

Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2018/739 of 1 March 2018 amending, for the purposes of adapting to scientific and technical progress, Annex III to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead as an alloying element in steel (Text with EEA relevance)

COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/739

of 1 March 2018

amending, for the purposes of adapting to scientific and technical progress, Annex III to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead as an alloying element in steel

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment<sup>(1)</sup> and in particular Article 5(1)(a) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Directive 2011/65/EU requires Member States to ensure that electrical and electronic equipment placed on the market does not contain lead.
- (2) Point 6(a) of Annex III to Directive 2011/65/EU exempted the use of lead as an alloying element in steel for machining purposes and in galvanised steel containing up to 0,35 % lead by weight until 21 July 2016. The Commission received an application for renewal of this exemption in relation to categories 1 to 7 and 10 before 21 January 2015, in accordance with Article 5(5) of Directive 2011/65/EU.
- (3) Lead is added to steel as a machinability enhancer for industrial production. It has a lubrication effect that eases deep drilling and high speed operations. Galvanisation is the process of applying a protective zinc coating to steel in order to prevent corrosion.
- (4) Though lead-free steel is available for some specific applications, the substitution in the remaining applications is currently scientifically and technically impracticable. A further narrowing of the scope of the exemption has proven to be currently not feasible due to the high complexity of the supply chain.
- (5) Among galvanised steels, lead is still necessary only in batch hot dip galvanised steel and in a lower concentration due to progress in technology.
- (6) Since for the applications concerned in categories 1 to 7 and 10, no sufficiently reliable alternatives are available today or are likely to be available on the market in the near future, and in case of hot dip galvanised steel, the lead content results from impurities from recycled zinc, validity period until 21 July 2021 is justified for both application, while a shorter period could generate unnecessary administrative

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burden for the industry. For categories other than categories 1 to 7 and 10, the existing exemption is valid as per the validity periods set out in the second subparagraph of Article 5(2) of Directive 2011/65/EU.

(7) Directive 2011/65/EU should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

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(1) [OJ L 174, 1.7.2011, p. 88.](#)