Steven Vaughan



EU CHEMICALS REGULATION

New Governance, Hybridity and REACH



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Preface

After my law degree, I spent almost a decade (full-time and part-time) working as a solicitor in the City of London for two of the world's largest law firms, advising multinational clients on environmental risks. During that time, REACH was either very much on the horizon or very much front and present. Advising clients during that time allowed me to see both how complex and unwieldy the EU's flagship chemicals regime was, and how it was underpinned (and needed much more underpinning) by guidance issued both by the EU chemicals regulator ECHA and by a number of industry associations and representative bodies. I loved being a solicitor, but had always wanted to undertake doctoral study, inspired by Liz Fisher who had taught me as an undergraduate student at Oxford and who would go on to be a constant source of inspiration and encouragement in the years that followed. I met Bob Lee on a Master's degree in international environmental law offered by my first law firm. He was one of the professors in charge of the course. Over a coffee in 2007, he suggested that I move to Cardiff and undertake a PhD with him, while still working in practice part time. REACH was not necessarily my first choice for PhD topic. It is fair to say that chemicals regulation is not one of the 'hot' subjects in environmental law. It does not have quite the same cachet as, say, climate change or environmental justice. But the more I thought about a suitable topic for my PhD, the more convinced I became that REACH offered the breadth and depth to do something really interesting. At the same time, in the back of my head was a fascinating article written by Laurence Etherington on 'mandatory guidance', hierarchies in post-legislative norms and the regulation of contaminated land. My doctoral research was part-funded by an ESRC 1+3 Scholarship (grant ES/F033826/1). I am very grateful for the financial support and training this offered. My PhD examiners, Joanne Scott and Veerle Heyvaert, were appropriately critical of the thesis I had submitted. With their detailed written comments, and in the viva, they enabled me to see, better than I

¹ Laurence Etherington, "Mandatory Guidance" for dealing with Contaminated Land: Paradox or Pragmatism?" (2002) 23(3) Statute Law Review 203.

Preface ix

could for myself at the time, what I had done and where I could take my ideas. This book is of an order of magnitude more interesting and more robust for their feedback. Since my viva, Joanne has been an incredibly warm and generous source of support, and I am so very grateful for that.

Since completing my PhD, I have become increasingly interested in the practicalities of what guidance EU agencies publish, what these documents are called and what form they take, the extent to which they contain statements about their purpose or remit and the lack of consistency on these matters. While I have been publishing on REACH and chemicals regulation for a number of years as an academic,² this book has allowed me the space to further develop and push my ideas on EU norms, postlegislative guidance and 'new governance', underpinned by a careful, rigorous review of REACH.

There are a number of people who have supported and inspired me with this book, and whom I would like to thank. While in practice, Julie Hatcher, J.P. Poitras, Gary Gengel and Uli Börger from Latham & Watkins LLP were excellent mentors and partners. They opened me up to the interesting, complex and challenging space of chemicals regulation in general and REACH in particular, and were incredibly supportive of me doing a PhD. At Cardiff University, where I undertook my PhD, Elen Stokes was a wonderful source of encouragement and a scholar whose brilliance makes me want to be a better academic. Her advice on parts of this book has been invaluable. Leanne Smith and Richard Moorhead, one of academia's power couples, and former colleagues at Cardiff, have also been incredibly kind with their time and their advice on the work in this book. Since joining the University of Birmingham, I have found a research environment that is warm, welcoming and supportive. I am incredibly grateful for comments on various parts of this book from my colleagues Marie Fox, Tony Arnull and Graham Gee. Bob has been an exceptional mentor, on this project and in many other matters. I know that I would not be where I am today without him.

I should also thank my family. My father was always worried about me

² Steven Vaughan, 'My Chemical (Regulation) Romance' (2015) Journal of Environmental Law forthcoming; Elen Stokes and Steven Vaughan, 'Great Expectations: 50 Years of Chemicals Legislation in the EU' (2014) 25(3) Journal of Environmental Law 411; Steven Vaughan, 'The Toxic Substances Control Act: A Practical Guide' (2012) 24 Journal of Environmental Law 581; Robert G. Lee and Steven Vaughan, 'REACHing Down: Nanomaterials and Chemical Safety in the EU' (2010) 2(2) Journal of Law Innovation and Technology 193; Steven Vaughan, 'Chemical Reaction' (2008) 10(24) Legal Week 16; Robert G. Lee and Steven Vaughan, 'Within REACH' (2008) 6 The Chemical Engineer 20.

working too hard in the City and was so pleased when I started the PhD. Sadly, he passed away before I had finished. Were he still around, I know that this book would have had a proud place on his bookcase, alongside every single school report I received from the age of four and every piece of university feedback, each carefully preserved by him. My husband Digby is a man of science, a GP, and finds it amusing that someone for whom toxicology is somewhat of an upwards struggle would choose chemicals as one of his primary sites of academic interest. It was his inspired idea for the chimera, a hybrid creature from Greek mythology, on the front cover.

The Moot House, Lichfield 30 December 2014

Abbreviations

The language of chemicals regulation is at times dense, complicated by a number of acronyms and terms which belie their ordinary meaning. These are not of my own creation, but are set out in statute or various guidance documents. The law under study requires one to know how 'IUCLID' relates to a 'SIEF'; to be able to identify a 'CMR' from a 'vPvB'; to understand that 'CSR' means something other than corporate social responsibility; and that an 'OR' is something wholly unrelated to hospitals (unless, of course, negotiations in a 'SIEF' become overly heated). Academics will be glad to hear that 'REF' has something to with the enforcement of EU chemicals regulation and nothing to do with star ratings. The following list of abbreviations provides an introduction to the main specialized terms and acronyms used in this book.

Agency	The European	Chemicals Agency

Article

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. While the exact meaning of this term is in dispute, articles are essentially 'things'

(pens, books, computers) as opposed to chemical

substances

Authorisation Process by which harmful substances are identi-

fied and removed from the EU market, while progressively being replaced by suitable alternatives. Includes the possibility for applicants to seek a time limited authorisation to keep the harmful

substances on the market

CA Competent Authority

Candidate List Substances that may have serious and often irre-

versible effects on human health and the environment are called 'substances of very high concern'

¹ It is probably worth noting here that REACH uses the s-spelling and not the z-spelling for 'Authorisation'. The same approach is taken in this book.

(SVHCs). If a substance is identified as a SVHC, it will be added to the Candidate List for eventual

inclusion in the Authorisation List

CAS Chemical Abstract Service. The CAS maintains

the most comprehensive list of chemical substances. Each substance registered in the CAS Registry is assigned a CAS Registry Number. The CAS Registry Number (commonly referred to as the CAS number) is widely used as a unique

identifier of chemical substances

CBI Confidential Business Information
CEfic European Chemical Industry Council

CLP Council Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 on the clas-

sification, labelling and packaging of substances

and mixtures [2008] OJ L 353/1

CMR Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or Toxic to Reproduction

CSA Chemical Safety Assessment
CSR Chemical Safety Report

DNEL Derived No Effect Limit. A DNEL is the level of

exposure to the substance below which no adverse

effects are expected to occur

DU Downstream User. A DU means any natural or

legal person established within the Community, other than the manufacturer or the importer, who uses a substance, either on its own or in a preparation, in the course of his industrial or professional activities. This does not include consumers or

distributors

ECB European Chemicals Bureau ECHA European Chemicals Agency

EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial

Chemical Substances. EINECS lists and defines all chemical substances that were on the European Community market between 1 January 1971 and

18 September 1981

Evaluation Limited assessment of data submitted to ECHA as

part of Registration

Existing Chemicals Chemicals that were reported to be on the market

in 1981, when the requirement to notify new chemicals entered into force. There are about

100,000 existing chemicals

GHS Globally Harmonized System of Classification

and Labelling of Chemicals. Developed by the

United Nations

GLP Good Laboratory Practice

HPV High Production Volume. HPV was used in pre-

REACH EU chemicals legislation for substances manufactured annually in volumes of more than 1000 tonnes. The term is no longer relevant under REACH, but it is currently still used for the global risk assessment of chemicals e.g. by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and

Development

Intermediate A substance that is manufactured for and con-

sumed in or used for chemical processing in order

to be transformed into another substance

IUCLID 5 International Uniform Chemical Information

Database 5. This software is used by registrants to prepare their registration dossiers under REACH

Manufacturer Any natural or legal person established within the

Community who manufactures a substance within

the Community

Monomer A molecule that can combine with others to form

a polymer

MS Member State

MSCA Member State Competent Authority

New Chemical Chemicals that have been placed on the market

since 1981. These had to be notified to the Competent Authorities under pre-REACH chemicals legislation. There are around 3400 'new'

chemicals currently on the market

No Longer Polymer A No Longer Polymer, or NLP, is a substance

which was considered as notified under Article 8 (1) of the 6th amendment of Directive 67/548/EEC (and hence did not have to be notified under that Directive), but which does not meet the REACH definition of a polymer (which is the same as the polymer definition introduced by the 7th amend-

ment of Directive 67/548/EEC)

Notified Substance A substance for which a notification has been

submitted and which could be placed on the market in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC. Notified substances also used to be termed 'new

substances'

OEL Occupational Exposure Limit

OR Only Representative

PBT Persistent Bio-accumulative and Toxic

Phase In Substances REACH has a special transitional regime for

substances which, under certain conditions, were already manufactured or placed on the market before REACH's entry into force. Such substances

are called phase-in substances

Polymer A substance consisting of molecules characterized

by the sequence of one or more types of monomer

units

Preparation A mixture or solution composed of two or more

substances

Pre-Registration Period, between 1 June and 1 December 2008,

which allowed potential registrants of the same phase-in substance to get together and submit a Registration Dossier jointly. Pre-registration was a requisite to benefit from the extended registra-

tion deadlines foreseen for these substances

Priority List Lists of priority substances which require immedi-

ate attention because of their potential effects to

man or the environment

PPORD Product and Process Orientated Research and

Development. PPORD means any scientific development related to product development or the further development of a substance, on its own, in preparations or in articles in the course of which pilot plant or production trials are used to develop the production process and/or to test the fields of

application of the substance

QSAR Quantitative Structure Activity Relationship.

It is the relationship between the physical and/ or chemical properties of a substance and their

ability to cause a particular effect

REACH Council Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concern-

ing the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation

and Restriction of Chemicals

REF 'REACH En Force'. Projects of ECHA's Forum

on Enforcement

Registrant The manufacturer or the importer of a substance

or the producer or importer of an article submit-

ting a registration for a substance

Registration The submission to ECHA by a registrant of a

Registration Dossier

Registration Dossier A dossier containing technical data about the

intrinsic properties of chemicals. May also contain

a CSR

Restriction REACH process under which limits or bans may

be made on the manufacture, placing on the

market or use of a substance

RIP REACH Implementation Project

SAR A structure-activity relationship (SAR) is a (quali-

tative) association between a chemical substructure and the potential of a chemical containing the substructure to exhibit a certain biological effect

SDS Safety Data Sheet

SEA Socio Economic Analysis

SIEF Substance Information Exchange Forum

SME Small and Medium Enterprise

SPORT Strategic Partnerships on REACH Testing

Substance A chemical element and its compounds in the

natural state or obtained by any manufacturing

process

Substitution Principle of REACH which seeks to replace

harmful chemicals on the EU market with less

harmful alternatives

SVHC Substance of Very High Concern

Technical Dossier Used to refer either to the data required for regis-

tration under Article 10(a) of REACH or to one part of the dossier of data required under Annex

XV

Tonnage Threshold Volume based criteria for different requirements

under REACH, formulated as 'X tonnes/year per

manufacturer/importer'

UVCB Unknown or Variable Composition

vPvB Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Table of cases and legislation

EU CASE LAW – GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF JUSTICE	
Agrana Zucker v Commission, Case T-187-99 [2001] ECR II-1587	
Bilbaina de Alquitranes and Others v ECHA, Case C-287/13 (not yet published)9	5
Bilbaina de Alquitranes, SA and Others v ECHA, Case T-93/10 (not yet published)	5
Borax Europe v ECHA, Case T-346/10 [2011] ECR II-06629	
BP Chemicals Ltd v Commission, Case T-184/97 [2000] ECR II-031459	
Calestep v ECHA, Case T-89/13 (not yet published)9	
Cindu Chemicals BV and Others v European Chemicals Agency, Case	
C-289/13 (not yet published)	
Commission v Belgium, Case C-265/10 [2011] ECR I-00068	1
Commission v UK, Case C-301/10 (not yet published)9	2
Dansk Rorindustri v Commission, Joined Cases C-189/02 P, C-202/02 P,	0
C-205/02 P to C-208/02 P and C-213/02, [2005] ECR I-0542589, 91, 9	7
Etimine SA v Secretary of State for Work and Pensions, Case C-15/10 [2011] ECR I-066819	5
Etimine v ECHA, Case T-343/10 [2011] ECR II-0000	5
Etimine v Commission, Case T-539/08 [2011] ECR II-06611	
European Parliament v Council, Joined Cases C-181/91 and C-248/91 [1993]	
ECR I-3685	1
Expedia Inc v Competition Authority, Case C-226/11 (not yet published) 91, 9	
France v Commission, Case C-57/95 [1997] ECR I-1627	
Germany v Council, Case C-325/91 [1993] ECR 1-3283	
Herman Tollius v ECHA, Case T-466/13 (not yet published)	
Holland Malt v Commission, Case C-464/09 [2010] ECR I-12443	
ICdA and Others v Commission, Case T-456/11 (not yet published)9	5
Italy v Commission, Case C-310/99 [2002] ECR I-02289	1
Lapin v Lapin, Case C-358/11 (not yet published)	
	O
Lodato Gennaro & C. SpA v INPS and SCCI, Case C-415/07 [2009] ECR I-0259993, 9	4
Ministerul Public – Parchetul de pe lângă Curtea de Apel Constanța v Ciprian Vasile Radu, Case C-396/11 (not yet published)	9
Nickel Institute v SoS for Work and Pensions, Case C-14/10 [2011] ECR	
1-06609	6

Norilsk Nickel Harjavalta v Commission, Case T-532/08 [2010] ECR II-03959	0.7
Pfleiderer AG v Bundeskartellamt, Case C-360/09 [2011] ECR I-0000	95
PPG v ECHA, Case C-199/13 (not yet published)	
PPG and SNF v ECHA, Cases C-625/11P and C-626/11P (not yet published)	90
PPG and SNF v ECHA, Cases C-025/11P and C-020/11P (not yet published)	05
PPG and Others v Commission, Case T-368/11 (not yet published)	95
PPG and SNF v ECHA, Case T-268/10 [2011] ECR II-06595	
RENV-PPG and SNF v ECHA, Case T-1/10 (not yet published)	93
C-290/13 (not yet published)	5 06
Rütgers Germany GmbH and Others v European Chemicals Agency, Case), 70
C-288/13 (not yet published)	05
Rütgers Germany GmbH and Others v ECHA, Case T-96/10 (not yet	75
published)	95
Rütgers Germany GmbH and Others v ECHA, Case T-94/10 (not yet	
published)	95
Salvatore Grimaldi v Fonds des maladies professionnelles, Case C-322/88[1989]	
ECR I-4407	3. 94
Sogelma v EAR, Case T-411/06 [2008] ECR II-02771	87
S. P. C. M. SA and Others v SoS for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Case	
C-558/07 [2009] ECR I-05783	5. 96
Spraylat GmbH v European Chemicals Agency, Case T-177/12 [2014] (not yet	- g
published)	95
published)	91
ECHA BOARD OF APPEAL CASES	
Infineum UK Ltd v ECHA, Case A-001-2013, 9 April 2014	
Lanxess Deutschland GmbH v ECHA, Case A-004-2012, 10 October 2013	
Momentive Specialty Chemicals v ECHA, Case A-006-2012, 13 February	0.0
2014	99
N.V. Elektriciteits – Produktiemaatschappij Zuid-Nederland EPZ v ECHA,	- 00
Case A-001-2010, 10 October 2011	7, 98
LEGICI ATION (DEACH)	
LEGISLATION (REACH)	
Council Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 on the Registration, Evaluation,	
Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) [2006] OJ L33/1	
Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACT) [2000] OJ E53/1	
Article 1	2 52
Article 2	2, 32
Article 3	182
Article 4	
Article 5	208
Article 6	202
Article 7	233
	- 2 1 0
Article 8	

Article 9
Article 10
Article 11
Article 12
Article 13
Article 14
Article 15
Article 16
Article 20
Article 22
Article 23
Article 25
Article 27
Article 28
Article 29
Article 30
Article 31
Article 32
Article 33
Article 34
Article 35
Article 36
Article 40
Article 41
Article 43
Article 44
Article 45
Article 46
Article 48
Article 51
Article 54
Article 55
Article 56
Article 57
Article 58
Article 59
Article 60
Article 61
Article 62
Article 63
Article 64
Article 65
Article 67
Article 68
Article 69
Article 70
Article 71
Article 73
Article 75
Article 76

Article 77	70, 77, 100, 124, 135, 137, 138, 197, 199, 232
	68
	198
	41, 71
	41, 71, 72, 83
	42, 72
	41, 42, 72, 83
	42, 76, 83
Article 111	
	146
Atticle 139	
LEGISLATION (EXCLUDING F	REACH)
and administrative provisions re- labeling of dangerous substance Council Directive (EEC) 76/769 on chemical substances [1976] OJ L Council Directive 89/391/EC on th improvements in the safety and 183/1	the approximation of laws, regulations lating to the classification, packaging and is [1967] OJ L 196/1
chemical substances [1993] OJ L	on the evaluation and control of existing
Council Directive (EC) 96/61 conce	rning integrated pollution prevention and
Council Directive (EC) 08/24 on th	ne protection of the health and safety of
workers from the risks related	to chemical agents at work [1998] OJ L
Council Directive (EC) 09/34 Javin	g down a procedure for the provision of
information in the field of tecl	nnical standards and regulations and of rvices [1998] OJ L 204/3727
	classification, packaging and labeling of
dangerous preparations [1999] (DJ L 20028
Council Directive (EC) 2000/60 es	stablishing a framework for Community
action in the field of water police	ey [2000] OJ L 327/116
Council Directive (EC) 2001/95 on	general product safety [2001] OJ L 11/116
	n national emissions ceilings for certain
atmospheric pollutants [2001] C	
	the Community code relating to medicinal
products for human use [2001] (OLI 311 47

Contents

T	F 54	
	t of figures	vi
Lis	t of tables	vii
Pre	face	viii
Lis	t of abbreviations	xi
Tal	ble of cases and legislation	xvi
1	Introduction	1
2	Chemicals and chemicals regulation	16
3	REACH – an overview of the Regulation	36
4	The European Chemicals Agency and ECHA guidance	64
5	Information creation and Substance Information	
	Exchange Fora	103
6	Registration, Evaluation and the wider role of information	
	under REACH	130
7	Substance bans under REACH	162
8	The enforcement of REACH	196
9	REACH and differentiated soft norms	218
10	Final thoughts	237
Api	pendix: the road to REACH – timeline	247
Ind		251