the EU, unless their use
 is essential
- Boost the investment and innovative capacity for production and use of chemicals that are safe and sustainable by design throughout their lifecycle
- Promote EU's resilience of supply and sustainability of critical chemicals
- Establish a simpler 'one substance one assessment' process for the risk and hazard assessment of chemicals
- Play a leading role globally



We implement EU chemicals laws



REACH – registration of chemicals



Classification, labelling & packaging



Biocides









Safe & Sustainable chemicals

- Information and methods for risk assessment to take into account life cycle of substances and products
- Supporting research and innovation
- Criteria for safe and sustainable by design chemicals
- Human and environmental bio-monitoring (PARC)





A comprehensive knowledge base

- Revision of requirements for registration in REACH :
 - identification of substances with critical hazard properties, including effects on the nervous and immune systems
 - enable identification of all carcinogenic substances manufactured or imported in the EU, irrespective of the volume
 - the registration of polymers of concern
 - information on the overall environmental footprint of chemicals, including on emissions of greenhouse gases
 - obligation of chemical safety reports for substances between 1-10 tonnes





Increasing protection

- Generic Approach to Risk Management no harmful chemicals in consumer products
 - CMRs, endocrine disruptors, substances that are persistent and bioaccumulative
 - (second phase) chemicals affecting immune, neurological and respiratory systems and chemicals toxic to specific organs.
- Restrictions (group) roadmap to prioritise CMRs, ED, PBT, vPvB, immunotoxicants, neurotoxicants, STOTs and respiratory sensitisers
- Increase protection of children, professional users, and workers





Increasing protection

- Address PFAS as a group
- Define criteria for essential uses
- Amendment of CLP Regulation to introduce new hazard classes on endocrine disruptors, PBTs/vPvBs and persistent and mobile substances
- Update of information requirements in relevant legislation to allow for the identification of endocrine disruptors
- Amendment of REACH Article 57 to add EDs, PMT and vPvM as SVHCs
- Mixture assessment factor(s) (REACH Annex I)





Simplifying and consolidating

- One substance, one assessment':
 - Expanding PACT Commission, Agencies and MS coordination
 - Reattribution of work amongst agencies
 - Establishment of an EU repository of human and environmental health-based limit values (DNEL, ES, PNEC, ...)
 - Establishment of an open platform on chemical safety data and tools for accessing relevant academic data
- Reform authorisation and restriction processes





Setting the example globally

- COM to increase leading role internationally
- Proposal at the UN GHS level to introduce, adapt or clarify criteria/hazard classes in line with the CLP Regulation
- Ban production of chemicals that are banned to be used in the EU – so that they cannot be exported



Next steps



Developing action roadmaps 2020-2021

Defining agencies' role and activities



Thank you!

