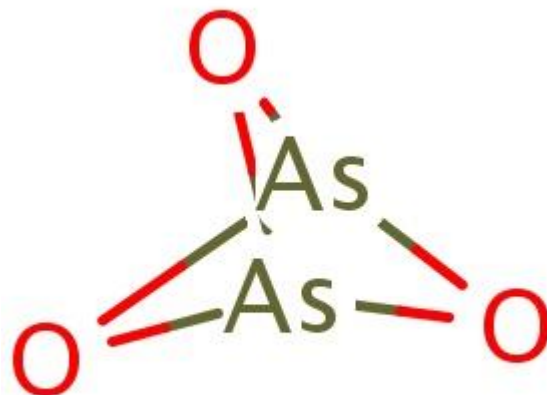




# Experience in authorisation the As203 downstream user applicants: Linxens/Yara



# Diarsenic Trioxide - $As_2O_3$



CMR 1A  
Large  
Intermediate use

Main AfA  
Boliden &  
Nordhammer

Smaller uses



# EPPA's involvement in AfA

- Substance prioritisation (various)
- Producers
  - ✓ Low Molecular Weight Phthalates (coordination of producers)
  - ✓ PY. 34 & PR.104 - AfA for DCC - SEA/AoA
- Downstream users
  - ✓ As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> for Linxens : SEA/AoA and PM
  - ✓ As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> for Yara: SEA/AoA and PM
  - Trichlorethylene: Roquette: SEA/AoA and PM

## Disclaimer

# Two late and very different dossiers

## Linxens

- Use of  $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3$  as a grain refiner in electroplating
- Called 9 days before submission deadline
- Catastrophic failure of substitution process (technical issue and reclassification of alternative)
- Ca. 20 KG/Year

## Yara

- Use of  $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3$  as processing aid to activate the absorption and desorption of carbon dioxide by potassium carbonate in the production of ammonia
- Called 6 months after submission deadline
- Company undergoing major change
- Ca. 5T p/y needed until 2017

# Characteristics of the downstream user dossier

Literally 10 times easier than a producer's dossier

- Limited quantities of substance
- Availability of measured data
- Simpler CSR if RAC risk derivation accepted
- SEA economic costs  $\approx$  costs for local economy
- AoA more specific and therefore convincing

Normal drafting time: 3 months - here 7&30days

Challenges:

- Measured data subject to medical secrecy
- Economic data can be patchy
- Alternatives sometimes not correctly researched

# What works well?

Interaction with ECHA - process not made harder  
Trialogues - very important

- Linxens did not have one which was a shame.
- Yara did have one - gave confidence on measures

Interaction with RMIU

Simplifications already adopted

- CSR
- SEA

Dossier drafting is not as difficult or expensive as  
some people claim

# Positive outtakes for industry

## Linxens:

- Even if your substitution fails you can get your AfA in
- Substitution work facilitates dossier drafting

## Yara:

- Authorisation drove the AoA
- AfA led to the choice of Potassium Vanadate
- Better RMM for workers due to analysis for RAC

SEA cases are clear cut - factor 100,000 difference

Downstream user applications are not that onerous

# Difficulties

## RAC:

- Measured data not always in format desired
- Focus too much on theoretical risk (dermal/Linxens)

## SEAC

- Unawareness of importance of process technology
  - Legal/regulatory constraints to changes
  - Contractual constraints
- Fractions of a 1 EURO calculations in health cost

## General

- Disproportionate demands from registrants
- Investment is high for single substance ( $\approx 250,000$ )  
(both Linxens and Yara may need to apply again)



# Recommendations for future

## Processing Aids

- Why a different position?
  - Not unlike intermediates
  - Used in industrial setting - more control
  - Not present in final product or article
  - Many used in high tech processes and are regulated
  - Use essential for efficiency - decider for investments
- What to change?
  - If measured data present - restrict dossier to that
  - Avoid inclusion of envi models for low volume
  - Demand only technical necessity c.q. sideline all classified alternatives

The logo for EPPA, consisting of the lowercase letters 'eppa' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. The 'e' is stylized with a white dot.

25 YEARS

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