SPEICA® The European voice of the **adhesive and sealant industry**

Polymeric precursors exemption

The polymeric precursors exemption

Currently, polymers are **exempted** from registration under **REACH**

European Commission is working to **extend registration requirements** for polymers.





EXCEPTION:

European Commission proposed exemption for polymeric precursors **handled** like **intermediates** under REACH.

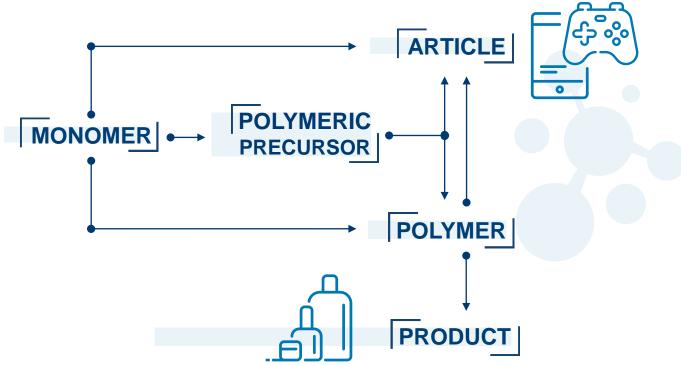




What is a polymeric precursor?

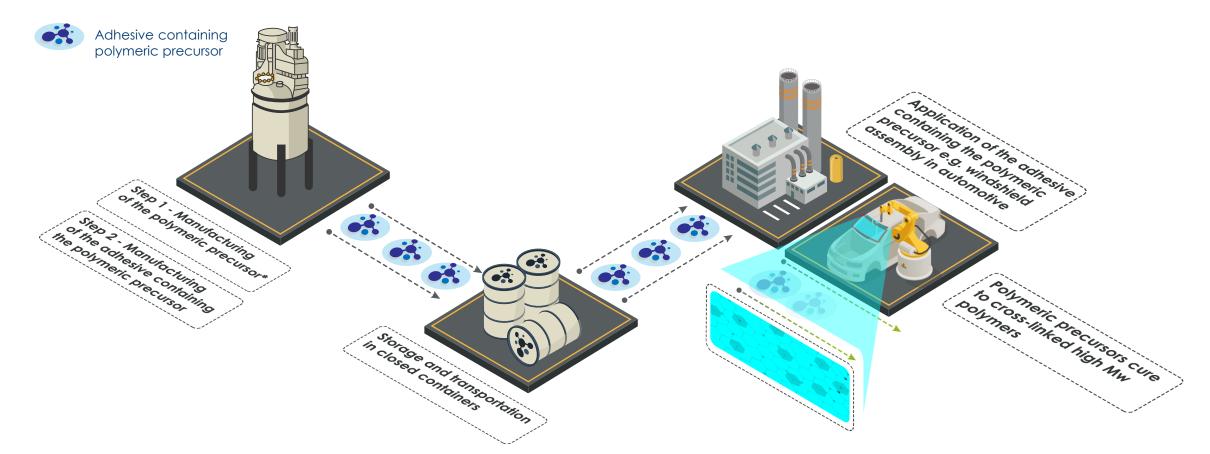
- Category of polymers used to produce other polymers or articles
- Designed to be used up, disappearing after curing
- Short lifetime
- Complexity of a polymer increases with each step from monomer to article
- Polymeric precursors have low vapor pressure

A polymeric precursor is intended to further react into other polymers or article.





How the risk is contained?



*Polymeric precursors as building blocks possible as well



How the risk is controlled?



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Adequately controlled conditions for safe handling

- Adequately controlled conditions will be defined to ensure safe use
- Industry will propose criteria and agree on a definition of adequately controlled conditions
- Precursors presenting more than one use might have to be registered if not adequately controlled







- Reduce hazard profile of a product, responding to changing regulatory requirements, supporting the EU Green Deal
- New combinations including recycled and bio-based materials
- Improving efficiency in production (faster line speed in assembly operations)
- Improve durability and lifespan of articles
- New design of assembled parts, (lightweight design to improve recyclability)
- Help customers to stay competitive and respond to changing market requirements



Exposure to polymeric precursors can be adequately controlled?

- The physical properties of polymers are of lower OSH concerns than those for monomers (low volatility, lower bioavailability, ...).
- There are less possible exposure routes due to those physical properties
- These possible exposure routes can be easily controlled
- Polymeric precursors are based on already registered monomers, while intermediates are not
- Polymeric precursors are part of mixtures, already classified under CLP and safety measures are already in place in industrial settings



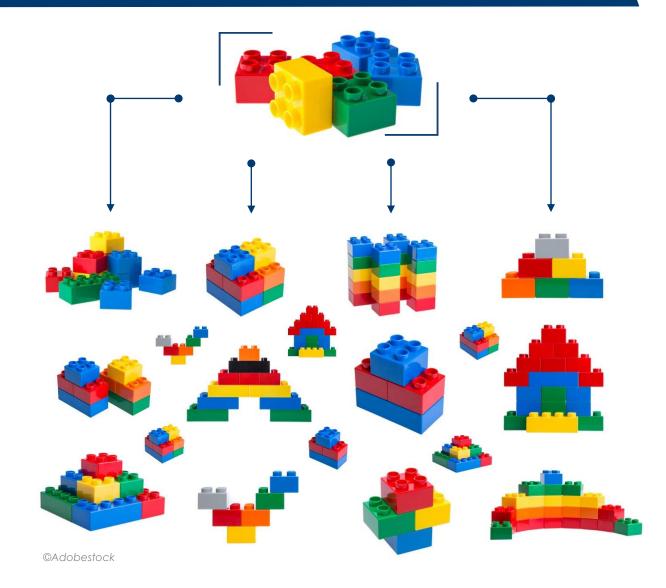
How are polymeric precursors used?

A LIMITED number of RAW MATERIALS are used to develop

INFINITE NUMBERS OF POLYMER PRECURSORS

EACH individual POLYMERIC PRECURSOR is almost exclusively

FROM ONE SUPPLIER





How are polymeric precursors used?

For example:

- Graphic arts
- Wood & furniture industry
- Textile lamination
- Rigid and flexible packaging for food
- Electronics manufacturing
- White goods manufacturing
- Industrial applications (e.g. wind turbines)
- Automotive (e.g. windshield)
- Other specific examples are available at <u>FEICA website</u>

Once fully cured, precursors are not present in final articles.



Conclusion

- FEICA proposes that polymeric precursors handled under adequately controlled conditions are exempted from registration
- Polymeric precursors handled under adequately controlled conditions do not cause risks to human health or the environment



MORE INFORMATION

Interested in FEICA positions on the upcoming registration of polymers?

https://www.feica.eu/our-priorities/reach/polymers-requiring-registration

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