EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, 16.4.2020
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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 16.4.2020

partially granting an authorisation for certain uses of strontium chromate under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (Akzo Nobel Car Refinishes B.V. and others)

(ONLY THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN TEXTS ARE AUTHENTIC)

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THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC[1], and in particular Article 64(8) thereof, in conjunction with Article 131 of the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community,

Whereas:

(1) Strontium chromate is listed in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and therefore subject to the authorisation requirement laid down in Article 56(1)(a) of that Regulation.

(2) On 19 November 2015, Akzo Nobel Car Refinishes B.V.; Habich GmbH; Henkel Global Supply Chain B.V.; Indestructible Paint Ltd.; Finalin GmbH; Mapaero; PPG Central (UK) Ltd. (in its legal capacity as Only Representative of PRC DeSoto International Inc.); PPG Industries (UK) Ltd.; PPG Coatings SA and Aviall Services Inc.[2] ('the applicans') submitted, in accordance with Article 62 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, an application for authorisation for the use of strontium chromate in the formulation of mixtures ('use 1') and in the application of paints, primers and specialty coatings in the construction of aerospace and aeronautical parts, including aeroplanes / helicopters, spacecraft, satellites, launchers, engines, and for the maintenance of such constructions, as well as for such aerospace and aeronautical parts, used elsewhere, where the supply chain and exposure scenarios are identical ('use 2').

(3) On 13 December 2016, the Commission received the opinions of the Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) and the Committee for Socio-economic Analysis (SEAC) of the European Chemicals Agency[3] (the 'Agency') on the application, pursuant to the third subparagraph of Article 64(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

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1 OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

2 Aviall Services Inc. subsequently changed its name to Boeing Distribution Inc.

3 https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/6b5b572c-0088-563f-eb5e-0de85aa1f34e
https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/170ba6ad-e903-ce62-52d0-7c68bb8cd2ea

(4) On 14 March 2019 the Agency received notification that PPG Europe B.V. had succeeded in the rights and obligations of PPG Central (UK) Ltd.. In its assessment, the Agency concluded that the notified change had no implications for the RAC and SEAC opinions. The Commission accepts that conclusion.

(5) In its opinions, RAC confirmed that it is not possible to determine a derived no-effect level (DNEL) for the carcinogenic properties of strontium chromate in accordance with Section 6.4 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and that therefore strontium chromate is a substance for which it is not possible to determine a threshold for the purposes of Article 60(3)(a) of that Regulation. Pursuant to Article 60(3)(a), Article 60(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 does not apply to that substance, and therefore an authorisation may only be granted in accordance with Article 60(4) of that Regulation.

(6) In its opinions on uses 1 and 2, RAC concluded that the risk management measures and operational conditions as described in the application are not appropriate and effective in limiting the risks to workers. RAC concluded that there are significant uncertainties regarding worker exposure due to limited availability of measured exposure data. According to RAC there was a lack of clear link between the type of surface treatment, the operational conditions and risk management measures described in the application and the claimed exposure levels for specific tasks and sites, preventing RAC from further evaluation. The difficulty to determine the claimed exposure levels associated to the different tasks is particularly relevant as regards use 2, where different activities including on-site formulation, spraying, brushing and machining operations are covered and where, particularly for spray-painting and machining operations, there is a high potential for air-borne exposure and a high reliance on the use of respiratory protective equipment (RPE) is observed. Therefore RAC recommended to carefully consider the uncertainties when using the applicants estimate for workers of a maximun combined individual exposure level as the basis of further analysis by SEAC.

(7) Concerning uses 1 and 2, RAC further concluded that there are uncertainties in the assessment of exposure of the general population to the strontium chromate via the environment at the local scale, particularly regarding emission of chromium (VI) via wastewater. This is particularly relevant as regards oral exposure via drinking water. However, RAC considered that the assessment of risks to man via the environment was sufficient for further analysis by SEAC, noting that the approach by the applicants is based on assumptions that are likely to overestimate the risks to the general population. Regional exposure, although estimated by the aplicants, was not considered relevant by RAC due to transformation of chromium (VI) to non-carcinogenic chromium (III) that will occur rapidly under most environmental conditions.

(8) RAC considered the risk assessment documented in the chemical safety report submitted by the applicant to be sufficient for assessing whether the socio-economic benefits outweigh the risk to human health pursuant to Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. However, due to the uncertainties in the assessment of risks to workers and to the general population via the environment, RAC recommended additional conditions and monitoring arrangements that address these issues. The Commission, having evaluated RAC's assessment, concurs with its conclusions and recommendations.

(9) In its opinions on both uses covered by the application, SEAC concluded that the overall socio-economic benefits outweigh the risk to human health arising from those uses. Although SEAC identified uncertainties in the applicants' assessment, it considered the information provided by the applicants sufficient to reach a conclusion.

(10) Despite the uncertainties identified by RAC and SEAC and on the basis of their opinions, the Commission concludes that socio-economic benefits from uses 1 and 2 outweigh the risk to human health.

(11) An alternative should be able to provide the level of technical performance functionally necessary for the use applied for to be considered technically feasible. Some potential alternatives may provide this functionality but at some loss to performance or in a manner that involves technical compromises. The Commission considers that, given the economic and other incentives towards substitution that already arise from inclusion in the authorisation system, and in the light of the objective of progressive substitution, as a starting point, the Commission should not consider a potential alternative technically viable where such losses to performance or technical compromises are not minor. Nevertheless, the Commission considers it must be possible to depart from this approach where justified by particular circumstances, including the specific function of the substance for the use applied for, the public interests at stake, or a low net balance of the socio-economic benefits and the risk to human health or the environment. The Commission also considers that no particular factors justify less strict technical feasibility requirements in this case. Where the Commission is able to conclude on lack of technically feasible alternatives to the substance, it is unnecessary to consider economic feasibility of substitution.

(12) In its opinion on use 1, considering that strontium chromate has no independent function at the stage of formulation and consequently an assessment of the feasibility of alternatives for that use is irrelevant, SEAC concluded that there are no suitable alternative substances or technologies. Since the sole purpose of use 1 is to allow for the formulation of the mixtures required for use 2, SEAC considered necessary to limit the use description accordingly. The Commission, having evaluated SEAC's assessment, concurs with that conclusion.

(13) In its opinion on use 2, SEAC concluded that there are no suitable alternative substances or technologies. In order to address the uncertainties due to the broadly defined scope of the use, SEAC considered necessary to limit the description of the use by linking it to the application of primers and specialty coatings needed to achieve certain key functionalities. The Commission, having evaluated SEAC's assessment, considers that the applicants discharged their burden of proof in demonstrating the absence of suitable alternatives only with regard to such limited scope of the use, and therefore, that an authorisation should not be granted for the part of use 2 where the specified key functionalities are not required.

(14) With regard to use 2, as stated in SEAC's opinion, the applicants clarified that only primers and specialty coatings are included in the scope of the application, whereas paints is a generic term included in the use title which do not fall within the scope of the application. SEAC also noted that no information or data were provided in the application concerning the part of the use related to 'aerospace and aeronautical parts, used elsewhere, where the supply chain and exposure scenarios are identical', and recommended excluding it from the authorisation. Therefore the Commission, having evaluated SEAC's assessment, considers appropriate to not to grant an authorisation for such parts of use 2.

(15) As regards both uses, the Commission considers that the applicants have demonstrated that no potential alternatives provide the level of technical performance functionally necessary for the uses applied for.

(16) Therefore, having regard to the conditions laid down in Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, it is appropriate to authorise the two uses of strontium chromate as limited in this Decision, provided that the risk management measures and operational conditions described in the chemical safety report referred to in Article 62(4)(d) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as well as the conditions set out in this Decision, are fully applied.

(17) The Commission has based its assessment on all relevant scientific evidence currently available, as assessed by RAC, and based its conclusions on the existence of a sufficient weight of evidence allowing it to conclude. Nevertheless, additional scientific evidence would allow the Commission to perform its assessments on a more robust or broad evidentiary base in the future. Hence, it is appropriate to require the generation of additional exposure and emission information.

(18) Furthermore, in order to facilitate the enforcement of this Decision, the Commission considers necessary to require the authorisation holders' downstream users to include in the notification sent to the Agency pursuant to Article 66(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, an explanation of the key functionalities which are required for their use, including a justification why such key functionalities are necessary for that use (e.g. parts covered by safety certification and/or standards).

(19) In its opinions, SEAC recommended the review period referred to in Article 60(9)(e) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 to be set at seven years for both uses. The Commission concurs with that recommendation, taking into account the relevant elements from RAC's and SEAC's assessments and, in particular, the conclusion that strontium chromate has no independent function at the stage of formulation and that any substitution for use 1 is linked to the substitution of use 2, the concerns related to the appropriateness and effectiveness of the risk management measures and operational conditions and the recommended additional conditions and monitoring arrangements to address those concerns, the likelihood that substitution would not be possible within a shorter timeframe despite research and development activities, the time necessary to implement and industrialise possible alternatives, should they become available, including the time necessary for their qualification and their regulatory certification in relation to safety and airworthiness as well as the expected negative social and economic consequences in case of refusal to grant the authorisation.

(20) It is therefore appropriate, as regards uses 1 and 2, to set the review period at seven years as from the sunset date set out in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

(21) The language used for the description of the risk management measures and operational conditions included in the application for authorisation may be different from the official language of the Member State where the use takes place. Therefore, in order to facilitate the enforcement of the authorisation, it is appropriate to require the authorisation holders to submit, upon request, a succinct summary of those risk management measures and operational conditions in an official language of the Member State concerned.

(22) This Decision does not affect the obligation of the authorisation holder to ensure that the use does not adversely affect human health or the environment having regard to the

principle set out in to Article 1(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Furthermore, it does not affect the obligation of the authorisation holders to ensure that the exposure to the substance is reduced to as low a level as is technically and practically possible pursuant to Article 60(10) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and the obligation of the employer to reduce the use of a carcinogen or mutagen at the place of work, in particular by replacing it, in so far as is technically possible in accordance with Article 4(1) of Directive 2004/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[4], or to prevent and reduce exposure in accordance with Article 5 of that Directive. This Decision does not affect the application of Union law in the area of health and safety at work, in particular Council Directives 89/391/EEC[5], 92/85/EEC[6], 94/33/EC[7] and 98/24/EC[8], and Directive 2004/37/EC, as well as any national binding occupational limit values which may be stricter than the applicable Union limit values.

(23) This Decision does not affect any obligation to comply with emission limit values set in accordance with Directive 2008/50/EC[9] or Directive 2010/75/EU[10] of the European Parliament and of the Council, nor with emission limit values set to achieve compliance with the environmental quality standards established by Member States in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[11]or established in Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[12]. Compliance with the provisions of this Decision does not necessarily imply compliance with other emission limit values or environmental quality standards under Union legislation, as those may include further or more onerous requirements.

(24) Pursuant to Article 127(1) of the Withdrawal Agreement, Union law is applicable to and in the United Kingdom during the transition period unless otherwise provided in that Agreement. Under Article 126 of the Agreement, the transition period ends on 31 December 2020. It may, however, be extended for up to 1 or 2 years through a single decision adopted in accordance with Article 132 of the Withdrawal Agreement.

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4 Directive 2004/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work (Sixth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Council Directive 89/391/EEC) (OJ L 158, 30.4.2004, p. 50).

5 Council Directive 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work (OJ L 183, 29.6.1989, p. 1).

6 Council Directive 92/85/EEC of 19 October 1992 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding (tenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/ EEC) (OJ L 348, 28.11.1992, p. 1).

7 Council Directive 94/33/EC of 22 June 1994 on the protection of young people at work (OJ L 216, 20.8.1994, p. 12).

8 Council Directive 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work (fourteenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC) (OJ L 131, 5.5.1998, p. 11).

9 Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (OJ L 152, 11.6.2008, p. 1).

10 Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).

11 Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).

12 Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directives 82/176/EEC, 83/513/EEC, 84/156/EEC, 84/491/EEC, 86/280/EEC and amending Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p. 84).

(25) Two of the addressees of this Decision are legal entities established in the United Kingdom. Regardless of the periods of validity pursuant to this Decision, the Decision can therefore only apply in respect of that addressees for the duration of that transition period.

(26) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established under Article 133 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

An authorisation is granted in accordance with Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 for the following uses of strontium chromate (EC No 232-142-6; CAS No 7789-06-2):

Authorisation number	Authorisation holder	Authorised use
REACH/20/7/0	Akzo Nobel Car Refinishes B.V.	Formulation of mixtures intended exclusively for uses bearing authorisation numbers REACH/20/7/10 to REACH/20/7/19
REACH/20/7/1	Habich GmbH	
REACH/20/7/2	Henkel Global Supply Chain B.V.	
REACH/20/7/3	Indestructible Paint Ltd.	
REACH/20/7/4	Finalin GmbH	
REACH/20/7/5	Mapaero	
REACH/20/7/6	PPG Europe B.V.	
REACH/20/7/7	PPG Industries (UK) Ltd.	
REACH/20/7/8	PPG Coatings SA	
REACH/20/7/9	Aviall Services Inc.	
REACH/20/7/10	Akzo Nobel Car Refinishes B.V.	Application of primers and specialty coatings in the construction of aerospace and aeronautical parts, including aeroplanes / helicopters, spacecraft, satellites, launchers, engines, and for the maintenance of such constructions for the aerospace sector in which any of the following key functionalities is required: corrosion resistance, adhesion of paint / compatibility
REACH/20/7/11	Habich GmbH	
REACH/20/7/12	Henkel Global Supply Chain B.V.	
REACH/20/7/13	Indestructible Paint Ltd.	
REACH/20/7/14	Finalin GmbH	
REACH/20/7/15	Mapaero	

REACH/20/7/16	PPG Europe B.V.	with binder system, layer thickness, chemical resistance, temperature resistance (thermal shock resistance), compatibility with substrate or processing temperatures
REACH/20/7/17	PPG Industries (UK) Ltd.	
REACH/20/7/18	PPG Coatings SA	
REACH/20/7/19	Aviall Services Inc.	

An authorisation is not granted for the use of strontium chromate in the application of paints. In addition, an authorisation is not granted for the use of strontium chromate in applications of primers and specialty coatings in the construction of aerospace and aeronautical parts where none of the key functionalities referred to in the first subparagraph is required.

The authorisation is granted subject to the full application of the risk management measures and operational conditions described in the chemical safety report[13] as well as to the conditions laid down in Articles 2 and 4.

In addition, from 16 July 2020, the authorisation shall be subject to the risk management measures and operational conditions described in the specific exposure scenarios to be developed pursuant to Article 2.

Article 2

1. The authorisations shall be subject to the conditions set out in paragraphs 2 to 12.

2. The authorisation holders shall develop, within the timeframe set out in paragraph 3, representative specific exposure scenarios for the different types of formulation, application of primers and specialty coatings, machining processes and individual tasks, describing risk management measures and operational conditions applied in all sites where the authorised uses take place and which are used to control worker exposure to chromium (VI) and its emissions to the environment in each of the specific scenarios.

   The exposure scenarios shall contain information on the exposure levels resulting from the implementation of those risk management measures and operational conditions.

   The authorisation holders shall select the risk management measures for the exposure scenarios in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2004/37/EC. The selection shall be duly documented and justified and upon request made available to the competent authorities.

3. The specific exposure scenarios shall be made available to the downstream users to whom this Decision applies by virtue of Article 56(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (the ‘downstream users’), in an updated safety data sheet, at the latest on 16 July 2020.

4. The authorisation holders shall validate and verify the specific exposure scenarios at the latest on 16 October 2021 by making an analysis of tasks, using exposure and emission data measured by downstream users and related contextual information and by means of representative programmes of occupational exposure and environmental releases measurements referred to in paragraph 8, as regards all the processes related

[13] http://ec.europa.eu/DocsRoom/documents/20667

to the authorised uses. The validated and verified exposure scenarios shall be immediately made available to the downstream users.

5. The specific exposure scenarios to be made available to downstream users shall include detailed guidance on how to select and apply risk management measures. That information shall be submitted, upon request, to the competent authorities of the Member States where an authorised use takes place.

6. The downstream users and, if applicable, the authorisation holders, shall implement best practices to reduce workplace exposure to strontium chromate and its emissions to the environment to as low a level as technically and practically feasible, including by using closed systems and automation, when possible.

   Where use of closed systems and automation is not possible, the authorisation holders and the downstream users shall use local exhaust ventilation (LEV) systems that are designed, dimensioned, located and maintained to capture and remove strontium chromate. Where closed systems and automation are not used, the authorisation holders and the downstream users shall be permitted not to use LEV only exceptionally, where its use is technically impossible and subject to the provision of appropriate justification. Information on LEV systems put in place in the installations where an authorised use takes place, as well as on their maintenance, shall be made available to the competent authority of the Member State.

7. Where respiratory protective equipment (RPE) is needed to control exposure to strontium chromate, the authorisation holders and the downstream users shall use it in accordance with standard procedures for use and maintenance, including procedures for fit testing of RPE masks, applied in accordance with relevant standards.

8. The authorisation holders and the downstream users shall implement the following monitoring programmes for chromium (VI):

   (a) air monitoring programmes on occupational exposure to chromium (VI) in accordance with Article 5(5)(e) of Directive 2004/37/EC. The first measurements shall be performed without delay and at the latest on 16 October 2020. Those programmes shall:

      – take place annually;

      – be based on relevant standard methodologies or protocols;

      – be representative of the range of tasks undertaken where exposure to chromium (VI) is possible, including tasks involving process, maintenance and machining operations, of the operational conditions and risk management measures typical for each of these tasks, and of the number of workers potentially exposed;

   (b) as regards the use bearing authorisation numbers REACH/20/7/10 to REACH/20/7/19, as regards workers undertaking activities defined by worker contributing scenarios 3 (surface treatment by spraying (large parts) in purpose-designed room), 4 (surface treatment by spraying in spray cabin / spray booth) and 5 (surface treatment by spraying outside of paint-booth), as well as by worker contributing scenarios 15 to 21, relative to several types of machining and sanding operations, in the chemical safety report referred to in Article 1, annual programmes of inhalation exposure monitoring for chromium (VI) through personal

sampling, carried out in accordance with Article 5(5)(e) of Directive 2004/37/EC, in combination with post-shift biomonitoring for chromium;

(c) monitoring programmes for chromium (VI) emissions to wastewater and air from LEV. Those programmes shall be based on relevant standard methodologies or protocols and be representative of the operational conditions and risk management measures (such as waste water treatment systems, gaseous emission abatement techniques) used at the individual sites where measurements are carried out.

9. The authorisation holders and the downstream users shall use the information gathered via the measurements referred to in paragraph 8 and related contextual information to regularly review the effectiveness of the risk management measures and operational conditions in place and to introduce measures to further reduce exposure and emissions. The authorisation holders and the downstream users shall document the results of those measurements as well as of any action taken following the review and shall make it available, upon request, to the competent authorities of the Member States where an authorised uses takes place.

10. The authorisation holders shall draw up recommendations and guidelines to assist the downstream users in conducting the monitoring programmes measurements referred to in paragraph 8 and shall develop a report template for submission of monitoring data by downstream users according to paragraph 11. The report template shall be supplied to the downstream users together with the updated safety data sheet referred to in paragraph 3.

11. The downstream users shall make available to the Agency the information collected in accordance with paragraph 8, including the contextual information related to each set of measurements, in the format of the template referred in paragraph 10, for the first time by 16 April 2021, for transmission to the authorisation holders for the purpose of validating the specific exposure scenarios and for preparing the review report.

12. Having implemented the risk management measures and operational conditions described in specific exposure scenarios, the downstream users may reduce the frequency of measurements referred to paragraph 8, once they can demonstrate to the competent authority of the Member State where the use takes place that exposure of humans and releases to the environment have been reduced to as low a level as technically and practically possible and that the risk management measures and operational conditions correspond to the exposure scenarios and function appropriately.

Article 3

The downstream users shall include in the notification to the Agency pursuant to Article 66(1) an explanation of the key functionalities of strontium chromate listed in Article 1 which are required for their use, including a justification why such key functionalities are necessary for that use.

Article 4

1. The authorisations bearing numbers REACH/20/7/0 to REACH/20/7/9 shall be subject to the following specific conditions:

(a) the authorisation holders and the downstream users shall develop and implement standard operational procedures to minimise release of dust into the air during the preparation, transfer and storage of empty bags, filters and other process waste in accordance with the hierarchy of control provisions set out in Article 5 of Directive 2004/37/EC;

(b) when technically and practically possible, and taking into account the obligation to provide a justification for not using LEV set out in Article 2(6), second subparagraph, the authorisation holders and the downstream users shall conduct waste management activities, corresponding to worker contributing scenario 10 of the chemical safety report referred to in Article 1, under a LEV.

2. The authorisations bearing numbers REACH/20/7/10 to REACH/20/7/19 shall be subject to the following specific conditions:

(a) access to the area where activities defined by worker contributing scenario 3 (surface treatment by spraying (large parts) in purpose-designed room) in the chemical safety report referred to in Article 1 are conducted shall be restricted by means of access control systems and physical segregation from other work areas;

(b) access to the area in which activities defined by worker contributing scenario 5 (surface treatment by spraying outside of paint-booth) in the chemical safety report referred to in Article 1 are conducted, shall be restricted by means of adequate control systems. In cases where the activity is carried out indoors there shall be physical segregation from other work areas to avoid exposure of workers not performing those activities;

(c) when carrying out the activities defined by worker contributing scenarios 4 (surface treatment by spraying in spray cabin / spray booth) and 5 (surface treatment by spraying outside of paint-booth) in the chemical safety report referred to in Article 1, at least a full-mask respiratory protective equipment, with a a minimum assigned protection factor of 400 shall be used.

Article 5

1. The review period shall expire on 22 January 2026 .

2. The authorisation shall cease to be valid on 22 January 2026 with regard to the authorisation holders who have not submitted the review report by 22 July 2024.

Article 6

If an authorisation holders submit a review report, it shall include the following information:

(a) the information referred to in Article 2(2), including detailed guidance on how to select and apply risk management measures as referred to in Article 2(5) and the information referred to in Article 2(8) and (9);

(b) a refined assessment of the exposure to chromium (VI) of humans via the environment, as well as of the resulting risks. That assessment shall be carried out using a higher-tier exposure assessment model going beyond the default assumptions of the Guidance on Information Requirements and Chemical Safety Assessment[14]

[14] https://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-information-requirements-and-chemical-safety-assessment

and of the European Union System for the Evaluation of Substances (EUSES) model and shall make use of specific emission information. All reasonably foreseeable routes of exposure of humans via the environment, including the oral route, shall be included in the assessment

Article 7

Upon request, the authorisation holder shall submit a brief summary of the applicable risk management measures and operational conditions described in the chemical safety report to the competent authority of the Member State where the authorised use takes place in an official language of that Member State.

Article 8

This Decision is addressed to:

(1) Akzo Nobel Car Refinishes B.V.; Rijksstraatweg 31, 2170 AB Sassenheim, Netherlands;

(2) Habich GmbH, Weitenegg 5, A-3652 Leiben, Austria;

(3) Henkel Global Supply Chain B.V., Gustav Mahlerlaan 2970, 1081 LA Amsterdam, Netherlands;

(4) Indestructible Paint Ltd., 16-25 Pentos Drive, B11 3TA Birmingham, West Midlands, United Kingdom;

(5) Finalin GmbH, Georg-Wilhelm-Straße 189 21107 Hamburg, Germany;

(6) Mapaero, 10 Avenue de la Rijole, 09100 Pamiers, France;

(7) PPG Europe B.V., Amsterdamseweg 14, 1422 AD Uithoorn, Netherlands;

(8) PPG Industries (UK) Ltd., Needham Road, IP14 2AD Stowmarket, United Kingdom;

(9) PPG Coatings SA, 7, allee de la Plaine 76700, Gonfreville l'Orcher, France;

(10) Aviall Services Inc., Schillingweg 40 2153PL Nieuw-Vennep, Noord-Holland, Netherlands.

Done at Brussels, 16.4.2020

For the Commission
Thierry BRETON
Member of the Commission

CERTIFIED COPY
For the Secretary-General,

Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU
Director of the Registry
EUROPEAN COMMISSION