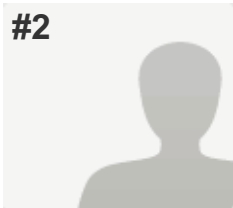


#2



**COMPLETE**

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)

**Started:** Friday, May 27, 2016 2:15:41 PM

**Last Modified:** Friday, May 27, 2016 2:35:07 PM

**Time Spent:** 00:19:25

**IP Address:**

PAGE 2: Part I – General Information about Respondents

**Q1: Address**

Contact name	An Vossen
Organisation/company	EPRO
Country	Belgium
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.**

Europ6114951208

**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 under the name indicated; 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:**

An industry association

**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]:**

Other,  
Other (please specify) Waste & recycling

**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](http://ec.europa.eu/growth/smes/business-friendly-environment/sme-definition/index_en.htm)**

*Respondent skipped this question*

**Q8: Please indicate the level at which your organisation is active:** EU

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	I don't know
Protecting the environment	I don't know
Ensuring a well-functioning internal market**	I don't know
Stimulating competitiveness and innovation	I don't know

**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	I don't know
Protecting the environment	I don't know
Ensuring a well-functioning internal market	I don't know
Stimulating competitiveness and innovation	I don't know

**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	No opinion or not applicable
Protecting the environment	No opinion or not applicable
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	I don't know
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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.**

Waste framework (Directive 2008/98/EC) and List of Waste  
,  
Waste shipments (Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006) ,  
Packaging and Packaging Waste (Directive 94/62/EC)

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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:**

*Respondent skipped this question*

**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.**

*Respondent skipped this question*

**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)**

*Respondent skipped this question*

**Q17: In your view, to what extent are the following elements of risk management satisfactory? (1= not satisfactory, 5= very satisfactory)**

*Respondent skipped this question*

**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?**

*Respondent skipped this question*

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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)**

*Respondent skipped this question*

## Consultation on the regulatory fitness of chemicals legislation (excluding REACH)

**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)**

*Respondent skipped this question*

**Q21: In your view, do any of the following requirements in the legislative framework lead to significant costs for companies?**

*Respondent skipped this question*

**Q22: Are there specific requirements in the EU chemicals legislative framework which lead to particularly significant costs for authorities?**

*Respondent skipped this question*

### 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)**

*Respondent skipped this question*

**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)**

*Respondent skipped this question*

### PAGE 8: Coherence

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

*Respondent skipped this question*

**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](#).**

*Respondent skipped this question*

**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.**

The new CLP Regulation will noticeably impact the classification of waste according to Waste framework (Directive 2008/98/EC) and List of Waste, and the Waste shipments (Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006). Our concern is that a large part of the packaging waste deriving from the separate collection from households – which were classified as non-hazardous, and are thus recycled into high-quality products – are now classified as “hazardous waste” under the legislative changes in Annex III to the Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC and in the European List of Waste, It is clear that classification of a waste as hazardous will have a significant negative impact on the existing practices regarding the separate collection, sorting and recycling of household packaging waste activities due to the various requirements related to hazardous waste and related economic effects. The materials that are most affected by the changes in waste classification are plastics, and especially the HDPE fraction wherein the cleaning and maintenance products originating from the normal functioning of households, or packaging waste assimilated herewith, represent approx. 40-60%. These sorted HDPE bales meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors to produce high-quality end products. Other materials that are affected include metals (type aerosols) and cardboard. we believe that due to the specific characteristics of consumer packaging (its composition, use, size, and type of products), the intrinsic properties of the emptied packaging, and the way household packaging waste is collected and sorted, packaging waste produced by households or by small enterprises, offices etc. which is collected together with household packaging waste, should not be classified as hazardous.

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

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**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)**

*Respondent skipped this question*

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

*Respondent skipped this question*

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

*Respondent skipped this question*

**Q31: To what extent is CLP enforced in a harmonised manner across Member States?**

*Respondent skipped this question*

**Q32: To what extent are the current elements relating to the CLP classification criteria satisfactory? (1= not satisfactory; 5= very satisfactory)**

*Respondent skipped this question*

**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?**

*Respondent skipped this question*

**Q34: To what extent are the current elements of the procedures for harmonised classification & labelling (CLH) satisfactory? (1= not satisfactory; 5= very satisfactory)**

*Respondent skipped this question*

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**PAGE 10: Part V: Additional comments**

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

We will send an email with a joint letter of the European Association of Plastics Recycling and Recovery Organisations (EPRO), the European Plastics Converters (EuPC) and the Plastics Recyclers Europe (PRE) concerning the significant impact of the new CLP regulation on the waste classification of separately collected packaging waste from households. We will also include the comments that we made nearly a year ago on behalf of EPRO, EuPC and PRE on the draft "Guidance document on the definition and classification of hazardous waste" in response to a consultation of stakeholders.

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