



Lead REACH  
*CONSORTIUM*

**-Scene Setting-  
Authorisation for battery use of  
lead compounds**

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International Lead Association  
Eurobat Forum June 2016

# Aim of Authorisation

- Assures that the risks from SVHCs are properly controlled
- SVHCs are progressively replaced by suitable alternative substances or technologies where economically and technically viable



# Authorisation scope

## Why an Authority may wish to initiate the process of an Annex XV dossier for Authorisation

### ➤ Classification criteria:

- carcinogenic category 1A and 1B
- mutagenic category 1A and 1B
- **toxic for reproduction category 1A and 1B**
- substances which are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT)
- substances which are very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB)
- Substances of equivalent concern

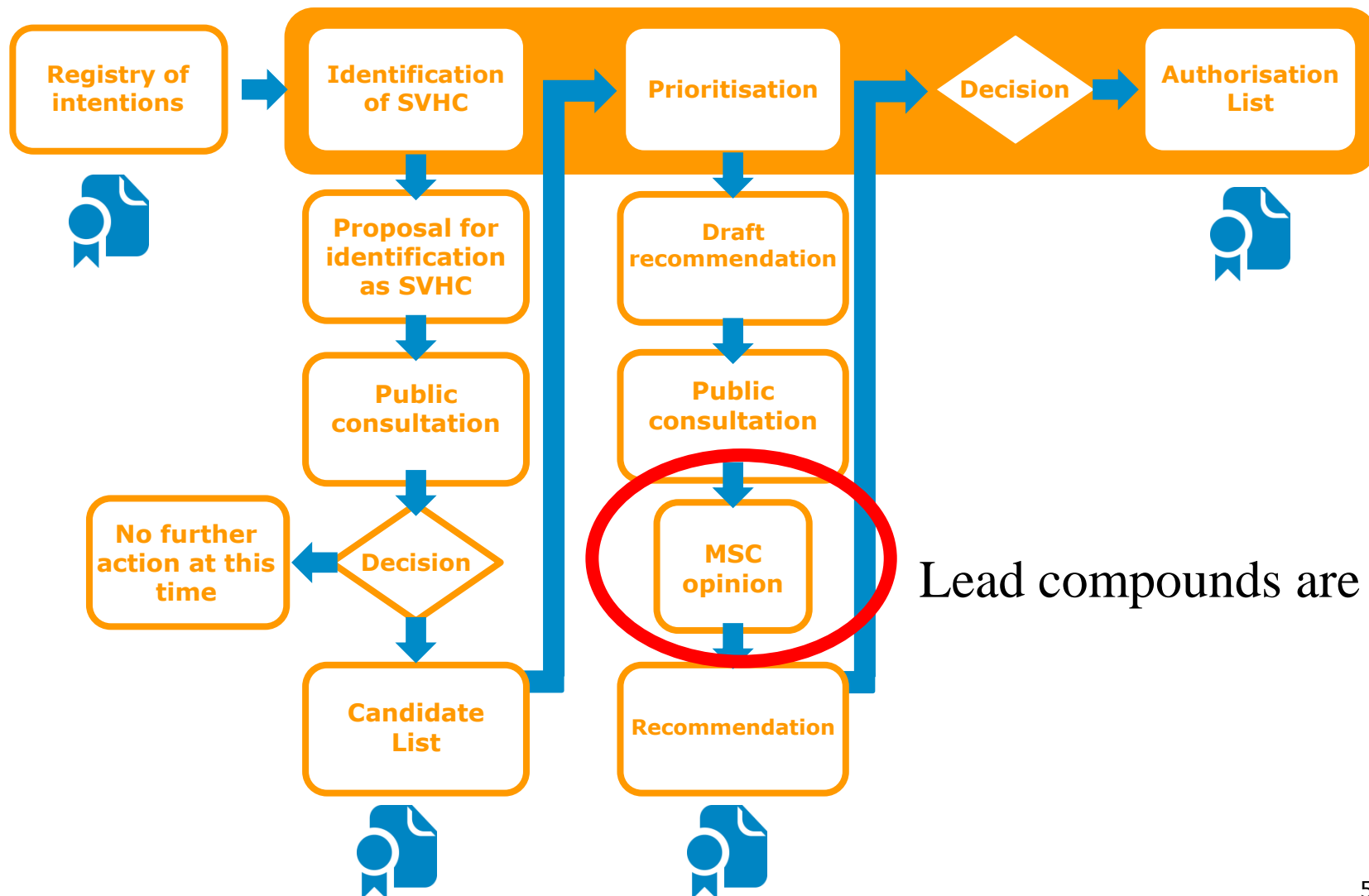
# Authorisation scope

- Manufacturers, importers or downstream users **shall not place a substance on the market for a use** or use it themselves **if that substance is included in Annex XIV**, unless:
  - ✓ The **use** has been **exempted**
    - ✓ Isolated intermediates
    - ✓ **Specific exemptions**
      - ✓ **e.g. REACH Article 58(2)**
  - ✓ The **use** has been **authorised**



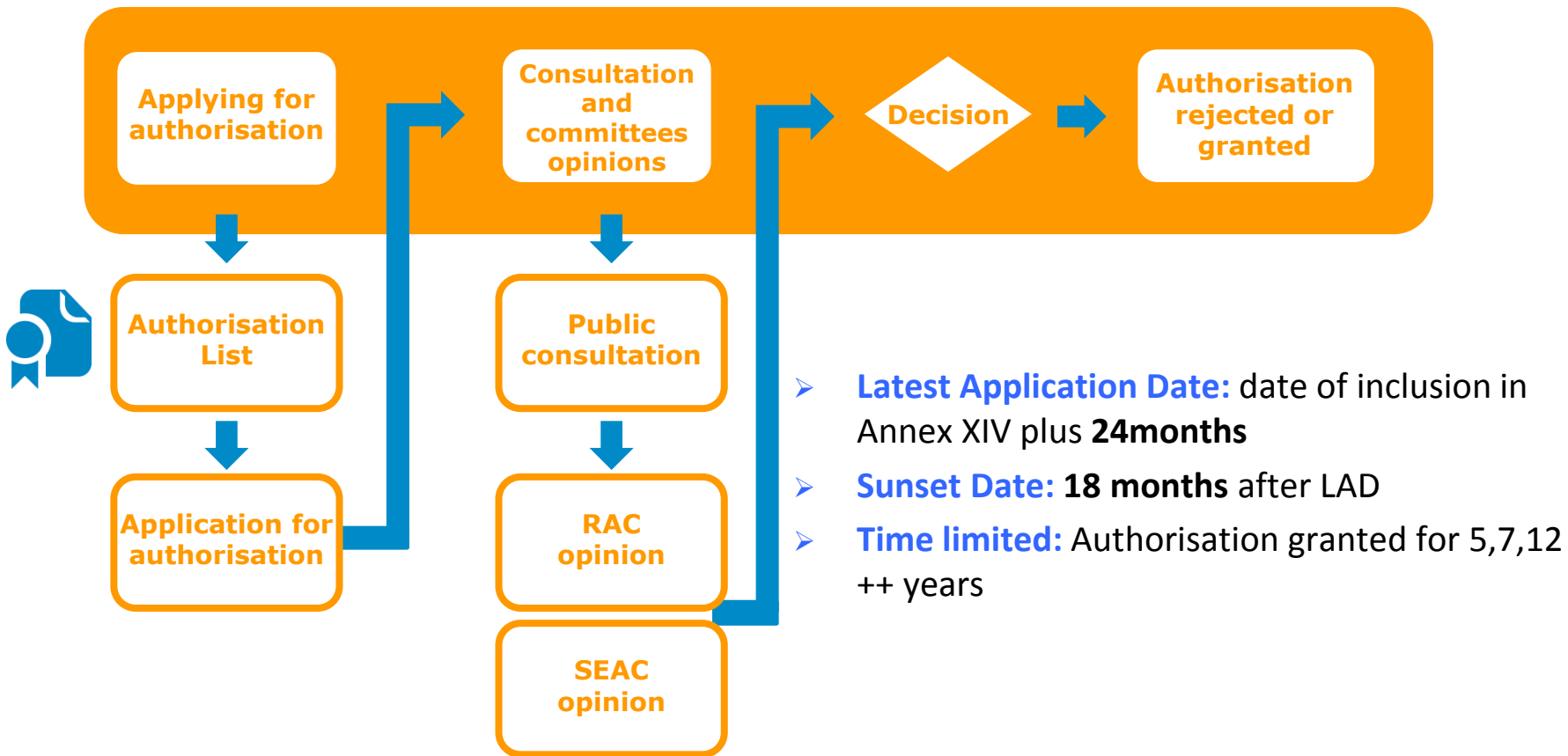
**Does not cover** the presence of substance in **imported articles**

# Authorisation, regulatory process summary



Lead compounds are here

# Application for authorisation, process summary



# Cost of Authorisation

## Authorisation Costs

**Base fee** covers the application for an authorisation for **one substance, one use, and one applicant**

### STANDARD FEES

Base fee

€ 50 000

Additional fee per substance

€ 10 000

Additional fee per use

€ 10 000

Additional fee per applicant

Additional applicant is not an SME:  
€ 37 500

Additional applicant is a medium enterprise:  
€ 30 000

Additional applicant is a small enterprise:  
€ 18 750

Additional applicant is a medium enterprise:  
€ 5 625

The Agency shall levy an **additional fee** for

- **each additional use**
- **each additional substance** meeting definition of a group of substances
- **each additional applicant** that is party to the application

# Status of Lead Compounds

- Lead monoxide
- Lead tetroxide
- Pentalead tetraoxide sulphate
- Tetralead trioxide sulphate
- Initially included in ECHA 6<sup>th</sup> priority list but in July 2015 ECHA indicated that they would not include in final recommendation to Commission to “balance workload”.
- Now included in **7<sup>th</sup> priority list** that is currently being reviewed by MSC and **scheduled to be submitted to Commission in Oct 2016**



# Exemptions from Authorisation

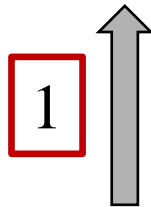
- The lead compounds will very likely be included in the 7<sup>th</sup> priority list recommendation from ECHA to Commission
- Key is for Commission to grant exemption for battery use
- Article 58(2) REACH: “**Uses** or categories of uses may be exempted from the authorisation requirement provided that, on the basis of the **existing specific Community legislation imposing minimum requirements relating to the protection of human health or the environment for the use of the substance, the risk is properly controlled**”

# The case for exemption of battery use of lead compounds

- The **use is restricted to manufacturing of lead-based batteries** as all four compounds are transformed into other substances during the manufacturing process such that only trace amounts (<0.1%) are present in the finished battery (which is in any case a sealed unit and operates in a closed loop)
- This **existing workplace legislation provides binding and enforceable requirements for the control of risks** from industrial use of lead in battery manufacturing. In having a binding occupational exposure and biological limit for lead and lead compounds, supported by additional measures such as medical surveillance, Council Directive 98/24/EC ensures that **harmonised EU wide standards operate that constitute minimum requirements relating to the protection of health**
- Employee **health surveillance** (in the form of routine blood lead measurements) **demonstrates the effectiveness of the measures already in place** under the existing EU workplace legislation in controlling the risk to human health
- Provisions already exist in both the EU **ELV and Battery Directives** to **encourage substitution** of heavy metals (including lead) in batteries where technically feasible

# Comitology Procedure

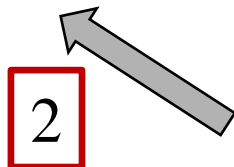
REACH Committee  $\longrightarrow$  Qualified Majority Voting



**Commission proposal for Annex XIV**

Belgium	12	Luxembourg	4
Bulgaria	10	Hungary	12
Czech Republic	12	Malta	3
Denmark	7	Netherlands	13
Germany	29	Austria	10
Estonia	4	Poland	27
Ireland	7	Portugal	12
Greece	12	Romania	14
Spain	27	Slovenia	4
France	29	Slovakia	7
Italy	29	Finland	7
Cyprus	4	Sweden	10
Latvia	4	United Kingdom	29
Lithuania	7		

Parliament and Council then have three months to examine proposals

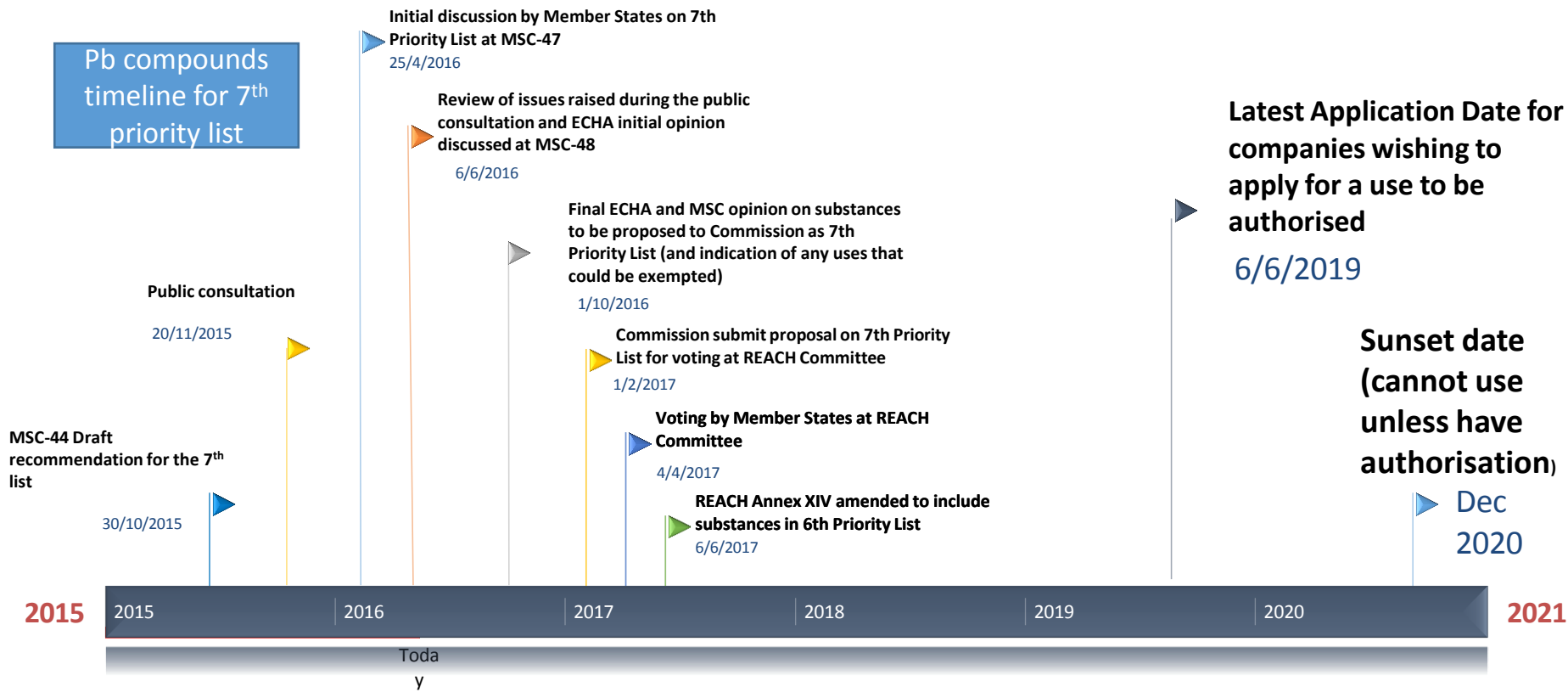


*adopted if there are at least 255 votes in favour*



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*CONSORTIUM*

**Pb compounds  
timeline for 7<sup>th</sup>  
priority list**



20/11/2015 - 18/2/2016  
**Public Consultation**

30/10/2015 - 1/2/2017  
**Advocacy at Member State & Commission possible**

6/6/2017 - 6/6/2019  
**Companies prepare Authorisation applications**