

Risk management - different approaches

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Strategies and Assigned Projects

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Risk management

- Different approaches, complementing each other
 - A) Legislative – REACH regulation, European Union level
 - B) Voluntary – Industry Dialogue, National level

REACH – Industry responsibilities

- Producers and importers of chemicals are to
 - register hazard data – amount depending on tonnage, use descriptions
 - make chemical safety assessments
 - make recommendations for safe use (Safety Data Sheets)
- Downstream users are to
 - communicate their uses to the suppliers
 - follow suppliers' recommendations for safe use

REACH – Authority responsibilities

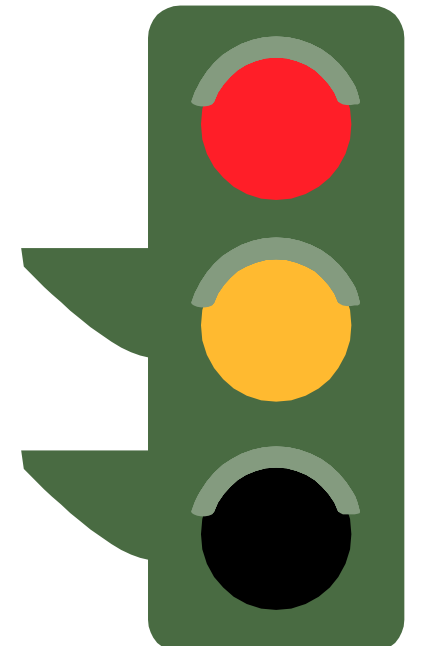
- Authorities are to
 - control industry action
 - take part in EU decision making procedures
- Authorities may
 - use the database of registrations
 - identify and propose priority substances which may later be used after **authorisation** only
 - identify unacceptable risks and propose measures to reduce them – **restrictions**

REACH Authorisation



- Substances of very high concern
- List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV)
- Substances on Annex XIV can not be used, or placed on the market, without an authorisation
- Application for authorisation shall be made to the European Chemicals Agency by manufacturers / importers / users, for one or several uses
- Decision by the European Commission

REACH Restrictions



- Certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
- Unacceptable risk for health or the environment and the risk needs to be handled on European Union level
- Restrictions on the manufacture / placing on the market / uses
- Decision by the European Commission – Annex XVII
- Companies are obliged to follow the restrictions

A) REACH Regulation in EU – Summary

- Basic data requirements for all substances
- Industry to ensure safe use
- Authorities to prioritize and act on highest risks
= risk management

B) Risk management – Industry Dialogues

- Part of the Swedish Chemicals Agency's work on the action plan for toxic-free everyday environment
- National level
- Voluntary



Action plan for a toxic-free everyday environment 2011-2014



To reduce the risk faced by people in their everyday lives of being exposed to hazardous chemicals.

Focus on children and adolescents, as they are often more vulnerable than adults to the effects of chemicals.

Measures to be undertaken, examples



- Undertake a broad review of EU legislation
- Increased knowledge about health risks of chemicals
- Improve information on hazardous substances in articles
- Promote and support companies in the process of doing more to replace hazardous substances in chemical products and articles
- Increase the monitoring of hazardous substances in toys and other articles
- Analyse how economic instruments can be used to bring about substitution

Actors

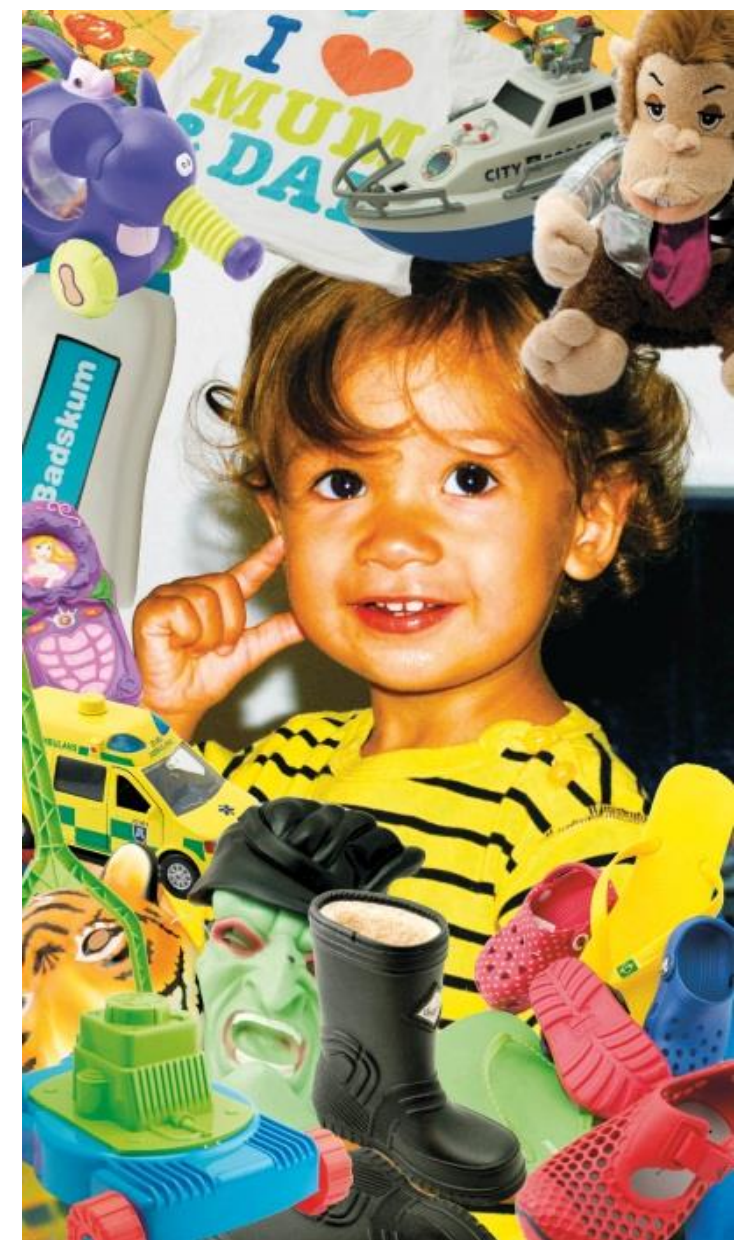
- National agencies
- Industry
- Scientists
- Non-governmental organisations
 - environmental
 - consumers



Industry Dialogues

Promote and support companies

- Hazardous substances may be found in articles/products and need to be phased-out
- Knowledge and resources are needed
- Which are the obstacles – how can they be removed?
- Which are the possibilities – how can they be strengthened?
- Kemi has initiated dialogues with the industry sectors Toys / Textiles / Cosmetics
- Initiate and support substitution made on a voluntary basis





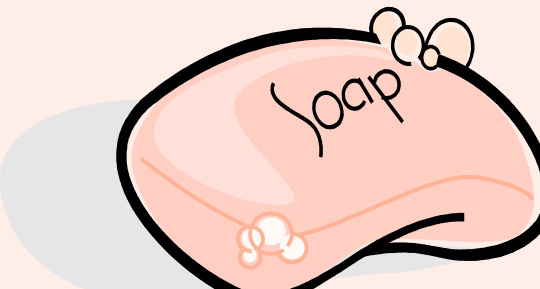



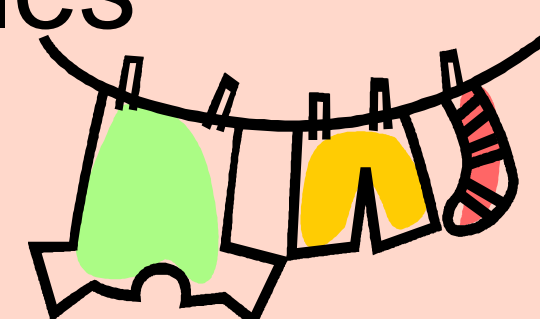





How involve stakeholders?

- Forum for a Non-Toxic Environment 2011
 - protect the children better
- Seminars with priority industry sectors
- Announced that the Agency were going to start dialogues
- Approached different companies we thought could be interested in being active
- Used address lists from different Agencies
- Contacted different associations for industry sectors

Work in practice

- Nov 2011 Forum for a Non-Toxic Environment
- Dec 2011 Joint meeting – aims / collect views
- 2012 3 meetings / sector
- Sep 2012 Joint meeting, with the Swedish Minister for the Environment
- 2012/2013 Measureable goals are set
- 2013 3 meetings / sector
- Nov 2013 Separate meetings (3) with the Swedish minister for the Environment
- May 2014 Presentation – other interested companies
- Dec 2014 Joint meeting & Evaluation of the project and the goals

	There is Specific Legislation	KemI is the Competent Authority	The Supply Chain is long
Toys 	Yes 	Yes 	Yes 
Cosmetics 	Yes 	No 	No 
Textiles 	No 	Yes 	Yes 

Chemicals legislation....

Toys



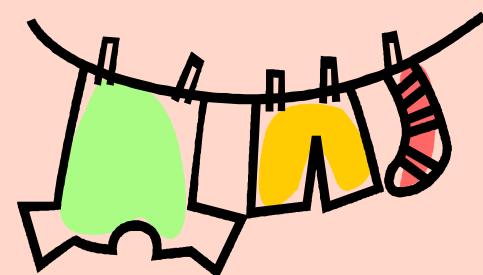
- Directive 2009/48/EC on the safety of toys
- Directive 2001/95/EC on general product safety
- Reach regulation (EC 1907/2006)
- CLP regulation (1272/2008)
- Directive 2002/95/EC on the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment
- Regulation (EC) 1223/2009 on cosmetic products

Cosmetics



- Directive 2001/95/EC on general product safety
- Reach regulation (EC 1907/2006)
- Regulation (EC) 1223/2009 on cosmetic products

Textiles



- Directive 2001/95/EC on general product safety
- Reach regulation (EC 1907/2006)

Measurable goals

Choice of substances

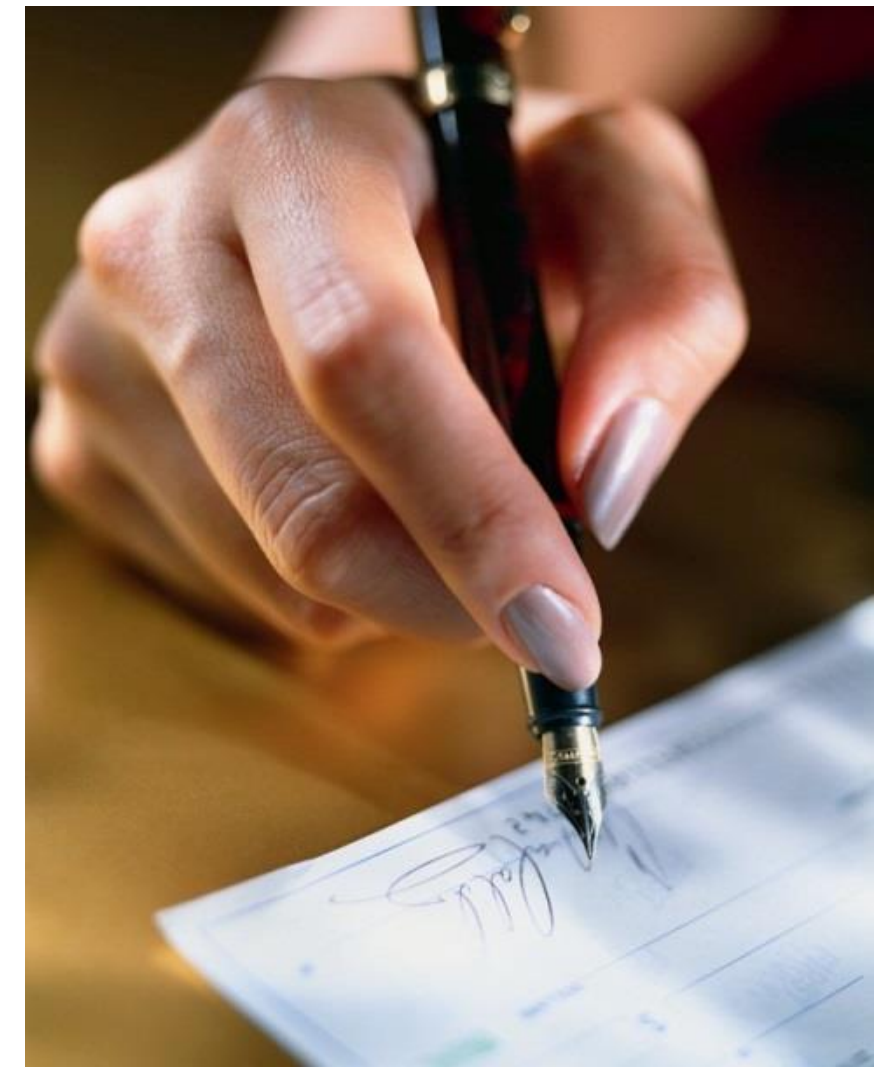
the companies limit and replace hazardous substances

Information activities

targeted to companies, professional users or to consumers

Knowledge sharing

between companies and government agencies.



Toys



Choice of substances

- Construct a model for companies in order to prioritize and reduce unwanted substances (e.g. CMR) in the products.

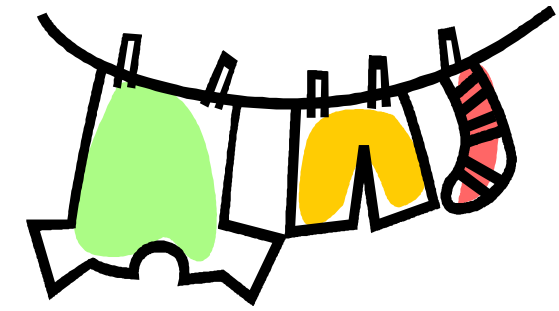
Information activities

- Enhance the knowledge in those companies not having the knowledge.

Knowledge sharing

- The companies taking part in the dialogue shares test data
- Education: Plastics and other materials (metals, textiles)

Textiles



Choice of substances

- To compile a common "Restricted Substances List"
- To limit or phase-out antimicrobial agents (such as silver) and perfluorinated substances

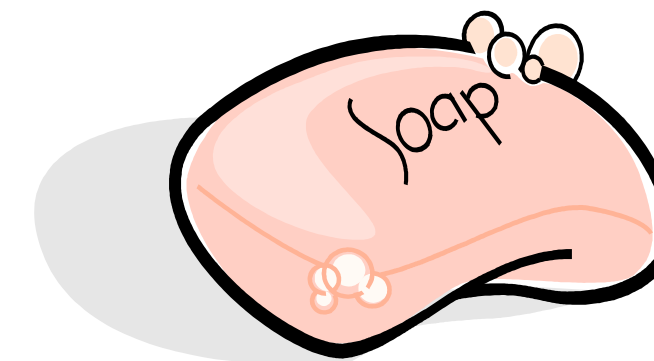
Information activities

- Seminars on substitution – tools to be used (e.g. databases)

Knowledge sharing

- Contribution in the KemI assignment to develop / propose ...coherent EU regulation on hazardous substances in textiles

Cosmetics



Choice of substances

- Phase-out perfumes and preservatives that may cause contact allergy, in products aimed for children / youths

Information activities

- An information campaign addressed to hairdressers concerning hair colours, risks for allergy and the age limit of 16 years
- Seminar on "Cosmetics and preservatives"



Knowledge sharing

- Scientists are participating in the dialogue

B) Summary – Industry Dialogue

- Important with high level of protection for children.
- The industry dialogues means that agencies and companies together works with chemicals issues to reduce the children's exposure to hazardous substances.
- Measurable goals concerning substitution / reduction of hazardous substances have been set by the participating companies in each dialogue. The Agencies supports and facilitates the companies.
- This project is running between 2011-2014.

