# **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.

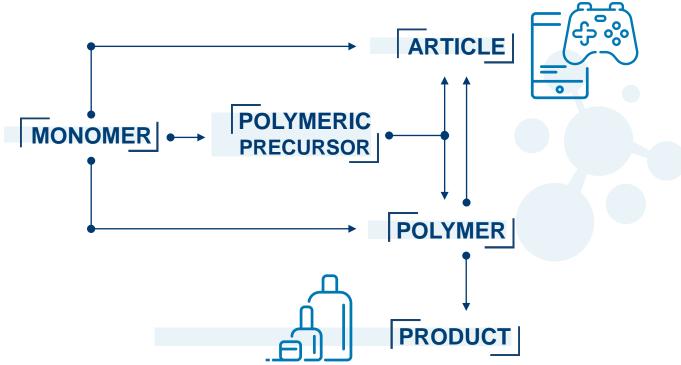




## What is a polymeric precursor?

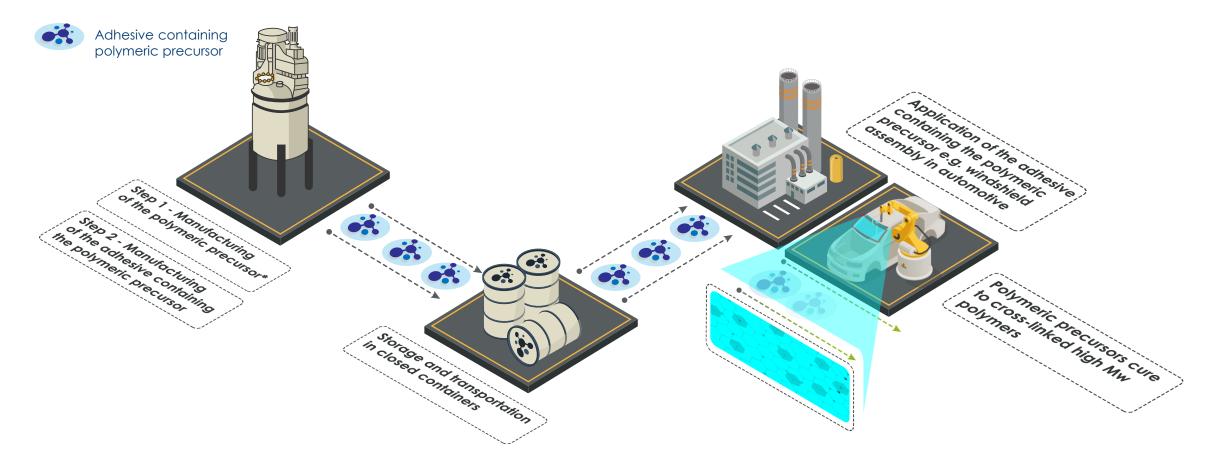
- Category of polymers used to produce other polymers or articles
- Designed to be used up, disappearing after curing
- Short lifetime
- Complexity of a polymer increases with each step from monomer to article
- Polymeric precursors have low vapor pressure

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



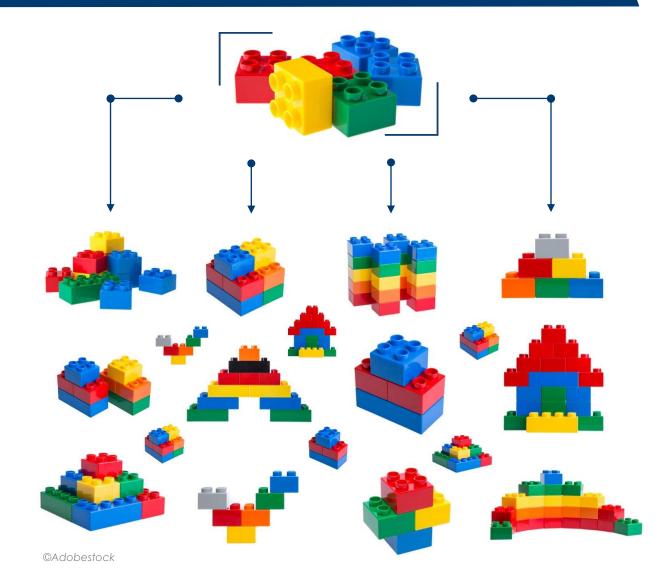
### How are polymeric precursors used?

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

### **CONTACT FEICA**

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