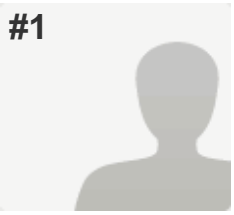

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Last Modified: Wednesday, May 25, 2016 12:38:09 PM
Time Spent: 01:48:43
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PAGE 2: Part I – General Information about Respondents

Q1: **Address**	
Contact name	
Organisation/company	
Country	Netherlands
Email Address	
Q2: **If you have a Transparency Register ID number, please provide it below. If your organisation is not registered, you have the opportunity to register now by following this link. If your entity responds without being registered, the Commission will consider its input as that of an individual/private person and, as such, will publish it separately.**	
Q3: **Received contributions may be published on the Commission's website, with the identity of the contributor. Please state your preference with regard to the publication of your contribution. Please note that regardless of the option chosen, your contribution may be subject to a request for access to documents under Regulation 1049/2001 on public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents. In such cases, the request will be assessed against the conditions set out in the Regulation and in accordance with applicable data protection rules.**	My contribution may be published but should be kept anonymous; I declare that none of it is subject to copyright restrictions that prevent publication
Q4: **We might need to contact you to clarify some of your answers. Please state your preference below:**	I am available to be contacted
Q5: **Please indicate whether you are replying to this questionnaire as:**	A non-governmental organisation (NGO)
Q6: **If a business or industry association, please indicate your field(s) of interest or activity(ies) - the letters in between brackets correspond to NACE codes [multiple choice]:**	Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities (E)
Q7: **For businesses, please indicate the size of your business:The definition of small and medium-sized enterprises depends on the staff headcount and either the annual turnover or the balance sheet of the company. Please consult the following website: http://ec.europa.eu/growth/smes/business-friendly-environment/sme-definition/index_en.htm**	Micro-enterprise (under 10 employees)

Q8: Please indicate the level at which your organisation is active:	Regional (e.g. Scandinavia)

PAGE 3: Part II – General Questions

Q9: How important is it in your view that there is chemical and chemical-related legislation* at EU-level in order to achieve the following objectives? (1 = not important; 5= very important)*This comprises the chemical-related provisions in all legislation within the scope of this fitness check. It encompasses legislation governing hazard identification and classification, as well as risk management measures, including chemical-related aspects of legislation on worker safety, transport, environmental protection, chemicals controls and supporting legislation, excluding REACH. The full list of legislation can be found here.The internal market of the European Union (EU) is a single market in which the goods, services, capital and persons can move freely across borders. One of the key objectives of chemical and chemical-related legislation is to have a single market for chemical substances and mixtures, as well as products containing chemicals.**

Protecting human health	5
Protecting the environment	4
Ensuring a well-functioning internal market**	2
Stimulating competitiveness and innovation	2

Q10: Do you think the EU chemical and chemical-related legislation has been effective in achieving the following objectives? (1= not effective, 5= very effective). Please only consider chemical-related provisions in the legislation.

Protecting human health	3
Protecting the environment	3
Ensuring a well-functioning internal market	4
Stimulating competitiveness and innovation	4

Q11: If you think the EU chemical and chemical-related legislation is not effective (1) or only somewhat (2,3) effective, please indicate what you believe are the main reasons for this limited effectiveness in the following table:

Protecting human health	The legislation is not adapted to the issues at stake
Protecting the environment	The legislation is not adapted to the issues at stake
Ensuring a well-functioning internal market	No opinion or not applicable
Stimulating competitiveness and innovation	No opinion or not applicable

Q12: To what extent do you consider that EU chemical and chemical-related legislation has had an added value above what could have been achieved through action at a national level? (1= no value, 5= a very high added value)

EU-level legislation adds value to national level action	4

PAGE 4: Part III - Specific Questions

Q13: For businesses and industry associations - Please select the legislation that regulates or otherwise affects your sector's or your company's activities.For other stakeholders - Please select the legislation you are familiar with.	Plant protection products (Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009) , Biocidal products (Regulation (EU) No 528/2012), REACH, Annex XIII (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006) , Industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (Directive 2010/75/EU) , Water Framework (Directive 2000/60/EC), Persistent organic pollutants (Regulation (EC) 850/2004) , Drinking Water (Directive 98/83/EC)

PAGE 5: Effectiveness

Q14: In the EU legislative framework for chemicals, risk management measures are, in some cases, determined directly based on the identified hazard using generic risk considerations (e.g. widespread exposure or exposure of vulnerable groups), which justify the automatic adoption of such measures. In other cases, the risk management measures are determined by a specific risk assessment that assesses the probability of adverse health and environmental effects resulting from the specific exposure scenarios associated with the proposed use(s) of the chemical. In your view, do you think EU chemical and chemical-related legislation should, in general:	b. Be more oriented towards generic risk considerations (i.e. take more cautious approaches, despite the possibility that certain uses of a chemical that are in the interest of society might be restricted) , If you answered a or b, please explain Emissions of for instance persistent mobile organic compounds are not restricted when they do not meet the current risk criteria. Due to their nature they are hard or impossible to remove in water treatment so they will build up in nature over time. Also they will end up in drinking water with yet unknown effects to human health.
Q15: In your view, apart from the hazard and/or risk of a chemical substance or mixture, are all relevant considerations taken into account in regulatory decision making on risk management (e.g. whether there will be combined effects of chemicals, whether there are certain vulnerable groups, whether there will be impacts on jobs or on the competitiveness of EU industry, etc.)? Please explain your answer.	No, If you answered no, please explain which considerations are not (sufficiently) taken into account and, if relevant, explain which legislation you are referring to. Ecotox-criteria seem not to be taken into account well enough due to lack of relevant criteria on population levels when there is no acute risk or even a chronic individual risk. But if communication of fish is being blocked by chemicals or the behaviour of prawns is being influenced by chemicals so they no longer feel a need to hide from predators or hormone levels are influenced so animals have a distorted reproduction capacity this can have a dramatic effect on entire species levels. When a chemical manages to wipe out bee populations this will also have an effect on humans as their food production is affected.

Q16: In your view, to what extent are the following elements of the overall EU legislative framework for chemicals satisfactory? (1= not satisfactory, 5= very satisfactory)

Transparency of procedures	2
Speed with which hazards/risks are identified	4
Speed with which identified risks are addressed	4
Time to allow duty holders to adapt	4
Predictability of the outcomes	3
Stability of the legal framework	4
Clarity of the legal texts	4
Guidance documents and implementation support	3
Effective implementation and enforcement across Member States	4
Consistent implementation and enforcement across Member States	2
Public awareness and outreach	2
International collaboration and harmonisation	2
Please explain your answers and list any other aspect you consider relevant. If you have specific legislation in mind, please specify it.	In general there seems no balance in working groups drafting guidance documents or doing other work under the Water Framework Directive, REACH etc. The over representation of the Industry and under representation of NGO's leads to biased results. This needs to be balanced in order to make legislation more robust. Also the implementation in the Member States needs to be harmonised further to assure eg. the emissions of chemicals are treated the same.

Q17: In your view, to what extent are the following elements of risk management satisfactory? (1= not satisfactory, 5= very satisfactory)	
Hazard identification criteria	2
Risk assessment and characterisation	2
Hazard and risk communication measures to consumers (e.g. labels, pictograms, etc.)	I don't know
Hazard and risk communication measures to workers (e.g. labels, pictograms, safety data sheets etc.)	I don't know
Risk management measures restricting or banning the use of chemicals	3
Risk management measures regulating the safe use of chemicals (e.g. packaging requirements or requirements for the use of personal protective equipment)	I don't know
If you answered 1, 2 or 3 above and would like to provide further information (in particular on specific pieces of legislation), please explain your answers.	To give an example: the way risk and hazard are now being assessed and weighted in the case of the authorisation of the active ingredient Glyphosate in plant protection products borders on ridiculousness. Maybe more balance of opinions in SCoPAFF could help prevent such ordeals in the future.
Q18: Safety data for chemicals is subject to quality requirements, notably Good Laboratory Practice (GLP), aimed at ensuring the reliability and reproducibility of the data. Do you consider these requirements to be appropriate?	I don't know

PAGE 6: Efficiency

Q19: In your view, what are the most significant benefits generated for EU society by the EU chemical and chemical related legislation? (one or more answers possible)	Stimulating competition and trade within the EU single market , Stimulating international trade between the EU and other countries
Q20: In your view, what are the most significant costs incurred by EU society due to EU chemical and chemical related legislation? (one or more answers possible)	Costs for society in general
Q21: In your view, do any of the following requirements in the legislative framework lead to significant costs for companies?	I don't know
Q22: Are there specific requirements in the EU chemicals legislative framework which lead to particularly significant costs for authorities?	I don't know

PAGE 7: Relevance

Q23: To what extent has the EU legislative framework for chemicals contributed to a reduction in the number and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or their substitution with safer alternatives? (1= no contribution, 5= a large contribution)

Framework has led to a reduction in the number and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or their substitution with safer alternatives	3

Q24: To what extent does the existing EU legislative framework sufficiently address emerging areas of concern, e.g. arising from advances in science and technology? (1= emerging areas of concern are not sufficiently addressed, 5 = emerging areas of concern are sufficiently addressed)

Novel areas of concern sufficiently addressed by framework	2

PAGE 8: Coherence

Q25: Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements relating to the EU chemicals legislation framework overall

The EU chemicals legislation framework contains gaps and missing links	Agree
The EU chemicals legislation framework has overlaps	Neutral
The EU chemicals legislation framework is internally inconsistent	Agree

Q26: Please indicate any incoherence (gaps or missing links, overlaps, inconsistencies etc.) between the different pieces of legislation which are under the scope of this fitness check. Please only consider aspects related to hazard identification, risk assessment and risk management of chemicals. The legislation covered by this fitness check can be found here.

Gaps or missing links	persistent mobile organic compounds that end up in water
Inconsistencies	one EU directive, different implementations

Q27: Please indicate any incoherence (gaps or missing links, overlaps, inconsistencies etc.) between legislation which are covered by this fitness check and any other legislation you consider relevant as regards the regulation and risk management of chemicals.

Why is there no link between eg. REACH and the Drinking Water Directive? The RIVM has investigated whether European and national authorization frameworks of substances
and products are linked to the quality requirements for drinking water in the Netherlands. The results of the study suggest that this is not often the case and, consequently, substances can be allowed into the drinking water production process that ultimately cause problems for water quality maintenance. In
addition, water managers and drinking water producers often do not have access to the confidential information necessary to identify problem substances at an early stage. Possibilities to adapt registration procedures are – in some cases – restricted because the Netherlands is bound to European
legislation. The RIVM recommends introducing a priority-setting system, based on the properties of each substance into the authorization procedure for chemical substances. This system would enable the rapid screening of substances assessed to be relevant for drinking water quality management. The concentrations of these substances in the drinking water can subsequently be estimated or measured
and then compared to the specific criteria for drinking water. Even within the various restrictions imposed by current legislation, better communication between registration authorities, water managers and drinking water producers can lead to the earlier identification of potential problem substances. In cases where data must remain confidential, the government can take the responsibility to evaluate the effects on drinking water quality. When a problem is identified, water managers can then measure the substances concerned in the water and initiate, if necessary, any further steps that need be taken. (source: http://www.riwa-rijn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/RIWA_probleemstoffen_drinkwaterbereiding.pdf)

PAGE 9: Part IV: Specific questions on the CLP Regulation

Q28: CLP communicates hazards to workers and consumers through various label elements, including danger words, pictograms, hazard statements and precautionary statements. (1= not effective; 5= very effective)

To what extent are CLP labels effective in communicating hazards to workers?	I don't know
To what extent are CLP labels effective in communicating hazards to consumers?	I don't know

Q29: Do the hazard classes in the CLP Regulation cover all relevant hazards?

Environmental	I don't know
Physical	I don't know
Human health	I don't know

Q30: How effective is the support to companies through formal guidance documents and national helpdesks? (1= not effective; 5= very effective)

Guidance documents	No experience
Helpdesks	No experience
Industry association guidance and materials	No experience
Other (training, conferences, etc.)	No experience

Q31: To what extent is CLP enforced in a harmonised manner across Member States? I don't know

Q32: To what extent are the current elements relating to the CLP classification criteria satisfactory? (1= not satisfactory; 5= very satisfactory)	
Ease of implementation for duty holders	I don't know
Appropriateness of classification criteria and methods for substances	I don't know
Appropriateness of classification criteria and methods for mixtures	I don't know
International harmonisation through the Globally Harmonised System (GHS)	I don't know

Q33: CLP is revised on a regular basis through adaptations to technical progress. Do transitional periods allow sufficient time to implement new or revised classification criteria?	I don't know or have no opinion

Q34: To what extent are the current elements of the procedures for harmonised classification & labelling (CLH) satisfactory? (1= not satisfactory; 5= very satisfactory)	
Transparency of the procedures	I don't know
Involvement of stakeholders	I don't know
Quality of scientific data and related information	I don't know
Speed of the procedure	I don't know

PAGE 10: Part V: Additional comments

Q35: In case you have any additional comments with relevance for this public consultation, please insert them here.	*Respondent skipped this question*