GAE AGM

21 June 2018

Glass Alliance Europe

Outline

- GAE Issue leaders
- Climate Change
  - EU ETS Reform
  - GA nomination in the CC Expert Group
  - EU Mid-century decarbonisation roadmap
- Food contact
  - Revision Directive Ceramics 84/500
  - Cross Sector FCM initiative
  - ISO TC166 activities
- Circular economy
- Air Quality
- CMD update & respirable crystalline silica
  - Revision of the Carcinogens and Mutagens directive
  - NEPSi reporting 2018
- REACH

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GAE Issue leaders

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GAE Issue leaders

ISSUES	LEADER	CO-LEADER	NATIONAL LOBBYING COORDINATOR
INDUSTRIAL Emissions, incl. ✓IED Glass BREF ✓Air quality / Ambient Air ✓PRTR/NEC	Guy Van Marcke	Fabrice Rivet	Mark Pudner
ETS – Climate Change	Fabrice Rivet	Freddy Dethier	Christiane Nelles
REACH	Nicola Favaro	Ulrike Aldenhoff	Ulrike Aldenhoff
FOOD CONTACT	Xavier Capilla	Fabrice Rivet	Sheryl Webersberger
CHEMICALS AT THE WORKPLACE (CMD, CAD, REACH OSH, NEPSi)	Alberto Binetti	Nicola Favaro	
For Info & Monitoring			
CIRCULAR ECONOMY (incl. Waste)	Elena Antuña-Bernardo	Fabrice Rivet	
NON-TOXIC ENVIRONMENT	Ulrike Aldenhoff		
WATER	Uta Boltze		

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Climate Change

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EU ETS Reform

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News on ETS

- New ETS directive published in the Official Journal on 19 March 2018 (for trading period 2021 – 2030).
- **In a nutshell:**
- Glass should be on the carbon leakage list
- There will be no tiered approach
- There will be no tiered Cross-Sectoral Correction Factor CSCF
- In case the CSCF kicks in, the auctioning share can be reduced by up to 3% to give more free allowances to sectors on the carbon leakage (we asked for 5% but the Council has always been opposed to this, so 3% is quite good).
- Less positive: mechanisms are put in place to remove the allowances over-supply which will probably increase the carbon price.

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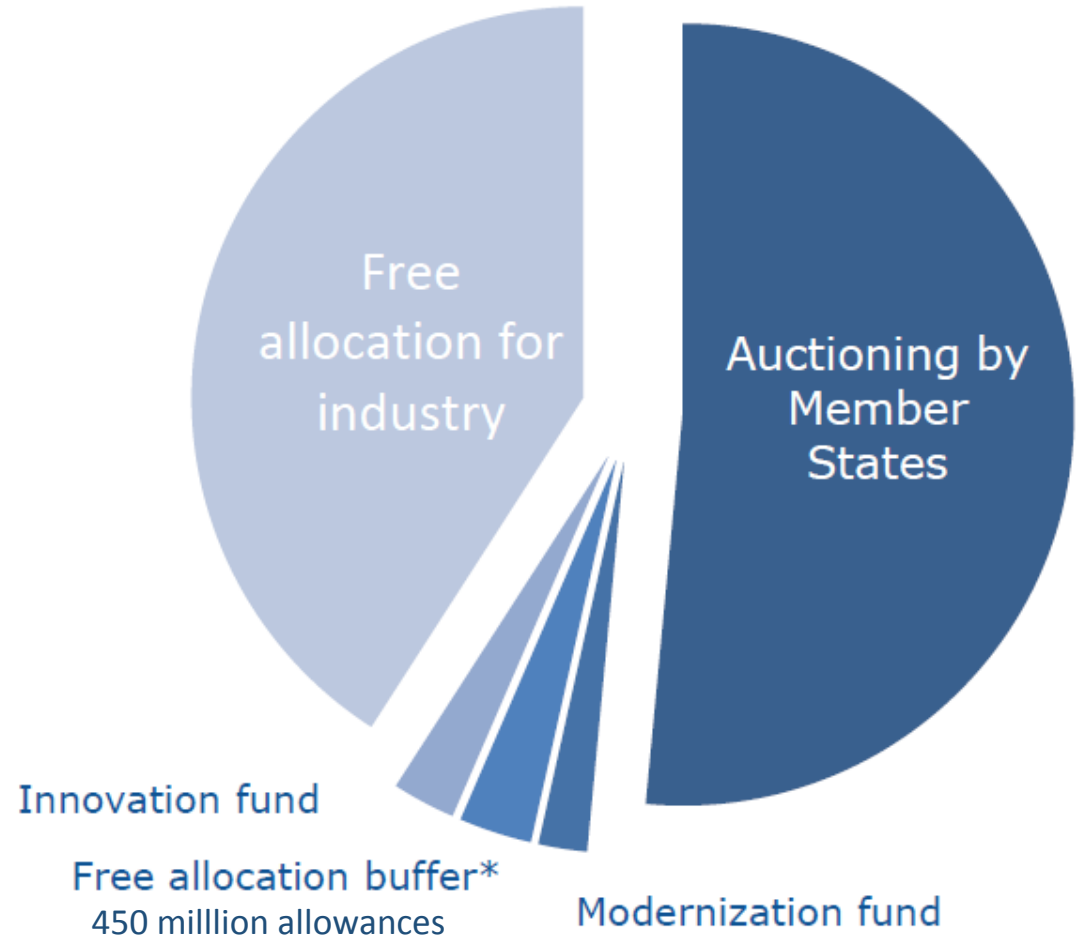
European Commission

Structure of the EU ETS in Phase 4
(15.5 billion allowances)



* Allowances dedicated for auctioning that may be converted

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ETS: Next steps

- Beginning of May 2018: preliminary carbon leakage list
- October 2018: revised rules for allocation (benchmark update, fall back, new entrants,…)
- December 2018: final carbon leakage list
- March 2019: rules for production changes (> 15%, 2 years rolling average)
- 2019: data collection by Member States **per sub-installation** to update the benchmarks and set historical activity levels
- June 2020: updated benchmark values
- January 2021: start of Phase IV of ETS
- Q1 2021: publication of individual allocation per site

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The free allocation for sectors exposed to carbon leakage (for 2021 – 2025)

Free allocation [tonnes CO2]

=

Historical Production [tonnes glass] (Ref: [2014-2018])

x Benchmark [tonnes CO2/tonne glass] (Ref: [2016-2017])

x Carbon leakage Factor (=1 if on the CL list)

x Cross-sectoral correction Factor

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Benchmarks update – example for container glass

Colourless glass					Coloured glass			
Benchmark value (tonne CO2/tonne glass) in 2007/2008	0,382				Benchmark value (tonne CO2/tonne glass)	0,306		
Genuine Improvement Rate	0,2%	1,0%	1,6%		Improvement Rate	0,2%	1,0%	1,6%
Annual decrease	0,000764	0,00382	0,006112		Annual decrease	0,000612	0,00382	0,006112
Benchmark 2007-2008	0,382	0,382	0,382		Benchmark 2007-2008	0,306	0,306	0,306
Benchmark for the sub-period 2023 - 2025	0,371	0,325	0,290		2023	0,297	0,249	0,214
Benchmark for the sub-period 2025 - 2028	0,367	0,306	0,260		2028	0,294	0,230	0,184

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Carbon Leakage

8.5.2018 EN Official Journal of the European Union C 162/1

II

(Information)

INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Commission Notice

Preliminary Carbon Leakage List, 2021-2030

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2018/C 162/01)

Table 1

Overview of the eligibility criteria to apply for the 'second-level' assessments

	Criteria	Article	Assessment process
A	Carbon leakage indicator between 0,15 and 0,2	Art 10b (2)	Qualitative assessment
B	Emission intensity exceeds 1,5	Art 10b (3)	Qualitative assessment OR Quantitative at Disaggregated level
C	Free allocation is calculated on the basis of the refineries benchmarks	Art 10b (3)	Qualitative assessment OR Quantitative at Disaggregated level
D	Listed in the EU ETS 2015-20 CLL at a 6-digit or 8-digit level	Art 10b (3)	Quantitative at Disaggregated level

2311	Manufacture of flat glass
2313	Manufacture of hollow glass
2314	Manufacture of glass fibres
2319	Manufacture and processing of other glass, including technical glassware

Fall back benchmarks – Commission approach

- For the fall back benchmarks (fuels and heat), the rules will likely be the same as the product benchmarks:
  - Real improvement rate capped at min 0.2% per year or max 1.6%per year
- For the process emission fall back (≠ benchmark), it will be a political decision (likely to stay at 97%, see below)
- Discussion will soon start

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GA nomination in the CC Expert Group

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Expert Groups

- Two expert groups will be set up to help the COM to develop secondary legislation on ETS:
  - The CC Committee: only Member States Representatives
  - The Climate Change Expert Group :
    - Member States
    - NGO and industry (max 25 members)

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GAE nomination in the “Commission Expert Group on Climate Change Policy”

- With the help of Bertrand and Véronique, we prepared an application for GAE
- We received on 31st may the confirmation of our nomination

Ref. Ares(2018)2805748 - 30/05/2018

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
CLIMATE ACTION

Directorate B - European and International Carbon Markets
The Director

Brussels,

Mr Frabrice Rivet

Commission Expert Group on Climate Change Policy: appointment of experts and written procedure for the adoption of the rules of procedure

Dear Sir/Madam,

Thank you for your application for the Commission Expert Group on Climate Change Policy (CCEG). We are pleased to inform you that after examining all the applications received, your organisation has been selected as a member of the expert group for the topic of **free allocation to industry**. We believe the organisation's expertise will prove

EU Mid-century decarbonisation roadmap

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Mid-century decarbonisation roadmap

- According to the Paris Agreement, the EU should communicate a "mid-century low emission strategy" to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat by 2020.
- **Heads of States (EU Council) asked the Commission to prepare a Mid-century decarbonisation roadmap** which would address GHG emissions in view of limiting global warming below 2°C.
- DG GROW and its High Level Group are preparing an input (although DG CLIMA is in the lead)
- Miguel Arias Cañete, Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy, confirmed that the EU Mid-Century Strategy for reduction of EU greenhouse gas emissions will aim **for net zero emissions**.

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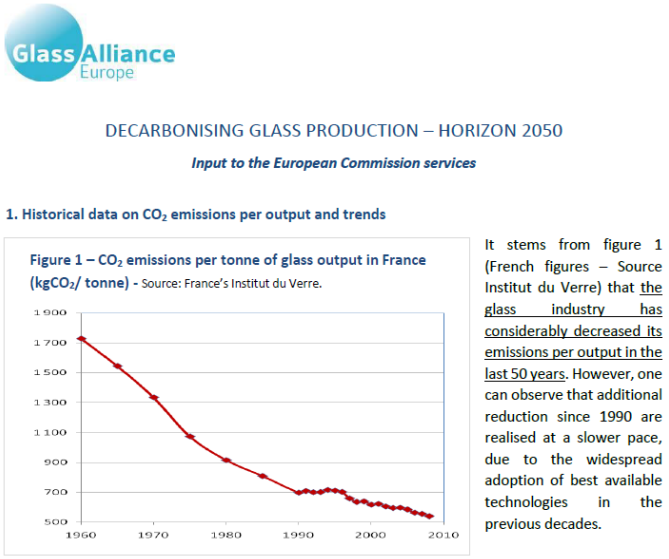
Mid-century decarbonisation roadmap

- Unclear when the European Commission is going to release it. It was supposed to be early 2019, Cañete said off the record to some MS that it could happen earlier (October 2018).
- GAE (and other sectors) prepared an input to this work
- Alliance decided to work with a consultant to prepare an Alliance input based on the different sector inputs
- **Next Steps (provisional)**
  - A public stakeholder consultation is expected to be launched by the Commission in the coming weeks.
  - The results of the public consultation would feed into the Commission Strategy.
  - The Commission has indicated that the Mid-Century Strategy could be presented by the end of November 2018.
  - The Commission is required to submit its Mid-Century Strategy on low GHG emission development by 2020.



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DECARBONISING GLASS PRODUCTION – HORIZON 2050

Input to the European Commission services

1. Historical data on CO_2 emissions per output and trends

Figure 1 – CO_2 emissions per tonne of glass output in France ($kgCO_2$/ tonne) - Source: France's Institut du Verre.

It stems from figure 1 (French figures – Source Institut du Verre) that the glass industry has considerably decreased its emissions per output in the last 50 years. However, one can observe that additional reduction since 1990 are realised at a slower pace, due to the widespread adoption of best available technologies in the previous decades.

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Food contact

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Revision Directive Ceramics 84/500

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Revision Directive Ceramics 84/500 & Glass FCM issues

- Last meeting organized by the Commission on the 2nd of May
- Main messages:
  - Glass will probably be added to the scope
  - No impact assessment is planned for the time being
  - More metals will be included
  - New proposal on limits (see next slide)
- Timetable still unclear (discussions on-going since 2012)

Revision Directive Ceramics 84/500 & Glass FCM issues – limit values

- Limit values should be based on health => DSV
  - Pb : 3 µg/kg (not 10 or 30µg/kg as discussed until now)
  - Cd : 2 µg/kg (not 5 µg/kg)
  - Other substances concerned : Al, As, Ba, Co, Ni
- Those limits will probably not be changed, but some softening measures may be introduced
  - 3rd migration for some products
  - **Migration values might be divided by some values** (factor 10?) to take account of conservative approach, traditional/artisanal production,… but not for articles intended for children (baby bottles)
- Specific requirement for Cr : ban of CrVI and of Cr III in case of oxidizing conditions

Food contact – towards a common GAE paper

- Support to an harmonized regulation for Glass
- Request an Impact Asszessment
- Proper distinction between glass and ceramics products
  - scope structured in two parts to clearly distinguish glass articles from ceramics one
  - directive's title to be explicit and proposes the following title's scope: "[…] inorganic non-metallic articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs".
- Testing requirements must be adequate for the different glass products.
  - demonstration of compliance for substances non-intentionally added to the raw materials mix should be possible by way of a first set of analysis
  - mainstream (flat) glass to be exempted from (systematic) testing obligations

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Cross Sector FCM initiative

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Article 3 of the Framework Regulation EC No. 1935/2004

- Article 3 (part 1): Materials and articles, including active and intelligent materials and articles, shall be manufactured in compliance with good manufacturing practice so that, under normal or foreseeable conditions of use, they do not transfer their constituents to food in quantities which could:
  - Endanger human health
  - Bring about an unacceptable change in the composition of the foodstuff
  - Bring about a deterioration of the organoleptic characteristics
- Unfortunately Art 3 (part 1) doesn't prescribe how to demonstrate that you are not endangering human health.
  - This can have important impacts for different businesses, particularly if they are applying different rules.
  - Industry wants a level playing field!!!

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Cross Sector Group (on non-harmonised materials)

- Creation Nov. 2016 (voluntary initiative by some sectors)
  - Members : ACE, APEAL, CECED, Cefic-FCA, Silicones Europe, CEPE, CEPI, CERAME-UNIE, CONCAWE, CPME; Danish Coatings and Adhesives Association, EDANA, ***EDG/ESGA/GAE***; EEA, EuPC, EUPIA, EUROFER, EEA, EUROPEAN WAX FEDERATION, FEICA, FINAT, FoodDrinkEurope, FEC, FEFCO, Flexible Packaging Europe, Intergraf, Metal Packaging Europe, Nickel Institute, PlasticsEurope, WBT – world Association Bottle & Teats.
- Goal: ensure a pragmatic framework for the future FCM legislation based on a common message towards the Commission
  - The intention is to give authorities an approach which the majority of industry is using to demonstrate compliance with Article 3 of the Framework Regulation EC No. 1935/2004 and hence the safety of their products

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Cross Sector Group

- Since recently, plastics has taken a leading role, even if plastics are already harmonised
- Until now, only 3 glass representatives have followed the work but:
  - Denis Lallart is leaving
  - The 2 repr. cannot cover all the groups, even the ones covered would require additional person(s)
- First documents have been drafted and are to be amended, then communicated with all the logos including GAE's logo
- A 80/20 rule has been proposed to endorse documents instead of consensus
- FCM WG wondering what to do (leave the group if 80/20 rule not accepted)

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ISO TC166 activities

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ISO TC166 activities

- Xavier Ibled (Arc International) is chairing this TC which is currently reviewing the ISO standards:
  - ISO 6486-1:1999 Ceramic ware, glass-ceramic ware and glass dinnerware in contact with food — Release of lead and cadmium — Part 1: Test method
    - *"This part of ISO 6486 is applicable to ceramic ware, glass-ceramic ware, and glass dinnerware which is intended to be used for the preparation, cooking, serving and storage of food and beverages, excluding articles used in food manufacturing industries or those in which food is sold."*
  - ISO 7086-1: 2000 Glass hollowware in contact with food -- Release of lead and cadmium -- Part 1: Test method
    - *"This part of ISO 7086 is applicable to glass hollowware intended for use in the preparation, cooking, serving and storage of food and beverages, excluding glass ceramic ware, glass flatware and all articles used in food manufacturing industries or those in which food is sold."*
- Later, the second part of these standards will also be reviewed
  - ISO 7086-2: 2000 Glass hollowware in contact with food -- Release of lead and cadmium -- Part 2: Permissible limits
  - ISO 6486-2:1999 Ceramic ware, glass-ceramic ware and glass dinnerware in contact with food — Release of lead and cadmium — Part 2: Permissible limits

ISO TC166 activities

- Only Part 1 of the two standards are currently reviewed and a public consultation will be organised
- GAE is partly financing this review and an agreement has finally been found to consult GAE membership (copyright issues)
- Main changes:
  - ICP-MS acknowledged as the reference analytical method. ICP-OES and GFAAS also accepted.
  - Rim tests: « *20 mm wide section of the external surface of the vessel, measured downwards from the upper edge along the wall of the vessel*»
  - Repeated use: "*When a material or article is intended to come into repeated contact with foodstuffs, the release tests are carried out three times on the same test sample, using a fresh sample of the test solution (5.1.3), on each occasion. If the level of release is compliant with the first migration, further test is not necessary. The compliance of "the material is then checked on the basis of the level of the release found in the third test. Wash with water 5.1.1 the material or article between each contact*"
- No changes to extraction methodology (acetic acid, 4 % (*V*/*V*), 24h, 22°C)

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Circular economy

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The Circular Economy Package

- The Circular Economy Package consists of an EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy that establishes a concrete and ambitious programme of action, with measures covering the whole cycle: from production and consumption to waste management and the market for secondary raw materials and a revised legislative prposal on waste. The annex to the action plan sets out the timeline when the actions will be completed.
- The **revised legislative proposals on waste** set clear targets for reduction of waste and establish an ambitious and credible long-term path for waste management and recycling:
- Proposed Directive on Waste
- Proposed Directive on Packaging Waste
- Annex to proposed Directive on Packaging Waste
- Proposed Directive on Landfill
- Proposed Directive on electrical and electronic waste, on end-of-life vehicles, and batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators

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Actions towards Circular Economy

INITIATIVES ongoing

Ecolabel and EMAS

Environmental technology verification pilot

Study and workshops on innovation, design for sustainability and hazardous chemicals

Regulatory Ongoing

- Goods package. Single market
- Revised energy labelling
- REACH refit
- RoHS review

INITIATIVES Published

- Product environmental footprint
- Public procurement guidance
- A new deal for consumers
- Ecodesign working plan

NON REGULATORY Published

Interface between chemicals, products and waste legislation. 2018

European strategy for plastics. 2018

REGULATORY Adopted

Revised waste legislations Adopted Council 22-05-2018. Signed 30-05-2018

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Waste Framework Directive

- Contains now all definitions
- Main points for glass:
  - The measurement point: the weight of municipal waste recycled shall be measured **when it enters the recycling operation whereby waste materials are actually reprocessed into products, materials or substances**;
  - **Derogations for output of sorting operations** is possible, but losses for upstream sorting operations need to be accounted for
  - Exclude glass used for backfilling in road construction from accounting towards the recycling target
- Targets for **recycling of municipal waste** are reinforced, and include recycling and preparation for re-use, with objectives in 2025, 2030 and 2035:
  - 55% by 2025
  - 60% by 2030
  - 65% by 2035

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Waste Framework Directive

- Derogations for underperforming Member States are possible but based on an implementation plan validated by the European Commission. This derogation allows for a 5% reduction on each period
- Extended Producer Responsibility is reinforced (**minimum requirements**) and becomes a cornerstone of the EU Waste legislation
  - The European Commission shall publish guidelines on harmonized modulation (read: **eco-modulation**) of EPR fees to promote durability, recyclability, re-usability of products
- Hazardous substances in materials and products (ECHA database). **Could be linked to our discussion on REACh** (glass is a substance)

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Packaging and packaging waste directive

- Legal basis (single market) is maintained
- The "Essential Requirements" for packaging to be placed on the market will be reviewed. By the 31/12/2020, the European Commission shall examine the feasibility of reinforcing the essential requirements to improve design for re-use, promote high quality recycling and strengthen their enforcement. This would be accompanied by a legislative proposal.
- New recycling targets (reuse may be considered at max 5%):

MATERIALS	2025 TARGETS	2030 TARGETS
ALL	65	70
PLASTIC	50	55
WOOD	25	30
FERROUS METALS	70	80
ALUMINIUM	50	60
GLASS	70	75
PAPER & CARDBOARD	75	85

- Targets can be reviewed by 31/12/2024 with a view to maintaining or increasing them, especially in the light of the EU Plastics Strategy and raising the targets for plastics if the strategy yields results

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Secondary legislation to be prepared

ISSUE	DEADLINE	LEGAL TEXT	LEAD INSTITUTION	PRIORITY
Guidelines on harmonised eco-modulated fees	n/a	WFD	Commission	HIGH
Recast the Packaging & Packaging Waste Directive	"in the near future"	PPWD	Commission	HIGH
Delegated act to calculate loss rates for different materials in view of the revised measurement point for real recycling rates	31.03.2019	WFD	Commission	HIGH
Implementing act for a common methodology to report on reuse	31.03.2019	WFD	Commission & Member States	HIGH
Implementing act for calculation rules to adjust recycling targets with reusable sales packaging figures	31.03.2019	PPWD	Commission & Member States	HIGH
Review the Essential Requirements for packaging, with a legislative proposal	31.12.2020	PPWD	Commission	HIGH
Reporting on separate collection measures and challenges	31.12.2021	WFD	Member States	MEDIUM
Assess measures to encourage reuse and possible legislative proposal to encourage reuse of products	31.12.2024	WFD	Commission	MEDIUM
Review of reuse data and possible legislative proposal to encourage reuse of packaging	31.12.2024	PPWD	Commission	HIGH
Review targets for packaging, with a possible legislative proposal	31.12.2024	PPWD	Commission	MEDIUM
Ensure that all existing EPR schemes comply with the new minimum requirements for EPR	31.12.2022	WFD	Member States	HIGH
Address exemptions and conditions for the presence of heavy metals in packaging	Before June 2023	PPWD	Commission	HIGH
Ensure EPR schemes are established for all packaging	31.12.2024	PPWD	Member States	MEDIUM

EU Plastics Strategy

- To complement the Circular Economy Action Plan, the European Commission adopted in January 2018 a new set of measures, including:
  - A Europe-wide **EU Strategy for Plastics in the Circular Economy** and annex to transform the way plastics and plastics products are designed, produced, used and recycled. By 2030, all plastics packaging should be recyclable. The Strategy also highlights the need for specific measures, possibly a legislative instrument.
  - A Communication on **options to address the interface between chemical, product and waste legislation** that assesses how the rules on waste, products and chemicals relate to each other.
  - A **Monitoring Framework on progress towards a circular economy** at EU and national level. It is composed of a set of ten key indicators which cover each phase – i.e. production, consumption, waste management and secondary raw materials – as well as economic aspects – investments and jobs - and innovation.
  - A **Report on Critical Raw Materials and the circular economy** that highlights the potential to make the use of the 27 critical materials in our economy more circular.
- Not yet clear if this plastics strategy is a threat or an opportunity for the glass industry

Air Quality

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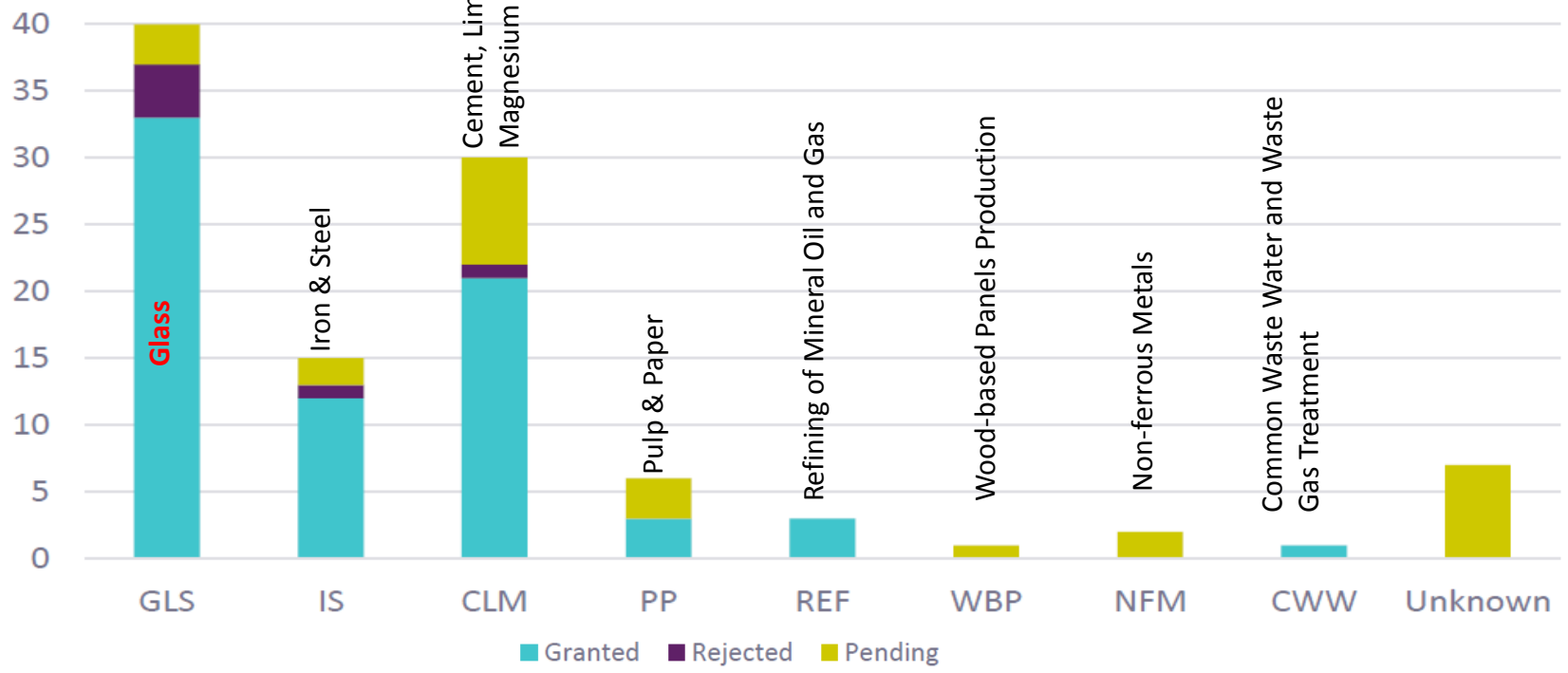
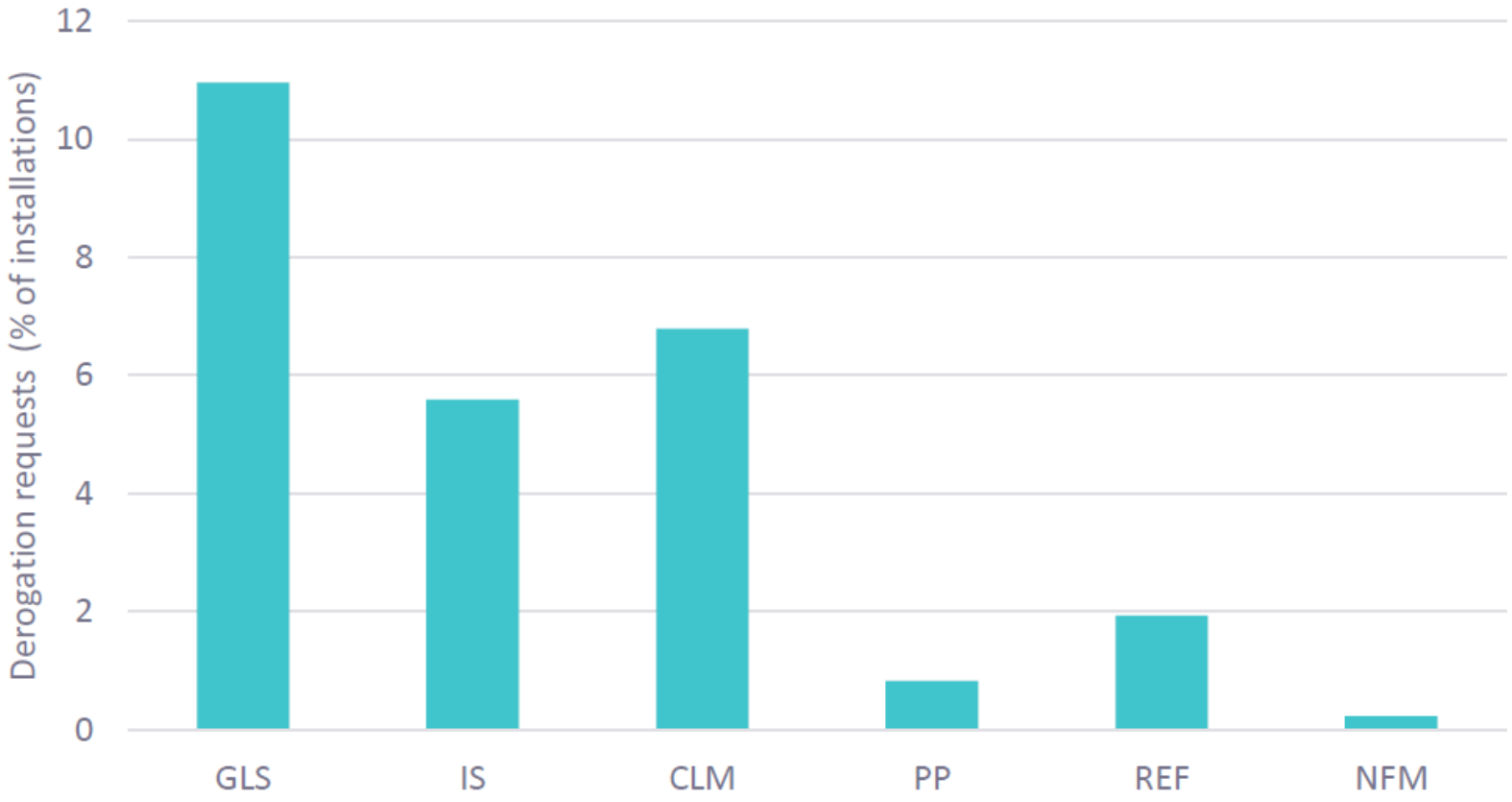
Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited - Final report – March 2018 Overview of derogation requests - BREF

BATC	Adoption date	Window for compliance	Deadline for compliance
GLS	03/2012		03/2016
IS	03/2012		03/2016
TAN	02/2013		02/2017
CLM	04/2013		04/2017
CAK	12/2013		12/2017
PP	09/2014		09/2018
REF	10/2014		10/2018
WBP	11/2015		11/2019
NFM	06/2016		06/2020
CWW	06/2016		06/2020
IRPP	07/2017		07/2021
LCP	08/2017		08/2021



Number of derogations requested for each sector relative to the number of installations



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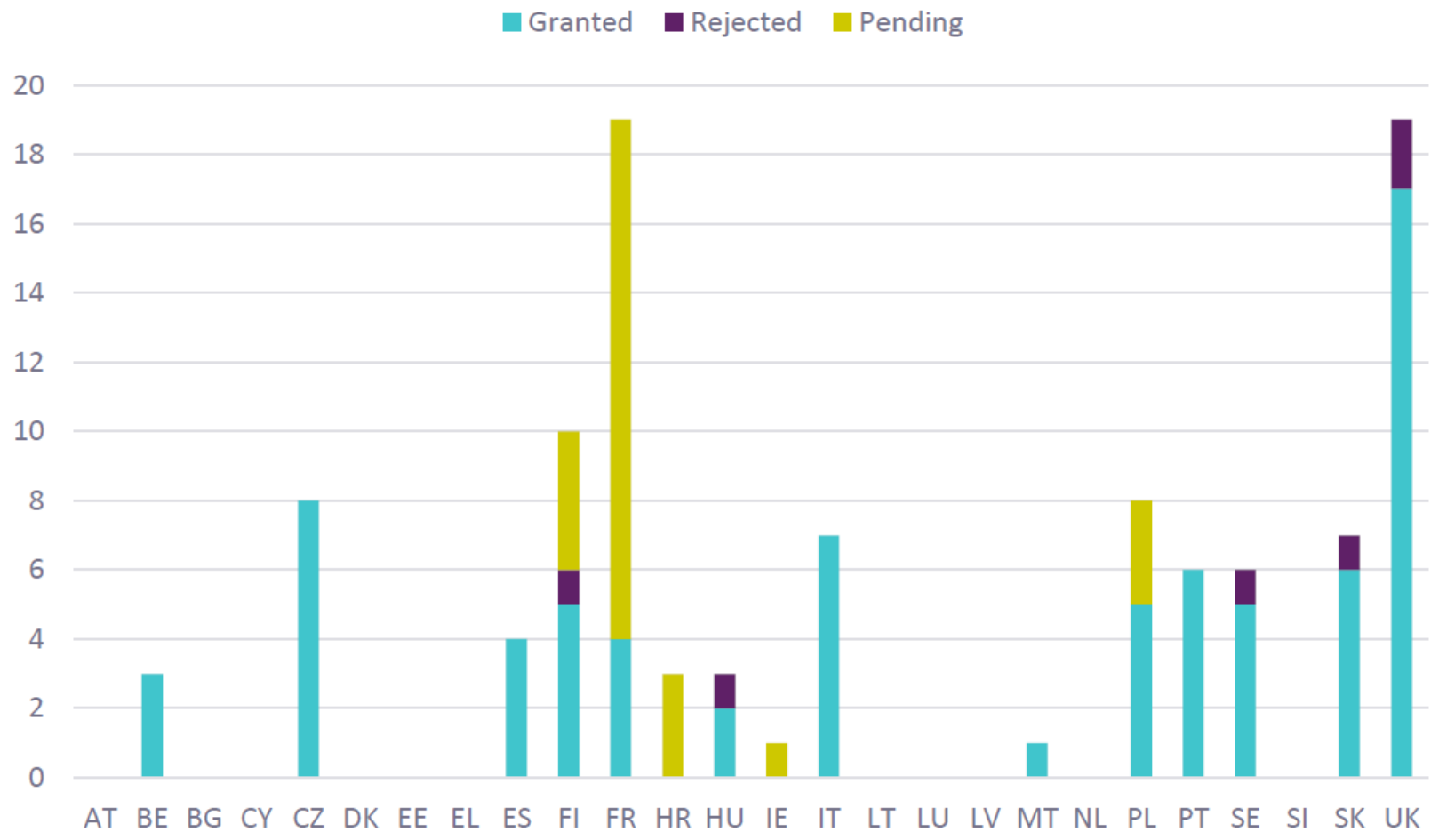
Number of derogations requested in EU Member States



CMD update & respirable crystalline silica

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Revision of the Carcinogens and Mutagens directive

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Revision of the Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive : 4 waves

- First wave (The European Parliament adopted it on 25 October 2017):
  - 11 substances (1,2 Epoxypropane, 1,3 Butadiene, 2 Nitropropane, Acrylamide, Bromoethylene, Chromium (VI) compounds, Ethylene Oxide, Hardwood dust, Hydrazine, o-Toluidine, Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS), Refractory Ceramic Fibres (RCF), Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM))
- Second wave (trilogue on-going):
  - Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons mixtures contauining benzo[a]pyrene, mineral oils from internal combustion engines, Trichloroethylene, 4,4-Methylenedianiline, epichlorohydrine, ethylene dibromide, ethylene dichloride
- Third wave (in preparation):
  - Cadmium compounds, Beryllium compounds , Arsenic acid and its salts, Formaldehyde, 4,4'-Methylene-bis(2-chloroaniline)
- Fourth wave (in preparation):
  - Nickel compounds, Acrylonitrile, Benzene

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RCS developments: agreement on 1st wave

27.12.2017 EN Official Journal of the European Union L 345/87

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2017/2398 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 12 December 2017

amending Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work

(Text with EEA relevance)

- Council and Parliament reached an agreement on the first wave of the revision of the CMD
- Basically, they agreed that the **new Binding Occupational Limit Value (BOEL) will be 0.1 mg/Nm3**. The European Commission will evaluate the need to modify this limit value as part of the next evaluation of the implementation of the Directive (5 to 8 years after publication).
- There is a recital on NEPSi: Recital 19: "***Agreement on Workers' Health Protection Through the Good Handling and Use of Crystalline Silica and Products Containing it***" (known as the NEPSI Agreement) as a valuable and necessary instrument to complement these new regulatory requirements and support their effective implementation.
- But a recital is a relatively weak legal argument→ try to obtain a better recognition in NEPSi through the second wave

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RCS developments – possible timeline for revision

December 2017: adoption

+2 years for transposition in all Member States

+5 years (at 0.1 mg/m3) + report by MS

Maybe 5 years instead of 7??

+3 years for the evaluation by the Commission

→ no new limit value before Dec 2027 (or Dec 2025)

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RCS developments: 2nd wave – trilogue with Council and COM on going

- **Amendment K - Claude Rolin**
- Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 71 (Rolin), 72 (Sander), 83 (Rolin), 97 (Rolin), 98 (Sander), 43, 85 (McIntyre), 119 (Becker)
- ***"Article 13a Social Partners' agreements***
  - ***The Commission shall encourage the social partners to conclude social dialogue agreements providing guidance and tools to support the effective implementation of the employers' obligations laid down in this Directive. Those agreements shall be listed in Annex VI. The list of those agreements shall be regularly updated."***
- ***(2a) The following annex is inserted:***
- ***"Annex IVa***
  - ***List of Social Dialogue agreements providing guidance and tools in order to support the effective implementation of the employers' obligations.***
  - ***(1) "Agreement on Workers Health Protection through the Good Handling and Use of Crystalline Silica and Products containing it"1a.***
- ***_____***
- ***1a OJ C 279, 17.11.2006"***

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France has withdrawn its intention for harmonized classification of crystalline silica

- France notified the European Chemical Agency (ECHA) of its intention to submit an harmonized classification for **crystalline silica** (CS) by 31 March 2017 (then reported to 31.01.2018, with no action so far)
  - Substance: crystalline silica (i.e. quartz, cristobalite, tridymite)
  - Proposed entry: Carcinogen
- On 30/5/2018, France has withdrawn its intention for harmonized classification of crystalline silica
- Reason for withdrawal: *As "work involving exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust" is now included in the **Directive 2017/2398/CE**, French MSCA considers that the need to propose a classification as carcinogen for crystalline silica has an added-value for human health protection mostly if consumer uses is identified. However, **no consumer use leading to a significant exposure to crystalline silica by inhalation has been identified**. Therefore, French MSCA has decided to withdraw the intention to submit a CLH report for this substance.*

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NEPSi reporting 2018

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NEPSi reporting 2018

- NEPSi is the social agreement we have with trade unions
- It foresees a reporting every two years - 2018 was a reporting year for the NEPSi signatories
- Reporting period from **15 January to 15 March 2018**
- Presentation of glass results to the NEPSi Council on 18/6/2018 with overall good results

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Glass EU NEPSi reporting 2018 (FEVE, Glass for Europe, GlassFibreEurope, Eurima)

Consolidated Report: All Glass Sectors (EU)						
	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Section 1: General Information						
Number of Sites:	237	249	286	267	259	255
Number of Reported Sites:	232	239	281	262	255	251
% of Reported Sites:	97.89	95.98	98.25	98.13	98.46	98.43
Number of Reported Employees:	65346	63677	72934	67784	68657	68647
Key Performance Indicators						
% of Employees potentially exposed to respirable crystalline silica:	9.96	9.72	9.79	9.84	10.69	12.05
% covered by risk assessment:	91.81	96.35	95.77	96.45	98.11	97.87
% covered by exposure monitoring:	64.38	68.84	72.43	73.89	74.25	91.48
% with risk assessment requiring Health Surveillance Protocol for Silicosis:	27.49	26.72	33.69	41.63	46.41	53.70
% covered by generic health surveillance:	85.46	105.73	108.03	115.59	87.10	93.22
% covered by Health Surveillance Protocol for Silicosis:	22.99	22.15	28.08	40.22	44.83	53.00
% covered by information, instruction and training on General Principle:	81.79	87.59	92.42	96.10	95.15	94.41
% covered by information, instruction and training on Task Sheets:	46.44%	64.92%	69.40%	71.76%	77.39%	83.01%

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- More and more substances evaluated by authorities, among which some of relevance for glass:
  - Cerium dioxide
  - Diantimony dioxide
  - N-butyl tin trichloride
  - Titanium dioxide
  - Zinc dioxide
  - Cr(III)oxide
  - Diarsenic trioxide, diarsenic pentaoxide, arsenic acid
  - Borax, boric acid, diboron trioxide
  - Potassium chromate, potassium dichromate
  - Refrectory ceramic fibres
  - Cobalt sulfate
  - Lead compounds (lead(II)oxide, lead(IV)oxide)
  - Dibutyl tin trichloride
  - Cadmium sulphide
  - Cadmium sulphate
  - Lead monoxide and tetraoxide
  - Nickel oxide
  - Tricobalt tetraoxide
- Big work carried out by the REACH team, but very technical issue