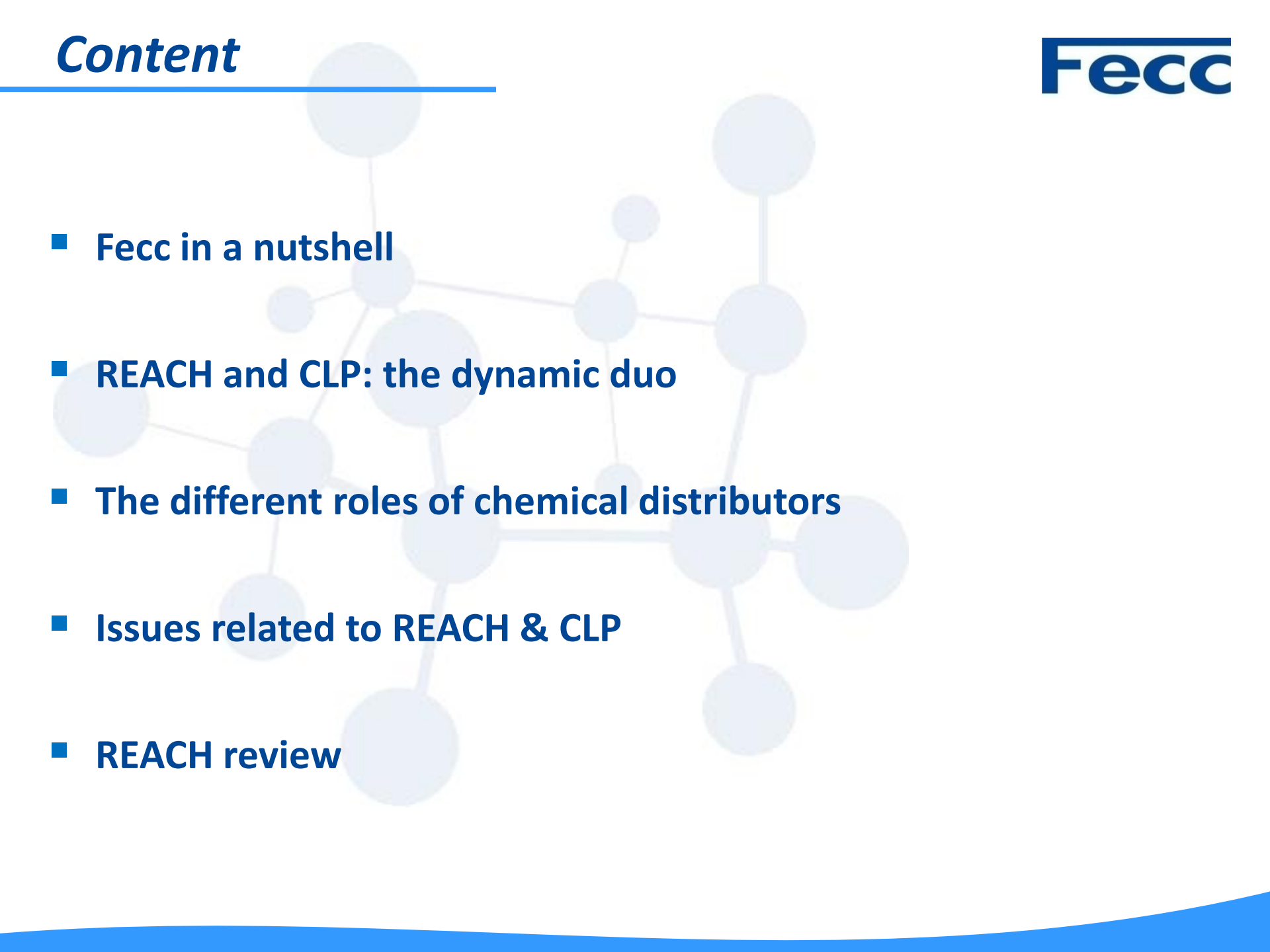


Experience from chemical distribution

Cefic *REACH Implementation workshop IX*

Dr. Uta Jensen-Korte
Fecc, Director General

22 June 2011, Brussels

- 
- A faint, light blue molecular structure is visible in the background of the slide. It consists of several interconnected circles of varying sizes, representing atoms, connected by thin lines representing chemical bonds. The structure is centered and spans most of the width of the slide.
- **Fecc in a nutshell**
 - **REACH and CLP: the dynamic duo**
 - **The different roles of chemical distributors**
 - **Issues related to REACH & CLP**
 - **REACH review**

- **Fecc is the voice of the chemical distribution industry in Europe**
 - Fecc represents around 1,500 companies
 - Chemical distribution in Europe has an annual sales leverage of around €25 billion
 - Employs over 31,000 people
 - Supplies to over 1 million Downstream Users

- **Fecc is particularly active in:**
 - Responsible Care
 - REACH & CLP
 - Product Stewardship
 - GTDP
 - Logistics

Fecc Membership

- National Associations: 16
- Company Members: 36
- Associate Members: 10
- Affiliate Members: 2

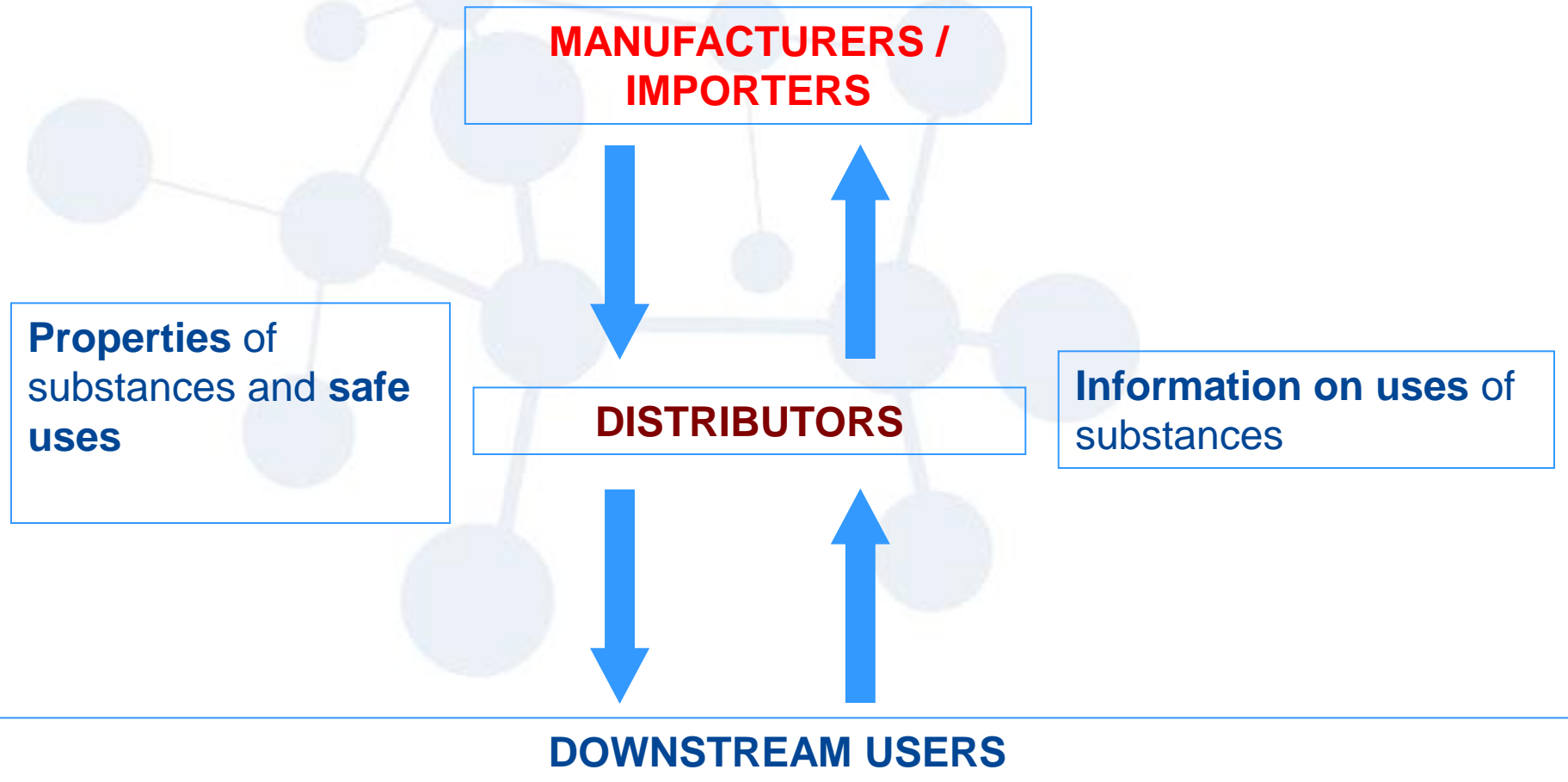


REACH and CLP complements each other

- **REACH does NOT include CRITERIA for C&L, it refers for:**
 - Substance Classification ⇒ Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)
 - Mixture Classification ⇒ CLP and Directive 1999/45/EC
 - Safety Data Sheets ⇒ REACH Annex II

- **CLP triggers obligation under REACH**
 - Registration
 - Information in the supply chain
 - Restrictions and authorisation

REACH & CLP affects the entire supply chain
Chemical Distributors play a key role



Chemical Distributors may have different roles in REACH & CLP

- Manufacturer: manufactures a substance within the EU
- Importer: imports into the EU a substance or a substance in a mixture
- Distributor: only stores and places on the market a substance, on its own or in a mixture, for third parties
- Downstream user: uses a substance, either on its own or in a mixture, in the course of his industrial or professional activities, e.g. formulation, dilution, re-packaging, etc

...which entails different obligations

- Manufacturer:
 - Register imported substances at or > 1 t/y
 - Notify to the C&L Inventory, no tonnage threshold
- Importer:
 - (Pre)-register imported substances or substances in mixture at or > 1 t/y
 - Notify to the C&L Inventory, no tonnage threshold
- Distributor: Make sure information is passed up and down in the supply chain
- Downstream user: communication of information on own uses upstream or carry out own assessment

Different roles for the same company

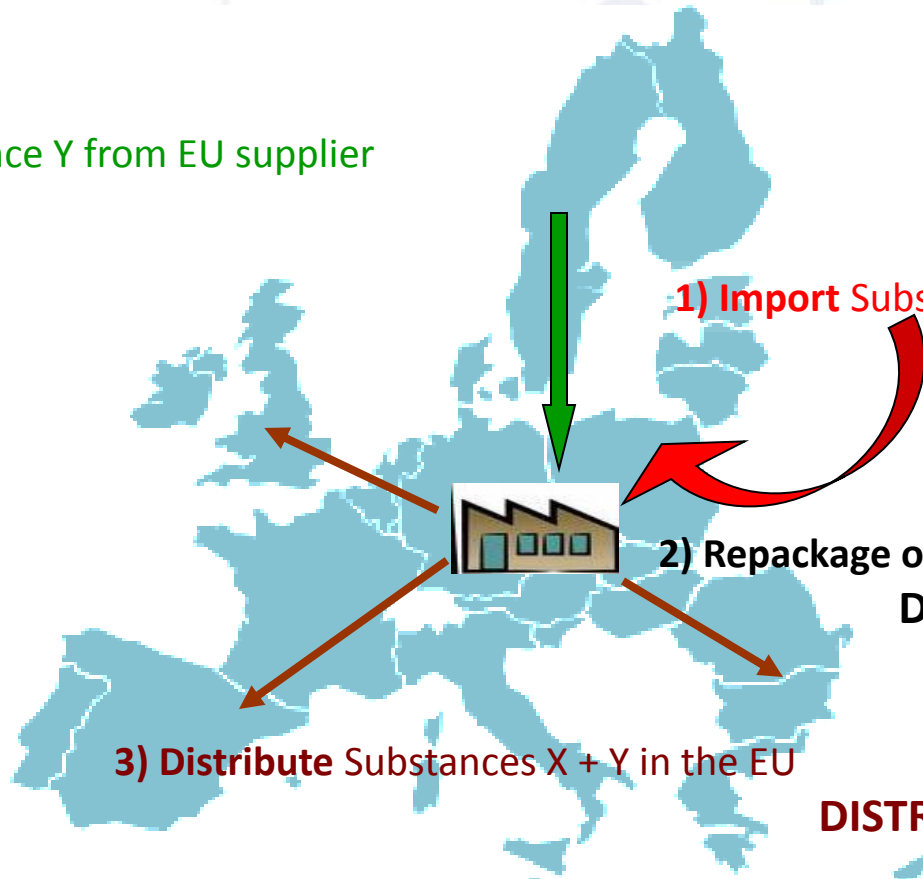
1) Buy Substance Y from EU supplier

1) Import Substance X from non-EU supplier
IMPORTER X

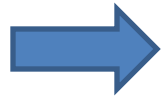
2) Repackage or formulate Substances X + Y
DOWNSTREAM USER X+Y

3) Distribute Substances X + Y in the EU

DISTRIBUTOR X+Y



- **Importers have same obligation as manufacturer under REACH**
 - except non-EU manufacturer has appointed an Only Representative (OR)
 - then the importer becomes Downstream User and has no registration obligation
 - Some of our members have (pre)-registered substances as **importer**
 - Some have **acted as OR** for non-EU manufacturers
 - Some have **registered substances** on their own or on behalf of DUs to extend the use coverage



Main challenges:

- Obtaining the needed information from non-EU suppliers
 - to ensure substance sameness,
 - (eco)toxicological information
- Data management
- Resources, expertise and costs



Advantages:

- Access of SIEF information
- Control over imports and volume
- Control over uses covered

No obligation to (pre)-register, therefore no access to SIEF information

■ **Main obligations and challenges:**

- Information flow up and down the supply chain
 - Receive from manufacturer/importer information about properties of substances & safe uses and inform down
 - Receive from downstream users (DU) information about the uses and inform up the supply chain
- Check that your uses are covered /no legal requirement to check that DUs' uses are covered
- Implementation of the measures resulting from ES
- Data management

 **Supply chain communication needs to be improved**

No obligation to (pre)-register, therefore no access to SIEF information

■ **Main obligations and challenges:**

- Information flow in the supply chain
 - Receive information from manufacturer/importer/distributor about properties of substances & safe uses
 - Inform manufacturer/ importer/distributor about your uses
- Check that your uses are covered
- Implementation of the measures resulting from ES
- Data management



Manufacturers, distributors and downstream users are often faced with similar challenges

Classification - challenges:

- New data → new classifications ?
- Divergences in the C&L inventory → confusion?
- More severe classifications under CLP → more mixtures

Downstream impact of classification changes!

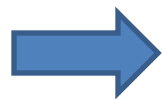
- Legislation: sector specific legislation, Seveso, Ecolabel, Transport, etc.

■ **Coming registration deadlines**

- more SMEs, more “distributors”
- Data generation, data access costs
- Less experience

■ **SIEF management issues**

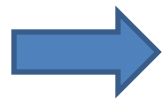
- set clear rules for internal SIEF organisation - use industry standards, e.g. contracts, customer replies etc.
- cost sharing must be fair , transparent and non discriminatory – avoid disputes
- improve information flow up and down the supply chain



The clock is ticking again – start now for 2013!!!!

SDS main tool for the communication within the supply chain about the safe use of chemicals

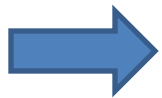
- **To improve readability and comprehensibility, ideally**
 - use of a common format and standard phrases
 - include a table of content between the main part of the SDS and the ES in the annex
 - outline why no registration No. (exempted, low tonnage etc.) and/or no ES is attached
 - for mixtures, different options need to be assessed – task for the future
 - submission of eSDS electronically or via a link



The data exchange standard for ES “ESCom” launched 20 May 2011 will improve workability

■ Ideal communication chain:

- **M/I** to use CHESAR → XML output (extended SDS)
- **Distributors and DU1** to use ESCOM XML 1.1 standard
- **DU2 - n** to use ESCOM XML 1.1 standard
- **IT providers** to develop interface to implement ESCOM XML 1.1 in their IT systems



Whole supply chain needs to use the same tool !!!
All parties should work towards this common aim

Review and reporting obligations of the Commission

- **3 Reviews required by 1 June 2012**
 - ECHA (Art 75.2)
 - Low tonnage (Art 138.3)
 - Scope of REACH (Art 138.6)
- **General report by the Commission on operation of REACH by 1 June 2012 and funding of alternative test methods (Art 117.4)**
 - Member States Reports (evaluation and enforcement)
 - ECHA Reports (non-animal test methods)



Review does not mean necessarily revision

REACH review obligations

Article	Title of review	Deadline
75(2)	Review of ECHA	1 June 2012
138(1)	Review of CSA obligations	1 June 2014 - for CMRs cat. 1A 1B 1 June 2019 - for other substances
138(2)	Review of polymers	Not specified
138(3)	Low tonnage review	1 June 2012
138(4)	Review of Annexes I, IV and V	1 June 2008
138(5)	Review of Annex XIII	1 June 2008
138(6)	Review of the scope of REACH	1 June 2012
138(7)	Endocrine disrupters review	1 June 2013
138(8)	Review of Article 33	1 June 2019
138(9)	Review of testing requirements	1 June 2019
22.2(fee regulation)	Review of the fee Regulation	1 June 2013
Recital 10 (board of appeal)	Review of the Board of Appeal Regulation	Not specified

12 thematic studies have been launched by the Commission:

- Assessment to whether or not to amend **scope** of REACH
- Experience acquired with **operation** of REACH
- **Nanomaterials** in REACH registration dossiers
- **Inspection requirements** REACH and CLP
- Nominal **risk** caused by chemicals in 2012 compared to 2007
- Functioning of **EU chemicals market** after the introduction of REACH
- Impact of REACH on the **innovativeness** of EU chemical industry
- Health and environmental **benefits** REACH
- Registration requirements for **1-10 t substances and polymers**
- Review ECHA based on Article 75 REACH
- REACH contribution to development **emerging technologies**
- Implementation and enforcement of restrictions in Member States

- **Although 12 thematic studies have been launched**
 - The Commission may, **if appropriate**, present a legislative proposal after June 2012 based on the review outcomes
 - Review does not mean necessarily revision



Commission's right of initiative

- **Fecc view:**
 - Industry to gain experience first and need of legal certainty
 - To cope with a moving target would be challenging
 - Prefers smooth approaches to better implement the current provisions e.g. through guidance and tools

Thank you
for your attention!

Visit: www.fecc.org