QUESTIONNAIRE: REACH INTRODUCTION

Note: For some of the questions there is more than one correct answer.

1. What does the abbreviation REACH mean? Please complete the letters.

☐ R

☐ E

☐ A

☐ CH

2. Who is responsible under REACH for the safe use of a chemical?

☐ The manufacturer of a chemical.

☐ The user of a chemical.

☐ The manufacturer together with the user of a chemical.

☐ The competent authorities.

3. What is a Downstream User of a substance?

☐ The user of an article, which contains this substance.

☐ Consumer who privately use a product.

☐ All actors who use a substance in industrial or professional processes.

☐ Traders of chemical products.

4. What is the purpose of the use of risk management measures?

☐ To ensure safe use of chemicals for human health and environment.

☐ To identify the most beneficial measures for workers protection.

☐ To exclude emissions into the environment.

5. What has to be registered under REACH?

☐ All chemicals and mixtures.

☐ All substances, which are produced in the EU or imported into the EU in amounts ≥ 1 tonnes per year.

☐ All dangerous chemicals, which are imported into the EU in amounts > 10 tonnes per year.

☐ All dangerous chemicals in articles.

6. Which information has to be submitted by the registrant as part of the registration dossier?

☐ Details on whom he does not want to register with in a consortia.

☐ Information about inherent properties of the substance.

☐ Information about the uses of the substance.

☐ Details about the produced or imported substance amounts.

☐ Identified uses.

☐ All uses.

7. When do phase-in substances in amounts < 100 tonnes per year have to be registered (excluding any CMR substances)?

☐ Before 1. December 2010.

☐ Before 1. June 2013.

☐ Before 1. June 2018.

☐ 11 years after the REACH regulation entered into force.

8. Which of the following sentences are correct?

☐ Each registrant has to submit his own registration dossier for all substances produced or imported in amounts ≥ 1 tonnes per year.

☐ All manufacturers/importers of a substance have to register in a consortia without exception (OneSubstanceOneRegistration-principle) to avoid double work.

☐ A SIEF aims to facilitate the sharing of substance data.

☐ All manufacturers/importers submit one registration dossier, which includes all information on the inherent properties of the substances, all identified uses and the respective risk management measures.

9. Which of the mentioned substances are exempted from the registration?

☐ Vitamin A.

☐ Substances in waste.

☐ Monomers.

☐ Polymers.

☐ New substances included in ELINCS.

☐ Substances used in food.

10. Which substances need a SDS in order to on the market?

☐ Substances classified according to 67/548/EEC

☐ Substances on Annex XVII in REACH.

☐ PBT-substances.

☐ CMR-substances.

☐ Substances on the candidate list to Annex XIV.

☐ All substances.

11. For which substances can an extended safety data sheet be expected?

☐ All substances.

☐ All substances classified as dangerous.

☐ All substances, for which a Chemical safety report has been prepared.

☐ All substances, for which a Chemical safety report has been prepared, and where the report includes one or more exposure scenarios.

12. When does a downstream user have to make an exposure scenario?

☐ Never.

☐ When he imports a dangerous substance from the non-EU in amounts < 10 tonnes per year and the non-EU manufacturer won't register the substance himself.

☐ When the exposure scenario of the supplier doesn't comply with the actual conditions of the down stream user, and the down stream user does not want to inform the supplier about that, and he wants to use the substance in amounts > 1 tonnes per year.

13. Which substances in articles should be registered?

☐ Substances, which are intended to be released from articles and which are included into these in amounts ≥ 1 tonnes per year and per manufacturer/importer.

☐ CMR- and PBT-substances in articles, if they are included in amounts 1 ≥ tonnes per year and per manufacturer/importer.

☐ All substances in articles, if they are included in amounts ≥ 1 tonnes per year and per manufacturer/importer.

14. For which substances is it needed to include a chemical safety report as part of the registration?

☐ All substances.

☐ All dangerous substances.

☐ All substances ≥ 10 tonnes per year and per manufacturer/importer.

☐ All dangerous substances ≥ 10 tonnes per year and per manufacturer/importer.

15. Which main elements are contained in the registration process?

☐ A technical dossier, which is send to the agency.

☐ A detailed review of the technical dossier by the agency.

☐ A chemical safety report, if the substance is produced/imported in amounts ≥ 10 tonnes per year.

☐ An exposure scenario as part of the chemical safety report, if the substance is dangerous or identified as PBT/vPvB.

16. What is the objective of the evaluation?

☐ To assess if all registrants have submitted complete registration dossiers.

☐ To assess the quality of the data included in the technical dossier.

☐ To control that chemicals are used under safe conditions throughout the EU.

☐ To check if all test are made as a GLP-test.

17. Which substances are only allowed to be applied after an authorisation has been granted?

☐ All substances, which are listed in Appendix XIV.

☐ All substances, which are listed on Annex XVII.

☐ All substances with special hazardous properties, e.g. CMRs or PBTs.

☐ All substances, which are produced in amounts ≥ 1000 tonnes per year and per manufacturer / importer.

18. Which obligations does a distributor have to fulfil?

☐ He has to register all products he trades inside and outside the EU.

☐ A trader is also a downstream user and therefore he has to fulfil the respective obligations for a downstream user.

☐ A distributor has to forward information up and down the supply chain.

☐ A distributor has to implement the conditions of safe use of a chemical, and communicate information up and down the supply chain.

19. **How do you plan to decide which roles you have under REACH?**

20. **Who examines the registration dossier for completeness? Who examines the registration dossier for quality?**

21. **What are the two functions of an exposure scenario?**

22. **Which questions do the exposure scenario answer regarding the use of substances and preparations? How is it provided? (keywords only)**

23. **When will the industry have registered all phase-in substances?**

24. **What do you think are the fundamentally changes in the chemical legislation under REACH?**

25. **Why is it important not to miss the pre-registration phase?**

26. **What is new for a down stream user under REACH?**