Reference:

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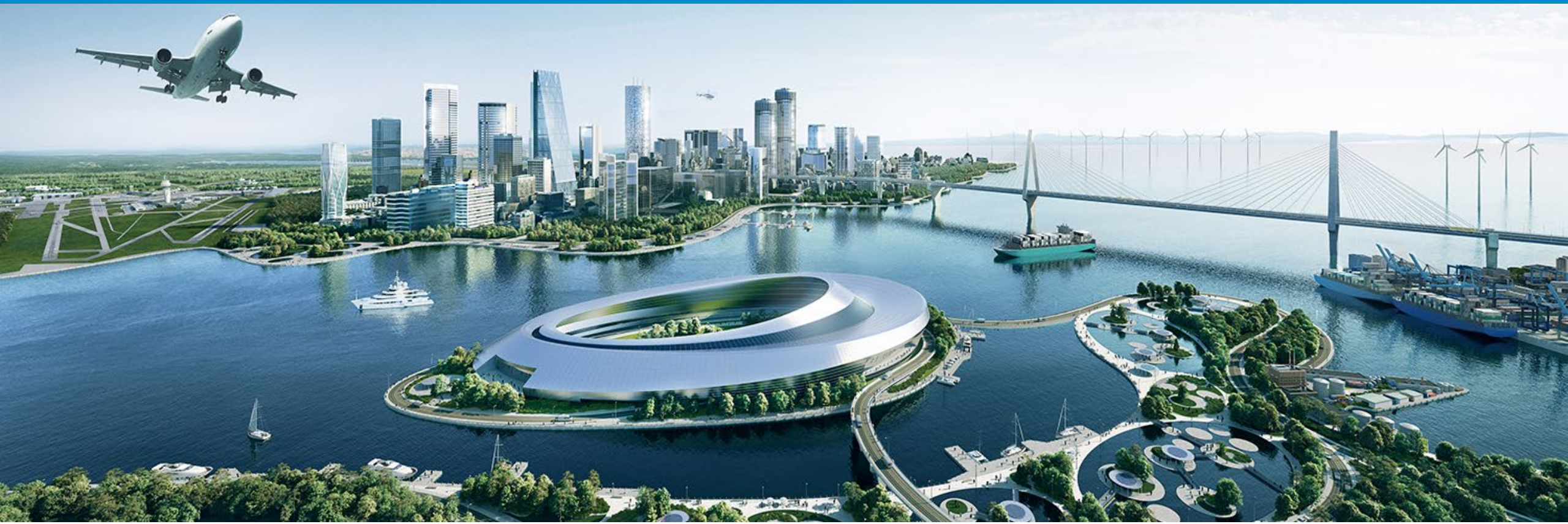


Chemicals Risk Management challenges for the space sector from the present to the new system (REACH 2.0)

ESA – 18 Oct, Paris

Agenda

- CLP and REACH Risk Management experience as of today…
- Grouping and comparing programs of CSS as one of the objectives of the Green Deal
- What (potentially) to expect for the Space sector due to the CSS
- 6 generic key principle for REACH 2.0
- The “Sustainable Metals Concept”

Today…. The CLP is in the driver seat

- CLP is **purely based on Hazard**
- Nevertheless triggering **Risk Management in an Automated way**
- (Ongoing) examples:
  - Lead metal CMR classification
  - Lithium CMR classification

Today…. The CLP is in the driver seat

- (Ongoing) examples:
  - **Lead metal** CMR classification:
    - ⇒SVHC identification and Candidate Listing
    - ⇒Prioritisation by ECHA ongoing (11th list)
    - ⇒….. Annex XIV triggering authorisation???

Annex XIV listing **highly unlikely** given:

- This would result in 1.200-6.000 AfAs
- Too many uses already covered by restrictions
- Alternative approach: BOEL revision and potential additional restrictions when relevant

Today…. The CLP is in the driver seat

- (Ongoing) examples:
  - **Lithium** CMR classification:

⇒Companies announcing they would not consider starting new mines (in the EU) nor build refinement capacity (in the EU)

⇒Hence import of “semis” and “articles” instead

CLP automatic links

- Denying the potential of “negligible exposure and risk”
- Resulting in regrettable policy action (e.g. access to materials in the EU)
- As such exporting “the risk control potential”

Today… Authorisation as a tool *fails to deliver effectively*

- There are ECHA reports indicating that "*Authorisation leads to Substitution and reduced exposure of Annex XIV chemicals*".
- BUT:
  - Is it EFFECTIVE and EFFICIENT?
  - NO BETTER ALTERNATIVE Risk Management tools available?
- REALITY CHECK:

Today… Authorisation as a tool *fails to deliver effectively*

- REALITY CHECK !
  - By far the largest n° of Authorisations: CrO_3 (CrVI)
  - A potential case of **Regretable substitution**?
    - CrIII is often prepared from CrVI
    - Other CMRs are involved in CrIII plating (Borates)
  - **Process wise**: Hundreds of applications requiring overly high regulatory resources….
  - Could be replaced by a **Restriction**

Proper and effective Risk management its all about the right balance and right RM choice….

Potential failure

If **not** more attention for:

- Exposure control
- Negligible risk
- Relevant exemptions
- International situation
- Other EU objectives

  Climate, circularity, access to strategic materials

Potential Success:

If focussing on What Matters:

- Uses that can not be risk controlled by OEL, EQS or equivalents
- Exempting uses that do not cause any relevant exposure
- Feasible substitutes available but not implemented
- Implement Sustainability considerations

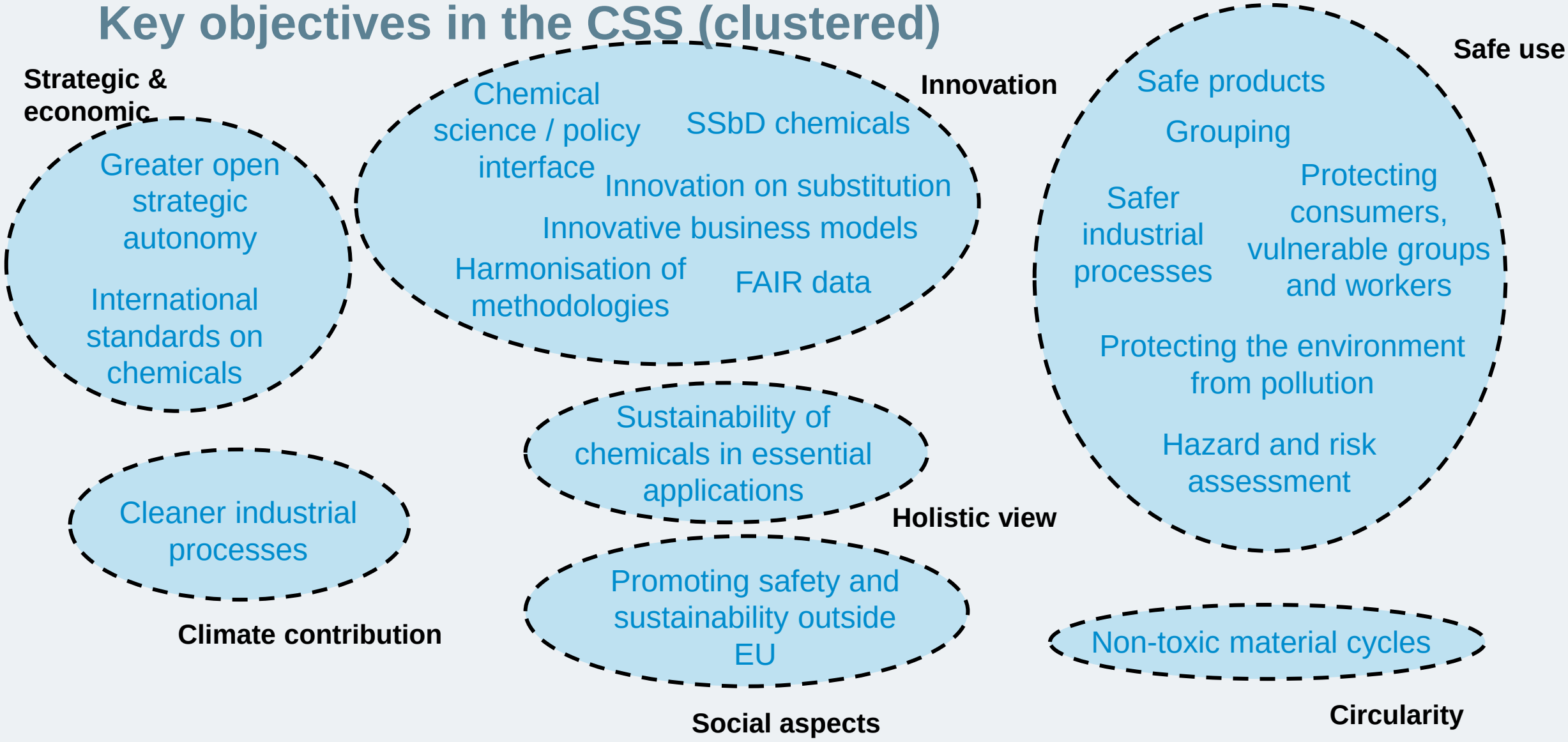
This balance can be promoted by proper RMOa but is formally not done so while informally be discussed behind closed doors in RIME

Industry faced with **several programs** requiring assessing combined impacts and needs:

- CSS
- Green Deal
- Industrial strategy

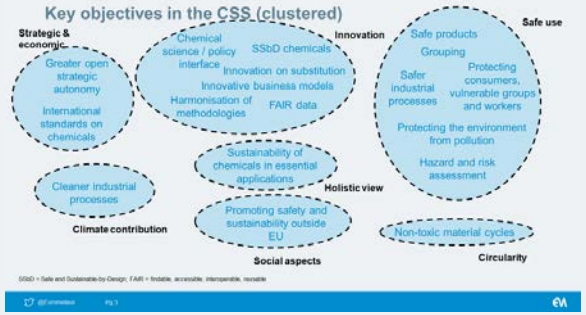
Grouping and comparing programs of the CSS

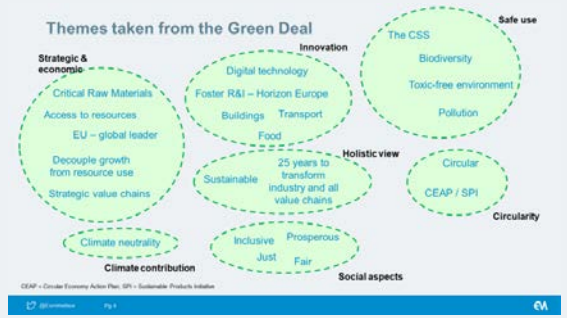
Key objectives in the CSS (clustered)

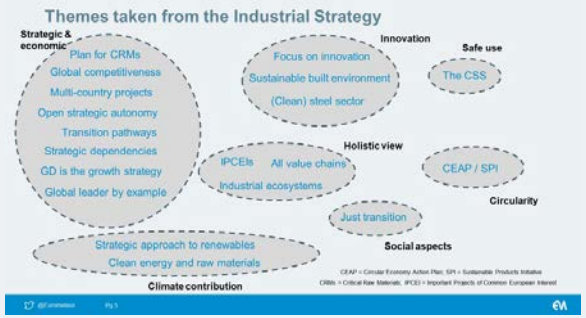


SSbD = Safe and Sustainable-by-Design; FAIR = findable, accessible, interoperable, reusable

Intersections between CSS, GD, IS 2020 and SMC







Element of Sustainability	CSS	Green Deal	Ind. Strategy 2020
Innovation – unique & valuable functionality	✓✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓
Climate – contribution to objectives	✓ Production phase only	✓✓✓	✓✓
More circular & efficient materials use	✗ SoCs only	✓✓✓	✓✓
Safe use – control of risks to humans & environment	✓✓✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓
Strategic & economic issues	✓✓	✓✓✓✓	✓✓✓✓✓
Social aspects – acceptance	✗ Mostly outside EU	✓✓✓	✓

Where would it “hit” the inorganics sector

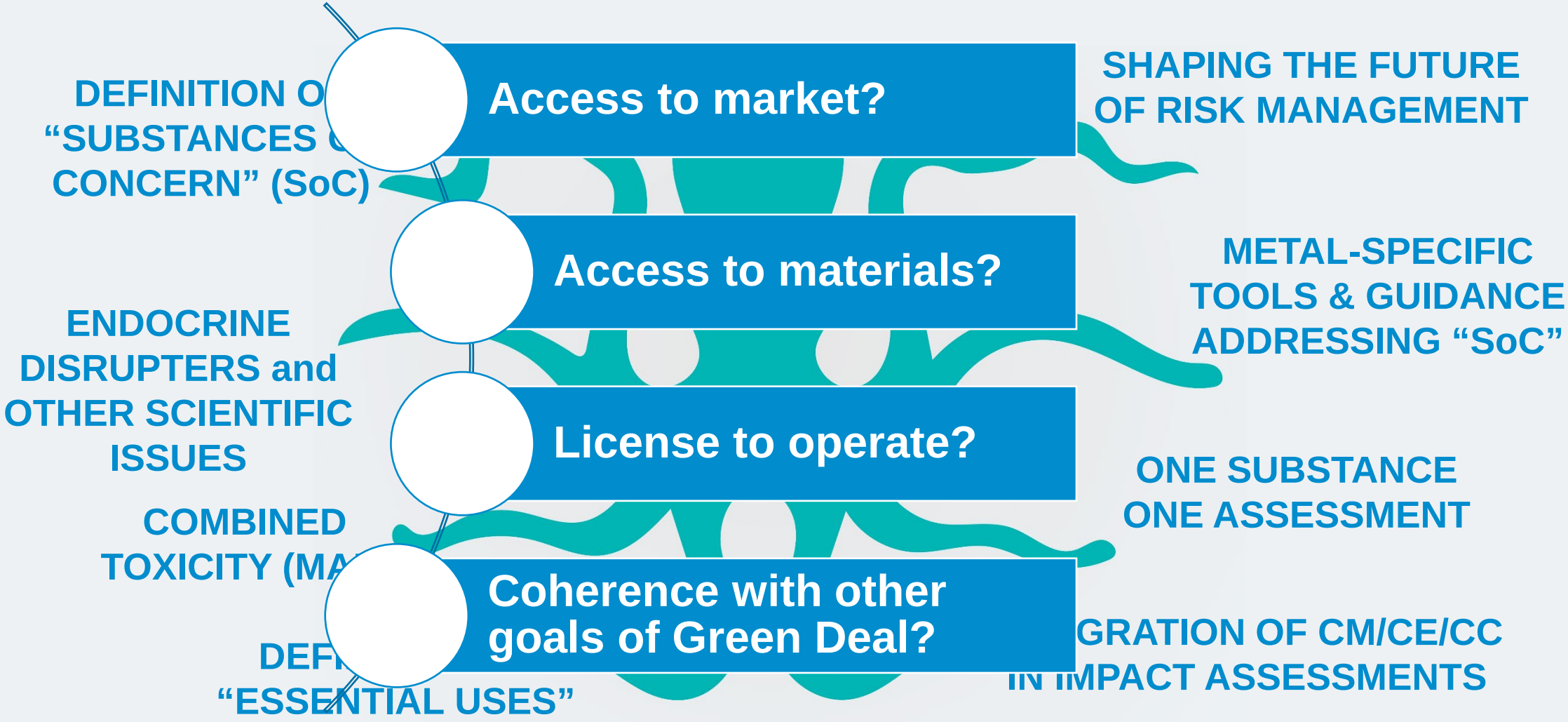
What are strong points?

What areas to focus attention on…?

Internal CSS Impact assessment

IMPORTANCE OF THE CSS for Industry and Society

A Strategy with many “tentacles”



The CSS Impact Survey at a glance

		Sum of EU market as risk (%) by CSS measure				
Metal	Business as usual trend	MAF of 10	Minimisation of SoCs*	Restriction on Professional uses	Non-essential use of MHCs	ENV footprint
1	Between – and +	100	Up to 20	2	-	-
2	Between – and +	100	89	2	-	- to +++
3	Between +/- and ++	-	-	> 50 (t.b.c.)	-	-
4	Between +/- and ++	-	20	< 5	-	++
5	+/-	-	-	-	26	-
6	Between – and +	50	0	0	0	-
7	Between – and +	100	Approx. 60	0	0	+
8	+/-	6	0	0	0	+

Summary of CSS impact areas to date: estimated impact versus business as usual scenario (not including 5 responses where there is minimal impact)

*Reminder: very few metals do not fall under the definition of Substances of Concern (SoCs).
Only aluminium, boron, gold, iridium, iron, tin, tungsten are outside.

CSS challenges for the Space and Aeronautic sectors

Specific concerns:

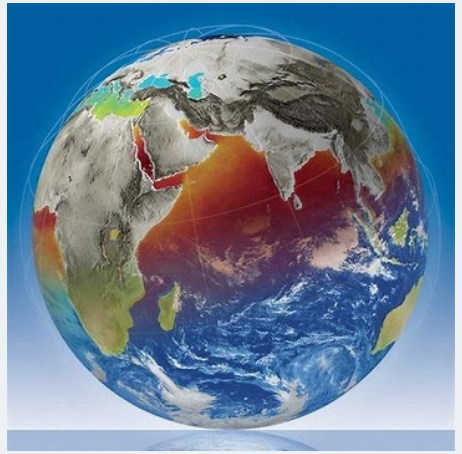
- High safety standards and strict acceptance protocols
- Strict operational procedures and risk control
- Space: Only Industrial exposure is of concern
- Aerospace: longivity of “models”
- Materials properties are crucial (very high technical fesibility standards)
- …

Consequences in respect to the CSS:

- Authorisation scheme would not be effective
- Restrictions could be, if exposure control would be an issue
- Workplace exposure management may be more effective
- Spareparts should remain available
- ….

In general: a **sectorial approach to Risk Management** to fit the specific concerns could be more effective as todays approach.

Risk management under the CSS
as presently reviewed by the Impact assessment



- INDUSTRIAL USE:
  - Different options:
    - Maintaining authorisation in full
    - Restriction base with options for generic and sectorial exemptions complemented with potential individual exemptions
    - Maintaining only the Candidate List from the Authorisation scheme
    - Abandoning the Authorisation scheme in total

A new more restriction based approach with sectorial attention andEU-wide risk as a prerogative seems the best option for your sector

Sectorial exemptions:
- Recognising long approval time
- Limited exposure potential
- International situation

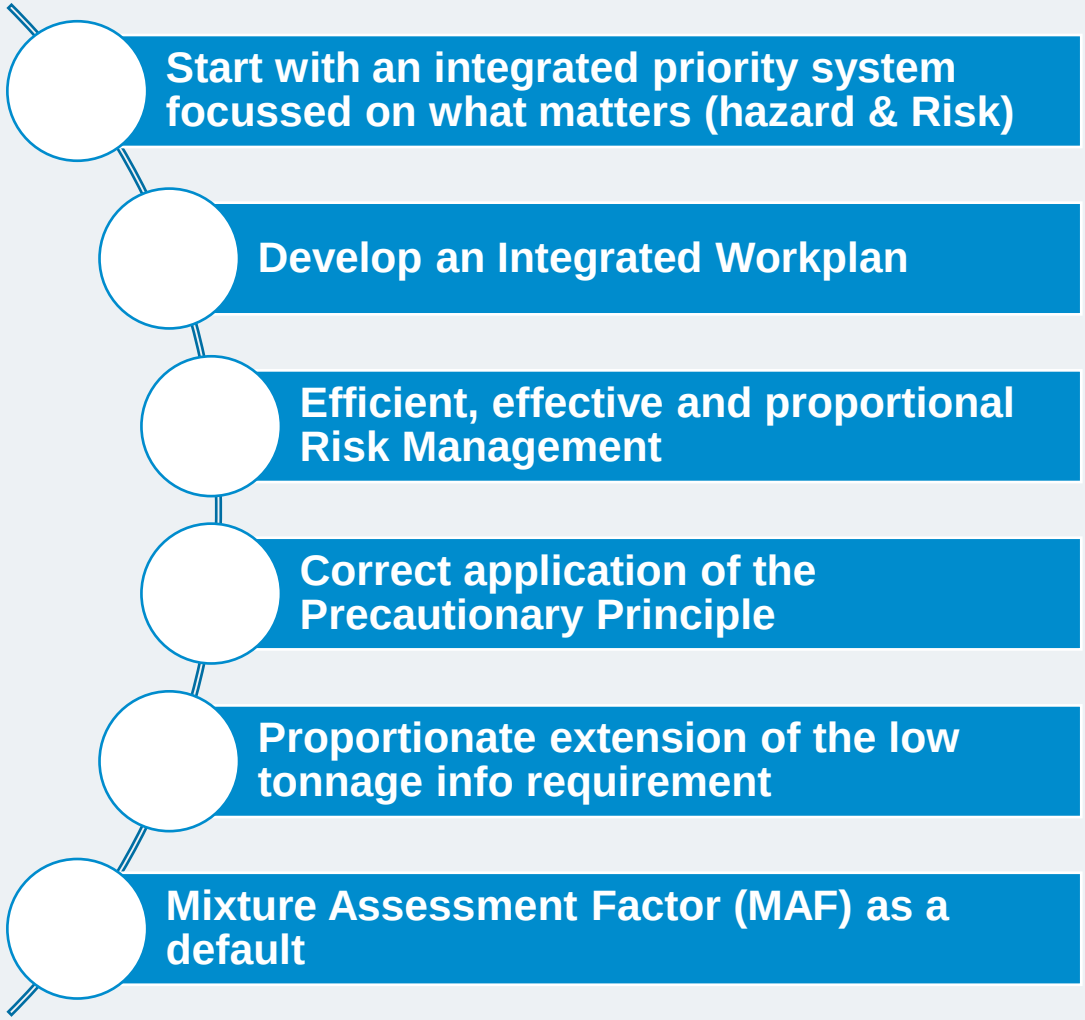
Key principles for the REACH reform

Key Generic Principles – Recommendations for REACH 2.0

- REACH became too complex and burdensome
- Unique opportunity to improve transparency, effectiveness and relevancy
- So many new tools (SoCs, MHC, EU, …) do we need them all-in parallel with existing systems?
- …

Eurometaux calls for an ACTION ORIENTED legislation focussing on:

- WHAT MATTERS
- Ensuring all type chemicals are treated equally
- Risk control plays an important role to achieve efficiency
- Integrates Green Deal objectives



Moving from “3Cs” to the full Sustainable Metals Concept

Sustainable metals

(also compared to alternatives)

= **Climate**

Supply metals to enable the energy transition
Decarbonise metals production process

\+ **Circularity**

Maximise recycling and lifetime of permanent metals
Recognise interdependency of metals loops

\+ **Chemicals**

Control environment & health exposure across lifecycle
Avoid disruption of other 2Cs from only hazard–based approach

We see it as a formula for long-term success for the sector BUT also for REACH

THANK YOU

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