KLIMA- OG FORURENSNINGS-DIREKTORATET

ow to select substances in oods for screening

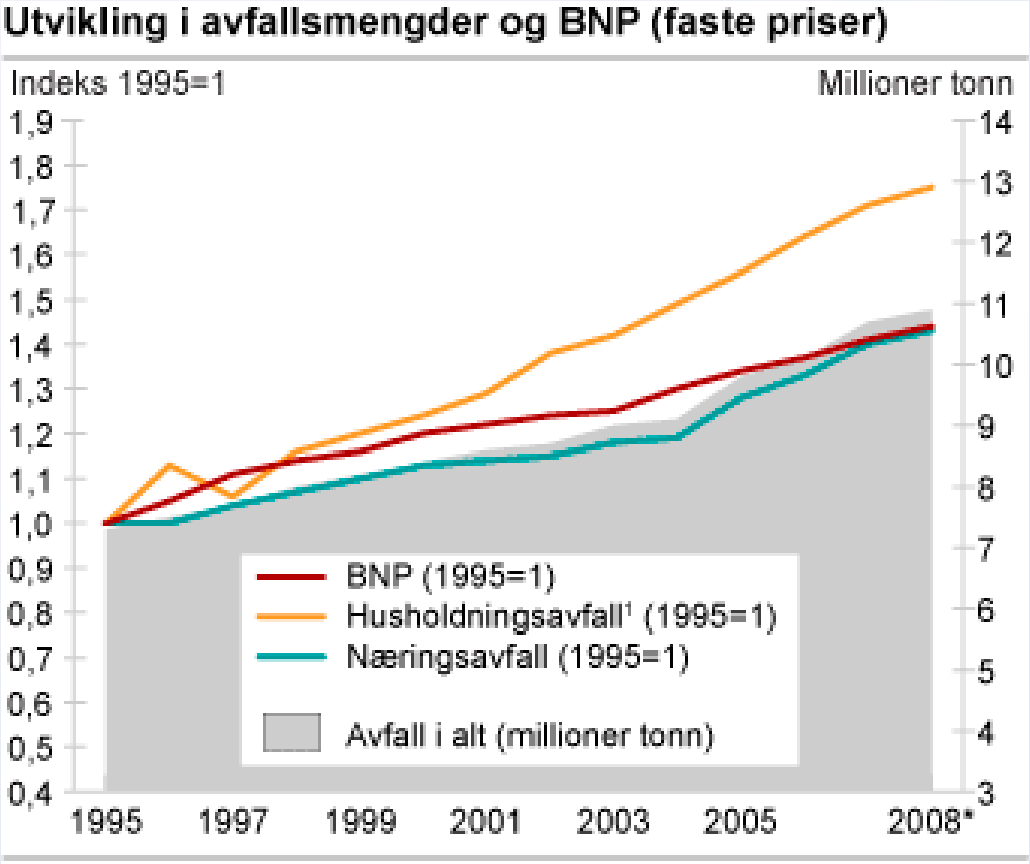
rdic Seminar on Screening of Environmental ntaminants

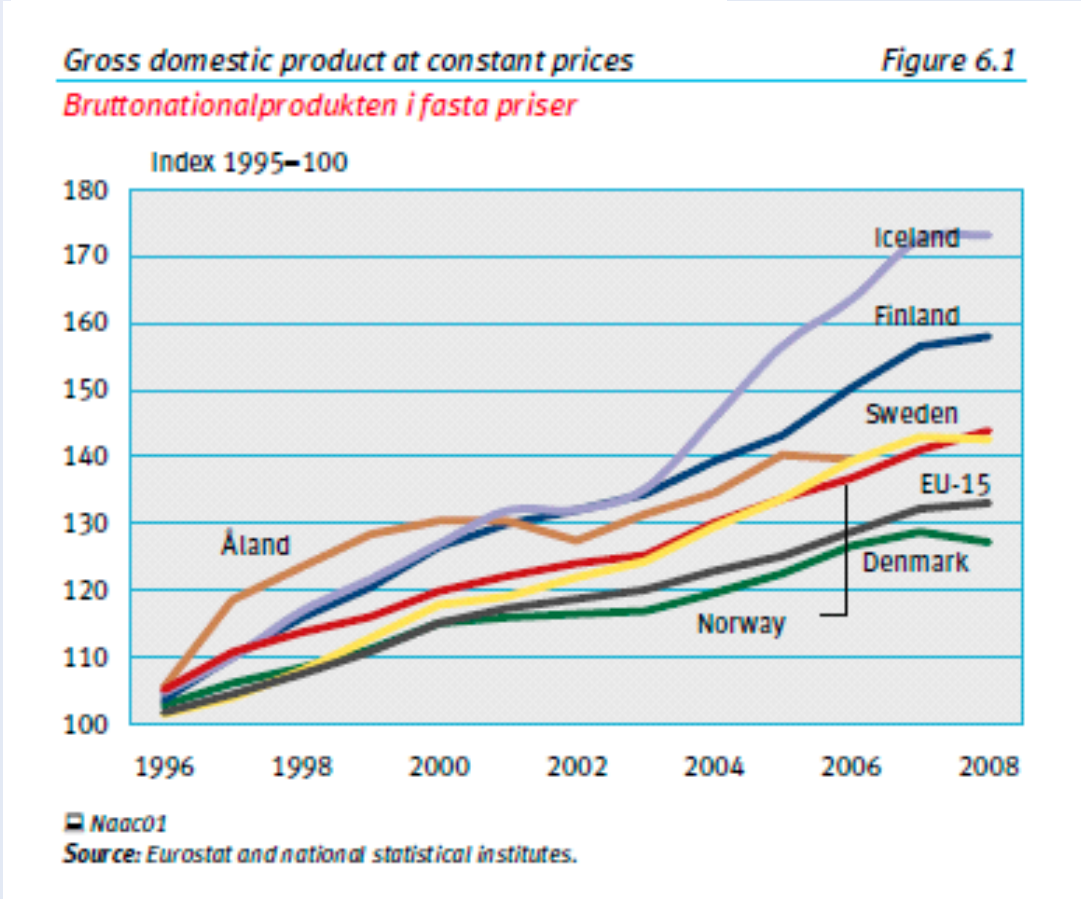
Ingunn Correll Myhre

ontent

- Background
- Sources for information on substances in goods
  - REACH
  - Surveys
  - Chemical analysis
  - Other
- Past experience
  - PCB
  - Arsenic
- Summary

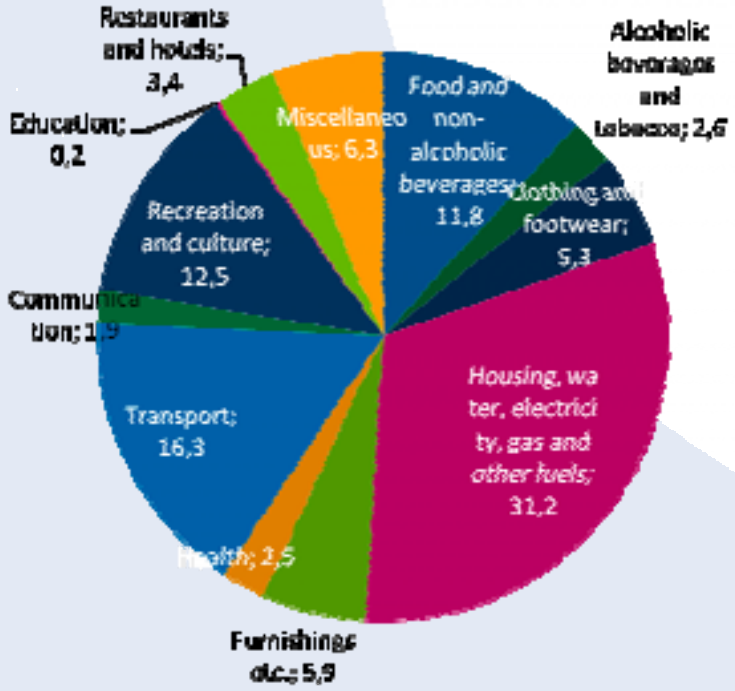
ncreasing consumption – increasing global trade of articles





xamples of goods consumed (Norway 2007-2009)[1]

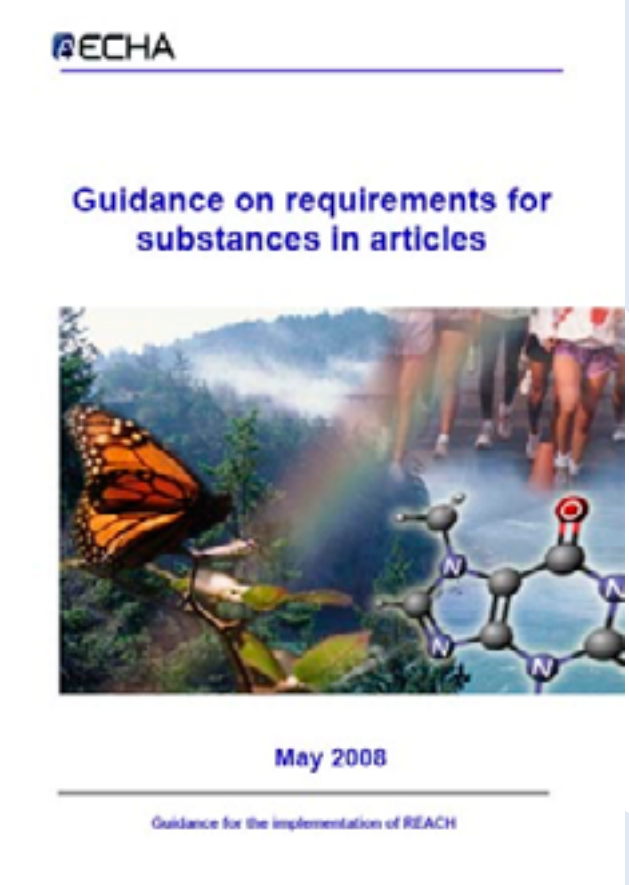
- Maintenance and repair of dwelling: 6,8%
- Clothes and shoes: 5,3 %
- Furniture and household electric devices: 5,9%
- Cars and motorbikes: 16,2%
- Fuel and repair of vehicles: 5,6%
- AV-equipment: 2,3%
- Electricity and heat: 4,6%



istics Norway; Survey of consumer expenditure 2007-2009

issues on information requirements in REACH or ubstances in articles

- Lighter duties for suppliers of <u>articles</u> compared to manufacturers, importers and downstream users of <u>substances</u> as such or in <u>mixtures</u>►definitions
- Intended release/ foreseeable release
- Articles with candidate list-substances


ECHA

Guidance on requirements for substances in articles

May 2008

Guidance for the implementation of REACH

REACH Definition of ”article”

REACH Article 3 (3):

Article: means an object which during production is given a special shape, surface or design which determines its function to a greater degree than does its chemical composition

Examples:

Item/object	REACH requirements		
	Registration according to Article 6[40]	Registration according to article 7.1[41]	Notification according to article 7(2) and communication according to article 33[42]
Printer cartridge	x (ink)		(Cartridge)
Spray can with paint	x (paint)		(Can)
Adhesive tape that delivers substances/preparations (e.g. "ski-tapes")	x (the substance/ preparation delivered)		(Backing material)
Adhesive tapes for fixing carpets			x
Car tyres			x
Scented eraser		x	
Battery			x
thermometer			x
Firecracker with gunpowder	x (gunpowder)		(Container)
Wet cleaning wipes	x (cleaning liquid)		(Wipe carrier material)
Panty hose with lotion		x	

. Intended release/ foreseeable release

If an article has an accessory function, which is achieved through th release of substances or preparations then the release is to be regarded as intended. For these substances, registration is required if the total amount of the substance present in such articles exceeds 1 tonne per year per producer or importer.

Accidental release is not foreseeable.

The article producer or importer needs to consider all normal and reasonably foreseeable conditions of use including disposal of the article and assess whether exposures can be excluded or not.

Examples: Panty hose with lotion, scented eraser

Articles with candidate list-substances (1)

out REACH Candidate list:

http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process/candidate_l
_table_en.asp

Candidate list contains Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC): CMRs, PBTs, vPvBs, endocrine disruptors or ”equal concern”

At present there are 38 substances on candidate list

Candidate list is updated regularly, currently 11new proposals

http://echa.europa.eu/consultations/authorisation/svhc/svhc_cons_c
asp

NGOs SIN list of SVHC contains 356 substances (per Oct 2009)

Some member states have developed a “master table” listing 400- 5
possible SVHC substances.

Articles with candidate list-substances (2)

Obligation to notify ECHA when the candidate list substance is present in all articles produced or imported by one actor in an amount totalling over 1 tpa, and the substance is present in the articles above a concentration of 0.1% weight by weight (w/w).

Obligation to inform professional users or distributors of an article about candidate list substance when concentration >0.1% (w/w)

Obligation to inform consumers on presence of candidate list substances in articles when asked

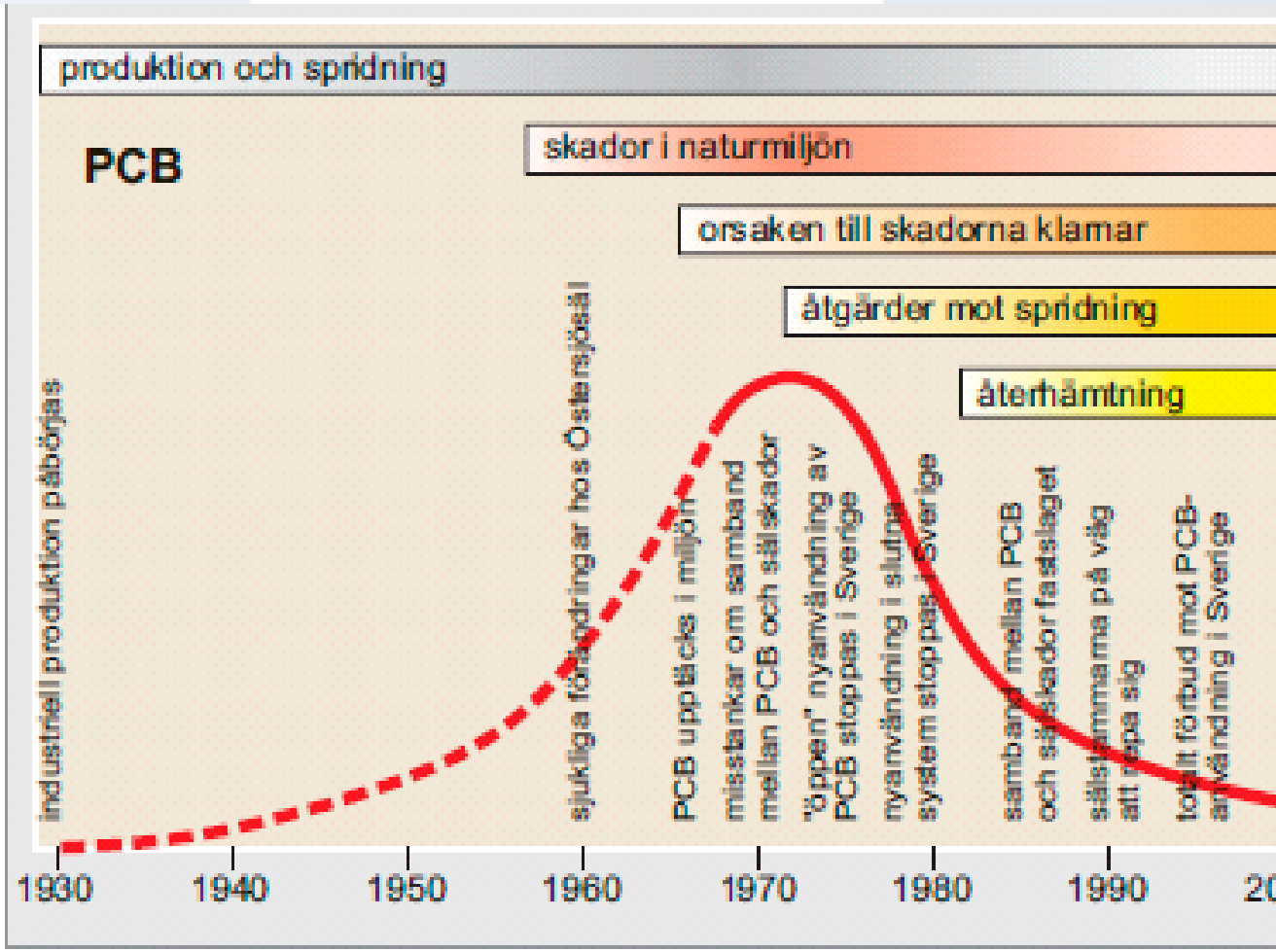
ECHA shall inform the public about substances also in articles

ther sources for information

- Surveys based upon questionnaires, direct contact to relevant companies, scientific articles, etc.
- Risk assessment pointing on regulated substance
  - Substitution of hazardous substances often to something ’better’ but still similar..
- Chemical analysis of relevant articles
- Others:
  - Ecolabelling requirements
  - Product register information on use in the production of goods
- Product research and development information from research institutions

ast experience: xample 1 - PCB

- Were widely used for many applications, (fluids in transformers, coolants, paints etc.)
- Ca 2 million tons was produced during 1900s.
- Some is destroyed, some is still present in society and some has entered the ecosystem.
- Will remain a problem for future generations
- Was banned around 1980 in many countries



Från Odsjö och Olsson (1989) samt *Förändringar under ytan* (Monitor 19).

Past experience
Example 2 - Arsenic

- Norwegian proposal for ban of 0.01 % As in consumer articles
- Areas of use known during preparation of proposal: plastic/PVC products (including garden furniture, travel/leisure time articles, construction materials, window glass and wallpapers, grout and textiles.
- Consultative phase shows widespread use of arsenic in EE-products. Not possible to deliver electronics products that meet the proposed requirements.

EE Times Supply Network

Covering the Global Business of Electronics

Norway's arsenic proposal shakes industry

By Drew Wilson
Courtesy of EE Times Europe

11/19/2007 5:59 AM EST
URL: http://www.eetimessupplynetwork.com/203103059

BERLIN — Norway has remained prosperous and independent of the European Union largely due to significant oil and gas reserves. But the country of 4.6 million people would have a rough time remaining isolated from the information age equipment that would be banned if the country□s draft RoHS proposal becomes law, industry sources warned.

Norway's restricted substances legislation, which targets consumer goods, proposes a ban on 18 substances including the ubiquitous arsenic, which is used in gallium arsenide (GaAs) devices.

A ban on GaAs would eventually stop most cell phones, wireless LANs, GPS and other equipment from flowing into the country, said Glen Riley, vice president of foundry services and supply chain for TriQuint Semiconductor Inc. (Hillsboro, Ore.), a GaAs device manufacturer.

Arsenic is used as a base material in GaAs ICs and other devices. GaAs devices have cost and performance benefits over silicon and they□re found in wireless products and all high-speed communications equipment. "In terms of amplifier applications, GaAs is used in every cell phone in the world," he said.

GaAs content in mobile phones is currently about $2.50. But as sales of 3G phones with more frequency bands pick up, the content approaches $6. "We just don□t see advancements in deep submicron silicon approaching the performance and cost levels of GaAs," he said.

Norway□s proposal brought a critical response from the Brussels-based European Semiconductor Industry Association (ESIA), which represents Europe-based chipmakers. The ESIA said that with daily use of GaAs-containing products such as mobile phones, there is no risk of arsenic exposure. In the disposal phase of products, the risk of GaAs devices ending up in a landfill is adequately addressed by the WEEE directive, which mandates recycling of electronics products, ESIA said. Moreover, Norway has granted exemptions for the use of arsenic in other applications such as wood preservatives, paint and cosmetics, which hold a bigger risk to the environment than GaAs devices, the ESIA argued.

Inger Grethe England, senior adviser at the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT), said exemptions are one way of addressing industry concerns, but emphasized that no decisions have been made yet. Norwegian officials are currently studying industry comments and consulting with companies, a process that will probably extend into 2008, she said. The proposed restrictions will not enter into force on Jan. 1, 2008 as some have claimed, she added.

The Norwegian authorities have received 90 responses, almost double the 50-some responses the EU received so far in its RoHS review process. England said her office learned that arsenic was in used in mobile phones only through industry responses. Nonetheless, the substance will be subject to a rigorous evaluation process. "We will treat arsenic the same way we do all the other substances [under consideration]," England said.

Arsenic is not the only substance under fire from the industry. The Association of Connecting Electronics Industries (IPC), a trade organization with 2500 members based in Bannockburn, Illinois, opposes

Mobil, pc og flatskjerm kan bli forbudt - Dagbladet.no - data - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Fil Rediger Vis Favoritter Verktøy Hjelp

Tilbake Søk Favoritter

Adresse http://www.dagbladet.no/dinside/2007/09/12/511796.html Gå til Koblinger

Du er her: Dagbladet.no » På din side » Data og teknologi

Sist oppdatert: Onsdag 12.09.2007, 08:35

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Mobil, pc og flatskjerm kan bli forbudt

UPOPULÆRT LOVFORSLAG: Elektronikkbransjen reagerer kraftig på et lovforslag som i praksis vil gjøre salg av mobiler, pcer og flatskjermer forbudt.
Foto: ADRIAN ØHRN JOHANSEN/TORBJØRN GRØNNING

Elektronikkbransjen disser oppsiktsvekkende lovforslag.

annonse

LES OGSÅ:
- data og teknologi
- ... og der var iPhone låst opp her på huset
- flatskjerm
- mobiltelefon
- pc

Onsdag 12.09.2007, 08:05
oppdatert 08:35

Miljøverrmyndighetene foreslår et brodt forbud mot 18 miljøgifter i forbrukerelektronikk. Bransjefolk frykter at forslaget kan føre til at bransjen blir rasert.

Alt fra PC-er og mobiltelefoner til kameraer og flat-TV-er vil i praksis bli rammet av forbudet, skriver Aftenposten.

annonse

Internett

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onclusions

- Increasing consumption- increasing challenge
- REACH will give more information on substances in articles
- REACH focuses on Substances of Very High Concern
- Past experience shows importance of knowledge on substance in articles