01/07/2015

Comments and references to responses on ECHA's 6th Draft Recommendation for Silicic acid, lead salt (EC number: 234-363-3)

The present document compiles the comments received during the public consultation on the draft 6th recommendation for inclusion of substances in Annex XIV of REACH for Silicic acid, lead salt (EC number: 234-363-3). The public consultation took place between 1 September and 1 December 2014. Some of the comments submitted contained additional attachment(s), accessible at http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13640/6th_rec_comref_attachments_silicic_acid_lead_salt_en.zip. Those comments are indicated accordingly in the table below.

For each of the comments there is also a reference to specific section(s) of a document containing the responses to comments ("Response document", available at http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13640/6th_axiv_rec_response_doc_lead_substances_en.pdf). The responses in the Response document are arranged by thematic block and level of information (see more detailed explanations at the beginning of that document).

PUBLIC VERSION

CONTENT

I - General comments on the recommendation to include the substance in Annex XIV

Number / Date	Submitted by (name, submitter type, country)	Comment	Reference to responses
2600 2014/11/24	Allgemeine Unfallsversicherungsanstalt, National Authority, Austria	We Support that These lead salts enter Annex XIV. The DFG MAK commission defines lead Ions as carcinogenic. 2600_Pb.docx	Thank you for your comment.
2612	Germany,	We still have doubts about the proportionality and the regulatory effectiveness of	**A.2.16. Asking ECHA**

2014/11/24	Member State	inclusion of further lead substances into Annex XIV. Lead substances are already highly regulated in various legislative acts (e.g. Battery Directive (2006/66/EG), End of Life Vehicle Directive (2000/53/EC), RoHS Directive (2011/65/EU)). Further regulation of lead compounds by listing them in Annex XIV should be reflected in the light of climate protection efforts in Germany: promotion of batteries for storing renewable energy. A high number of authorisation applications for the lead compounds can be expected due to the high volumes and the use spectrum of the substances. Authorisation could therefore lead to a high workload for these highly regulated substances. Regarding this we request ECHA to further analyse the benefits of prioritising these already highly regulated lead substances for Annex XIV inclusion at the current stage. Based on the results of this analysis the best way forward for should be discussed.	**to assess/ Questioning the regulatory effectiveness of inclusion of lead substances in Annex XIV and stressing the high workload for authorities related to these substances at AfA stage**
2831 2014/11/28	Norway, Member State	In general, the Norwegian REACH CA supports measures that will reduce the use and emission of lead and lead compounds. We do also support grouping of lead substances to avoid substitution with substances with similar properties within the same use categories. We support that on the basis of further considerations (grouping with lead monoxide and lead tetroxide) silicic acid, lead salt, should be prioritised for inclusion in Annex XIV.	**A.2.5. Grouping of silicic acid lead salt**
2874 2014/11/28	Regional or local authority, United Kingdom	Lead (and its compounds) is a Priority Substance under the Water Framework Directive. Member States need to demonstrate decreasing concentrations in the water environment (beyond natural background levels). In Scotland the main point source of (bioavailable) lead for the water environment seems to be from municipal waste water treatment plants; anthropogenic diffuse sources will also play a role in environmental water concentrations. The only identified use of the substance in the background document is in the production of glass crystalware. Production may result in some releases of the substance, but no release of the substance from finished articles into the environment are likely. This, together with the relatively low EU tonnage mean that this substance's prioritisation for listing under annex XIV will not contribute to decreasing lead concentrations in water under the WFD. We also wonder whether viable alternatives exist for this quite specific use.	**A.1.5. Aspects not considered in ECHA's prioritisation:** 2. Aim & proportionality of authorisation system - Authorisation is not a ban 5. Availability of suitable alternatives
3016	LightingEurope,	Silicic acid, lead salt as a raw material used as intermediate in the production of lead	**A.1.5. Aspects not**

2014/12/01	Industry or trade association, Belgium	containing glass. Today, the substance is an essential ingredient and there is no alternative known on the market with the same performance levels. 3016_LE_consultation_Silicic acid_lead salt_20141201_final.pdf	**considered in ECHA's prioritisation:** 2. Aim & proportionality of authorisation system - Authorisation is not a ban **A.2.9. Claim the use in the manufacture of of lead glass (including lead special glass and lead crystal glass) as intermediate** **C.1.1. General principles for exemptions under Art. 58(2)** **C.1.2. Generic exemptions** **C.1.3. Aspects not justifying an exemption from authorisation** You might also be interested in response: **C.2.1. Requests for Article 58(2) exemptions**

II - Transitional arrangements. Comments on the proposed dates

Number / Date	Submitted by (name, submitter type, country)	Comment	Reference to responses
2600 2014/11/24	Allgemeine Unfallsversicherungsanstalt, National Authority, Austria	2600_Pb.docx	Thank you for your comment.
2831 2014/11/28	Norway, Member State	In general, we are in favour that a regulation should enter into force as soon as possible. Hence we are in favour of the shortest LAD slot.	**B.1.1. General principles for setting latest application dates / sunset dates:** 3. ECHA's proposal for latest application dates
3016 2014/12/01	LightingEurope, Industry or trade association, Belgium	3016_LE_consultation_Silicic acid_lead salt_20141201_final.pdf	Please see references to responses in section I.

III - Comments on uses that should be exempted from authorisation, including reasons for that

Number / Date	Submitted by (name, submitter type, country)	Comment	Reference to responses
2600 2014/11/24	Allgemeine Unfallsversicherungsanstalt, National Authority, Austria	2600_Pb.docx	Thank you for your comment.
2831 2014/11/28	Norway, Member State	Norway do not support that any exemptions from the authorisation requirement should be proposed.	Thank you for your comment.
3016 2014/12/01	LightingEurope, Industry or trade association,	Lead oxides are used to manufacture the glass article, they are not present in the final article anymore as glass is a non-crystalline or virtuous inorganic macromolecular structure, which does not contain the chemical components of the different raw	Please see references to responses in section I.

	Belgium	materials. Under REACH glass is classified as a UVCB substance (substance of unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or biological materials - CAS number is 65997-17-3). It is exempted from the registration requirement under REACH under certain conditions laid down in Annex V (11) REACH.	
		3016_LE_consultation_Silicic acid_lead salt_20141201_final.pdf	