

**How Chemicals Legislation can  
support Occupational Safety &  
Health**

**EU Chemicals Strategy  
for Sustainability**

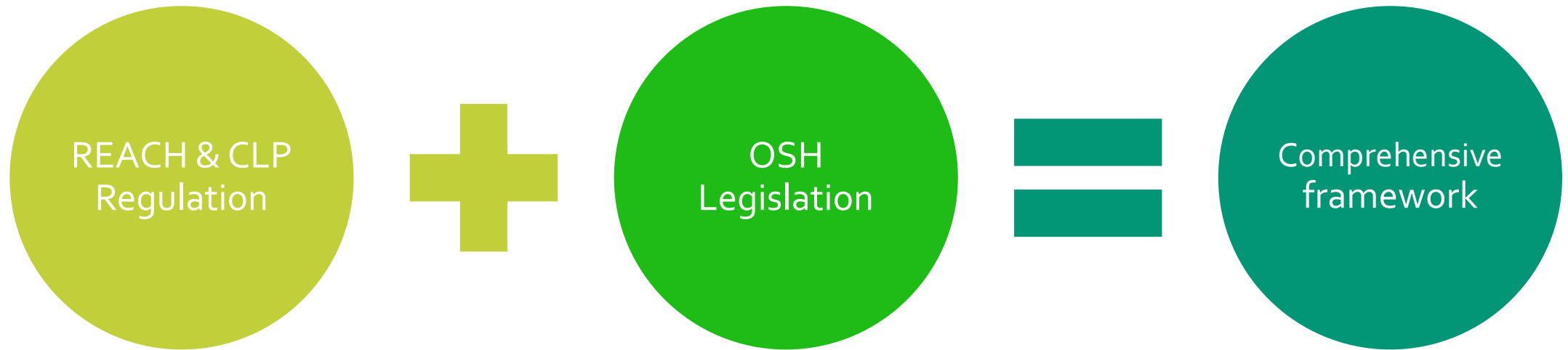
**#ChemicalsStrategy  
#EUGreenDeal**

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DG Environment**

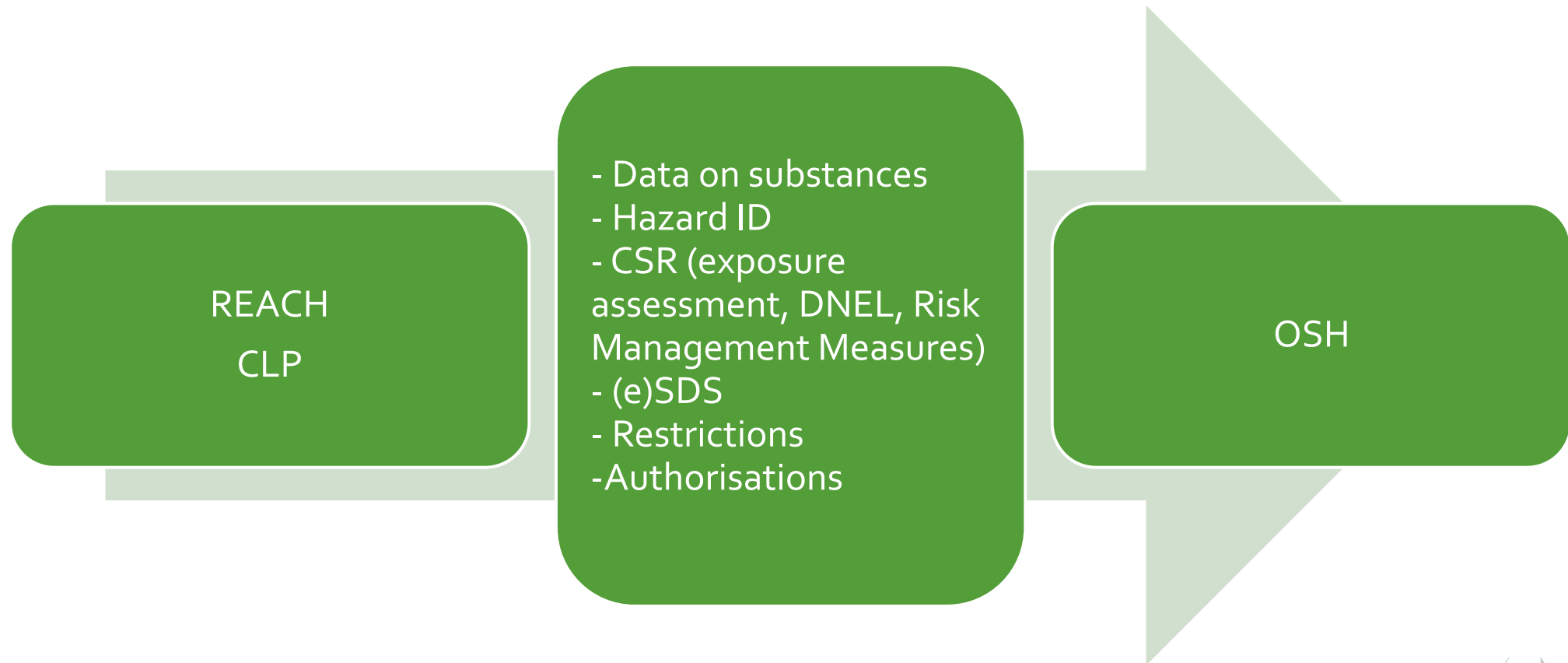


**European  
Commission**

# Protection of workers' health and safety



# Chemical's information supporting OSH



# Building on an advanced framework and extensive policy evaluations and input

REACH Review March 2018

Fitness check of the most relevant chemicals legislation (excluding REACH) July 2019

Many other specific evaluations

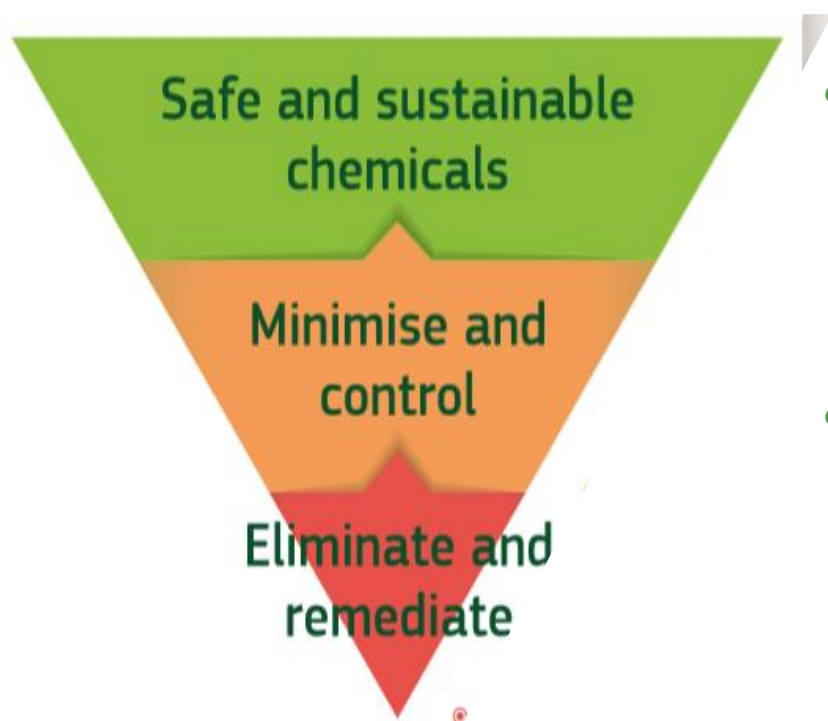
Conference in June 2019

Council Conclusions 2019

EP Resolution 2020



# 2030 vision – towards a toxic-free environment



- Chemicals are produced/used in a way that **maximises their benefits to society** while **avoiding harm to planet & people**
- Production and use of *safe and sustainable chemicals* becomes the EU market norm and a global standard

# TOXIC-FREE ENVIRONMENT: 5 building blocks

Innovation,  
competitiveness,  
recovery

Strengthen  
legislation for  
better protection

Simplification &  
coherence

Knowledge and  
science

Global

=> Most relevant actions for REACH & CLP

# Strengthening legislation



- All chemicals on the market to be used safely and sustainably.
- Substitute and minimise as far as possible **substances of concern**
- Avoid the **most harmful chemicals** in consumer products esp. for vulnerable groups

Endocrine  
disruptors

PFAS

Mixtures

Environmental  
impact

New hazard classes

Concept of 'essential uses'

# A comprehensive knowledge base

- Establish a **EU research & innovation agenda** for chemicals, incl. to promote innovative testing and (Bio)-monitoring
- Improve **knowledge on chemical properties and uses**
  - by requiring more information (polymers, environmental footprint, low volumes, for specific hazard properties)
  - by tracking substances on concerns in products/materials





# CLP revision



# New Hazard classes

- For Endocrine Disruptors:
  - human health
  - environment
  - categorisation system for both
- For PBT and vPvB (REACH Annex XIII criteria and potentially a categorisation system)
- For PMT and vPvM and potentially a categorisation system.

# General considerations

- Existing criteria for identification
- Separate hazard classes for endocrine disruptors (human health/environment)
- Introduction of categories
  - Category 1: Known or presumed endocrine disruptors (ED HH 1 and ED ENV 1)
  - Category 2: Suspected endocrine disruptors (ED HH 2 and ED ENV 2)

# Harmonised Classification

- A mandate for European Commission to request ECHA to initiate, develop and submit a proposal for CLH dossiers
- Harmonisation of human health and environment based safety values (e.g., PNEC, DNEL)

# Supporting study/actions for Impact Assessment

- Impact assessment to identify and assess expected effects of various options  
(protection of human health/environment, economic costs, internal market and other social impacts)
- Stakeholder consultations: existing relevant fora (CARACAL and Endocrine Disruptors subgroup, ECHA PBT expert group)
- Supporting study

# REACH revision



# Registration

- More information on **critical hazard properties** (carcinogenicity, endocrine disruption etc.) to **ensure hazard identification and risk assessment**
- Registration of **certain polymers** of concern
- Request information on **environmental footprint**
- More information on use and exposure



# Registration and communication

- Request **Chemical Safety Assessment** for **1-10 tpa** substances
- Introduce a **Mixtures Assessment Factor**
- Introduce a **Derived Minimal Effect Level** for non-threshold substances with a dose-response relationship
- Revise requirements for **supply chain communication** and **eSDS**



# Authorisation



- Extend definition of **Substances of Very High Concern** (Article 57)
  - **Endocrine disruptors** (without ELoC)
  - **Persistent, mobile & toxic (PMT)**
  - **Very persistent, very mobile (vPvM)**  
General reference to CLP classifications
- Reform of **authorization & restriction** processes

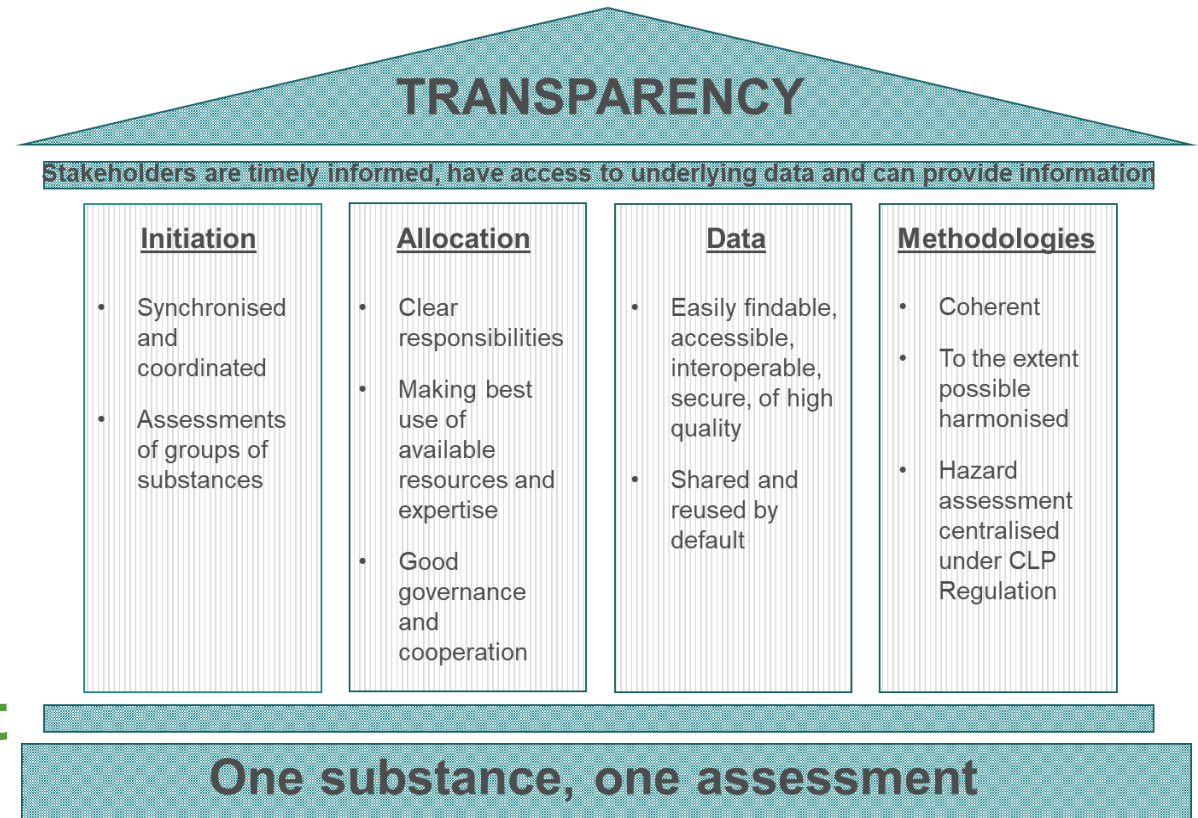
# Restrictions



- Extend the use of the **Generic Approach for Risk Management** (Article 68(2) on consumer products)
  - **Endocrine disruptors, PBT/vPvBs** (first step)
  - **Immunotoxicants, neurotoxicants, respiratory sensitisers, STOTs** (later)
- Extend to products for **professional use** (self-employed, not covered by OSH)
- Exempt **essential uses** (to be defined)

# Simplifying and consolidating

- 'One substance, one assessment' process to make safety assessment processes
  - simpler and more transparent
  - faster as well as more consistent and predictable
- Strengthen compliance, enforcement and market surveillance ('zero tolerance to non compliance')



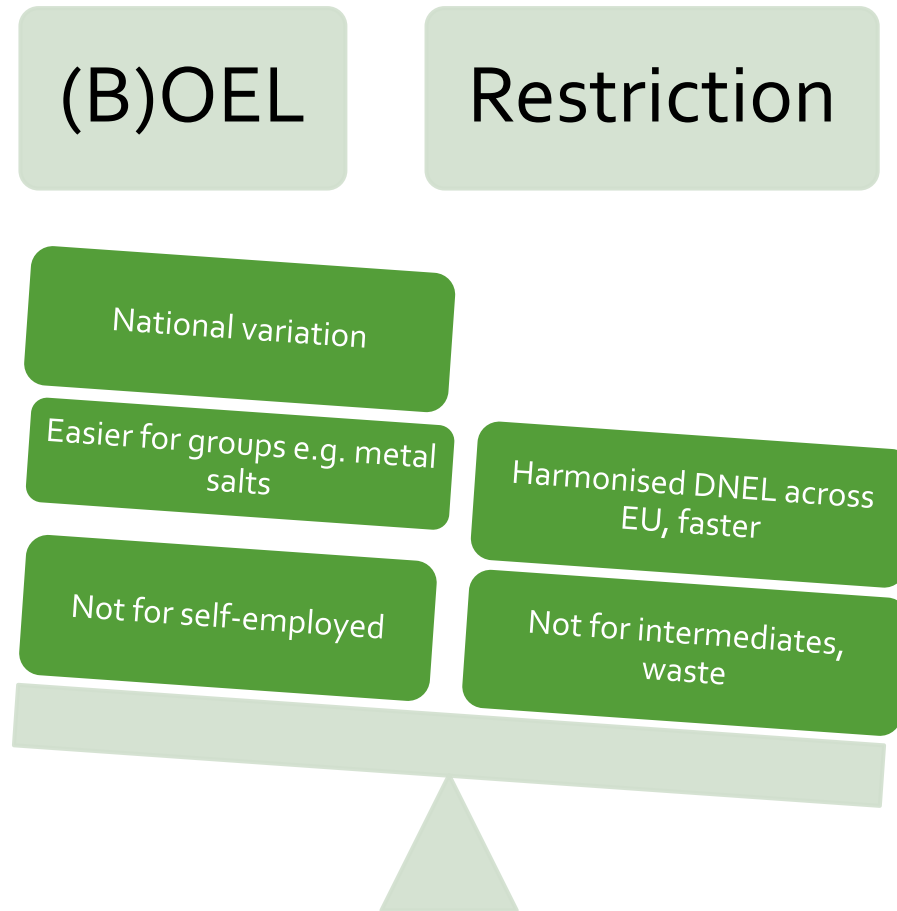
# Simplifying and consolidating

## 'One substance, one assessment':

- Improve transparency via a tool to give overview of all planned and ongoing initiatives
- Redistribute the work amongst agencies and reduce overlaps
- Establishment of a EU repository of human and environmental health-based limit values (DNEL, EQS, PNEC, OEL...)
- Establishment of an open platform on chemical safety data and tools for accessing relevant academic data

# Simplifying and consolidating REACH - OSH

Considering the most effective instrument:



# Thank you

## EU Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability

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