EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 12.5.2025

granting an authorisation under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council to Hartchrom Beck GmbH and others for certain uses of chromium trioxide

(Only the German text is authentic)

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THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC[1], and in particular Article 64(8) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Chromium trioxide is listed in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, and uses of that substance are subject to the authorisation requirement in Article 56(1), point (a), of that Regulation.

(2) On 12 May 2022, Hartchrom Beck GmbH, Heinrich Schnarr GmbH, Kreft & Röhrig GmbH, Rudolf Jatzke Galvanik-Hartchrom Günter Holthöfer GmbH & Co. KG, Johann Maffei GmbH & Co. KG, Schornberg Galvanik GmbH and Wissing Hartchrom GmbH (‘the applicants’) submitted an application in accordance with Article 62 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 for authorisation for certain uses of chromium trioxide. The uses for which authorisation was sought are functional chrome plating of axially/rotationally symmetrical components requiring optimal tribological surface properties (resulting from microcracked surface) to ensure low surface friction under lubrication (‘use 1’), functional chrome plating of axially/rotationally symmetrical components requiring high wear resistant surfaces to withstand abrasive forces occurring in their application (‘use 2’), functional chrome plating of components with complex 3-dimensional geometry (not axially/rotationally symmetrical) requiring optimal tribological surface properties (resulting from microcracked surface) to ensure low surface friction under lubrication (‘use 3’) and functional chrome plating of components with complex 3-dimensional geometry (not axially/rotationally symmetrical) requiring high wear resistant surfaces to withstand abrasive forces occurring in their application (‘use 4’).

[1] OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2006/1907/oj.

(3) The European Chemicals Agency sent the opinions on the application for authorisation for uses 1[2], 2[3], 3[4] and 4[5] adopted by its Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) and its Committee for Socio-economic Analysis (SEAC) to the Commission pursuant to Article 64(5), third subparagraph, of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. On 12 December 2023, the Commission received the opinions.

(4) In its opinion, RAC concluded that it is not possible to determine a derived no-effect level for the carcinogenic and mutagenic properties of chromium trioxide in accordance with Section 1.4 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and that therefore chromium trioxide is a substance for which it is not possible to determine a threshold for the purposes of Article 60(3), point (a), of that Regulation. As a result, Article 60(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 does not apply to chromium trioxide and an authorisation may therefore only be granted with respect to that substance under paragraph 4 of that Article.

(5) In its opinions on uses 1, 2, 3 and 4, RAC concluded that the risk management measures and operational conditions at all sites described in the application are not appropriate and effective in limiting the risk to human health posed by those uses. In particular, RAC noted that the risk management measures and operational conditions do not follow the hierarchy of control principles and expressed major concerns regarding the risk for workers at the manual plating lines. Therefore, RAC recommended imposing additional conditions for authorisation, including technical improvements to the operational conditions and risk management measures at the manual plating lines, such as the installation of automated systems replacing manual tasks, bath coverage and physical segregation between tasks with foreseeable exposure to hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)), the toxic component of chromium trioxide, and other tasks. Moreover, in order to address some moderate shortcomings in the exposure assessment and to corroborate the appropriateness and effectiveness of the risk management measures and operational conditions in place, RAC recommended imposing additional monitoring programmes for both occupational exposure to and environmental releases of Cr(VI).

(6) Having evaluated RAC's assessment, the Commission agrees with its conclusion and recommendations. Nevertheless, the Commission notes that the estimated excess cancer risk values for workers for all four uses are higher than as regards other comparable applications for authorisation for the use of Cr(VI) substances. Although the Commission acknowledges that those values are conservative estimates of the most likely excess risk values taken for the purpose of carrying out a risk-benefit analysis, it considers it appropriate to set out the measures concerning occupational exposure, recommended by RAC as monitoring arrangements, as a condition for authorisation for all four uses.

(7) In its opinions on uses 1, 2, 3 and 4, SEAC concluded that the societal costs of not granting an authorisation are higher than the monetised risk to human health arising from those uses of chromium trioxide. The Commission, having evaluated SEAC's assessment, concurs with that conclusion and considers that the applicants have

[2] https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/3e887ff8-323d-cf1e-e33e-b181161dd69c
[3] https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/6e593ea8-54c7-4b13-52f5-3f33651c585b
[4] https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/1e78e6b6-b257-2e79-8fc6-338420b087aa
[5] https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/3a08b309-ad1d-7413-ae73-872632daee5e

demonstrated that the benefits of the continued uses described in the application outweigh the risk to human health arising from those uses.

(8) For an alternative to be suitable it needs to be safer, available, and technically and economically feasible. Where suitable alternatives are available in the Union, but not technically or economically feasible for the applicant or the downstream users, the applicant is required by Article 62(4), point (f), of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 to submit a substitution plan.

(9) An alternative that provides the functionality and level of technical performance necessary for the use for which authorisation is sought should be considered to be technically feasible. Certain potential alternatives may provide the functionality, but at some loss of performance or in a manner that involves technical compromises that would impair the functionality. In such cases, unless justified by particular circumstances, the Commission should not consider a potential alternative to be technically feasible for the applicant where the applicant has demonstrated that it or the downstream users are not able to accommodate such losses of performance or technical compromises by applying a reasonable additional effort, taking into account the circumstances of the case.

(10) In its opinions on uses 1, 2, 3 and 4, SEAC concluded that there were no technically feasible alternative substances or technologies available for the applicants but that there were technically and economically feasible alternatives in the Union at the time of adoption of the opinions. The Commission, having evaluated SEAC's assessment and the relevant information available, notes that certain alternatives are already being used within the Union for some articles covered by the uses applied for. Nevertheless, those alternatives do not allow meeting the performance requirements, including microcracking of the surface, wear resistance, corrosion resistance and coefficient of friction, needed by the applicants for the components covered by the use for which authorisation is sought. Thus, the Commission considers that the applicants have demonstrated that they are not yet able to accommodate such loss of performance and would need more time for the development, qualification and industrialisation of the alternatives. Therefore, the Commission agrees with SEAC's conclusion and considers that, although suitable alternatives are available in the Union, they are not yet technically feasible for the applicants.

(11) The applicants considered that there were no suitable alternatives in the Union and therefore submitted a research and development plan, instead of a substitution plan. In its opinion, SEAC concluded that the research and development plan submitted provides all the necessary elements and information required, including factors affecting substitution, actions, milestones, timetable, and monitoring, for it to be considered as a substitution plan. The Commission agrees that the research and development plan submitted by the applicants should be considered as a substitution plan provided for in Article 62(4), point (f), of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

(12) In its opinions on uses 1, 2, 3 and 4, SEAC concluded that the substitution plan submitted by the applicants is credible and consistent with the analysis of alternatives and socio-economic analysis. The Commission, having evaluated SEAC's assessment, concurs with that conclusion and considers, taking into account the availability of suitable alternatives in the Union for the uses for which an authorisation is sought and the substitution plan submitted by the applicants, that the applicants have discharged their burden of proof in demonstrating the absence of suitable alternative substances or technologies.

(13) Therefore, having regard to the conditions laid down in Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, it is appropriate to authorise the uses of chromium trioxide described in the application, provided that the risk management measures described in the chemical safety report are applied, and that the operational conditions described therein, as well as the conditions set out in this Decision, are fulfilled.

(14) The Commission has based its assessment on all relevant scientific evidence available, as assessed by RAC and SEAC, and, after having carried out a detailed examination, has concluded on the basis of a sufficient amount of material and reliable information. Nevertheless, additional scientific evidence would allow the Commission to perform its assessment on a more robust or broad evidentiary basis in the future. Hence, it is appropriate to require the authorisation holders to generate and include additional information about exposure and emissions in the review report.

(15) In its opinions on uses 1, 2, 3 and 4, SEAC recommended that the review period referred to in Article 60(9), point (e), of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 be set at 7 years. The Commission agrees with that recommendation, taking into account, in particular, the estimated excess cancer risk values for workers, the additional authorisation conditions imposed to limit the risk based on RAC's conclusion that the current risk management measures and operational conditions are not appropriate and effective in limiting the risk for workers, as well as SEAC's conclusion on the socio-economic benefits and the monetised risk to human health of the continued uses of chromium trioxide and on the technical feasibility of the identified alternative.

(16) The language used to describe the risk management measures and operational conditions in the application for authorisation may be different from the official language of the Member State where the uses take place. Therefore, in order to facilitate supervision and enforcement of compliance with the authorisation, it is appropriate to require the authorisation holders to submit, upon request, a brief summary of those risk management measures and operational conditions to the competent authority of that Member State in an official language of that Member State.

(17) This Decision does not affect the obligation of the authorisation holder to ensure that the use of a substance does not adversely affect human health or the environment, having regard to the principle set out in Article 1(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Furthermore, this Decision does not affect the obligation of the authorisation holder under Article 60(10) of that Regulation to ensure that the exposure is reduced to as low a level as is technically and practically possible or the obligation of the employer under Article 4(1) and Article 5 of Directive 2004/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[6] to reduce the use of carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances at the place of work, in particular by replacing those substances, in so far as is technically possible, and to prevent workers' exposure to a risk to their health or safety. This Decision does not affect the application of Union law in the area of health and safety at work, in particular Council Directives

[6] Directive 2004/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances at work (Sixth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Council Directive 89/391/EEC) (OJ L 158, 30.4.2004, p. 50, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2004/37/oj).

89/391/EEC[7], 92/85/EEC[8], 94/33/EC[9] and 98/24/EC[10] and Directive 2004/37/EC, or any national binding occupational limit values which may be stricter than the applicable limit values under Union law.

(18) This Decision does not affect any obligation to comply with emission limit values or other requirements set in accordance with Directive 2008/50/EC[11] or Directive 2010/75/EU[12] of the European Parliament and of the Council, nor any obligation to comply with emission limit values set to achieve compliance with the environmental quality standards established by Member States in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[13] or the environmental quality standards established in Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[14]. Compliance with the provisions of this Decision does not necessarily imply compliance with any emission limit values or environmental quality standards under any other provisions of Union law, which may include further or more onerous requirements.

(19) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 133 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

An authorisation is hereby granted in accordance with Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 to the following persons for the following uses of chromium trioxide (EC No 215-607-8; CAS No 1333-82-0)*:*

Authorisation number	Authorisation	Authorised use

7 Council Directive 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work (OJ L 183, 29.6.1989, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/1989/391/oj).

8 Council Directive 92/85/EEC of 19 October 1992 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding (tenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC) (OJ L 348, 28.11.1992, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/1992/85/oj).

9 Council Directive 94/33/EC of 22 June 1994 on the protection of young people at work (OJ L 216, 20.8.1994, p. 12, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/1994/33/oj).

10 Council Directive 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work (fourteenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC) (OJ L 131, 5.5.1998, p. 11, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/1998/24/oj).

11 Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (OJ L 152, 11.6.2008, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2008/50/oj).

12 Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2010/75/oj).

13 Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2000/60/oj).

14 Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directives 82/176/EEC, 83/513/EEC, 84/156/EEC, 84/491/EEC, 86/280/EEC and amending Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p. 84, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2008/105/oj).

	holder	
REACH/25/25/0	Hartchrom Beck GmbH	Functional chrome plating of axially/rotationally symmetrical components requiring optimal tribological surface properties (resulting from microcracked surface) to ensure low surface friction under lubrication
REACH/25/25/1	Heinrich Schnarr GmbH	
REACH/25/25/2	Kreft & Röhrig GmbH	
REACH/25/25/3	Rudolf Jatzke Galvanik-Hartchrom Günter Holthöfer GmbH & Co. KG	
REACH/25/25/4	Johann Maffei GmbH & Co. KG	
REACH/25/25/5	Schornberg Galvanik GmbH	
REACH/25/25/6	Wissing Hartchrom GmbH	
REACH/25/25/7	Hartchrom Beck GmbH	Functional chrome plating of axially/rotationally symmetrical components requiring high wear resistant surfaces to withstand abrasive forces occurring in their application
REACH/25/25/8	Heinrich Schnarr GmbH	
REACH/25/25/9	Kreft & Röhrig GmbH	
REACH/25/25/10	Rudolf Jatzke Galvanik-Hartchrom Günter Holthöfer GmbH & Co. KG	
REACH/25/25/11	Johann Maffei GmbH & Co. KG	
REACH/25/25/12	Schornberg Galvanik GmbH	

REACH/25/25/13	Wissing Hartchrom GmbH	
REACH/25/25/14	Hartchrom Beck GmbH	Functional chrome plating of components with complex 3-dimensional geometry (not axially/rotationally symmetrical) requiring optimal tribological surface properties (resulting from microcracked surface) to ensure low surface friction under lubrication
REACH/25/25/15	Kreft & Röhrig GmbH	
REACH/25/25/16	Rudolf Jatzke Galvanik-Hartchrom Günter Holthöfer GmbH & Co. KG	
REACH/25/25/17	Johann Maffei GmbH & Co. KG	
REACH/25/25/18	Schornberg Galvanik GmbH	
REACH/25/25/19	Wissing Hartchrom GmbH	
REACH/25/25/20	Hartchrom Beck GmbH	Functional chrome plating of components with complex 3-dimensional geometry (not axially/rotationally symmetrical) requiring high wear resistant surfaces to withstand abrasive forces occurring in their application
REACH/25/25/21	Kreft & Röhrig GmbH	
REACH/25/25/22	Rudolf Jatzke Galvanik-Hartchrom Günter Holthöfer GmbH & Co. KG	
REACH/25/25/23	Johann Maffei GmbH & Co. KG	

REACH/25/25/24	Schornberg Galvanik GmbH
REACH/25/25/25	Wissing Hartchrom GmbH

The authorisation is granted subject to the risk management measures and operational conditions described in the chemical safety report[15], and to the conditions set out in Article 2.

Article 2

1. The authorisation is subject to the conditions set out in paragraphs 2 to 12.

2. Without delay, and at the latest by 12 November 2025, the authorisation holders shall implement additional risk management measures and operational conditions to ensure that exposure to Cr(VI) at the manual plating lines is at a level as low as technically and practically possible. Such measures shall follow the hierarchy of control principles set out in Article 5 of Directive 2004/37/EC.

3. The authorisation holders shall conduct control measurements to validate the appropriateness and effectiveness of the additional risk management measures and operational conditions implemented in accordance with paragraph 2. If necessary, additional risk management measures or operational conditions shall be implemented to further reduce exposure to Cr(VI) to a level as low as technically and practically possible.

4. Until additional risk management measures and operational conditions as referred to in paragraph 2 are implemented, and the exposure data obtained pursuant to the measurements referred to in paragraph 3 allow for a conclusion that exposure to Cr(VI) at the manual plating lines is at a level as low as technically and practically possible, the authorisation holders shall ensure that workers involved in chrome plating activities in the proximity of the baths use respiratory protective equipment, taking into account the duration of the tasks and the comfort of the workers during their use.

5. The authorisation holders shall ensure that workers:

   (a) are provided with adequate respiratory equipment, which is subjected to a fit test prior to its first use;

   (b) always perform a fit check of the seal of their respiratory protective equipment before starting a relevant task;

   (c) are adequately supported to undergo the fit tests referred to in point (a) and trained to undertake the fit checks referred to in point (b).

6. The authorisation holders shall use the results from the biomonitoring programme referred to in paragraph 9 to validate the appropriateness and effectiveness of the respiratory protective equipment.

7. By 12 August 2025, and afterwards each time when new relevant information becomes available, the authorisation holders shall carry out a study to assess the feasibility of the following measures:

[15] https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/60477

(a) the substitution of solid chromium trioxide flakes by liquid chromium trioxide solutions at the sites where solid chromium trioxide is used;

(b) the implementation of an automated system to perform the bath adjustment at the sites where bath adjustment is done manually;

(c) the implementation of a closed or automated system to perform bath sampling tasks, where exposure to Cr(VI) is foreseen.

The authorisation holders shall act in accordance with the outcome of that study without delay, and at the latest by 12 November 2025.

8. The authorisation holders shall carry out a monitoring programme measuring occupational exposure to Cr(VI) at all sites. The programme shall include measurements which shall:

(a) take place at least annually, or more frequently if a significant increase of chromium trioxide consumption takes place on site, and shall be sufficiently frequent to capture any potential increase in exposure of workers to Cr(VI);

(b) be based on relevant standard methodologies or protocols;

(c) ensure a sufficiently low limit of quantification;

(d) comprise personal and static inhalation exposure sampling;

(e) be representative of all the tasks with possible exposure to Cr(VI), including maintenance tasks, the operational conditions and risk management measures for each of those tasks, and of the total number of workers that are potentially exposed;

(f) be recorded so as to include contextual information about the tasks performed during exposure sampling with possible exposure to Cr(VI).

9. The authorisation holders shall conduct a biomonitoring programme for a representative number of workers potentially exposed to Cr(VI), which shall:

(a) take place at least annually;

(b) include, as a minimum, a pre-shift urine sample at the beginning of a working week and a post-shift urine sample at the end of the same working week;

(c) be based on relevant standard methodologies

(d) be conducted in conjunction with the occupational air monitoring programme referred to in paragraph 8.

10. The authorisation holders shall conduct annual preventive medical check-up programmes for all workers potentially exposed to Cr(VI).

11. The authorisation holders shall use the information gathered by way of the measurements referred to in paragraphs 8 and 9 to review, at least annually, the appropriateness and effectiveness of the risk management measures and operational conditions in place. While doing so, the authorisation holders shall also review and, if needed, update their assessment of the combined exposure for the different groups of workers. If needed, based on the outcome of that review, the authorisation holders shall introduce measures to further reduce to a level as low as technically and practically possible occupational exposure to Cr(VI). Such measures shall follow the hierarchy of control principles set out in Article 5 of Directive 2004/37/EC.

12. The authorisation holders shall document and maintain the information from the monitoring programmes referred to in paragraphs 8 and 9 and from the control measurements referred to in paragraph 3, including the contextual information associated with each set of measurements, as well as the information on the outcome and conclusions of the study and reviews and any action taken in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11 and shall make that information available, including pseudonymised or aggregated biomonitoring results and the results from preventive medical check-up programmes, upon request, to the competent authority of the Member State where the authorised uses take place.

Article 3

The review period shall expire on 12 May 2029.

The authorisation shall cease to be valid on 12 May 2029 with regard to an authorised use in relation to any holder of the authorisation who has not submitted the review report for that use in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 by 12 November 2027.

Article 4

1. The monitoring arrangements set out in paragraphs 2 to 5 apply.

2. The authorisation holders shall carry out a monitoring programme measuring the environmental releases of Cr(VI) to the air and wastewater at all sites. The programme shall include measurements which shall:

   (a) take place at least annually, or more frequently if a significant increase of chromium trioxide consumption takes place on site, and shall be sufficiently frequent to capture any potential increase in emission of Cr(VI);

   (b) be based on relevant standard methodologies or protocols;

   (c) ensure a sufficiently low limit of quantification;

   (d) be representative of the operational conditions and risk management measures used at the sites where the authorised uses take place;

   (e) be recorded so as to include contextual information associated with each set of measurements.

3. The authorisation holders shall use the information gathered by way of the measurements referred to in paragraph 2 to review, at least annually, the appropriateness and effectiveness of the risk management measures and operational conditions in place. While doing so, the authorisation holders shall also review and, if needed, update their assessment of the exposure of the general population via the environment. If needed, based on the outcome of that review, the authorisation holders shall introduce measures to further reduce to a level as low as technically and practically possible Cr(VI) emissions to the environment.

4. The authorisation holders shall document and maintain the information from the monitoring programmes referred to in paragraph 2, including the contextual information associated with each set of measurements, as well as the information on the outcome and conclusions of the reviews and any measure taken in accordance with paragraph 3, and shall make that information available, upon request, to the competent authority of the Member State where the authorised uses take place.

5. The authorisation holders shall document the steps taken to substitute chromium trioxide, including information on the efforts to convince the authorisation holders' customers to accept alternative Cr(VI)-free solutions and justification in case its customers do not accept alternative Cr(VI)-free solutions. Information on any contingency measures taken shall also be documented by the authorisation holder. The authorisation holder shall make such documentation available, upon request, to the competent authority of the Member State where the authorised uses take place.

Article 5

If a review report is submitted, it shall include the information referred to in Article 2(12) and Article 4(4) and (5).

Article 6

Upon request, the authorisation holders shall submit a brief summary of the applicable risk management measures and operational conditions described in the chemical safety report to the competent authority of the Member State where the authorised uses take place. The brief summary shall be drafted in an official language of that Member State.

Article 7

This Decision is addressed to:

(1) Hartchrom Beck GmbH, Kappelrain 9-11, 74363 Güglingen, Germany;

(2) Heinrich Schnarr GmbH, Industriestr. 5, 63814 Mainaschaff, Germany;

(3) Kreft & Röhrig GmbH, Ahrstraße 1-3, 53840 Troisdorf, Germany;

(4) Rudolf Jatzke Galvanik-Hartchrom Günter Holthöfer GmbH & Co. KG, Edisonstraße 7, 33689 Bielefeld, Germany;

(5) Johann Maffei GmbH & Co. KG, Am großen Teich 34, 58640 Iserlohn, Germany;

(6) Schornberg Galvanik GmbH, Raiffeisenstraße 3, 59557 Lippstadt, Germany;

(7) Wissing Hartchrom GmbH, Kreuznaaf 13, 53797 Lohmar, Germany.

Done at Brussels, 12.5.2025

For the Commission
Stéphane SÉJOURNÉ
Executive Vice-President