

Final Draft Agenda
25th meeting of the Committee for Socio-economic Analysis

25-28 November 2014
ECHA Conference Centre (Annankatu 18, Helsinki)
25 November: starts at 10:00
28 November: ends at 13:00

Item 1 – Welcome and Apologies

Item 2 – Adoption of the Agenda

SEAC/A/25/2014
For adoption

Item 3 – Declarations of conflicts of interest to the Agenda

Item 4 – Report from other ECHA bodies and activities

- a) Report on SEAC-24 action points, written procedures and other ECHA bodies

SEAC/25/2014/01
For information

- b) General SEAC procedures

SEAC/25/2014/02
For discussion and agreement

Item 5 – Restrictions

5.1 General restriction issues

- a) Review of the restriction process – update from the Task Force

SEAC/25/2014/03
For information and discussion

5.2 Restriction Annex XV dossiers

- a) Opinion development

- 1) 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) – 1st version of the final opinion

For adoption

- 2) Cadmium and its compounds in paints – 1st version of the final opinion

For adoption

- 3) Cadmium and its compounds in artist paints – revised draft opinion

For agreement

- 4) Chrysotile - revised draft opinion

For agreement

- 5) Isopropylidenediphenol (Bisphenol A) – first draft opinion

For discussion

- 6) Ammonium salts – first draft opinion

For discussion

- 7) DecaBDE - key issues document

For discussion

b) Conformity check

- 1) PFOA – outcome of the conformity check

For agreement

5.3 Appointment of (co-)rapporteurs for restriction dossiers

SEAC/25/2014/04

(restricted document)

For agreement

Item 6 – Authorisations

6.1 General authorisation issues

SEAC/25/2014/05

For discussion and agreement

6.2 Authorisation applications

- a) Authorisation applications (applications submitted within the November 2013 submission window) – report from RAC discussion

1. Six uses of lead sulfochromate yellow (C.I. pigment yellow 34) and lead chromate molybdate sulphate red (C.I. pigment red 104) submitted by *DCC Maastricht B. V. OR* (Lead chromate pigments 2):

Use 1: Distribution and mixing pigment powder in an industrial environment into solvent-based paints for non-consumer use

Use 2: Industrial application of paints on metal surfaces (such as machines vehicles, structures, signs, road furniture, coil coating etc.)

Use 3: Professional, non-consumer application of paints on metal surfaces (such as machines, vehicles, structures, signs, road furniture etc.) or as road marking

Use 4: Distribution and mixing pigment powder in an industrial environment into liquid or solid premix to colour plastic/plasticised articles for non consumer use

Use 5: Industrial use of solid or liquid colour premixes and pre-compounds containing pigment to colour plastic or plasticised articles for non-consumer use

Use 6: Professional use of solid or liquid colour premixes and pre-compounds containing pigment in the application of hotmelt road marking

For information

b) Authorisation applications – 2nd versions of the SEAC draft opinions (applications submitted within the February 2013 submission window)

1. Two uses of HBCDD submitted by *INEOS Styrenics Netherlands B.V., INEOS Styrenics Ribecourt SAS, INEOS Styrenics Wingles SAS, Synthos Dwory 7 spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością spółka komandytowo-akcyjna, Synthos Kralupy a.s., StyroChem Finland Oy, Monotez SA, RP Compounds GmbH, Synbra Technology bv, Sunpor Kunststoff GmbH, Dunastyr Polystyrene Manufacturing C. Co. Ltd, versalis SpA and Unipol Holland bv* (HBCDD 1):

Use 1: Formulation of flame retarded expanded polystyrene (EPS) to solid unexpanded pellets using hexabromocyclododecane as the flame retardant additive (for onward use in building applications)

Use 2: Manufacture of flame retarded expanded polystyrene (EPS) articles for use in building applications

For discussion/agreement

c) Authorisation applications – first version of the SEAC draft opinions (applications submitted within the May 2014 submission window)

1. Two uses of trichloroethylene (Trichloroethylene 5) submitted by VLISCO Netherlands BV:

Use 1: The use of trichloroethylene as a solvent for the removal and recovery of resin from dyed cloth

Use 2: The use of trichloroethylene as a solvent in a process to recover and purify resin from process water

2. Use of diarsenic trioxide (Diarsenic trioxide 4) submitted by Yara France

Use 1: The use of diarsenic trioxide as a processing aid for the removal of carbon dioxide in synthesis gas formed in the production of ammonia

For discussion/agreement

d) Authorisation applications – outcomes of the conformity check and presentation of key issues

1. Trichloroethylene 1 submitted by Microporous GmbH:

Use 1: Trichloroethylene used as degreasing solvent in the manufacture of polyethylene separators for lead-acid batteries

2. Trichloroethylene 2a submitted by DOW DEUTSCHLAND ANLAGENGESELLSCHAFT GmbH:

Use 1: Use Of Trichloroethylene in Industrial Parts Cleaning by Vapour Degreasing in Closed Systems where specific requirements (system of use-parameters) exist

Use 2: Industrial use as process chemical (enclosed systems) in Alcantara Material production

Use 3: Use of trichloroethylene in packaging

Use 4: Use of trichloroethylene in formulation

Use 5: Use of Trichloroethylene as Extraction Solvent for Bitumen in Asphalt Analysis

3. Trichloroethylene 2b submitted by Richard Geiss GmbH:

Use 1: Use of Trichloroethylene in formulation

Use 2: Use of trichloroethylene in packaging

4. Trichloroethylene 3 submitted by ROQUETTE Frères:

Use 1: Use of trichloroethylene as a processing aid in the biotransformation of starch to obtain betacyclodextrin

5. Trichloroethylene 4 submitted by Parker Hannifin Manufacturing Netherlands (Filtration & Separation) BV:

Use 1: Use of trichloroethylene (TCE) as a process solvent for the manufacturing of modules containing hollow fibre gas separation membranes

6. Trichloroethylene 6 submitted by ENTEK International Limited:

Use 1: Trichloroethylene as an extraction solvent for removal of process oil and formation of the porous structure in polyethylene based separators used in lead-acid batteries

7. Trichloroethylene 7 submitted by RAG Aktiengesellschaft and RAG Anthrazit Ibbenbüren GmbH:

Use 1: Use of trichloroethylene-containing vulcanising and bonding agents for endless connections and repair of chloroprene rubber transportation belts in underground hard coal mining

8. Trichloroethylene 8 submitted by DOMO Caproleuna GmbH:

Use 1: Industrial use as an extraction solvent for the purification of caprolactam from caprolactam oil

9. Trichloroethylene 9 submitted by Grupa Azoty S.A.:

Use 1: Industrial use as a process chemical in caprolactam purification

10. Trichloroethylene 10 submitted by SPOLANA a.s.:

Use 1: Use as an extraction solvent in caprolactam production

11. Trichloroethylene 11 submitted by A.L.P.A.-Azienda Lavorazione Prodotti Ausiliari S.P.A. and CAFFARO INDUSTRIE S.P.A

Use 1: Use of trichloroethylene as solvent in the synthesis of vulcanization accelerating agents for fluoroelastomers

12. Trichloroethylene 12 submitted by CHIMCOMPLEX SA BORZESTI:

Use 1: Industrial use of trichloroethylene as a solvent as a degreasing agent in closed systems

For agreement

e) Authorisation applications – adoption of the SEAC final opinions

1. On the use of bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP 2c) submitted by DEZA a.s.

Use 3: Use in ceramic sheets and printing pastes for production of capacitors and lambda sensor elements

2. On the use of dibutyl phthalate (DBP 2) submitted by DEZA a.s.

Use 3: Industrial use of DBP in ceramic sheets and printing pastes for production of capacitors and lambda sensor elements

For adoption

6.3 Appointment of (co-)rapporteurs for authorisation applications (closed session)

***SEAC/25/2014/06
(restricted room document)
For agreement***

Item 7 – AOB

- a) Update of the work plan
- b) Report from NeRSAP meeting
- c) Presentation on project for work on PBTs
- d) Report from the 3rd preparatory seminar on Chromates

For information

Item 8 – Action points and main conclusions of SEAC-25

Table with Conclusions and Action points from SEAC-25

For adoption