



# Protecting workers from chemical hazards in Europe now and in the future

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# ECHA's mandate



**Implement** EU chemicals laws and policy through technical, scientific, and administrative tasks



Provide independent, high-quality **scientific opinions** and **decisions** to serve as basis for EU measures



**Collaborate** with EU institutions, EU countries' authorities, and other bodies



**Support** companies, particularly smaller ones, in fulfilling their duties



Ensure stakeholders get relevant, reliable and objective **information**



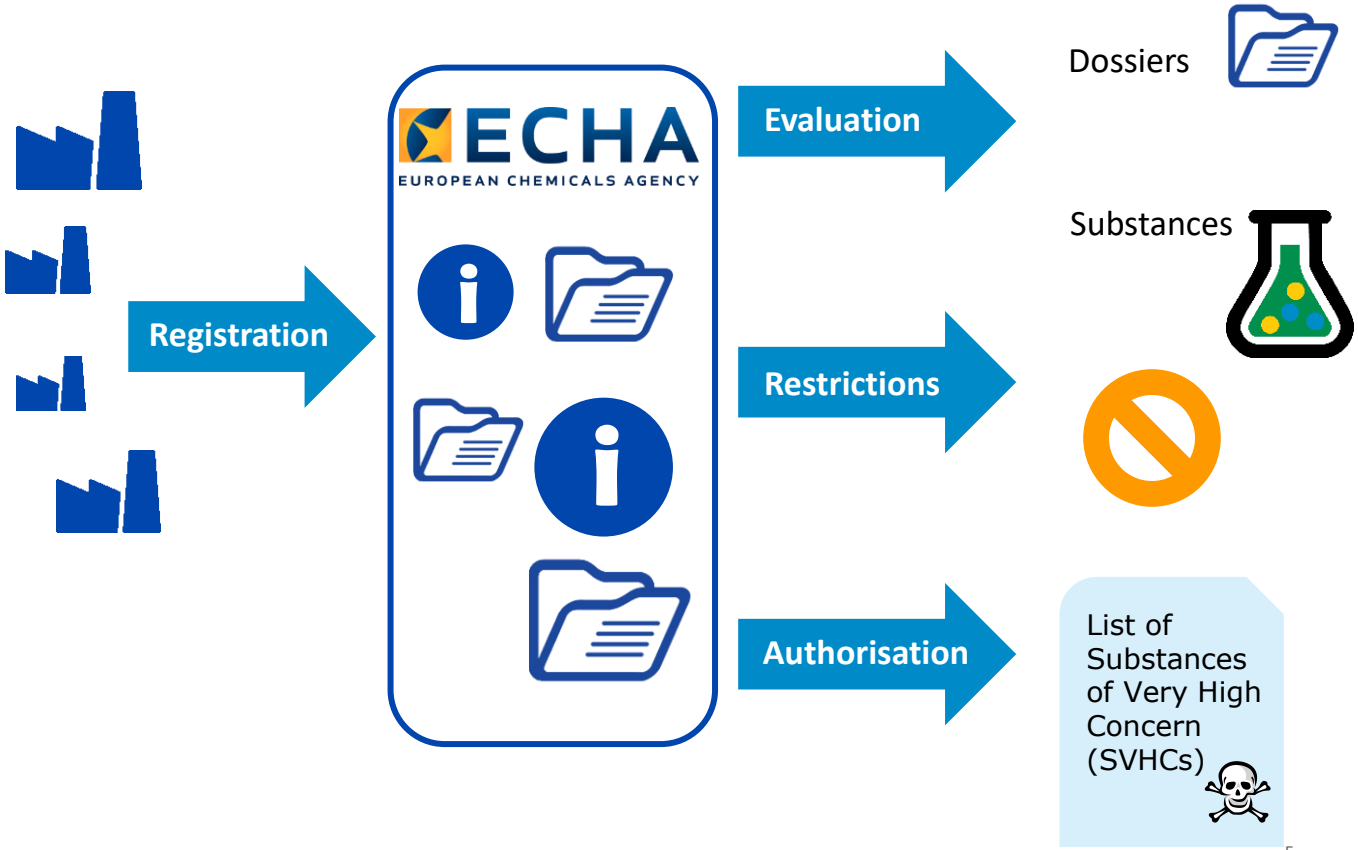
# Protecting Workers from Chemical Hazards in the EU - now

# ECHA's role in chemical safety

- **REACH** (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals) Regulation
- **CLP** (Classification, Labelling and Packaging) Regulation
- **OELs** (Occupational Exposure Limits)
- **Roadmap on Carcinogens**



# REACH: processes



# REACH Registration & information in the supply chain

- Companies complete **chemical safety assessment (CSA)**, then documented in the **chemical safety report (CSR)**
- Outcome of the chemical safety assessment needs to be communicated in the supply chain through **safety data sheet (SDS)**
- All hazardous substances above 10 tonnes per annum require a **chemical safety report**, hence a derived no-effect level, DNEL, for workers is available
- Information to be integrated in the **safety data sheet** in the supply chain covering both substances and mixtures
- ECHA has over 24 600 registered substances

# Control of information in the supply chain

- Forum REF-5 project on flow of information in the supply chain
  - 29 countries; 900 companies controlled
  - 18% companies non-compliant
  - Flow of safe use information in the supply chain works – CSR and extended SDS are consistent
  - However: Low quality of information observed in CSR → transferred down the supply chain
  - Timeline: 2016-2018



# Coordinated controls of safety data sheets



2004: CLEEN

ECLIPS project on C&L and SDS

- 12 countries
- ~69% SDS deficient



2013: ECHA Forum

REF-2 project on SDS and DU duties

- 29 countries
- ~52% of SDS deficient



2019: ECHA Forum

Joint action on quality of SDS

- 12 countries
- ~50% of SDS deficient



2024: ECHA Forum

REF-11 project on quality of SDS

- 30 countries
- Results in preparation!



# REACH - Authorisation

- 240 entries on the Candidate List of substances of very high concern for authorisation
  - 75% are listed for human health related concerns (Carcinogenic, Mutagenic, Reprotoxic)
- Authorisation List has 59 entries
  - 85% are listed for human health related concerns (CMR)
- Companies stop using SVHCs – move to alternatives
- Authorisations also result in chemical safety report updates and ultimately better information in the safety data sheet for protecting workers

# Authorisation example

- **Hexavalent chromium** is used for surface treatment in hundreds of workplaces across the EU
- Included in the Authorisation List 2013, together with stricter national occupational exposure limit values in various Member States
- This led companies to invest in additional risk management measures or alternative plating techniques, leading to a steady decrease in exposure levels at workplaces

# Control of Authorisation

- Forum REF-9 project on authorisation
- 28 countries; ~500 substances controlled (31 unique SVHCs)
  - 7% substances marketed without authorisation
  - 26% of substances used in breach of conditions of authorisation
  - 26% of substances - downstream users failed to identify and apply risk management measures
  - Risks are not managed adequately in the use of quarter of controlled SVHCs
  - Timeline: 2019-2022



# Restrictions

- EU-wide restrictions provide greater protection for workers, consumers and the environment
- 78 entries on the restrictions list
- Individual substances as well as groups

## **Diisocyanates** – a group of 14 substances

- restriction avoids 3 000 new occupational asthma cases per year from 1.44 million exposed workers

## **NMP** (1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone)

- restriction avoids adverse effects on the children of up to 9 million exposed workers

## **Bisphenol A in thermal paper**

- restriction avoids adverse effects on 80 000 children of exposed cashiers

# Growing number of hazard classifications

- Companies have self-classified over 256 000 substances
- Increased number of CMR self-classifications by companies
  - Should result in appropriate risk management measures for these substances at workplaces
- Growing number of harmonised classifications:
  - around 50 substances per year
  - 4 400 entries of harmonised classifications, many of which are group entries

# Control of classification and labelling

- Forum REF-6 project on C&L of mixtures
  - 29 countries; 3400 mixtures controlled
  - 44% of checked mixtures were non-compliant in some way
  - 17% mixtures: incorrect classification
  - 33% mixtures: incorrect labelling
  - High non-compliance for C&L → risk from mixtures not managed correctly
  - Timeline: 2017-2019



# Occupational Exposure Limits, OELs

- Regulatory values indicating levels of exposure considered to be safe for a chemical substance in the air of a workplace
- ECHA provides 4-5 scientific opinions per year on OELs
- 18 scientific opinions adopted since 2019
  - Examples: asbestos, lead, benzene, diisocyanates
- Risk Assessment Committee's work results in more stringent OELs

# Roadmap on carcinogens



- Aim:
  - raise awareness of the risks from exposure to carcinogens in the workplace
  - develop and exchange good practice
  
- ECHA is partner since 2019
  - providing data on exposure to carcinogenic substances from REACH registrations
  - reviewing and drafting of substance factsheets



# REACH-OSH cooperation

## → Report on OSH-REACH enforcement interactions

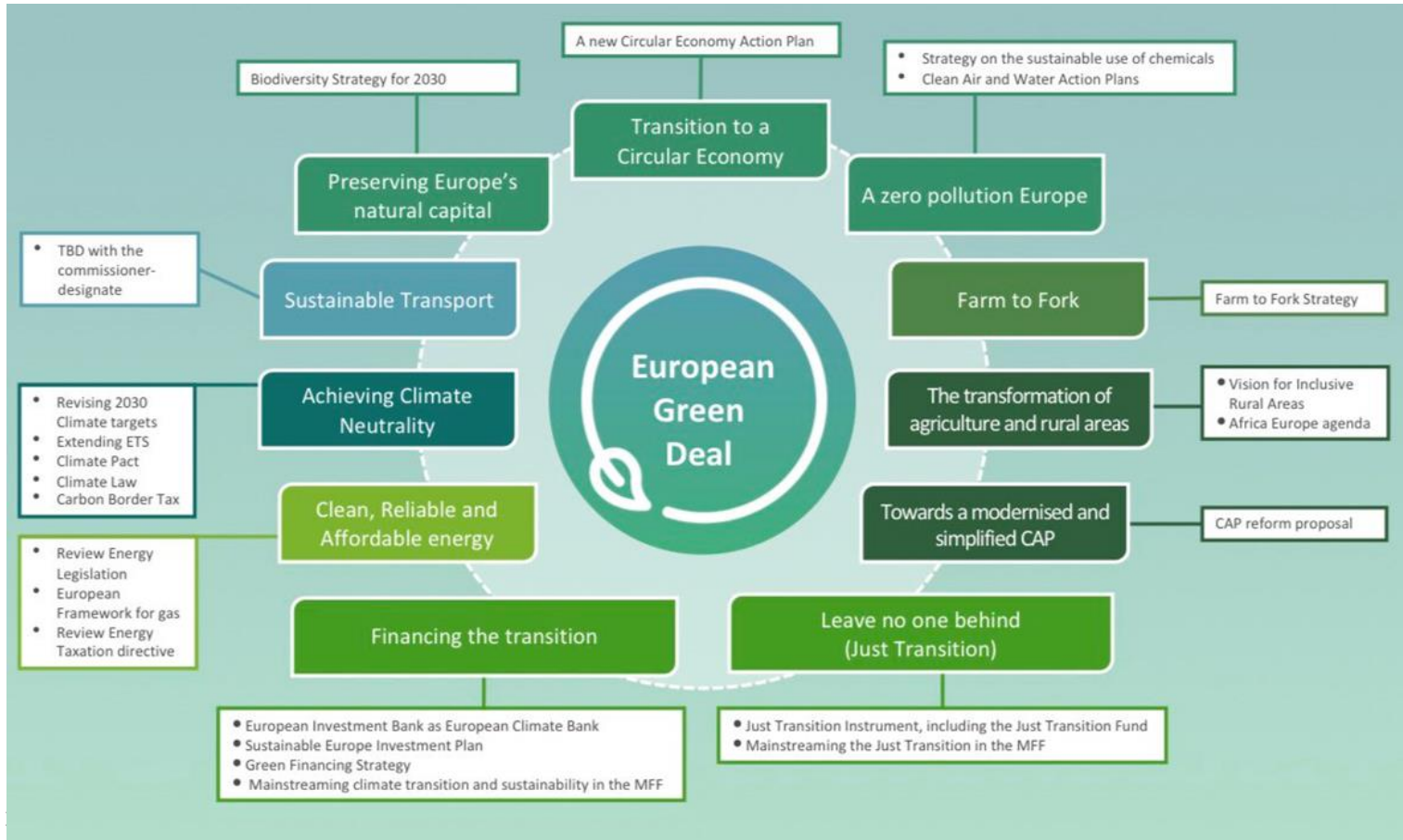
- Cooperation systems present in all countries
- Divided responsibilities
  - REACH inspectors: CSA/CSR, authorisation, strictly controlled conditions, restrictions
  - OSH inspectors: CAD/CMRD, OELs
- Shared REACH/OSH responsibilities
  - SDS, restrictions, authorisation
- Improved interaction needed for enforcement of:
  - DNEL/DMEL
  - Exposure scenarios
  - Conditions of authorisation



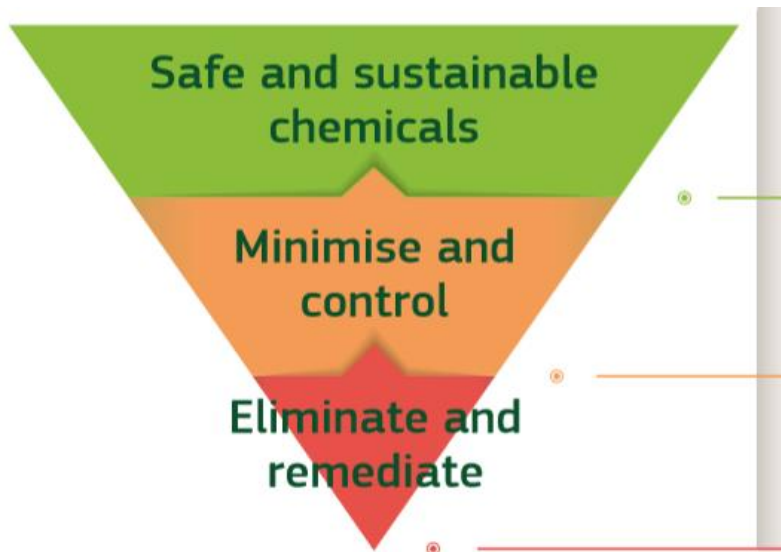


# Protecting Workers from Chemical Hazards – in the future

# European Green Deal



# European Green Deal: towards a toxic-free environment



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

# Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability

## Boosting innovation

- Commission recommendation on safe and sustainable by design criteria
- Generic do no significant harm & substantial contribution criteria for chemicals under taxonomy

## Strengthening legislation for better protection

- Water Package
- Eco-design regulation
- Industrial emissions
- **CLP regulation**
- REACH
- Guidance on essential use criteria
- Cosmetics product regulation
- Toy safety directive
- Food additives & Food contaminants legislation

## Simplification & coherence

- Horizontal proposal on (re-)attribution of technical work on chemicals to EU Agencies
- **Horizontal proposal on improving access, sharing and re-use of chemical data**
- Proposal for a basic regulation of ECHA

## Knowledge and science

- Research and innovation plan for chemicals
- Research funding
- European partnership for the assessment of risks from chemicals (PARC)
- **Indicator framework**

## Global

- Export ban on chemicals banned in the EU
- Proposal of new hazard classes to UN Global Harmonised System for Classification
- Funding for developing countries

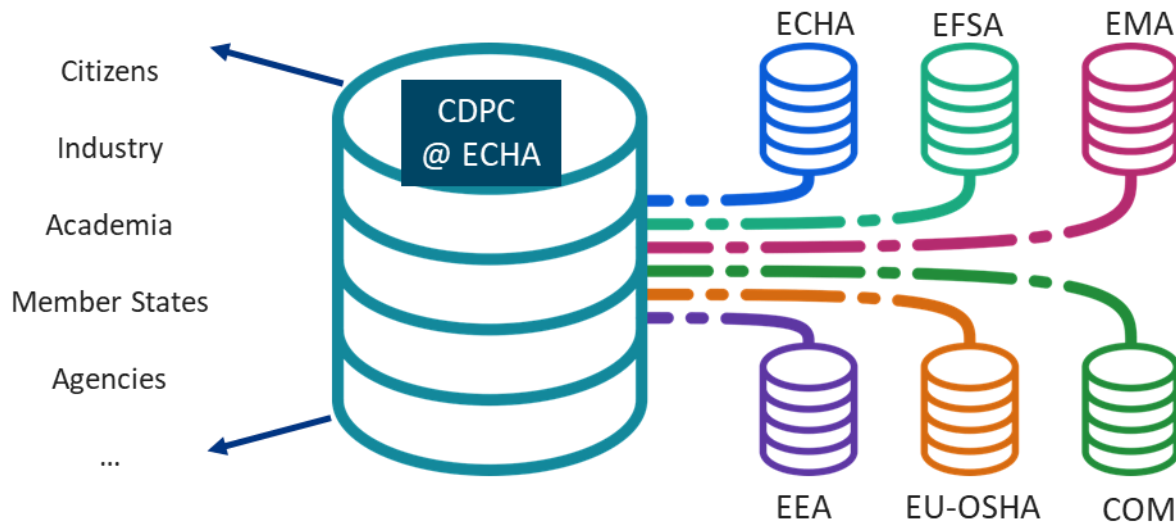
# Revision of Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) Regulation



- Introduction of new hazard classes and criteria
  - Endocrine disruptors, PBT and PMT classes
- At the request of the Commission, ECHA will develop proposals for harmonised classification and labelling
- Changes to C&L Inventory
- Adopted by the European Parliament on 23 April 2024, entry into force foreseen August – September 2024

# EU Common data platform on chemicals

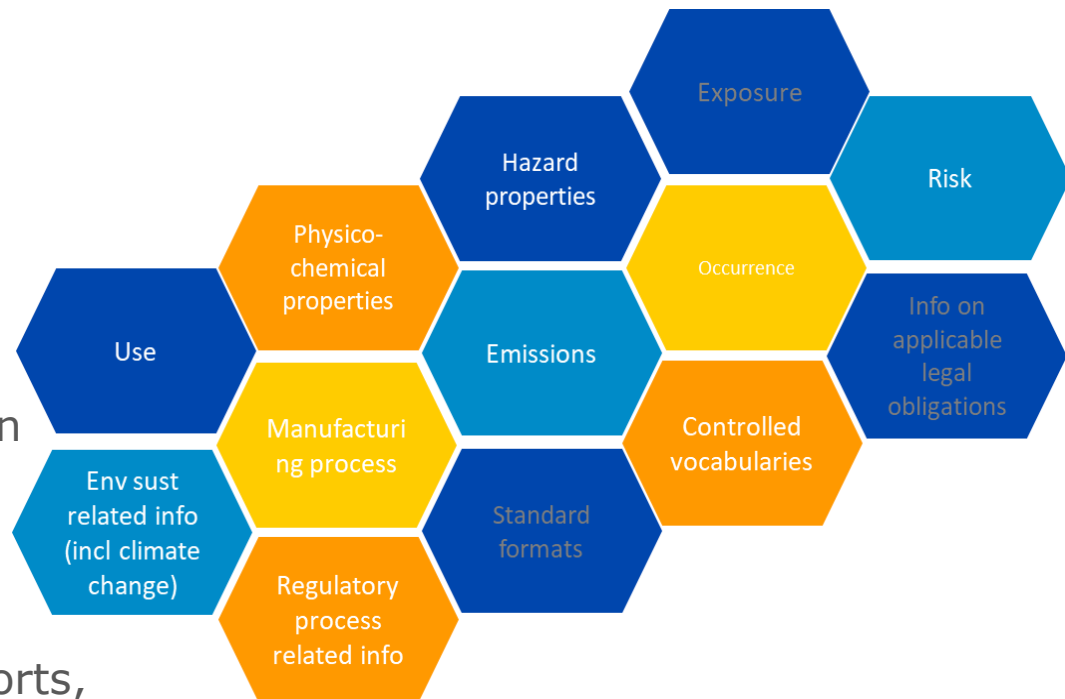
- Proposal on improving access, sharing and re-use of chemical data
  - all chemicals related data into one database



# EU Common data platform on chemicals

## Sources

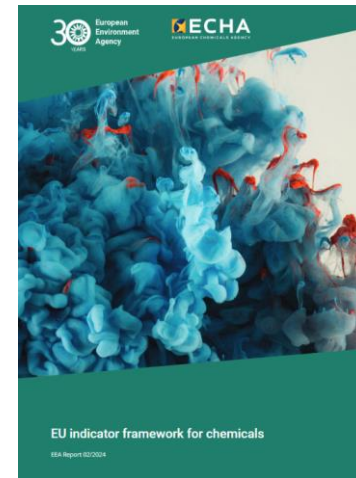
- EU chemicals legislation
- Monitoring data from IPCHEM
- Human biomonitoring data
- Datasets from research or (inter)national implementation programmes
- Not only 'input' data, but also output, such as assessment reports, agencies' opinions, reference values





# Indicator Framework – Joint ECHA-EEA Report

- Transition towards safer and more sustainable chemicals is progressing in some areas, while in others, it is just getting started
- Action by authorities and industry has supported minimising and controlling risks from several groups of hazardous chemicals
- The overall use of the most harmful chemicals (in particular carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic ones) is still growing - but more slowly than the overall chemicals market growth



# Indicator Framework – Joint ECHA-EEA Report

- Emissions of certain chemicals to water and air have fallen following specific EU regulations (e.g., on industrial emissions) and international actions Further measures needed to reach concentration levels that are not harmful for human health and the environment
- Emissions from industry still lead to major costs in terms of damages to human and ecosystem health
- Human biomonitoring offers the opportunity to understand human exposure to chemicals from multiple sources and thus health risks associated with chemical pollution



# Protecting Workers from Chemical Hazards – areas of attention

## To protect workers further, attention still needed on:

- Gaps in knowledge – registration dossiers don't have all the data – gaps in the CRS result in gaps in the SDS
- Updating information in the registration dossier
- Information up and down the supply chain
- New hazards coming – endocrine disruptors, effects of persistent chemicals
- Exposure data is not available – human and environmental biomonitoring
- Addressing chemical safety by grouping

# Our purpose and vision

## OUR PURPOSE

We protect health and the environment through our work for chemical safety

## OUR VISION

Chemical safety through science, collaboration and knowledge



# Thank you

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