



**MINUTES  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MEMBERS  
INTERNATIONAL CADMIUM ASSOCIATION  
Thursday, October 18, 2012 – 1:00 PM**

**The Royal Aeronautical Society – The Argyll Room  
4 Hamilton Place, London W1J 7BQ United Kingdom**

**CALL TO ORDER AND INTRODUCTORY REMARKS**

The General Assembly of Members of the International Cadmium Association was called to order at 1:15 PM by its Vice-Chairman, Patrick de Metz of SAFT., in the absence of the Chairman, Mark Edwards. The following persons participated in person or were represented by their Proxy as follows:

**MEMBER COMPANY**

Acme Aerospace Inc.  
Energys / GAZ  
First Solar GmbH  
5NPlus  
Floridienne Chimie S.A.  
INMETCO  
International Zinc Association  
James M. Brown (UK) Ltd.  
SAFT S.A.  
Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd.  
SNAM  
Stanley Black & Decker Corporation

**REPRESENTATIVE**

Chris Baker (Proxy)  
Klaus Vogel (Proxy)  
Andreas Wade  
Maxime Cossette  
Laurent Smits  
Albert Hardies (Proxy)  
Stephen Wilkinson  
Howard Winbow  
Patrick de Metz  
Mitsunori Takao  
Eric Nottez  
Colin Thirlaway

**APOLOGIES**

Accurec GmbH  
Energys UK  
Hoppecke GmbH  
International Zinc Association  
International Zinc Association

Reiner Weyhe  
Barry Kelly  
Dieter Henke  
Mark Edwards of Teck Ltd. (ICdA Board)  
Emil Josendal of Boliden (ICdA Board)

**ORGANIZATION**

International Zinc Association  
International Zinc Association  
International Zinc Association  
International Cadmium Association  
International Cadmium Association  
International Cadmium Association

**GUESTS AND STAFF**

Anne Dekker of Nyrstar (ICdA Board)  
Frank Van Assche  
Andrew Green  
Christian Canoo  
Hugh Morrow  
Noomi Lombaert

The Vice-Chairman welcomed all attendees to the meeting, and asked the General Manager, Christian Canoo, to review the day's meeting agenda and the Statement of Compliance. Dr. Canoo noted that the Statement of Compliance (see Slide No. 3 of Annex I attached) had been circulated and that all Member Company representatives were asked to sign these statements and submit them for inclusion along with the meeting's official records. Stephen Wilkinson noted that the number of lawsuits brought against associations for failure to observe this requirement was increasing and that substantial fines and/or settlements had been realized in some cases. He reiterated that Statements of Compliance must be announced at all association meetings and member company representatives must submit these signed Statements of Compliance. The General Manager then asked Hugh Morrow to serve as the Secretary Pro-Tempore to record the Minutes of the meeting of the International Cadmium Association's General Assembly of Members.

Dr. Canoo noted that representatives of 12 of the association's 16 Official Members were either present in person or were represented by Proxies, and that therefore a Quorum of Members was established for the official transaction of business. Apologies had also been received from two additional Member Companies, Hoppecke and Accurec. The entire slide presentation of materials presented at the General Assembly is attached to these Minutes as Annex I.

The Proposed Agenda for the General Assembly is shown in Slide No. 2 in Annex I. The General Manager reviewed the proposed agenda and asked if there were any further additions or corrections to the proposed agenda. No additions or corrections to the proposed agenda were made, and therefore the agenda was adopted as shown in Slide No. 2 of Annex I attached.

Since there are many acronyms and abbreviations utilized throughout these Minutes, a complete list of these acronyms and abbreviations and their meanings is also attached to these Minutes for reference as Annex IV.

#### **APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF OCTOBER 6, 2011 GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

The Minutes of the previous ICdA General Assembly of Members, held in London on October 6, 2011, had previously been distributed to the membership for review and comment and are posted on the ICdA Members-Only website. A brief outline of these Minutes is shown in Slide No. 4 of Annex I attached. Christian Canoo asked if there were any additions or corrections to these Minutes. The Meeting Secretary, Hugh Morrow, indicated that he had not received any further comments to the Minutes which were distributed after last year's meeting. Since no additions or corrections had been received or were forthcoming from the attendees, the Vice-Chairman called for a motion to approve the Minutes of the October 6, 2011 General Assembly of Members as submitted to the Membership.

**Upon motion made by Max Cossette, seconded by Andreas Wade, and carried unanimously, the Minutes of the October 6, 2011 ICdA General Assembly of Members were approved as submitted.**

#### **OPERATIONAL MATTERS**

Membership Report – The Membership Report for the association as of October 18, 2012 was presented by Christian Canoo, ICdA General Manager, and is shown in Slide No. 5 of Annex I attached to these Minutes. The current membership now includes 16 companies or organizations. Dr. Canoo noted that, since the last General Assembly of Members held in October 2011, an inquiry for membership in the International Cadmium Association had been received from Euro Dieuze Industrie SAS (EDI), a subsidiary of SARP Industries specializing in battery recycling and a hydrometallurgical recycler of nickel-cadmium batteries located in France. Their application to join the association was reported and approved at the July 18, 2012 ICdA Board of Directors meeting, but is awaiting confirmation from EDI.

Report on the Directors of the Association – Christian Canoo reviewed the slate of proposed Directors of the International Cadmium Association for 2013 (see Slide 10 of Annex I attached). Essentially the Directors are proposed to remain the same as they were in 2012 except for the following change. Emil Josendal of Boliden (on behalf of the International Zinc Association) has resigned his position as a Director

of the International Cadmium Association. A replacement Director to represent the International Zinc Association is being solicited and will be announced in the near future.

**Upon motion made by Patrick de Metz, seconded by Max Cossette, and carried unanimously, the proposed Slate of Directors of the International Cadmium Association for 2013 (as shown in Slide 10 of Annex I attached) was approved. Patrick de Metz of SAFT S.A. remains as Chairman of the Health & Safety Committee. Maxime Cossette of 5N Plus indicated that, because of his relocation from North America to Europe, it would probably be best to designate a North American candidate as Chairman of the North American Regulatory Affairs Committee. Hugh Morrow indicated that he would discuss possible candidates with Max Cossette in the near future.**

Report on the Management Staff of the Association – As required under Belgian association law, the management staff for the association must be reconfirmed every two years at a General Assembly of Members, must be reported to the Belgian authorities, and must be communicated to the *Belgian Gazette* (“*Moniteur Belge*”). The proposed management staff for the International Cadmium Association for 2013 is summarized in Slide 11 on Annex I attached. Dr. Christian Canoo will continue as General Manager, Dr. Noomi Lombaert will continue as Health & Safety Assistant, and Hugh Morrow will continue as Senior Consultant. Drs. Canoo and Lombaert will be based in the association’s Brussels, Belgium headquarters, while Mr. Morrow will operate from his office in the Washington, DC, USA area. According to the ICdA Articles of Association, the daily management of the association is delegated to the General Manager, including all banking powers, opening and closure of bank accounts, authorization to engage in contracts on behalf of the association, control the association’s computer bookkeeping system, or to delegate these powers to a nominee of his choice.

**Upon motion made by Howard Winbow, seconded by Patrick de Metz, and carried unanimously, the proposed management staff of the International Cadmium Association for 2013 (as shown in Slide 11 of Annex I attached) was unanimously approved.**

## **FINANCIAL REPORTS**

Audited Financial Reports for 2010 and 2011 - The ICdA Financial Report for 2010 and 2011, as audited by Deloitte-Touche-Tohmatsu, was presented to the General Assembly for formal approval, and is summarized in Slides 6 and 7 of Annex I attached. The official Deloitte Financial Statement for the International Cadmium Association is also attached to these Minutes as Annex II. The total audited costs for 2010 were 171,937 Euros against total income of 188,890 Euros for a 2010 year-end surplus of 16,953 Euros. Combined with the surplus brought forward from previous years, the total surplus carried forward into 2011 was 185,531 Euros. The audited total expenses for 2011 were 281,939 Euros against projected income of 219,569 Euros for a year-end 2011 deficit of 62,369 Euros. Therefore the balance carried forward into 2012 was reduced from 185,531 Euros to 123,162 Euros. It was noted that the largest part of the expenses which resulted in the 2011 deficit were for the legal action taken against the European Commission and for the costs associated with the Eighth International Cadmium Conference in China in November 2011. It was also added that the association was fortunate to have maintained an ample reserve so that it was able to both respond to the legal action against the European Commission and carry out a successful Eighth International Cadmium Conference in China. However, it was also pointed out that the association must maintain a suitable minimum reserve to allow for future contingencies, and a minimum reserve level in the range from 80,000 to 100,000 Euros was suggested and discussed. Other issues such as automatic small yearly adjustments in Member assessment rates and utilizing Euros per kilogram as the basis for membership assessments were also reviewed and discussed. All of the above discussions resulted in the proposal and passage of the following four motions by the General Assembly of Members.

**Upon motion duly made by Eric Nottez, seconded by Patrick de Metz, and unanimously approved by the meeting, the audited accounts and balance sheets of the International Cadmium Association for 2010 and 2011 were accepted as presented in Slides Nos. 6 and 7 of Annex I attached.**

**Upon motion duly made by Max Cossette, seconded by Andreas Wade, and unanimously approved by the meeting, the minimum reserve level of the association was set at 80,000 to 100,000 Euros.**

**Upon motion duly made by Laurent Smits, seconded by Colin Thirlaway, and unanimously approved by the meeting, the association's assessment rates for Members for each year will henceforth automatically be increased by 2% from the previous year.**

**Upon motion duly made by Anne Dekker, seconded by Howard Winbow, and unanimously approved by the meeting, the basis for member's assessments was changed from Euros per pound to Euros per kilogram.**

## **UPDATES ON PROGRAMS AND REGULATORY ISSUES**

An overview of the present status of cadmium regulatory affairs in Europe was presented by Christian Canoo and Noomi Lombaerts including the activities of the ICdA Health & Safety Committee, the EU Directive 494/2011 banning cadmium in all plastics, and the work of the Cadmium REACH Consortium on REACH implementation (see Slides 12-35 of Annex I attached). This was followed by a summary of North American cadmium regulatory initiatives by Hugh Morrow which included revision and enhancement of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), public and regulatory concerns over cadmium in consumer products, revision of EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) profile on cadmium, recent increased cooperation between USEPA and ECHA, and the proliferation of recent cadmium human health studies (see Slides 39-50 of Annex I). Mr. Morrow also added a summary of international cadmium initiatives including the UNECE LRTAP Heavy Metals Protocol, the UNEP Heavy Metals Program, and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) (see Slides 51-56).

*European Union* – The three principal cadmium-related areas of activity in Europe were the meetings of the Health & Safety Committee and the attendant cadmium industry biomonitoring program; the issuance of EU Directive 494/2011 banning the use of cadmium in all plastics and the ICdA legal response to that Directive; and the ongoing work of the Cadmium REACH Consortium to comply with the requirements of the EU REACH Directive.

**Activities of the Health & Safety Committee** - The activities of the Health & Safety Subcommittee were presented by Dr. Noomi Lombaert who reminded the meeting that the Health & Safety Committee was established primarily to assist ICdA Members with the implementation of the ICdA Guidance on best practices for controlling cadmium exposure in the workplace. This initiative was undertaken because of the conclusion in the 2007 Cadmium/Cadmium Oxide Risk Assessment that there remains a risk to workers under current risk management techniques. Dr. Lombaert added that under the current REACH Directive, these same "risk management precautions" apply for workers and the environment.

A series of meetings have been held in the past, usually twice per year in June and October, to exchange information and discuss various aspects of controlling such cadmium exposure in the workplace. The tenth meeting of the Committee was held on October 23, 2012 and discussed the subject of "The Minimization of Cadmium Releases to Water." A continued objective of the Health & Safety Committee for 2013 will be the preparation of a simplified and updated version of the ICdA Guidance Document on Best Practices for Controlling Cadmium Exposure in the Workplace. A drafting committee has been established and various subject chapters assigned to various committee members. The drafting of this document is a priority for the Health & Safety Committee in 2013.

Dr. Noomi Lombaert reviewed the status of the Occupational Cadmium Biomonitoring Program ( OCdBio 1 (2008), OCdBio 2 (2009) and OCdBio 3 (2010) which are summarized in Slides 16-21 of Annex I attached. This data is gathered by ICdA acting as the "trustee" and forwarded to Dr. Alfred Bernard at the Universite Catholique de Louvain for analysis. The analysis of these results for these three years will be presented by Dr. Bernard at the committee's tenth meeting on October 23, 2012. Dr. Lombaert reviewed the preliminary data for 2008, 2009 and 2010 for both cadmium-in-urine, an indicator of long-term exposure to cadmium, and cadmium-in-blood, an indicator of more recent exposure to cadmium. She also compared the differences in the data realized if only the original 15 EU sites included in the 2008 study were also included in the 2009 and 2010 information. In 2009, 16 EU sites were included in the data while in 2010, 21 EU sites were included. The addition of the 6 new EU sites from 2008 to 2010 resulted in only

very slight changes in the percentages of workers with cadmium-in-urine above the 2 or 5 µg/g creatinine levels or cadmium-in-blood above the 2 or 5 µg/L level.

Patrick de Metz noted that the lead industry was now faced with the prospect of specifying that 95% of its workers exhibited lead-in-blood levels below a certain critical level as opposed to the current industry practice of ensuring that 75% of its workers are below a certain biological indicator parameter. He pointed out that the cadmium industry may face a similar situation in the future. The real question at present is to determine how the European Commission viewed this issue. It was also noted that the cadmium industry should consider the relationship between the cadmium-in-air levels measured in the workplace and the biological indicators, cadmium-in-urine and cadmium-in-blood, found in these workers.

**EU Directive 494/2011** – Dr. Christian Canoo reviewed the present status of the association's lawsuit against the European Commission with regard to restrictions on the use of cadmium in plastics. The details of this case are presented in Slides 23-30 of Annex I attached. The original Directive 494/2011 was issued in May 2011 and called for a ban on cadmium in all plastics rather than the prohibition on cadmium in certain plastics which had previously been in place. Meetings were initially held with the Commission in July 2011, but no clear and timely solutions were realized. The association, with the support of the association's two cadmium pigment manufacturers, submitted a legal petition in August 2011 for the annulment of EU Directive 494/2011. The principal objective of the lawsuit filed was to revert to the former phrasing on the restriction of cadmium in certain plastics. The case, designated T-456/11, was estimated to incur costs of approximately 100,000 Euros, with ICdA and the two pigment manufacturers sharing the legal costs. Ruxandra Cana of Field Fisher Waterhouse LLP in Brussels was retained as the association's legal representation in the case. The detailed procedural steps of the lawsuit are presented in slides 26-29 of Annex I attached. In May 2012, the Commission sent out a letter stating that the restriction of cadmium should be limited to only the same plastics which were formerly restricted. On September 18, 2012, this provision was official published in the *Official Journal* as Commission Regulation 835/2012. However, the Commission also indicated that it would ask ECHA to prepare a dossier relating to the use of cadmium and cadmium compounds in those plastics which were included in 494/2011 for the first time in May 2011. Thus, the ICdA legal suit against the Commission has achieved its initial goal of forcing the Commission to revert to the regulatory status regarding cadmium in plastics which was in place before the issuance of EU Directive 494/2011. It was also noted that it may be possible for the International Cadmium Association and its two supporters in this case to recover their legal costs. Dr. Canoo indicated that the costs, in excess of 2011 expenditures, to continue this suit against the European Commission would not exceed 40,000 Euros and would be spread over the final three months of 2012 and the first three months of 2013.

**Upon motion duly made by Howard Winbow, seconded by Patrick de Metz, and unanimously approved by the meeting, it was agreed to continue the lawsuit against the European Commission seeking the annulment of EU Directive 494/2011 with the maximum expenditure not to exceed 40,000 Euros.**

**Cadmium REACH Consortium:** The current activities of the Cadmium REACH Consortium were reviewed by Christian Canoo (see Slides 31-35 of Annex I attached). Work of the Consortium at present is directed towards an update of existing files to include documentation for municipal household waste, metal production wastes and recycling wastes. In addition, revisions must be made for all chronic classifications in order to be consistent with the new Globally Harmonized System (GHS) for classification and labeling. Further information is also required for the cadmium sulphate intermediate file. Most of this work must be completed by the end of 2012. New registration files must also be prepared for cadmium pigments and cadmium telluride by May 2013. In addition, hazard profiles must be prepared for "special cases" which will be different than the general cadmium files already prepared and which may require additional testing.

Dr. Canoo also reviewed the status of the REACH provisions under which certain substances may be restricted from further use because of unacceptable risks. Dossiers for these substances are generally placed in a REACH Annex XV if proposed by an EU Member State. Sweden has notified the Commission of its intention to submit such a nomination for cadmium, cadmium oxide and cadmium sulphide in Annex XV. The expected date of their submission is now January 28, 2013. The Cadmium REACH Consortium

has prepared three “shadow” dossiers for these three substances listing the dispersive uses of these substances and their associated risks to human health and the environment. Consortium Members have also decided to contact Member States to determine why these cadmium materials have been nominated and to challenge if possible or at least delay the Authorization process. It is anticipated that the Cadmium REACH Consortium will undertake further actions in 2013 to contact Member States and present industry’s data regarding the dispersive uses of cadmium, cadmium oxide and cadmium sulphide and their associated risks to human health and the environment.

*North America and International Issues* –The major regulatory developments affecting cadmium in North America and in international organizations were reviewed by Hugh Morrow. His summary is attached to these Minutes as Slide Nos. 39-56 of Annex I attached to these Minutes. In North America, the main issues were revision and enhancement of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and adverse publicity and regulatory proposals involving cadmium in consumer products, particularly cadmium in children’s jewelry. The most important current international programs involving cadmium (UNECE, UNEP and SAICM) and the potential threats posed for cadmium products by these programs were also summarized.

**Revision of the Toxic Substances Control Act:** In 2011 and 2012, continued efforts have been made to introduce legislation to completely revise the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). These bills have been proposed by the U.S. Senate in 2010 and 2011 which was controlled by the Democratic Party and reintroduced again in 2012. Essentially these bills (see Slides 41-43 of Annex I attached) would require the extensive gathering of information on all chemical substances and are much like the provisions of the EU REACH legislation and could conceivably lead to the prohibition of some cadmium-containing products in commerce. Mr. Morrow reviewed the purpose of the proposed revisions (Slide 41), the politics of TSCA revision and how the upcoming USA elections in November 2012 might affect this legislation (Slide 42), and the concerns which industry has with the revisions of TSCA proposed by the Senate Democrats (Slide 43).

**Enhancement of Existing TSCA Legislation:** Nonetheless, the Democratic administration has instructed the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to proceed with the enhancement of existing TSCA legislation to, in effect, impose some of the measures proposed in the 2010 and 2011 TSCA Reform Bills. Two measures have specifically been undertaken with respect to cadmium in this regard. On May 23, 2012, EPA and CPSC issued a notice under Section 4(e) of TSCA adding cadmium and all cadmium compounds which may occur in consumer products to its interagency priority testing list (Slide 44 of Annex I attached). These agencies are requesting health and safety studies or are planning studies to determine exposure and potential hazards of cadmium in products. Specifically, they are seeking data on amounts, solubility and bioavailability of cadmium from cadmium in consumer products; epidemiological or clinical studies on cadmium in consumer products; occupational exposure studies from the manufacture of cadmium-containing consumer products; health effects and ecological studies on cadmium-containing consumer products; and environmental fate studies of cadmium-containing consumer products.

A second action was taken by EPA on July 7, 2011 when they announced that they would propose a rule under Section 8(d) of TSCA, the “Health & Safety Data Reporting Rule,” requiring producers, importers and processors of cadmium and cadmium compounds to report lists or copies of completed and unpublished health and safety studies on cadmium and cadmium compounds likely to be incorporated into consumer products (Slide 45 of Annex I attached). The ostensible purpose of this proposal is to determine if a potential hazard exists due to the presence of cadmium in a consumer product and therefore to ban that product. The latest announcement from EPA on this subject indicated that it was retroactive for ten years from the date of publication of the notice.

**Cadmium in Consumer Products Issues:** Hugh Morrow reviewed the history of cadmium in children’s products in the United States and Canada in the last three years (Slide 46 of Annex I attached). This action has largely been prompted by the Sierra Club petition of May 2010 to EPA and CPSC to adopt regulations concerning the levels of cadmium contained in children’s jewelry. Their petition was granted by EPA in 2011 which indicated that they would promulgate regulatory action if the CPSC did not act. At that time, the CPSC was working with ASTM to develop a voluntary industry standard in this regard, and deferred action on the Sierra Club petition pending the outcome of the ASTM standard work. In early 2012, ASTM

Standard F2923-11 was adopted specifying a 300 ppm total cadmium content in children's jewelry. If the total cadmium is found to be above 300 ppm, then subsequent solubility testing is performed. The maximum soluble cadmium allowed is 200 ppm or the product cannot be placed in commerce. CPSC agreed that the ASTM Standard was satisfactory, denied the Sierra Club petition in this matter, and terminated their proceedings on this issue. Mr. Morrow also reported that a suit had been filed and subsequently settled in California between 20 jewelry retailers and the environmental group, Center for Environmental Health (CEH), in which the retailers agree to limit the total cadmium content in their products to 300 ppm. The State of California has also adopted the Metal-Containing Jewelry Law which also specifies a 300 ppm total cadmium limit. Neither the CEH settlement nor the California law have any provision for the 200 ppm maximum soluble cadmium limit specified in ASTM Standard F2923-11. Hugh Morrow also noted that a number of USA States and Canadian Provinces were proposing standards with much different total cadmium levels in children's jewelry, some as low as 40 ppm and 75 ppm. The Fashion Jewelry and Accessories Trade Association (FJATA) is working to develop uniform cadmium content standard across the entire United States, and ICdA has been in contact with them on this matter.

Mr. Morrow also reviewed the proposed California Safer Consumer Products initiative (see Slide 47 of Annex I attached) which was issued in July 2012. This regulation identifies over 2000 chemicals and 85 priority chemicals that could be banned in products in California. The lists of the priority chemicals are carcinogens, mutagens, and reproductive toxins (CMRs) which are listed by California, the European Union, the US Environmental Protection Agency, the USEPA's Integrated Risk Information System, the USA's National Toxicology Program, Environment Canada, the International Agency for Research on Cancer, the USA's Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, and even the Oslo-Paris Convention (OSPAR). It is therefore virtually certain that cadmium and its compounds will be listed as priority substances in the California Safer Consumer Products regulations. Mr. Morrow, however, did note that the proposed Safer Consumer Products regulations had been severely criticized in a recent report entitled "The Consumer Impact of California's Green Chemistry Initiative" which states that the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) did not evaluate the economic impacts of their proposed regulation, did not properly quantify the proposed benefits of the regulation, that the job losses and costs to consumers of this regulation would be enormous, and that the highest costs would be incurred initially, right at the time of the country's and the State's severe economic crisis. Economic considerations such as those outlined above are required under California's Administrative Law and do not appear to have been considered in the promulgation of DTSC's proposed regulations.

**Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)** – Hugh Morrow reviewed the status of the IRIS Cadmium Profile which forms the scientific basis for many of EPA's regulations on cadmium. The IRIS profile includes a reference dose for chronic oral exposure, a reference concentration for chronic inhalation exposure, and a carcinogenicity assessment for lifetime exposure. The last full review of the IRIS Cadmium File was performed in 1999. Reassessment of the Cadmium File has been listed as a priority for the past two years but no new draft has been issued. The ICdA has contacted the National Center for Environmental Assessment (NCEA) which compiles the profiles and offered to submit studies and cooperate with them. However, the IRIS office has recently been under attack for its revision of the arsenic file, and both National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council reviews of their evaluation process have been or will be performed. Thus, immediate action on the cadmium file is not realistically expected.

**Cooperation between US EPA and EU ECHA** – Hugh Morrow noted that a Statement of Intent for enhanced cooperation between the EU's European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) and the USA's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was signed on December 17, 2010. While the initial statement only indicated general cooperation such as missions and exchange of staff, and cooperation on training and communication, a more recent notice issued on September 7, 2012 now "invites" industry to submit comment on the agencies and regulations under which they must operate, differences in regulations affecting their industries in the EU and the United States, and how these differences might be accommodated. He noted that an attempt to harmonize regulations between the EU and the United States could result in a number of prohibitions on cadmium-containing products.

**Cadmium Human Health Effects Studies** – Hugh Morrow noted that a number of human health studies have appeared in the scientific literature in the past three years describing a positive and significant

relationship between low level cadmium exposures and adverse human health effects (see Slide 50 of Annex I attached). Many of these studies were based on the NHANES data from the USA gathered between 1999 and 2004, and several were performed by highly reputable research organizations such as Harvard Medical School, Johns Hopkins Medical School, Karolinska Institute in Sweden, and the Catholic University of Louvain in Belgium. Among the adverse human health effects reported were renal dysfunction, reproductive effects, breast cancer, neurodevelopmental outcome in children, cardiovascular mortality and all-cause mortality. Mr. Morrow felt that some or many of these studies might influence the EPA IRIS cadmium file and could be utilized for future, more stringent regulation of cadmium and cadmium-containing products.

**UNECE Long Range Trans-Boundary Air Pollution Heavy Metals Protocol:** Hugh Morrow reviewed the activities of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's (UNECE) Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) Heavy Metals Protocol on lead, cadmium and mercury air emissions from point sources (Slides 52-53 of Annex I attached). The UNECE Working Group on Strategies and Review (WGSR) is finalizing proposed amendments to the Protocol aimed at enabling countries with economies in transition (mainly Eastern Europe) to ratify the Protocol, to make the requirements of the Heavy Metals Protocol consistent with the particulate matter control requirements of the Gothenburg Protocol, and to incorporate a Draft Guidance Document on Best Available Technology (BAT) for control of heavy metal air emissions from point sources. These proposed amendments are expected to be ratified by the UNECE Executive Body (EB) at their meeting in December 2012 in Geneva. Mr. Morrow also noted that, contrary to previous announcements, the European Commission has decided to pursue the inclusion of prohibitions on mercury-containing products in the LRTAP Heavy Metals Protocol whereas previously they had announced that such prohibitions would be negotiated only in the context of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) on a worldwide mercury agreement. Such an action does raise the concern that the European Commission will continue its efforts to include prohibitions on cadmium-containing products in the LRTAP Heavy Metals Protocol. At present, there are no prohibitions on cadmium-containing products in the LRTAP Heavy Metals Protocol. Mr. Morrow also noted that the USA and Canada have now stated publicly that they will achieve compliance with the LRTAP Heavy Metals Protocol by methods consistent with their own national legislation which may not be worded exactly the same as the requirements of the Heavy Metals Protocol.

Hugh Morrow also added that the European Monitoring and Evaluation Program (EMEP) organization established under the UNECE LRTAP treaty had recently issued a report on heavy metals pollution abatement under the Heavy Metals Protocol (see Slide 53 of Annex I attached). According to the EMEP report, atmospheric deposition fluxes for cadmium decreased by 50% from 1990 to 2010, and anthropogenic air emissions for cadmium decreased by 60% during that same period. The report added, however, that despite these decreases, cadmium air emission and deposition "hot spots" remained, mainly in Eastern Europe. Poland, the Czech Republic and Bulgaria were specifically mentioned. Another conclusion noted in the EMEP report was that the main sources of cadmium air emissions in 2010 were now from fossil fuel combustion whereas they were from metal production in 1990.

**UNEP Lead and Cadmium Program:** Hugh Morrow also summarized and reviewed the programs on cadmium being carried out under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Program (Slides 54-55 of Annex I attached). The UNEP program is now officially described as the "Lead and Cadmium" program since work on mercury has been shifted to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC). The cadmium work includes the UNEP *Scientific Review on Cadmium*, the UNEP DTIE reports on trade in cadmium products in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and the continuation of the cadmium program as established at the UNEP Governing Council meeting in Nairobi in February 2011.

Mr. Morrow also noted that the UNEP Governing Council meeting in Nairobi in February 2011 requested the UNEP Executive Director to continue activities on cadmium, particularly in developing countries, to achieve environmentally sound management of cadmium-containing batteries throughout their life cycle and to deepen the scientific basis of existing cadmium studies. These conclusions are positive outcomes for the cadmium industry and basically reinforce ICdA's position supporting NiCd battery recycling and establishing scientifically-based cadmium studies. However, the Governing Council also requested the Executive Director to initiate a global **voluntary** partnership on cadmium with governments, inter-



governmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations, and requested the Executive Director to act as an Information Clearing House on Substitution for Cadmium Products. The present UNEP program on cadmium refers only to nickel-cadmium batteries and to the “inefficient” production and recycling operations of the cadmium industry releasing “considerable” cadmium, and to the environmentally sound management (ESM) of nickel-cadmium batteries throughout their life cycle. A report from the UNEP Executive Director is expected at UNEP GC27 in Nairobi in February 2013.

**Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)** – Hugh Morrow reviewed the status of the activities on cadmium under SAICM and their recent International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM 3) held in Nairobi 17-21 September 2012. UNEP outlined its work on their Lead and Cadmium program at the conference, and the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) submitted a 2012 progress report on their “Minerals and Metals Management 2020” program. The main efforts pertaining to cadmium-containing products were under the Emerging Policy Issues discussions and the Open Ended Working Group on Chemicals Management. The subjects under study include Chemicals in Products, mainly with regard to labeling and information on chemicals in products; Hazardous Substances in Electrical & Electronic Products, where the discussions centered on risk, substitutes for hazardous chemicals and waste transportation issues; Nanotechnologies and Manufactured Nanomaterials where the emphasis was placed on scientific information, risk assessment and risk reduction; and Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals where the principal effort seemed to be directed towards gathering scientific information.

#### **INTERNATIONAL CADMIUM CONFERENCE - NOVEMBER 2011 IN KUNMING, CHINA**

Dr. Noomi Lombaert reviewed the Eighth International Cadmium Conference held in Kunming, China in November 2011. Her report is summarized in slides 36-38 of Annex I attached. The principal follow-up at present has been to collect written manuscripts from as many of the presentations from the conference as possible. However, response has been slow and has been hampered by summer vacations, so the deadline for receipt of written papers was extended from June 1, 2012 to October 1, 2012. Several reminders have been sent by both Noomi Lombaert and Hugh Morrow, but there are still many papers missing. To date, less than 50% of the written papers have been received, and almost no papers from the Chinese authors in spite of repeated inquiries. A number of conference authors have asked for the proceedings to be published and their papers distributed in a booklet form. However, it has not yet been finally decided if the proceedings will be simply posted on the ICdA website, offered for sale, or distributed in a written hardcopy format.

It was also suggested and discussed that ICdA issue a “Cadmium Risk Management” short brochure for global use, but particularly for China where most of the world’s cadmium is produced and consumed. The suggestion was made to prepare a five-page booklet covering techniques to avoid or minimize risk from cadmium exposure at the workplace. Such an effort would be drafted and then translated in Chinese. Stephen Wilkinson also suggested that the International Cadmium Association may wish to consider a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with a Chinese nonferrous metals organization to facilitate the exchange, transfer and distribution of safety information on cadmium production and processing to Chinese producers and consumers.

#### **PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN AND BUDGETS FOR 2013 - 2015**

The ICdA Proposed Business Plan and Financial Forecast for 2013-2014-2015 were presented for approval by the Members of the General Assembly. The financial plan is summarized in Slide 57 of Annex I, while the entire 2013 Business Plan and Financial Forecast for 2013-2015 is attached to these Minutes as Annex III. The basic objectives of the association will remain the same in 2013 as they have in recent years, and the staff and structure of the association is likewise expected to remain the same. The 2013 proposed Business Plan calls for 0.33 man-years effort from Christian Canoo as General Manager, 0.425 man-years work from Hugh Morrow as Senior Consultant to cover North American and International Regulatory Affairs, and 0.33 man-years time from Noomi Lombaert as Manager, Health and Environment, dealing with EU Regulatory Affairs. It is envisioned that additional scientific support will be drawn, as needed, from outside organizations. Provision has been made in the proposed 2013 budget for 6,000 Euros for

scientific support on health and environmental issues. Total staffing and operational costs for 2013 are proposed at levels lower than those in 2012 due to the additional conference and legal costs in 2012 previously discussed.

The proposed Business Plan for 2013, 2014 and 2015 forecasts total income to approximately equal or exceed total expenses in each of these three years, thus resulting in slight increases in the surplus carried forward at the end of each of these three years. However, these forecasts do not include potential additional subscription income from prospective new members or additional income realized by the increased assessment rate structure previously adopted at this meeting. It was noted that the information on the financial forecasts for 2014 and 2015 was being presented for information only, and the only item requiring formal approval by the General Assembly was the 2013 Business Plan and Budget.

It was also noted that, in Section 2 of the International Cadmium Association's Business Plan, the Mission and Objectives of the association were listed essentially as "monitor, respond, and report", all of which are, more or less, retrospective actions. It was suggested that the association's Mission and Objectives should also include proactive goals such as "provide advice and guidance on cadmium-related issues such as best practices for environmental health and safety" among others. Such proactive goals could in fact be linked with the proposed Cadmium Industry Code of Conduct discussed at both the October 6, 2011 and October 18, 2012 General Assemblies of Members.

**Upon motion duly made by Patrick de Metz, seconded by Colin Thirlaway, and unanimously approved by the General Assembly, the Budget and Financial Plan for 2013 were approved as presented in Slide 57 of Annex I and in Annex III with the proviso that the assessment rates would be adjusted by 2% as adopted earlier in the General Assembly of Members.**

#### **UPDATE ON MARKET AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

Hugh Morrow presented an update of the cadmium market (see Slides 58 through 76 of Annex I attached to these Minutes). The principal uncertainties in the market today remain accurate estimates of Chinese cadmium production and the amounts of secondary cadmium consumption. It is also uncertain the extent to which the World Bureau of Metal Statistics (WBMS) includes secondary cadmium production in their primary cadmium production figures.

According to figures from the World Bureau of Metal Statistics (WBMS), primary cadmium production has been increasing during the past five years, while primary cadmium consumption has been decreasing slightly. Most of primary cadmium production and consumption occurs in Asia, mainly in China, Korea and Japan. Primary cadmium production in Europe has remained steady or increased slightly in the past ten years, due mainly to metal smelted and refined in Eastern Europe, notably in Bulgaria and Poland. However, production of secondary or recycled cadmium has also been increasing and now accounts for about 20% of total cadmium production. However, the extent to which secondary cadmium production is being recorded in WBMS figures is not accurately known, and worldwide consumption of secondary cadmium is very often proprietary business information and not reported.

Approximately 85% of the world's cadmium consumption is devoted to NiCd batteries and most of these are produced in China, Japan, Sweden, India, France or the USA. The only other large cadmium consumption occurs in Belgium that actually represents the conversion of cadmium metal to cadmium oxide and other salts, mainly for export to the battery producers in China and Japan. While NiCd batteries remain as the largest application for cadmium, accounting for about 85% of the total, pigments account for roughly 10% of total consumption and coatings for about 4% of total consumption. Cadmium use in stabilizers for PVC has largely disappeared as a cadmium application, while the utilization of cadmium in alloys is now largely confined to only the copper-based electrical and thermal conductivity alloys or the silver-based electrical contact alloys. The utilization of cadmium telluride in photovoltaic applications, although still small, is a growing use for cadmium. Cadmium price, as published in *Metal Bulletin*, has remained relatively stable in the past few years at roughly \$US 1.00 to 2.00 per pound, but in 2012 has now dipped below \$US 1.00 per pound.

Hugh Morrow discussed in some detail the extraordinary growth of both cadmium production and consumption in China (Slide 63) and how widely the estimates for cadmium production and consumption in China vary (Slides 64 and 65). In addition, the amounts of secondary or recycled cadmium both produced and consumed worldwide is also subject to wide-ranging estimates. Part of the problem is that some secondary cadmium production is included in the figures for primary cadmium production, such as in Japan and the United States, while, in other countries, secondary cadmium production does not appear to be counted at all. Worldwide NiCd battery collection programs in Europe, Japan and North America do provide some specific information on production of cadmium from NiCd battery recycling, but in some cases, the data is aggregated with that of other battery chemistries or only consumer battery collection and recycling is measured. Thus, completely clear and accurate information on primary and secondary cadmium production and consumption is difficult.

Mr. Morrow also reviewed several battery industry studies (Slides 72-74) which clearly show that the consumer NiCd battery market is declining, especially in the Western World, as they are replaced by advanced battery chemistries such as lithium-ion batteries. It is expected that some applications will remain, for example in power tools, electric bikes and scooters, cordless phones, emergency and security applications, household devices and toys, and that use of NiCd batteries may grow in developing nations such as Brazil, Russia, India, China and Eastern Europe.

### **NEW BUSINESS**

The General Assembly of Members was reminded that Max Cossette had proposed consideration of an industry Code of Conduct at its General Assembly of Members of October 6, 2011. The extract from the October 6, 2011 Minutes of that meeting is shown below. Because of more pressing matters during 2011-2012, most notably the action on EU Directive 494/2011, this proposal was not carried forward as anticipated. The working group members listed below who volunteered to create a proposal for consideration were urged to take up this work again in the near future.

Extract from Minutes of October 6, 2011 General Assembly of Members: “Maxime Cossette urged the Members of the International Cadmium Association to consider the adoption of an industry Code of Conduct, perhaps similar to the one which the International Council for Mining and Metals (ICMM) has adopted. It was pointed out that such a Code of Conduct generally had to be voluntary and was often difficult to enforce on all members of a particular industry. A guidance document might be an equally good alternative. After some discussion, it was decided to form a small working group to consider this issue and to create a proposal for consideration at the next General Assembly of Members in October 2012. The members tentatively volunteering for this working group included Eric Nottez, Mark Edwards, Andreas Wade, and Maxime Cossette.”

### **NEXT MEETING DATES**

Christian Canoo announced that the next General Assembly of Members of the International Cadmium Association would be held during London Metals Exchange Week on Thursday, October 10, 2013, from 1 PM to 4 PM. The venue will be the Royal Aeronautical Society at 4 Hamilton Place in London.

The next meeting of the ICdA Board of Directors will be held at a date to be determined in February 2013.

The next meeting of the Health & Safety Committee will be held on October 23, 2012 in Brussels and in June 2012 at a site yet to be determined.

Maxime Cossette noted that since he has been transferred to the European office of 5NPlus, it has been more difficult to schedule a meeting of the North American Regulatory Affairs Committee. He suggested that he and Hugh Morrow discuss appointing a North American based member to be Chairman of the Regulatory Affairs Committee, and then schedule a meeting of the committee.

**ADJOURNMENT**

**There being no further business before the General Assembly of Members and upon motion duly made by Laurent Smits, seconded by Eric Nottez, and unanimously approved by the meeting, the General Assembly of Members of the International Cadmium Association was adjourned by Patrick de Metz, at 4:17 PM.**

Respectfully Submitted,

Approved,

Hugh Morrow  
Secretary, Pro-Tempore

Patrick de Metz  
Director

## ICdA - 2012

### General Assembly

London – 18 October, 2012

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## Proposed Agenda

- ☐ Introduction remarks of the Chairman
- ☐ Approval of the Minutes of the GA of 06/10/2011.
- ☐ Membership Report
- ☐ Officers, Board members and staff
- ☐ Financial Report :approval of the audited accounts 2011
- ☐ Update on program & Regulatory Issues:
  - European Union
  - North America
  - International
- ☐ Follow-up of our 8<sup>th</sup> International Cadmium Conference in Kunming
- ☐ Proposed Budget for 2013/ and following plans
- ☐ Update on Market and Market Development Issues
- ☐ Any other business
- ☐ Next Meeting Date

London – 18 October, 2012

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## Statement of Compliance

- The purpose of the meeting is to address, under the applicable confidentiality rules, issues concerning cadmium and cadmium compounds producers and users and more particularly the ICdA program results of 2011 and those proposed for 2012.
- The minutes kept at the meeting will have to reflect all significant matters discussed during the meeting.
- No discussions will be held, formally or informally, during specified meeting times or otherwise, involving, directly or indirectly, express or implicit agreements or understandings related to: (a) any company's price; (b) any company's terms or conditions of sale; (c) any company's production or sales levels; (d) any company's wages or salaries; (e) the division or allocation of customers or geographic markets; or (f) customer or suppliers boycotts; or (g) any disclosure of information which may affect applicable rules on Competition Law.
- The International Cadmium Association, as a group will make no recommendations of any kind and will not try to reach any agreements or understandings with respect to an individual company's prices, terms or conditions of sale, production or sales levels, wages, salaries, customers or suppliers.

London – 18 October, 2012

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## Approval of the minutes of our last GA on 6 October 2011

- Introduction word of Mark Edwards, Chairman: 9 on 12 Association Members are present or represented
- Approval of the Minutes of the GA of 14/10/2010.
- Operational matters:
  - Review of ICdA's priorities
  - Membership report
  - Re-election of Officers and Directors for 2012
  - Approval of the Financial Report 2010
- Discussion and approval of the proposed 3y-Op. Plan: Budget 2012+13/14
- Update on Regulatory Issues:
  - European Union
  - North America
  - International
- Status of upcoming Cadmium Conference: Kunming – China, November 2011
- Update on Market and Market Development Issues
- Next Meeting Date was fixed on October 18, 2012

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# Membership report

- **EDI** ( Battery recycler) applied for joining the Association since the last General Assembly; the application was approved and confirmed by the Board on July 2012
- **Current membership:**
  1. ACME Aerospace Inc. - Ni-Cd Battery manufacturer
  2. Accurec - Ni-Cd Battery recycler
  3. Black & Decker - Article-user > Ni-Cd Battery user
  4. EnerSys / Gaz - Ni-Cd Battery manufacturer
  5. Floridienne Chimie - Cd compounds manufacturer
  6. First Solar - PhotoVoltaic applications
  7. Hoppecke - Ni-Cd Battery manufacturer
  8. Inmetco - Ni-Cd Battery recycler
  9. IZA - Zinc Association representing Cd producers
  10. JMIA - Japanese Association > Miners & smelters
  11. James M Brown - Cd pigment manufacturer
  12. 5N Plus - Cd-compounds for PhotoVoltaic applications
  13. Rockwood pigments - Cd pigment manufacturer
  14. Saft Batteries - Ni-Cd Battery manufacturer & recycler
  15. Sanyo - Ni-Cd Battery manufacturer
  16. Snam - Ni-Cd Battery recycler

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## « Accounts 2011 – P&L » As reviewed by auditors \*

Table 3: Audited accounts 2011 - to be approved					
	2010	2011	2011	2011	2011
	Approved	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
(€K)					
<b>STARTING</b>					
Staff & administration services	17424	16580	14330	16580	13899
Scientific Support - Health & Environment	288	2000	0	0	10000
Legal support	0	10000	8889	10000	2000
<b>Total Staff Costs</b>	<b>17612</b>	<b>26580</b>	<b>23219</b>	<b>26580</b>	<b>14899</b>
<b>OPERATIONS</b>					
Office services / IT & banking costs	34707	32082	30798	32082	19773
Meetings	8369	2000	2434	2000	2000
Travel & Subsistence	8287	15870	2838	15787	2000
Membership	2158	4389	4755	4374	4374
<b>Total Operation Costs</b>	<b>43411</b>	<b>54341</b>	<b>36375</b>	<b>54341</b>	<b>26047</b>
<b>TOTAL Staff &amp; Operational COSTS</b>	<b>61023</b>	<b>80921</b>	<b>59594</b>	<b>80921</b>	<b>40946</b>
<b>SPECIAL STUDIES &amp; PROGRAMS</b>					
- Cd Conference CHINA	0	0	2225	0	
- Legal case 4942011	0	0	4000	1500	4000
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>61023</b>	<b>80921</b>	<b>65819</b>	<b>82421</b>	<b>44946</b>
<b>INCOME</b>					
Membership fees (incl. Bank revenues)	16660	16380	16010	16380	16380
Other income (audits & legal case & red contribution, conference sponsoring, ...)	0	0	2647	0	1589
<b>TOTAL SUBSCRIPTION INCOME</b>	<b>16660</b>	<b>16380</b>	<b>18657</b>	<b>16380</b>	<b>17969</b>
<b>BALANCE</b>	<b>16660</b>	<b>27080</b>	<b>28339</b>	<b>28339</b>	<b>28339</b>
<b>SURPLUS(LOSS) FOR YEAR</b>	<b>16660</b>	<b>27080</b>	<b>28339</b>	<b>28339</b>	<b>28339</b>
<b>SURPLUS(LOSS) BROUGHT FORWARD</b>	<b>16660</b>	<b>16660</b>	<b>16660</b>	<b>16660</b>	<b>16660</b>
<b>SURPLUS(LOSS) CARRIED FORWARD</b>	<b>16660</b>	<b>16660</b>	<b>16660</b>	<b>16660</b>	<b>16660</b>

\* Reviewed by Deloitte-Touche-Tomatsu

London – 18 October, 2012

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## « Accounts 2011 – BS » As reviewed by auditors \*

**Table 2: International Cadmium Association  
Audited BALANCE SHEET - 2011 - to be approved  
(EU€)**

	2010 Approved	2011 Audited		2010 Approved	2011 Audited
<b>ASSETS</b>			<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			<b>CREDITORS</b>		
Cash in banks	125.633	143.107	Accounts payable	20.985	65.377
<b>Total Cash</b>	<b>125.633</b>	<b>143.107</b>	accrued liabilities and deferred income		
Receivables	0	37.821	<b>Total Creditors</b>	<b>20.985</b>	<b>65.377</b>
Other receivables	2.746	2.809			
Accrued income and deferred charges	5.119	4.932			
<b>Total Receivables</b>	<b>7.865</b>	<b>45.432</b>			
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Acquisition value	2.225	2.225	<b>FUND BALANCE</b>		
Accumulated depreciation	-2.225	-2.225	Surplus (deficit) of the previous years	165.575	155.532
<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	Surplus (deficit) of the year	18.934	-42.369
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>165.532</b>	<b>123.162</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>206.409</b>	<b>189.540</b>	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>206.409</b>	<b>189.540</b>

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## Budget proposal for 2013-budget & Plans for following years

	2011 Real	2012 Budget	2012 PBA Forecast S=4	2013 Budget Proposal	2014 Plan	2015 Plan
<b>STAFFING</b>						
Staff & administration services	143.260	145.800	133.936	140.176	127.629	128.295
Scientific Support - Health & Environment	0	0	10.000	6.000	10.000	10.000
Legal support	8.698	10.000	5.000	7.574	7.669	7.605
<b>Total Staff Costs</b>	<b>151.958</b>	<b>155.800</b>	<b>148.936</b>	<b>153.750</b>	<b>145.298</b>	<b>145.900</b>
<b>OPERATIONS</b>						
Office services, IT & banking costs	20.766	22.286	19.773	21.666	21.780	22.117
Meetings	5.434	6.000	5.000	5.000	5.075	5.191
Travel & Subsistence	28.244	12.767	6.000	10.215	10.704	10.664
Membership	4.722	4.375	4.319	4.573	4.659	4.535
<b>Total Operation Costs</b>	<b>59.166</b>	<b>45.428</b>	<b>35.092</b>	<b>41.454</b>	<b>42.218</b>	<b>42.507</b>
<b>TOTAL Staff &amp; Operational COSTS</b>	<b>211.124</b>	<b>201.228</b>	<b>184.028</b>	<b>195.204</b>	<b>187.516</b>	<b>188.407</b>
<b>SPECIAL STUDIES &amp; PROGRAMS</b>						
- Cd Conference CHINA	22.222	0	0	0	0	0
- Urgent case 42/4/2011	40.000	15.000	40.000	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>273.346</b>	<b>216.228</b>	<b>224.028</b>	<b>195.204</b>	<b>187.516</b>	<b>188.407</b>
<b>INCOME</b>						
Membership fees (incl. Bank revenues)	160.169	165.000	162.000	161.166	161.169	161.166
Other income (studies & legal case dried)	26.407	0	12.000	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL SUBSCRIPTION INCOME</b>	<b>186.576</b>	<b>165.000</b>	<b>174.000</b>	<b>161.166</b>	<b>161.169</b>	<b>161.166</b>
<b>BALANCE</b>	<b>-86.770</b>	<b>-50.228</b>	<b>-50.028</b>	<b>-34.038</b>	<b>6.762</b>	<b>6.993</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(LOSS) FOR YEAR</b>	<b>-86.770</b>	<b>-50.228</b>	<b>-50.028</b>	<b>-34.038</b>	<b>6.762</b>	<b>6.993</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(LOSS) BROUGHT FORWARD</b>	<b>155.532</b>	<b>123.162</b>	<b>123.162</b>	<b>89.124</b>	<b>95.886</b>	<b>95.106</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(LOSS) CARRIED FORWARD</b>	<b>68.762</b>	<b>72.934</b>	<b>73.134</b>	<b>55.086</b>	<b>102.648</b>	<b>102.102</b>

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**Cd**

- 10

**Cd**

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## Management staff ICdA for 2013

- As agreed in the Memo-of-Understanding (MOU) between IZA and ICdA, staff and some support services are provided, at cost, by IZA
- Proposal is made to formally transmit (+ communication to the OJ) the confirmation of following Officers and Management staff for 2013

General Manager	Christian Canoo	Brussels-office	IZA – staff	0.33FTE
H&S Assistant	Noomi Lombaert	Brussels-office	IZA – staff	0.33FTE
Senior Consultant	Hugh Morrow	Washington-office	Consultant	0.43FTE

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## Update on activities

- Europe
- North America
- International

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## Update on the EU-regulatory issues

- H&S committee
  - Review of former meetings (ICdA Guidance document..)
  - Occupational Cadmium Bio Indicators Observations (OCdBio)
- Regulation 494/2011: restriction in use
- Authorisation:
  - Annex XV (shadow) dossiers: metal, oxide, sulphide
  - Follow-up Swedish R.O.I. (Initiation of Authorization procedure)
- REACH: updates, new registration files

London – 18 October, 2012

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## Objective of the ICdA H&S Committee

- Reminder:
  - The H&S Ctee was set up **primarily** to assist ICdA members with the implementation of the ICdA Guidance document
  - "ICdA Guidance on the management of the risk related to chronic occupational exposure to cadmium and its compounds"
- Source of this initiative:
  - Cd/CdO risk assessment (RA) shows a conclusion that there is a risk to workers under current management methodologies (2007)
  - Under the current "REACH" regulation, the same "risk management precautions" apply, for Workers and for the Environment

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## H&S Committee

- ❑ Main objective: implementation of « ICdA guidance document»
  - ❑ Twice per year (June / October) since 2009
  - ❑ 10<sup>th</sup> H&S com. on October 23<sup>rd</sup> 2012: main topic 'Environmental issue: minimisation of cd-water releases'
  - ❑ Continued objective for the upcoming year: revision of our communication tools (ICdA guidance (2006) ...)
    - Writing committee was assigned
    - Writing strategy was defined
    - A first drafting/ writing exercise with the lead persons from the different chapters was planned for the 10<sup>th</sup> H&S com, however, not successful since other priorities with deadlines
- Should be put as priority in 2013

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## **Occupational Cadmium Bio Indicators Observations: review of OCdBio 1-2-3 (data 2008, 2009, 2010)**

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## OCdBIO -Occupational Cadmium Bio-monitoring Observatory

- Since 2008, data on Cd biomonitoring in the Cd industry is collected in order to convince ourselves and authorities on
  - ✓ the efficiency of our risk management program
  - ✓ the compliance of the current exposure levels with the OELs
- It is interesting for ICdA members to compare their own data with aggregated data from the whole Cd industry
- A follow-up is interesting only if there is a long-term involvement of the companies

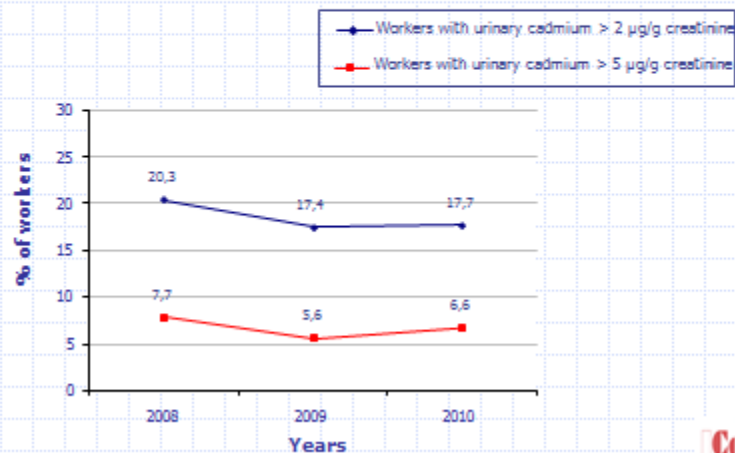
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### Percentage of workers exceeding an urinary cadmium levels of 2 or 5 µg/g creatinine

15 EU-sites included in the Cd biomonitoring



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## Percentage of workers exceeding a blood cadmium levels of 2 or 5 µg/L

15 EU-sites included in the Cd biomonitoring



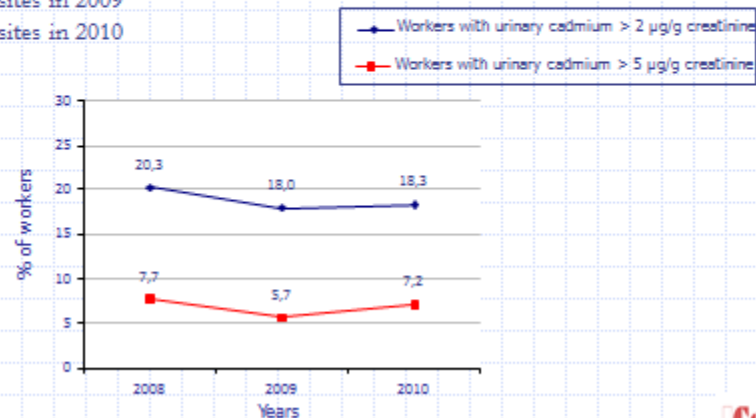
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## Percentage of workers exceeding an urinary cadmium levels of 2 or 5 µg/g creatinine

Various numbers of EU-sites included in the Cd biomonitoring

- 15 EU-sites in 2008
- 16 EU-sites in 2009
- 21 EU-sites in 2010



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## Percentage of workers exceeding a blood cadmium levels of 2 or 5 µg/L

Various numbers of EU-sites included in the Cd biomonitoring:

- 15 EU-sites in 2008
- 16 EU-sites in 2009
- 18 EU-sites in 2010



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## OCdBio-4 Data of 2011

- Data were collected, aggregated and transferred to prof. Bernard
- Analysed Results will be presented at the next (10<sup>th</sup>) H&S committee (23/10/2012) by Prof. Bernard

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## Call for re-phrasing/precising Reg.494/2011

### Legal case for annulment

- Contacts with EU-Commission
  - ✓ First contact at Secretariat General > transparency of institutions(!)
  - ✓ Meeting organised with Dg Enterprise: Head of Reach-unit and his colleagues on July 11
  - ✓ Feedback was that
    - > they are taking seriously our arguments and are considering a 'legislative' solution (new amendment?)
    - > the case is 'delicate'
- Because of a 15/08-'deadline' for introducing claims to the High Court in Luxemburg, ICdA -with the support of the Executive Committee- and the 2 Cd-pigments manufacturers (3 co-applicants) submitted a legal case for annulment of Reg.494/2011

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## Legal case for annulment of Reg.494/2011

- Started in August 2011, this legal case for annulment was first approved by the Board and further endorsed by the General Assembly last year on a basis of:
  - ✓ A potential cost of 100 k€ for the whole case
  - ✓ A first agreement for initial expenditures of 40 k€ in 2011
  - ✓ Three applicants, of which ICdA, sharing the costs

The main objective being twofold:

- ✓ Come back to former phrasing of the restriction
- ✓ Precedent in infringement of REACH-procedures

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## Case T-456/11 *International Cadmium Association (ICdA) and Others v European Commission* Case update

Ruxandra Cana, Partner

### Procedural steps so far

**12 August 2011:** Application lodged with the European General Court in Luxembourg ("GC")

- Application made under Article 263 TFEU
- Contested Act = Commission Regulation (EU) No 494/2011 of 20 May 2011
  - ✓ Amends Annex XVII of the REACH Regulation to restrict the use of Cadmium pigments in plastic materials
- Application requests GC to:
  - ✓ Annul Contested Act
  - ✓ Order Commission to pay all costs/expenses

**24 August 2011:** Acknowledgement of receipt from GC

- Confirms application has been served on the Commission (Article 46(1) Rules of Procedure)
- Defence to be lodged within 2 months

**26 September 2011:** GC confirms case assigned to the Seventh Chamber



## Procedural steps so far

### 27 October 2011: Defence

- Commission requests GC to dismiss the Application on the grounds it is unfounded
- Requests GC to:
  - ✓ Declare application for annulment unfounded
  - ✓ Order the Applicants to pay the costs of both parties

### 15 November 2011: GC sends copy of defence to Applicant

### 6 January 2012: Applicant's Reply to Defence

- Refutes Commission's arguments
- Requests GC to:
  - ✓ Declare application admissible and well-founded
  - ✓ Annul the Contested Act
  - ✓ Order the Commission to pay costs



## Procedural steps so far

### 29 February 2012: Rejoinder

- In response to the Applicant's Reply to the Commission's Defence
- Refutes Applicant's arguments
- Requests GC to:
  - Declare application for annulment unfounded
  - Order Applications to pay the costs of both parties

### □ Marks the end of the written procedure

### 16 May 2012: Commission's letter to GC

- Encloses Draft Regulation amending entry 23 of Annex XVII (restriction of cadmium should be limited to types of plastic in entry 23)
- Applicant will no longer have an interest in bringing the proceedings once this amending Regulation is implemented



## Procedural steps so far

18 June 2012: Letter from GC to Seventh Chamber

- Orders Commission's letter of 16 May to form part of the proceedings

4 July 2012: Applicant's letter to GC

- Submits observations on letter of 16 May
- Sets out reasons for interest in continuing the case

12 October 2012: Applicant's letter to GC

- Regrets 'vague' phrasing of the announced amendment
- Confirms interest in continuing the case



## Continuation of the case

- A message from the GC is now expected
  - ✓ Final ruling with or without preceding oral hearing is expected in the coming 6 months
- The costs, on top of the 2011-expenditures (40 k€), will not exceed another 40k€:
  - ✓ Depending on the GC-agenda, those costs may spread over the last 3 months of 2012 and the first 3 months of 2013

## REACH update —October 2012—

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## Updates on existing Cd-files

### □ Update existing Cd files

- ✓ Waste documentation
  - ⇒ quantitative Exposure assessment (Exp. scenario) needs to be made for substance in:
    - Municipal household waste
    - Production waste (e.g. Goethite, jarosite, etc...)
    - Recycling waste
- ✓ Revision of all chronic classifications according to new GHS rules (deadline December 1st)
- ✓ Intermediate CdSO<sub>4</sub>: SCC, appendix 3, adaptation of PROCs, ERCs

### □ Timing:

- ✓ Cd substances files before December 1st (done already for Cd, CdO, CdS)
- ✓ CdSO<sub>4</sub> intermediate: before end of 2012

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## Registration new Cd-files

- Prepare registration files (IUCLID– CSR) by May 2013 for:
  - Cadmium pigments
  - Cadmium telluride
- All « special » cases, i.e. the hazard profile of the files will be different from the general Cd-files already registered in 2010.
  - Additional testing required to make different case

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## 'Authorisation' procedures

Reach regulation foresees to implement an “authorisation” or “restriction” procedure for substances that may generate unaffordable risks in certain uses.

- **Authorisation** (usually CMR, PBT, vBvT) procedure follows:
  1. The intention declared by a MS or the COM (ROI) to list a particular substance in the candidate list for authorisation, followed by
  2. The issuance of an Annex XV dossier (Authorisation) –well defined format- documenting (dispersive) uses and associated risks for ENV and HH;
  3. Later, after applying priority criteria, the REACH Committee proposes the substance for incorporation in the Annex XIV”; At that stage (can be several years after), the substance is confirmed by COM for the Authorization procedure with Application Date (AD), Sunset Date (SSD) and publication to the OJ

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## 'Authorisation' intended by Sweden for Cd, CdO and CdS

- For Cd, CdO and CdS, Sweden notified its intention to make an Annex XV (expected date of submission Jan 28, 2013)
- REACH Cd Consortium:
  - Prepared 3 (shadow) annex XV dossiers
  - Decided to contact Member States in order to understand the why and to challenge / possibly delay the Authorisation process (with EPPA consult.)
  - Further actions are presumably necessary at Member States level and resources will be necessary in 2013 ( 20 – 30 k€)

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## Kunming 2011 - Eighth International Cadmium Conference: Follow-up

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## 8th International Cadmium Conference: Follow-up (1)

- Writing of Proceedings: Deadline was postponed (June 1<sup>st</sup> to October 1<sup>st</sup> 2012)
  - Reminders were sent since still a lot of papers missing
  - Currently <50% of the papers received
  - No feedback from Chinese authors!
  - Publication on ICdA website: member section only? For payment as like ppts?
  - Some authors ask for widely distribution and publication in a booklet format

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## 8th International Cadmium Conference: Follow-up (2)

- Draft & distribution of fact sheet "Cd risk management" for global purposes
  - E.g to approach Chinese plant managers
  - a 5 pager fact sheet showing how to avoid risk at the workplace, showing it can be mastered and ensuring fully protection for the workers could be written for translation into Chinese.

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## **Regulatory Affairs Report North America and International 18 October 2012**

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### **North American Cadmium Issues**

- ☐ **Cadmium Regulation in 2013 Will Depend on Outcome of 2012 Election**
  - ❖ **Substantial If Democrats Win**
- ☐ **Extensive Revision of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)**
- ☐ **Enhancement of Existing TSCA**
- ☐ **Cadmium in Consumer Products**
- ☐ **Integrated Risk Information System**
- ☐ **Cooperation Between EPA and ECHA**
- ☐ **Health Effects of Cadmium Studies**

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## **Revision of TSCA**

### **□ Purposes of Proposed Revisions**

- ❖ Ensure EPA has information on chemical hazards, uses and exposures to judge chemical's safety
- ❖ Requires EPA to categorize and prioritize chemicals based on hazard and exposure characteristics.
- ❖ Ensure expedited action to reduce use or exposure to "chemicals of highest concern."
- ❖ Require that all chemicals be shown to be safe to remain or enter into commerce.
- ❖ Ensure broad public access to chemicals information.
- ❖ Promote development of safer chemical alternatives.

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## **Politics of TSCA Revision**

- **Proposed Revisions Issued in 2010 and 2011 by Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ)**
- **Strong Opposition by Industry and Republican-Controlled House of Reps.**
- **2011 Bill (S. 847) Reintroduced in 2012 with No Accommodations of Republican and Industry Objections and Passed by Senate Committee (Democratic Control)**
- **No Further Action Expected in 2012**
- **If Democrats Win the White House and/or Congress, TSCA Revision Likely**
- **Cadmium is Expected to Be a Priority "Chemical of Concern"**

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## **Concerns for Industry**

- ❑ Inclusion of Mixtures as Well as Chemicals
- ❑ Aggregate & Cumulative Exposures(Background)
- ❑ Definitions of Persistent and Bioaccumulative
- ❑ Minimum Data Set Required - Includes Uses
- ❑ EPA Can Require Additional Testing
- ❑ The Presence of Chemical Substance in Human Tissues (Biomonitoring Data) may be Critical Factor in Requirement for Additional Testing.
- ❑ Nanomaterials Regulated as New Substances.
- ❑ Safety Determination Based on Chemical or Chemical in a Particular Use?
- ❑ New Properties Considered including Size, Size Distribution, Shape, Surface Structure, Reactivity, etc.
- ❑ Definitions of "Adverse Effect" Broadened

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## **Enhancement of Existing TSCA**

- ❑ **TSCA Section 4(e) on Priority Testing List**
  - EPA Notice of May 23, 2012 with 69<sup>th</sup> Report of Interagency Testing Committee
  - Cadmium Testing Expanded to All Cadmium Which May Occur in Consumer Products
  - EPA and CPSC Request Health and Safety Studies to Determine Exposure and Potential Hazards of Cadmium in Products including:
    - ❖ Amounts, Solubility, Bioavailability of Cd
    - ❖ Epidemiological or Clinical Studies
    - ❖ Occupational Exposure
    - ❖ Health Effects and Ecological Effects
    - ❖ Environmental Fate Studies

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## **Enhancement of Existing TSCA**

### **□ TSCA Section 8(d) "Health & Safety Data Reporting Rule" on Cadmium Products**

- ❖ Help to Set Priorities for TSCA Risk Assessment and Risk Management
- ❖ Requires Producers, Importers and Processors of Cd and Cd Compounds to Report Lists or Copies of Completed Unpublished Health and Safety Studies
- ❖ Retroactive for Ten Years from Listing
- ❖ Pertains to Cadmium and Compounds Likely to be Incorporated into Consumer Products
- ❖ Purpose is to Determine if Potential Hazard Exists and if Product should be Banned under Section 6(a) of TSCA

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## **Cadmium in Consumer Products**

### **□ Cadmium in Children's Jewelry**

- ❖ Sierra Club Petition of May 2010 to EPA & CPSC
- ❖ Petition Granted by EPA in 2011; CPSC Deferred
- ❖ ASTM Standard F2923-11 Adopted at 300 ppm Total & 200 ppm Maximum Soluble Cd
- ❖ CPSC Finds ASTM Standard Satisfactory and Denies Sierra Club Petition and Terminates Proceedings
- ❖ California Settlement with 20 Jewelry Retailers and Suppliers to Limit Total Cd Content to 300 ppm
- ❖ California Adopts Metal-Containing Jewelry Law with 300 ppm Total Cadmium Limit
- ❖ Legislation in Canada and Different USA States Adopted with Different Requirements
- ❖ FJATA Working for Uniform State Standards

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## **Cadmium in Consumer Products**

### **□ California Safer Consumer Products**

- ❖ Initiated in 2008 as Green Chemistry Initiative(GCI)
- ❖ DTSC Issued Safer Consumer Products Regulations to Implement GCI in July 2012
- ❖ Identifies over 2000 Chemicals and 85 Priority Chemicals That Could Be Banned in California Products
- ❖ Priority Chemicals Based on Lists of CMRs in CA, EU, EPA, IRIS, NTP, EC, IARC, ATSDR, OSPAR, etc.
- ❖ October 8<sup>th</sup> Report "The Consumer Impact of California's Green Chemistry Initiative" Concludes
  - DTSC Did Not Evaluate Economic Impacts
  - Proposed Benefits from Regulation Uncertain
  - Report Concludes that Job Losses and Costs to Consumers in California Would Be Enormous
  - Highest Costs Incurred Initially – Bad Timing

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## **Integrated Risk Information System**

- **IRIS Cadmium Profile is Scientifically-Based Summary of Human Health Assessments**
  - ❖ Reference Dose for Chronic Oral Exposure
  - ❖ Reference Concentration for Chronic Inhalation Exposure
  - ❖ Carcinogenicity Assessment for Lifetime Exposure
- **Last Full Toxicological Review in 1999**
- **Cadmium Listed as 2012 Priority for Revision But No New Draft Has Been Issued**
- **IRIS Office Under Attack for Revision of Arsenic File Including National Academy of Sciences Review**
- **ICdA Has Been in Contact with IRIS for Past Two Years and Offered to Submit Studies**

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## **Cooperation Between EPA and ECHA**

- Statement of Intent Signed December 17, 2010
  - ❖ General Knowledge Exchange
  - ❖ Missions and Exchange of Staff
  - ❖ Cooperation on Training
  - ❖ Cooperation on Communication
- Joint Notice Issued September 7, 2012 Inviting Industry and Public Comment on
  - ❖ Names of Relevant Regulatory Agencies
  - ❖ Citations of Relevant Legislation/Regulation
  - ❖ Regulatory Differences To Be Addressed
  - ❖ Possible Solutions to Regulatory Differences
  - ❖ Steps to Address Sectoral Differences in EU & USA
  - ❖ Assessment of Effects of EU/USA Regulatory Compatibility – Benefits, Costs, Timing

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## **Cadmium Human Health Effects Studies**

- During the Past Three Years, a Number of Studies Have Appeared in the Literature Showing Adverse Health Effects of Cadmium in the General Population at Low Exposure Levels
- Many Based on NHANES Data(USA) 1999 – 2004
- Highly Reputable Research Sources
  - ❖ Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Karolinska, Louvain
- Alleged Adverse Human Health Effects
  - ❖ Renal Function
  - ❖ Reproductive Functions
  - ❖ Breast Cancer
  - ❖ Neurodevelopmental Outcome in Children
  - ❖ Cardiovascular and All Cause Mortality

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## International Cadmium Issues

- **UNECE LRTAP Heavy Metals Protocol and Task Force on Heavy Metals (TFHM)**
  - ❖ WGSR (September 2012) and EB (December 2012)
- **UNEP Lead and Cadmium Program**
  - ❖ Scientific Review and Reports on Trade in Products
  - ❖ Status of Work Plan from GC 26 in 2011
  - ❖ UNEP Governing Council 27 - Nairobi February 2013
- **Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)**
  - ❖ International Conference on Chemicals Management – September 17-21, 2012 in Nairobi (ICCM3)
  - ❖ Progress on Chemicals in Products, Hazardous Chemicals in EEE, and Nanotechnology Programs

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## UNECE LRTAP WGSR Meeting

- **WGSR Finalizing Amendments to HM Protocol for Adoption by EB in Dec 2012**
  - ❖ Accommodate Developing Countries
  - ❖ Coordinate HM and Gothenburg Protocols
  - ❖ Incorporate Guidance Document on BAT
- **EU Bans on Mercury Products will Now Be Proposed in Both HM Protocol and INC on Mercury – Concern over Consistency of Requirements and Extension to Cadmium**
- **Canada and USA Implementing Different Positions to be Consistent with National Legislation and Regulation**
  - ❖ USA Based on Clean Air Act, MACT, NESHAP

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## **UNECE LRTAP EMEP Report**

- **EMEP = European Monitoring and Evaluation Program under UNECE LRTAP**
- **EMEP Document on Pollution Abatement under the Protocol on Heavy Metals**
- **Deposition Fluxes for Cadmium Decreased by 50% from 1990 to 2010**
- **Anthropogenic Emissions for Cadmium Decreased by 60% from 1990 to 2010**
- **In Spite of Decreases, Cadmium "Hot Spots" Remain: Eastern Europe (Poland)**
- **Cadmium Emissions from Combustion Sources Now Much Larger Than Cadmium Emissions from Metal Production**

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## **UNEP Lead and Cadmium Program**

- **UNEP Scientific Review on Cadmium "Final" Version Issued in October 2010. In Spite of Criticisms by Industry and Other Countries, DTIE Has No Plans to Revise and Cites Review**
- **UNEP DTIE Reports on Trade in Cadmium Products Have Not Been Revised, and General Conclusions Remain in UNEP Documents**
- **Present UNEP Lead and Cadmium Program Concentrates Mainly on Pb in Paints and Fuels, and Only on Cadmium in NiCd Batteries**
  - ❖ **Has "Inefficient" Production and Recycling Operations Releasing "Considerable" Cd**
  - ❖ **Promote ESM Throughout Life Cycle of NiCd**

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## **Decisions of UNEP GC 26 in 2011**

- Requests Executive Director to Continue Activities on Cadmium, Particularly in Developing Countries to
  - ❖ Achieve Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of Cadmium Batteries Throughout Their Life Cycle
  - ❖ Deepen the Scientific Basis of Existing Cadmium Studies
- Requests Executive Director to Initiate a Global **Voluntary** Partnership on Cadmium with IGOs, NGOs, and Governments. One Email Received January 2012.
- Requests Executive Director to be an Information Clearing House on Substitution for Cadmium Products
- Report from Executive Director Expected at UNEP GC27 in Nairobi in February 2013

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## **SAICM ICCM3**

- **International Conference on Chemicals Management 3 (17/21 Sept 2012 Nairobi)**
  - ❖ Concerns over Funding (Industry?) of Programs, Duplications of Efforts, Over-Lapping Jurisdictions
  - ❖ International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Submitted Excellent 2012 Progress Report "Minerals and Metals Management 2020"
  - ❖ UNEP Outlined Its Work on Reviewing Exposure Risks for Lead and Cadmium and the UNEP GC Request to Suggest Further Actions on Pb and Cd
  - ❖ Implementation of Emerging Policy Issues Actions and OEWG on Chemicals Management
    - Chemicals in Products – Information and Labeling
    - Hazardous Substances in Electrical & Electronic Products – Emphasis on Risk, Substitutes and Waste Transportation
    - Nanotechnologies and Manufactured Nanomaterials – Emphasis on Information, Risk Assessment and Reduction
    - Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals – Scientific Information

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## Budget proposal for 2013-budget & Plans for following years

	2011 Real	2012 Budget	2012 PBL Forecast 3-4	2013 Budget Proposal	2014 Plan	2015 Plan
<b>STAFFING</b>						
Staff & administration services	143,280	145,800	133,920	140,775	127,425	128,925
Scientific Support - Health & Environment	0	0	10,000	4,000	10,000	10,000
Legal support	8,698	10,000	2,000	7,575	7,669	7,605
<b>Total Staff Costs</b>	<b>151,978</b>	<b>155,800</b>	<b>145,920</b>	<b>150,350</b>	<b>145,113</b>	<b>146,530</b>
<b>OPERATIONS</b>						
Office services, IT & banking costs	20,769	22,288	19,773	21,466	21,790	22,117
Meetings	2,424	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,075	2,121
Travel & Subsistence	20,244	12,767	6,000	10,915	10,704	10,664
Membership	4,722	4,275	4,219	4,273	4,459	4,525
<b>Total Operation Costs</b>	<b>47,169</b>	<b>41,464</b>	<b>31,992</b>	<b>48,664</b>	<b>49,027</b>	<b>49,427</b>
<b>TOTAL STAFF &amp; OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>	<b>199,147</b>	<b>197,264</b>	<b>177,912</b>	<b>199,014</b>	<b>194,140</b>	<b>195,957</b>
<b>SPECIAL STUDIES &amp; PROGRAMS</b>						
- Cd Conference CHINA	25,225	0	0	0	0	0
- Urgent case 42-4/2011	10,000	15,000	10,000	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>234,372</b>	<b>212,264</b>	<b>187,912</b>	<b>199,014</b>	<b>194,140</b>	<b>195,957</b>
<b>INCOME</b>						
Membership fees (incl. Bank revenues)	180,169	185,200	182,200	181,186	181,186	181,186
Other income (studies & legal case direct)	26,407	0	12,225	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL SUBSCRIPTION INCOME</b>	<b>206,576</b>	<b>185,200</b>	<b>194,425</b>	<b>181,186</b>	<b>181,186</b>	<b>181,186</b>
<b>BALANCE</b>	<b>-27,800</b>	<b>-27,064</b>	<b>-92,487</b>	<b>-18,828</b>	<b>-13,000</b>	<b>-14,771</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(LOSS) FOR YEAR</b>	<b>-27,800</b>	<b>-27,064</b>	<b>-92,487</b>	<b>-18,828</b>	<b>-13,000</b>	<b>-14,771</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(LOSS) BROUGHT FORWARD</b>	<b>122,532</b>	<b>122,763</b>	<b>123,760</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>91,000</b>	<b>95,100</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(LOSS) CARRIED FORWARD</b>	<b>122,763</b>	<b>100,279</b>	<b>31,273</b>	<b>76,172</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>80,329</b>

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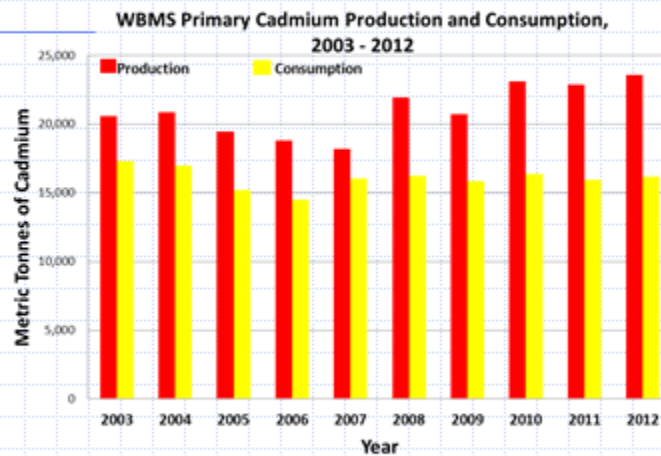
## Cadmium Market Report

### International Cadmium Association

### General Assembly of Members

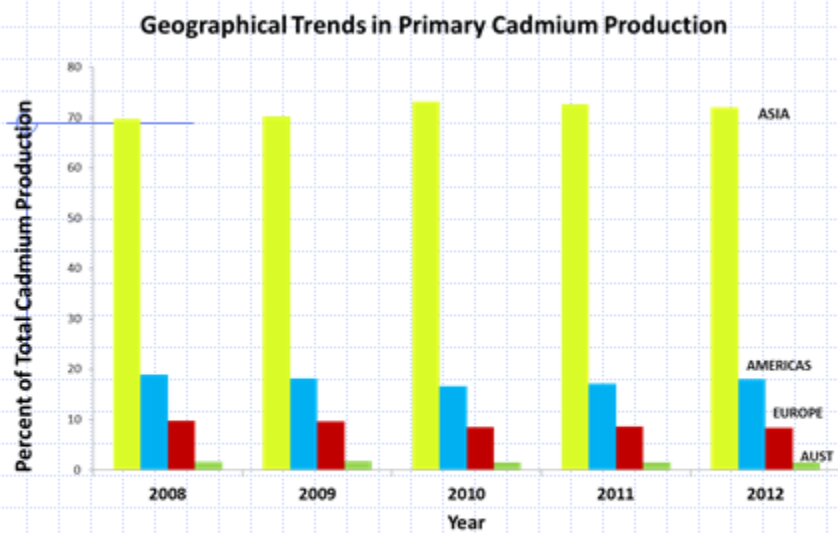
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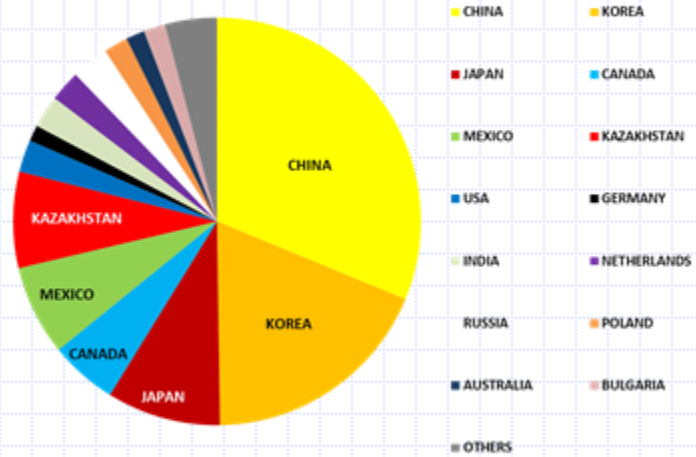
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2012 Estimated Primary Cadmium Production by Country

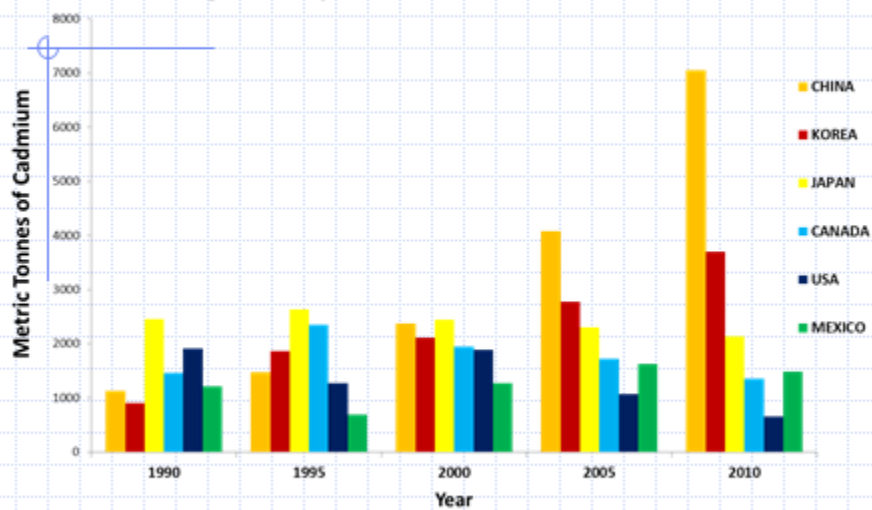


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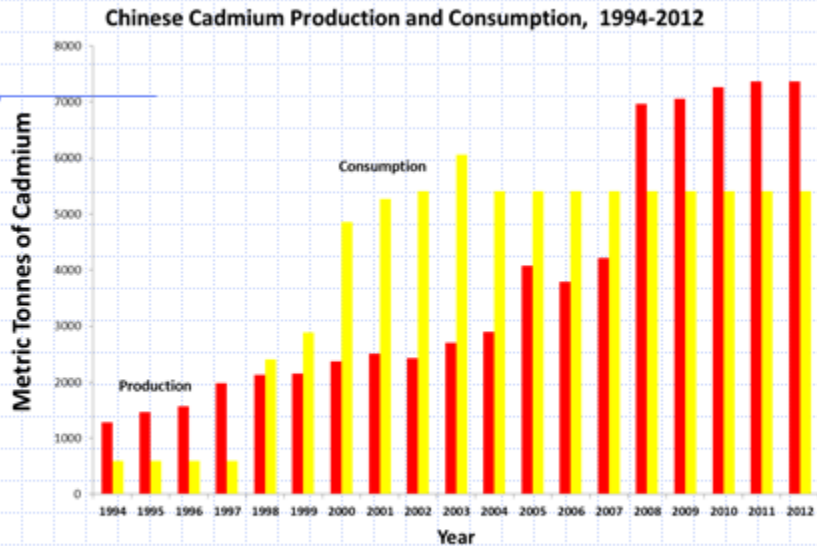
Leading Primary Producers of Cadmium, 1990 - 2010



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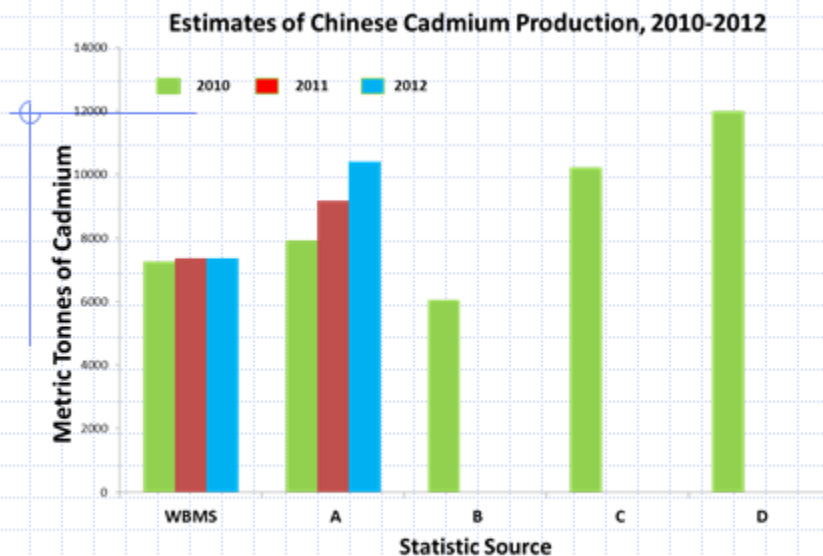
## **Cadmium Production in China**

- ❑ 60 Potential Producers Now Listed Ranging in Production from 20 to 1600 mt Cd per year
  - ❖ Largest are Huludao, Shaoguan and Zhuzhou
- ❑ WBMS Lists Annual Production at 7,053 mt
- ❑ Most Specific Analyses of Chinese Cadmium Production Conclude That 2011 Level is Between 9,000 and 10,000 mt per year
- ❑ Future Forecasts Predict Chinese Cadmium Production of 13,000 to 14,000 mt per year
- ❑ Source at Kunming Conference Said That Chinese Recycled 4,000 mt of Cadmium

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## Secondary Cadmium Production

### □ Europe

- ❖ Recyclers = Accurec, SAFT, SNAM
- ❖ Collection = RECHARGE, EBRA, National Programs

### □ North America

- ❖ Recyclers = INMETCO, Kinsbursky Brothers
- ❖ Collection = RBRC

### □ Japan

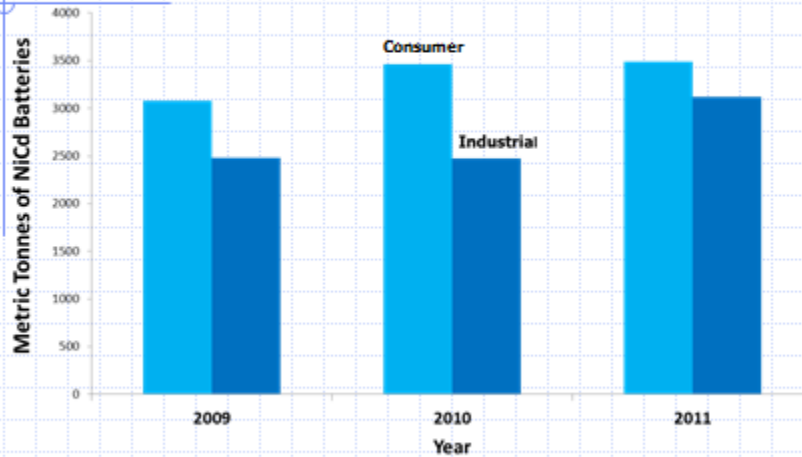
- ❖ Recyclers = Toho, Nippon, Mitsui, Kobar, Kansai Catalyst
- ❖ Collection = JBRC, BAJ

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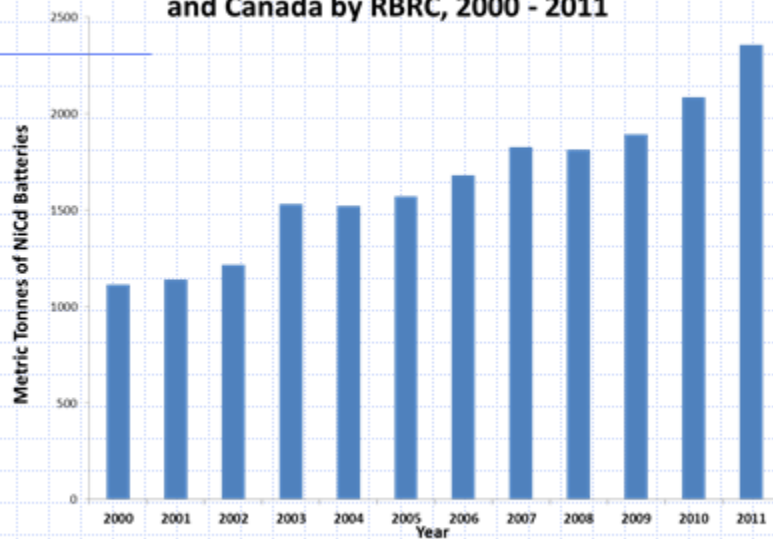
**Portable and Industrial NiCd Batteries Recycled in Europe  
by EU Recyclers (EBRA Data), 2009-2011**



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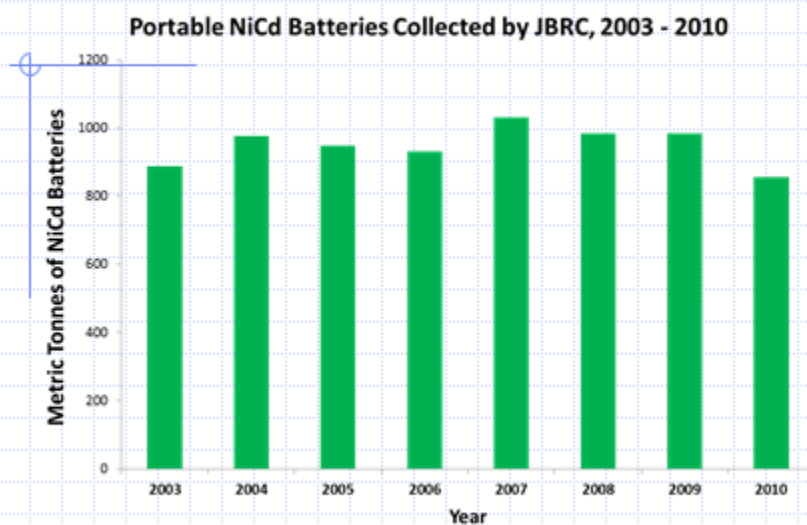
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**NiCd Batteries Collected in the United States  
and Canada by RBRC, 2000 - 2011**



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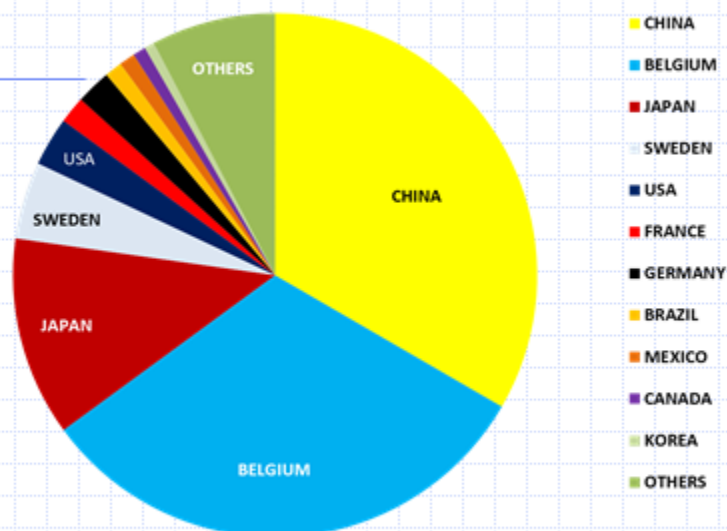


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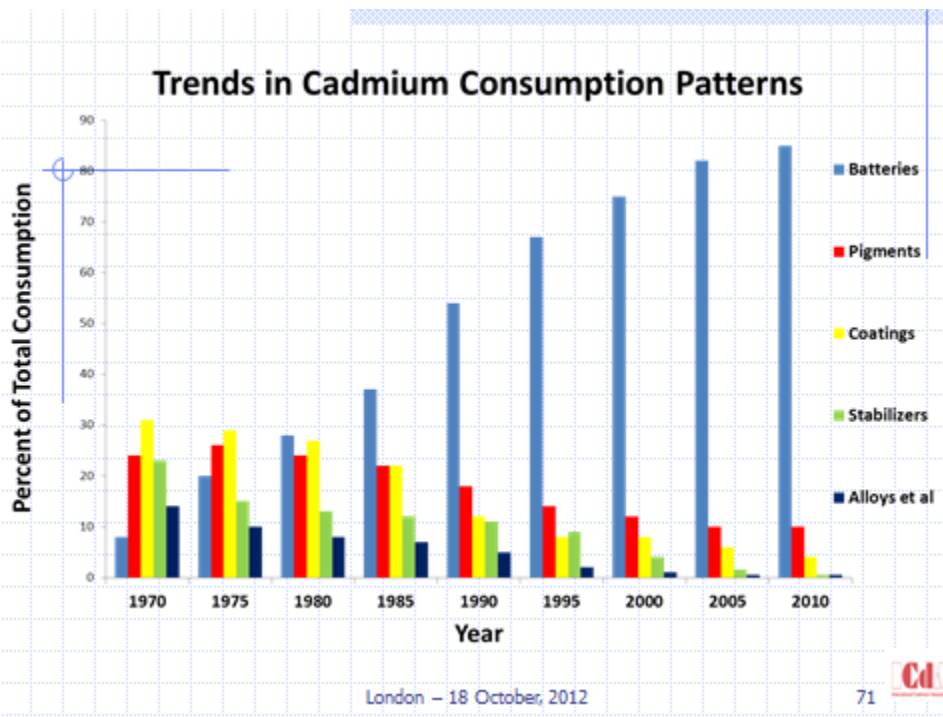
**2012 Estimated Primary Cadmium Consumption by Country**



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## 2009 Avicenne Worldwide Battery Study

- 1.05 Billion Portable NiCds Sold Worldwide in 2009, Down 7% CAGR from 2004 to 2009
- Applications in 2009
  - ✦ Power Tools 49%
  - ✦ Electric Bikes and Scooters 13%
  - ✦ Others (Cordless Phones . . .) 20%
  - ✦ Emergency and Security 8%
  - ✦ Household Devices and Toys 10%
- Future Competition
  - ✦ NiMH for Toys and Cordless Phones
  - ✦ Li-Ion for Power Tools

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## 2010 Avicenne European Battery Study

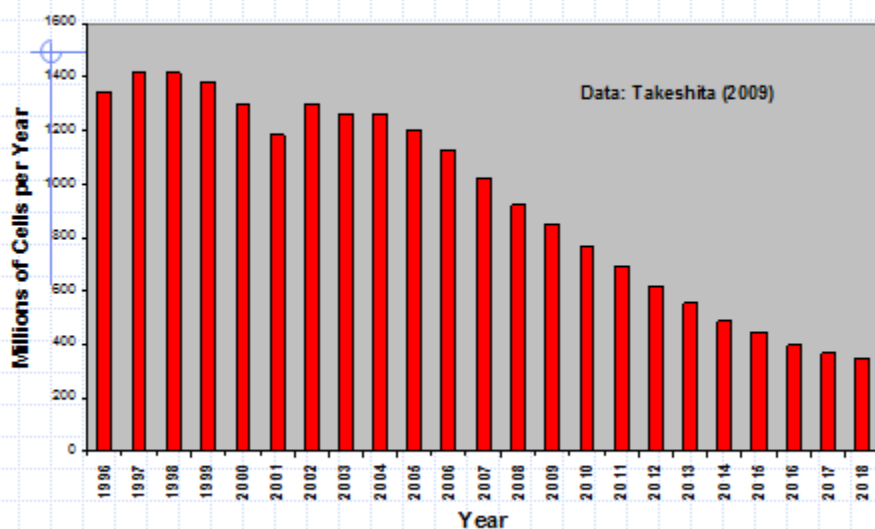
- Analyzed EU Portable Rechargeable Battery Market from 2008-2015 for RECHARGE
- NiCd Share of Power Tool Market Predicted to Drop from 70% in 2008 to 55% in 2015
- Li-Ion Share of Power Tool Market to Increase from 25% in 2008 to 45% in 2015
- However, Total Number and Weight of NiCds for Power Tools to Decrease only Slightly because of Increased Number of Power Tools

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Portable NiCd Battery Demand Forecast, 1996 - 2018



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## Future Cadmium Consumption

### □ Geographic Areas

- ❖ BRIC Countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China)
- ❖ Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia
- ❖ Other Developing Economies

### □ Applications

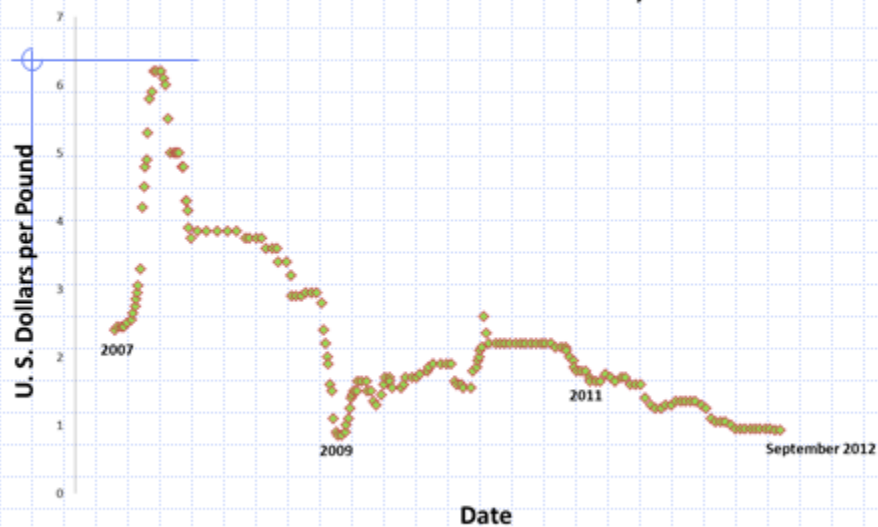
- ❖ Cadmium Telluride Solar Cells
- ❖ Industrial Nickel-Cadmium Batteries
  - Communications
  - Electric Bikes and Scooters
  - Remote Area Storage Systems
  - Emergency and Security Systems

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**Metal Bulletin 99.99% Cadmium Price, 2007-2012**



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## Next Meetings

- ❑ Next General Assembly: with your approval ...
  - **October 10, 2013**
- ❑ Next Board of Directors Meeting:
  - February, 2013 To Be Determined
- ❑ Next Reg-Committee NA: Possible Webmeeting Format
  - To Be Determined
- ❑ Next H&S-Committee Meetings:
  - October, 23th 2012
  - June 4th, 2013

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R 03/01/2012



**International Cadmium Association  
Association Internationale sans but  
lucratif**

Financial statements as of  
December 31, 2011 and 2010

**International Cadmium Association**  
**(Association Internationale sans but lucratif)**

## **Financial statements as of December 31, 2011 and 2010**

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
1. ACCOUNTANT'S OPINION ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011	3
2. BALANCE SHEETS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND DECEMBER 31, 2010	4
3. STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND DECEMBER 31, 2010	5
4. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	6

**International Cadmium Association**  
**(Association Internationale sans but lucratif)**

**ACCOUNTANT'S OPINION ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR  
ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011**

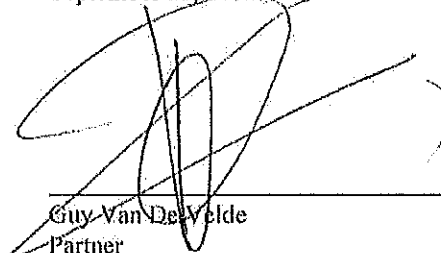
We have reviewed the financial statements of International Cadmium Association.

The financial statements are the responsibility of, and have been approved by the management.  
Our responsibility is to report on the results of our review.

Our review consisted principally of obtaining and understanding of the process involved in the preparation of the accounting, applying analytical procedures to underlying financial data, assessing whether accounting policies have been consistently applied and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. The accounting review was less in scope, and provides less assurance than an audit performed in accordance with Auditing Standards. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the true and fair view of the financial statements.

Based on our accounting review we believe that the financial statements are in accordance with the Belgian accounting legislation and that the financial statements do properly reflect the financial position at December 31, 2011, and its result for the period ended on that date.

September 28, 2012

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Guy Van Der Velde  
Partner

**International Cadmium Association**  
(Association Internationale sans but lucratif)

CURRENCY EUR

**2. BALANCE SHEETS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND DECEMBER 31, 2010**

<u>ASSETS</u>		<u>LIABILITIES</u>	
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	
<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>			<u>CREDITORS</u>
Cash in banks (note 2)	<u>143.106,69</u>	<u>198.632,53</u>	Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and Deferred income (note 6)
<i>TOTAL CASH IN BANKS</i>	<i>143.106,69</i>	<i>198.632,53</i>	<i>TOTAL CREDITORS</i>
Receivables (note 3)	37.691,00	0,00	
Other Receivable ( note 4)	2.809,34	2.746,40	
Accrued income and deferred charges (note 5)	<u>4.932,49</u>	<u>5.119,22</u>	
<i>TOTAL RECEIVABLES</i>	<i>45.432,83</i>	<i>7.865,62</i>	
<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>			<u>FUND BALANCE</u>
Acquisition value	2.225,34	2.225,34	Surplus (Deficit) of the previous periods
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(2.225,34)</u>	<u>(2.225,34)</u>	Surplus/(Deficit) of the year
<i>NET BOOK VALUE</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b><u>188.539,52</u></b>	<b><u>206.498,15</u></b>	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>
			<b><u>188.539,52</u></b>
			<b><u>206.498,15</u></b>

**International Cadmium Association**  
**(Association Internationale sans but lucratif)**

CURRENCY EUR

**3. STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEARS ENDED  
DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND DECEMBER 31, 2010**

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
<b><u>INCOME</u></b>		
Memberships fees	216.557,87	185.181,09
Interest income	1.410,55	1.195,06
Exchange corrections	1.600,87	2.513,59
<b><i>TOTAL INCOME</i></b>	<b><i>219.569,29</i></b>	<b><i>188.889,74</i></b>
<b><u>OPERATING EXPENSES</u></b>		
Fees	217.746,17	130.379,56
Office rental and maintenance	11.969,33	12.373,83
Telephone and fax	2.741,41	2.513,28
Postage & express services	504,48	590,19
Stationary & office supplies	2.071,26	4.154,76
Travel & activities	33.243,91	8.657,42
Meetings	5.424,39	6.066,48
Computer services	2.012,02	4.140,41
Subscription to publications	4.754,53	2.126,00
Banking costs	1.258,53	754,89
Taxes	212,48	179,32
<b><i>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES</i></b>	<b><i>281.938,51</i></b>	<b><i>171.936,14</i></b>
<b><i>TOTAL EXPENSES</i></b>	<b><i>281.938,51</i></b>	<b><i>171.936,14</i></b>
<b><u>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) OF THE YEAR</u></b>	<b><u>(62.369,22)</u></b>	<b><u>16.953,60</u></b>



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**4. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 1 : ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Basic accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.  
The accounting records are maintained in Euros.

Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at purchase price less an amount for depreciation.  
Depreciation is calculated according to the straight line method, as follows:

Furniture	10% per annum
Office equipment	25% per annum
Computer equipment	33,33% per annum

Investments

Investments are stated at the lower of acquisition cost or market value.

Other assets and liabilities

Other assets and liabilities are recorded at nominal value.

Foreign currency transactions

All assets and liabilities in USD are at balance sheet date converted into EUR at the official closing rate at December 31, 2011 amounted to 1 US \$ = 0,776€.

**NOTE 2 : CASH IN BANKS-CURRENT ACCOUNTS**

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
BNP Paribas Fortis EUR	973,49	3.348,51
BNP Paribas Fortis US\$ Account	2.011,17	2.883,06
BNP Paribas Fortis Saving Euro	39.254,88	38.691,19
BNP Paribas Fortis Time deposit EUR	80.000,00	135.000,00
BNP Paribas Fortis Time deposit US \$	<u>20.867,15</u>	<u>18.709,77</u>
TOTAL	<u>143.106,69</u>	<u>198.632,53</u>

The US\$ amounts have been converted into EUR at the official closing rate of exchange of 0,776 EUR.

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**NOTE 3 : RECEIVABLES**

The outstanding receivables at December 31, 2011 consist of:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Membership fee	14,095,00	3,070,00
Invoices to issue	26,666,00	-
Provision for doubtful debtors	<u>(3,070,00)</u>	<u>(3,070,00)</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>37,691,00</u></b>	<b><u>0,00</u></b>

**NOTE 4 : OTHER RECEIVABLE**

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
VAT receivable	<u>2,809,34</u>	<u>2,746,40</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>2,809,34</u></b>	<b><u>2,746,40</u></b>

**NOTE 5 : ACCRUED INCOME & DEFERRED CHARGES**

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Accrued income : interests	582,33	728,11
Deferred charges : membership fee	4,318,57	4,359,52
postage	31,59	31,59
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>4,932,49</u></b>	<b><u>5,119,22</u></b>

**NOTE 6 : ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, ACCRUED LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INCOME**

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Suppliers	19,114,89	18,986,96
Invoices to receive	46,130,09	1,840,30
Accrued expenses	<u>132,07</u>	<u>139,20</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>65,377,05</u></b>	<b><u>20,966,46</u></b>



International Cadmium Association

## **BUSINESS PLAN 2013 and financial forecast 2013-2014-2015**

Submitted for the Approval of the Members  
of the International Cadmium Association

18 October 2012

# International Cadmium Association

## 2013 Business Plan

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### 1 Introduction

The International Cadmium Association confirms its strategic vision to be a forum for producers and users of Cadmium metal and its compounds  
This Business Plan sets out the operational and financial plans for ICdA in 2013 and tentatively presents a 3 year perspective of its financial plan.

### 2 Mission and Objectives

ICdA's mission is:

- To monitor scientific and regulatory developments that may significantly impact members' cadmium-related activities,
- To respond to regulatory proposals and make scientifically-based data available to the community and authorities,
- To report on scientific and regulatory developments to members.

ICdA's primary objectives are to ensure market access for cadmium products while respecting the principles of sustainable development, including the protection of human health and the environment.

### 3 ICdA Secretariat and Staff

IZA (International Zinc Association) provides staffing and secretariat services for ICdA. Activities will continue being executed by three part-time principal staff members.

Principal ICdA officers are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: ICdA Staff 2013		
General Manager Mr. Christian Canoo	<i>Location:</i>	Brussels, Belgium
	<i>Responsibilities:</i>	Association management and control; EU regulatory affairs
	<i>Reports to:</i>	ICdA Chairman
	<i>Min Activity level:</i>	0.33 man-year

# International Cadmium Association

## 2013 Business Plan

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Environment Assistant Mrs. Noömi Lombaert	<i>Location:</i> Brussels, Belgium <i>Responsibilities:</i> EU and International regulatory affairs <i>Reports to:</i> General Manager <i>Min Activity level:</i> 0.33 man-year
Senior Consultant Mr. Hugh Morrow	<i>Location:</i> Washington DC, USA <i>Responsibilities:</i> North American regulatory affairs; specific international regulatory affairs <i>Reports to:</i> General Manager <i>Min Activity level:</i> 0.425 man-year

These staffing arrangements are, in principle, flexible and higher levels of staffing can be applied dependent on ICdA requirements, other priority settings (e.g.TSCA, REACH dossiers) and available funding.

### 3.1 Accounting and Administrative / secretarial support

ICdA does not employ any support staff. Administrative and secretarial support for ICdA's missions will be drawn from IZA staff (at cost) or otherwise outsourced.

Accounting will be administered through IZA's internal systems, with ICdA retaining its separate bank accounts and audited annual accounts.

Office accommodation, office services, computing services and other support services will be provided by IZA.

### 3.2 Scientific & Legal Support

Expert support for regulatory affairs activities will be drawn, as required, from IZA's other resources. Support may also be drawn from other individuals/organizations, as required. These organizations will be reimbursed for costs incurred in providing this support.

<b>4</b>	<b>2013 Activities</b>
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Activities in 2013 will focus on:

- Regulatory developments with impact on members' activities
- Communications strategy and activities

### 4.1 Regulatory Developments

#### 4.1.1 European Union

##### Priorities:

- H&S: Running the H&S-committee probably 2 times in 2013 in order to (a) efficiently exchange views on implementation of the ICdA Guidance document , (b) to proceed with the communication plan about issuance of a simplified "Guidance" and (c) to continue collecting Bio-monitoring data: ICd-BIO 5 collection, trend analysis and comments made by Prof. Bernard UCL
- REACH :
  - o Interfacing with autonomous Reach Cd Consortium, especially regarding the monitoring of potential National initiatives and other to propose listing Cadmium or cadmium compounds as substances to be Authorised ( SHVC-listing>>Annex XV >> Annex XIV process)
  - o Our own Annex XV dossiers for Cd, CdO and CdS will serve as basis for showing the efficient "Risk Management" applied
  - o Providing scientific support if deemed necessary
- Follow-up of the MAK discussions in Germany and their "Exposure Risk Relationship (ERB)" approach
- Follow-up of Reg.494/2011 (ban of Cd-compounds in all plastics):
  - o Following the legal case submitted in Luxemburg for annulment
  - o Seeking with DG Enterprise, Commission services and members states for an agreed / acceptable amendment
- BREF / IED: Concerning the revision-process of the BREF notes under IED (former IPPC), chapters have been draft and submitted ; target moved again but the final Technical Meeting is now scheduled for June

# International Cadmium Association

## 2013 Business Plan

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### Monitoring level:

- EU directives for Groundwater, Soil Protection, Water Framework Directive, Waste, SCALE program (through Eurométaux)
- Other EU-Directives (WEEE, RoHS, EoL-Vehicles, Battery,...) potentially affecting cadmium substances or products.

### 4.1.2 North America

#### Priorities:

- Activities in the United States Congress and EPA to completely revise or enhance the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to require extensive reporting and possibly testing on cadmium-containing substances and products, and to impose restrictions on the marketing of cadmium, cadmium compounds and cadmium-containing products.
- Activities to address consumer, public and regulatory perceptions as well as regulations concerning cadmium-containing consumer products and, most particularly, products intended for children such as jewelry. Work with the Fashion Jewelry and Accessories Trade Association (FJATA) to develop uniform regulations on cadmium content in children's jewelry.
- Activities to support revision of the US EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) file on cadmium, which forms a large part of the formal basis for EPA regulations on cadmium.
- Plan and conduct meetings of the North American Regulatory Affairs Committee to address priorities noted above and others as they arise. Maintain communications with the committee through regular mailings concerning regulatory developments.

### Monitoring level:

- Proposed US State and Canadian Provincial legislation restricting the manufacture, sale or distribution of certain cadmium-containing products such as children's jewelry and decorated glasses.
- Toxicological reviews on cadmium and cadmium compounds by the Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry (ATSDR), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), the American Conference of Industrial Governmental Hygienists (ACGIH) and other governmental and non-governmental organizations.

# International Cadmium Association

## 2013 Business Plan

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### 4.1.3 International

#### Priorities:

- UNECE Long Range Trans-boundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) Heavy Metals Protocol.- Participate in the activities of the Heavy Metals Task Group to coordinate the Protocol requirements with the Gothenburg Protocol requirements on particulate matter control; update the draft guidance document on best available technology for point sources; and introduce Protocol flexibility to encourage ratifications in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia. Oppose the introduction of any product restrictions on cadmium products which have been proposed by EU Member States.
- UNEP Heavy Metals Program. - Work on the UNEP Scientific Review on Cadmium, the UNEP DTIE Trade in Products Reports in Africa, South America and Asia, and participate in the UNEP Global Voluntary Partnership on Cadmium. Provide input to the United States and Canada delegations for the February 2013 UNEP Governing Council meeting in Nairobi where progress on the Global Voluntary Partnership on Cadmium will be discussed.

#### Monitoring level:

- The adoption of mandatory cadmium product recycling laws and EU-type restrictions on cadmium products by individual countries in Asia, South America and Africa.
- WHO/FAO limits for dietary exposures to cadmium through monitoring of the activities of the Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) and other national, regional or international groups seeking to establish maximum dietary cadmium intake levels.
- Initiatives under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) on hazardous substances in electrical and electronic products, nanotechnology, chemicals in consumer products, and endocrine disrupting compounds.

### 4.2 Internal Communications and Association Meetings

Briefings on regulatory developments and consultations with members on association strategy/actions are an important element of ICdA activity. Continue to reorganize and update both the public website and the Members Only website to remove out-of-date information and post the latest information.

One General Assembly of Members is usually held each year in October in London, England. Meetings of the ICdA Board of Directors are normally held once



# International Cadmium Association

## 2013 Business Plan

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or twice each year between the General Assembly of Members. Meetings of the Health & Safety Committee in Europe and the North American Regulatory Affairs Committee in North America are scheduled once or twice per year either by web-conference or as a face-to-face meeting. Other meetings, either in-person, by web-conference or conference call, are arranged as specific needs of the Members arise and need to be addressed.

Encourage the completion of the written papers from and the distribution of the electronic proceedings of the Eighth International Cadmium Conference held in Kunming, China, on November 10-13, 2011. Utilize contacts made at the conference to further establish networks within the Chinese cadmium industry, and encourage Chinese organizations to join the International Cadmium Association.

### 4.3 Communications activities

There is a need to further integrate both general and sector-specific communications activities to support the regulatory affairs work and maintain confidence in markets. See suggestions above about updating the public website ([www.cadmium.org](http://www.cadmium.org)) with the more recent developments.

At the request of ICdA-members, the “Cd Guidance Document” should be revised in a more “user-friendly” and simpler version. Production of such a brochure / leaflet will be considered again in 2013, time and budget allowing. Consideration should also be given in 2013 to reprinting the brochure, “Cadmium: Working Towards a Sustainable Future,” which was revised and updated during the Summer 2010.

### 4.4 Statistics and Market Information

A minor ongoing activity will be maintained to collate and present statistical information on world cadmium production, market uses and recycling trends. Make more specific efforts to develop accurate cadmium recycling data and Chinese cadmium production and consumption information. This information will focus on the information needs of regulatory and communications activities.

<b>5      2013 Financial Plan</b>
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The proposed 2013 financial plan and a 3y-budget perspective is given in Table 4.

As already considered previously, it is proposed to keep the same rates as in 2012. The proposed rates are given in Appendix I.

# International Cadmium Association

## 2013 Business Plan

Table 4: International Cadmium Association  
3y '12-14' Financial plan  
(EU€)

1,02

	2011 Rev. *	2012 Budget	2012 P&L Forecast 8+4	2013 Budget Proposal	2014 Plan	2015 Plan
<b>STAFFING</b>						
Headquarters (A)	83.124	76.230	70.478	78.870	80.053	81.254
Sr Cons.(North America)(B)	51.825	51.015	54.902	53.333	38.667	39.247
Scientific Support - Health	0	0	10.000	4.000	5.000	5.000
Scientific Support - Environment	0	0	0	2.000	5.000	5.000
Legal support	8.939	10.000	5.000	7.576	7.689	7.805
Secretarial	2.579	2.575	2.575	2.575	2.614	2.653
Administration/Accounting	5.754	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.090	6.181
<b>Total Staff Costs</b>	<b>152.221</b>	<b>145.820</b>	<b>148.954</b>	<b>154.354</b>	<b>145.113</b>	<b>147.139</b>
<b>OPERATIONS</b>						
Rent/Rates/Office services (incl electricity)	11.969	12.000	11.051	12.000	12.180	12.363
Office Relocation/Refurbishment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telecommunications	2.741	2.500	3.333	3.000	3.045	3.091
Postage & Exoress Services	504	831	459	839	852	865
IT support	2.012	2.500	852	1.000	1.015	1.030
Stationary and office supplies	2.071	2.562	1.634	1.629	1.653	1.678
Banking Costs	1.258	1.000	2.195	2.000	2.030	2.060
Meetings	5.424	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.075	5.151
Travel & Susbsitence	33.244	15.797	8.000	10.545	10.704	10.864
Membership	4.755	4.274	4.319	4.373	4.438	4.505
Publication	0	750	0	750	761	773
Taxes / Contingency	212	250	250	250	254	258
<b>Total Operation Costs</b>	<b>64.192</b>	<b>47.464</b>	<b>37.092</b>	<b>41.386</b>	<b>42.007</b>	<b>42.637</b>
Depreciation & non-deductible				0	0	0
<b>TOTAL Staff &amp; Operational COSTS</b>	<b>216.414</b>	<b>193.284</b>	<b>186.046</b>	<b>195.740</b>	<b>187.120</b>	<b>189.777</b>
<b>PROGRAMS &amp; SPECIAL STUDIES</b>	<b>65.525</b>	<b>15.000</b>	<b>40.000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Cd-Conference China	25.525	0	0	0	0	0
Legal action	40.000	15.000	40.000	0 ???	0	0
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>281.939</b>	<b>208.284</b>	<b>226.046</b>	<b>195.740</b>	<b>187.120</b>	<b>189.777</b>
<b>INCOME</b>						
Membership fees	177.152	184.000	184.000	189.988	189.988	189.988
Interest income	1.410	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Exchange corrections	1.601	200	200	200	200	200
Other income (studies direct contribution)	39.407	0	13.333	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL SUBSCRIPTION INCOME</b>	<b>219.569</b>	<b>185.200</b>	<b>198.533</b>	<b>191.188</b>	<b>191.188</b>	<b>191.188</b>
<b>BALANCE</b>	<b>-62.369</b>	<b>-23.084</b>	<b>-27.513</b>	<b>-4.552</b>	<b>4.068</b>	<b>1.412</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(LOSS) FOR YEAR</b>	<b>-62.369</b>	<b>-23.084</b>	<b>-27.513</b>	<b>-4.552</b>	<b>4.068</b>	<b>1.412</b>

### APPENDIX I



## ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE 2013

The assessable period for 2013 Membership dues is based upon the pounds of cadmium, expressed on a contained metal basis, mined, produced, recycled or consumed during the period, January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012. The Board of Directors fixed the following assessment rates (euro per pound of cadmium contained) for 2013:

<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>DUES BASIS</u>	<u>2012 DUES</u>
<b>Cadmium Producers</b>	Total Pounds of Cd Production Minimum Assessment Maximum Assessment	euro 0.02685 euro 5,370 euro 53,701
<b>Cadmium Recyclers</b>	Total Pounds of Cd Production (excluding toll treatment) Minimum Assessment Maximum Assessment	euro 0.01342 euro 2,685 euro 26,851
<b>Cadmium Oxide Producers</b>	Total Pounds of Cd Contained In Cadmium Oxide Production (excluding Primary Metal Production reported above) Minimum Assessment Maximum Assessment	euro 0.00134 euro 2,685 euro 26,851
<b>Other Cd-c<sub>mpds</sub> Producers</b>	Total Pounds of Cd Contained In Cadmium Oxide Production (excluding Primary Metal Production reported above) Minimum Assessment Maximum Assessment	euro 0.00134 euro 2,685 euro 26,851
<b>Cd Metal/Compounds Consumers</b>	Total Pounds of Cd Consumption	euro 0.00268

# International Cadmium Association

## 2013 Business Plan

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	Minimum Assessment	euro 2,685
	Maximum Assessment	euro 26,851
<b>Mining Companies</b>	Total Pounds of Cd Mined (excluding Primary Metal Production reported above)	euro 0.01342
	Minimum Assessment	euro 2,685
	Maximum Assessment	euro 26,851
<b>Others</b>	International Zinc Association (IZA)	euro 99,750



## GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ACGIH</b>	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
<b>AGS</b>	Ausschuss für Gefahrstoffe (German Committee on Hazardous Substances)
<b>ASTM</b>	American Society for Testing and Materials
<b>ATSDR</b>	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (USA)
<b>BAT</b>	Best Available Technology
<b>BI</b>	Biological Indicator(s)
<b>CDC</b>	Center for Disease Control (USA)
<b>ChAMP</b>	Chemicals Assessment and Management Program (USEPA)
<b>COM</b>	Council of Ministers (EU)
<b>CMR</b>	Carcinogenic, Muta-genetic and Reproductive Toxicant
<b>CPSC</b>	Consumer Product Safety Commission (USA)
<b>CRT</b>	Cathode Ray Tube
<b>CSA</b>	Chemical Safety Assessments
<b>CSR</b>	Chemical Safety Report
<b>DG</b>	Directorate General of the European Commission
<b>DEQ</b>	Department of Environmental Quality
<b>DNEL</b>	Default No Effect Level
<b>DTIE</b>	Division of Trade, Industry and Economics (of UNEP)
<b>DU</b>	Downstream User
<b>E</b>	Environment
<b>EB</b>	Executive Body (of the UNECE LRTAP Treaty)
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>ECHA</b>	European Chemicals Agency
<b>EEE</b>	Electrical and Electronic Equipment
<b>EINECS</b>	European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
<b>ELV</b>	Emission Limit Value
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency (United States)
<b>ERB</b>	Exposure-Risk-Relationship (Germany)

<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agricultural Organization (United Nations)
<b>GA</b>	General Assembly of Members of the International Cadmium Association
<b>GACT</b>	Generally Available Control Technology
<b>GC</b>	Governing Council (of the United Nations Environment Program)
<b>GES</b>	Generic Exposure Scenario
<b>GHS/CLP</b>	Globally Harmonized System of Classification, Labeling and Packaging
<b>HH</b>	Human Health
<b>HM</b>	Heavy Metals
<b>H&amp;S</b>	Health and Safety Committee of International Cadmium Association
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>IBRC</b>	International Battery Recycling Congress
<b>ICCM</b>	International Conference on Chemicals Management (of SAICM)
<b>ICMM</b>	International Council on Metals and Mining
<b>ICdA</b>	International Cadmium Association
<b>IFCS</b>	Intergovernmental Forum for Chemical Safety
<b>IGO</b>	Intergovernmental Organization
<b>ILA</b>	International Lead Association
<b>INC</b>	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee of UNEP Mercury Program
<b>i-OEL</b>	Inhalable Occupational Exposure Limit (Based on Respirable Fraction)
<b>IOMC</b>	International Organization for Management of Chemicals
<b>IPSRM</b>	International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management (of UNEP)
<b>IRIS</b>	Integrated Risk Information System (USEPA)
<b>ISO</b>	International Standards Organization
<b>IUCLID</b>	International Uniform Chemical Information Database
<b>IZA</b>	International Zinc Association
<b>IZA-E</b>	International Zinc Association - Europe
<b>JECFA</b>	Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives (World Health Organization)
<b>JMIA</b>	Japan Mining Industry Association
<b>LRTAP</b>	Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution
<b>MAK</b>	Maximale Arbeitsplatzkonzentrationen = Maximum Workplace Concentration
<b>MG</b>	Microglobulin
<b>MS</b>	Member States (of the European Union)
<b>MSW</b>	Municipal Solid Waste
<b>NAMC</b>	North American Metals Council
<b>NCEA</b>	National Center for Environmental Assessment (of U.S. EPA)
<b>NCOM</b>	Nordic Council of Ministers
<b>NESHAPS</b>	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NOEL</b>	No Observable Effect Level
<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program (USA)
<b>OCdBio</b>	Occupational Cadmium Biological Indicators Program

<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>OSPAR</b>	Oslo-Paris Convention
<b>PNEC</b>	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
<b>PRBA</b>	Portable Rechargeable Battery Association (United States)
<b>PRTR</b>	Pollutant Release and Transfer Registry
<b>PTWI</b>	Provisional Tolerable Weekly Intake
<b>PVC</b>	Polyvinylchloride
<b>RA</b>	Risk Assessment
<b>RBRC</b>	Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corporation (North America)
<b>RBT</b>	Retinol Binding Protein
<b>REACH</b>	Registration, Evaluation & Authorization of Chemicals (EU)
<b>RIP</b>	REACH Implementation Projects
<b>RPA</b>	RPA Ltd. (formerly Risk Policy Analysts), Consultant for EU
<b>RRS</b>	Risk Reduction Strategy (European Commission)
<b>SAICM</b>	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
<b>SCOEL</b>	Sub-Committee on Occupational Exposure Levels
<b>SEE</b>	South East Europe
<b>SGCDpro</b>	Society of Glass & Ceramic Decorated Products (USA)
<b>SIEF</b>	Substances Information Exchange Forum
<b>SMM</b>	Shanghai Metals Market (China), Co-Organizer of the Eighth International Cadmium Conference in Kunming, China (November 2011)
<b>SUMDOC</b>	Summary Document
<b>TCNES</b>	Technical Committee on New and Existing Chemicals
<b>TFHM</b>	Task Force on Heavy Metals (UNECE LRTAP Heavy Metals Protocol)
<b>TRGS</b>	Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances (Germany)
<b>TSCA</b>	Toxic Substances Control Act (United States)
<b>UCL</b>	Universite Catholique Louvain (Belgium)
<b>UNECE</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>USEPA</b>	United States Environmental Protection Agency
<b>USGS</b>	United States Geological Survey
<b>WBMS</b>	World Bureau of Metal Statistics
<b>WGs</b>	Working Groups
<b>WGSR</b>	Working Group on Strategies and Review (of UNECE LRTAP Treaty)
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WSSD</b>	World Summit on Sustainable Development
<b>WVM</b>	Wirtschafts Vereinigung Metalle (German Association of Metals)