



Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services

CPS Regulatory Bulletins / Newsbytes

2012 Archive - [EMEA](#)

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EMEA – 2012 Bulletins & Newsbytes

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| Jan | 12B-101 | Proposed Restriction on Phthalates in indoor articles and articles in contact with skin or mucous membranes | EU |
| Jan | 12B-102 | Austria: Ban of Bisphenol A in Pacifiers and Teethers | Austria |
| Jan | 12B-103 | Update on Proposed Norwegian Regulation to Ban Hazardous Substances in Consumer Products | Norway |
| Jan | 12B-104 | European Union Publishes Commission Decision on Safety Requirements for Bicycles | EU |
| Jan | 12B-105 | REACH: 13 Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) Recommended for Authorization by the ECHA | EU |
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| Feb | 12B-109 | REACH: Eight Substances Listed under Annex XIV and to be Banned by the EU | EU |
| Feb | 12B-110 | RoHS: Consultation Sought on Exemption Requests | EU |
| Feb | 12NB-007 | EU Restriction of Mercury, Phenylmercury and Lead Proposed | EU |
| Feb | 12NB-008 | EU Starts Consultation to Revise the Limit of Lead in Toys | EU |
| Mar | 12B-112 | EU: Portable Rechargeable Batteries and Automotive Batteries and Accumulators – Required to be Marked with their Capacity | EU |
| Mar | 12B-113 | Toy Safety Directive: European Council tightens migration limits for cadmium | EU |
| Mar | 12B-114 | REACH: 13 Potential SVHC Subject to Public Consultation | EU |
| Mar | 12B-115 | European Union – Safety of Electric Toys: Draft amendment prAB to EN 62115 at final voting stage until end April 2012 | EU |
| Mar | 12B-117 | EMC: STANDARDS EVOLUTION IN EUROPE: New amendments to generic emission standards for residential, commercial and industrial environments published in 2011 | EU |
| Mar | 12NB-010 | Public consultation on proposed restriction of Chromium VI in leather products under REACH | EU |
| Apr | 12B-120 | The New Requirements on Exporting Textile Products to Egypt has been Postponed to 15 June 2012 | Egypt |
| Apr | 12B-121 | EU: Updates of Commission Regulations implementing directive 2009/125/EC (ERP Directive) | EU |
| Apr | 12B-122 | Azo Dyes: European Standard EN 14362 for Detection of Banned Aromatic Amines Has Been Revised | EU |
| Apr | 12B-123 | New EU Regulation Implementing ErP Directive 2009/125/EC for air conditioners and comfort fans n° 206/2012 | EU |
| Apr | 12B-124 | Consumer Products: England starts public consultation to scrap outdated regulations | UK |
| Apr | 12NB-013 | EU Partly Allows Germany to Maintain Stricter Chemical Limits in Toys | EU |
| Apr | 12NB-016 | Sweden proposes ban of Bisphenol A in the packaging of food intended for children under three years | Sweden |
| May | 12B-125 | New EU Energy Label for Tumble Dryers: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 392/2012 | EU |
| May | 12B-127 | Care Labeling Standard for EU Has Been Revised | EU |

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| May | 12NB-020 | EU Bans Dimethylfumarate Under EC 1907/2006 | EU |
| Jun | 12B-128 | Germany: BfR publishes opinion on contact allergens in toys | EU |
| Jun | 12B-129 | REACH: Harmonised Nickel release test methods officially published | EU |
| Jun | 12B-131 | REACH – 13 New Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) | EU |
| Jul | 12B-133 | New EU Regulation Implementing ErP Directive 2009/125/EC for water pumps n° 547/2012 | EU |
| Jul | 12B-134 | Dimensional Stability Standard for EU has been Revised | EU |
| Jul | 12B-136 | Biocidal Products: EU publishes Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 Concerning Biocidal Products | EU |
| Jul | 12NB-022 | Four New Substances Added to EU POP-Regulation | EU |
| Aug | 12B-137 | REACH: EU Drafts Regulation to Amend Annex XVII of Reach Regulation | EU |
| Aug | 12B-141 | European Union – Publication of Three Guidance Documents on the Application of Revised Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC | EU |
| Aug | 12B-144 | New WEEE Directive n° 2012/19/EU | EU |
| Aug | 12B-145 | Transitional symbols for the implementation of Commission Regulation n° 1015/2010 with regard to ecodesign requirements for washing machines | EU |
| Aug | 12B-146 | EU Regulation n° 622/2012 amends Regulation n° 641/2009 with regard to ecodesign requirements for glandless standalone circulators and glandless circulators integrated in products | EU |
| Aug | 12NB-029 | France Changes Formamide Regulations in Puzzle Mats | France |
| Sep | 12B-148 | Azo colorants: New method on detecting 4 Aminoazobenzene has been published | EU |
| Sep | 12B-149 | REACH: 54 Potential SVHC Subject to Public Consultation | EU |
| Sep | 12B-153 | Stay of Enforcements on Exporting Textile Products to Egypt to 15 of September | Egypt |
| Sep | 12B-155 | REACH Annex XVII Amended | EU |
| Sep | 12B-156 | REMINDER: Updated European Standards for Appliances and Electrical Products Taking Effect | EU |
| Sep | 12NB-031 | Denmark Plans To Ban Certain Phthalates from Consumer Products | Denmark |
| Oct | 12B-160 | New EU Energy Labels for Lamps and Luminaires: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012 | EU |
| Oct | 12B-161 | New EU Regulation n° 932/2012 Implementing ErP Directive 2009/125/EC for Household Tumble Driers | EU |
| Oct | 12B-162 | Turkey Announced a New Import Communication to Control Footwear Products for Phthalates | Turkey |
| Nov | 12B-164 | European Standard EN 50581 to Support Essential Requirements of EU RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU | EU |
| Nov | 12B-165 | EU Pursues its Plans to Ban PAH in Consumer Products | EU |
| Nov | 12B-166 | New Edition of European Standard EN 60335-1: What is the Impact for Household Appliances and What are the New Obligations for Manufacturers? | EU |
| Nov | 12B-168 | European Union – Safety of Electric Toys: Publication and Harmonization of Amendment A11 to EN 62115: Effective | EU |
| Nov | 12NB-039 | Planned Amendment of Migration Limits in Ceramic Food Contact Articles | EU |

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| Dec | 12B-170 | New EU Directive on Energy Efficiency: 2012/27/EU | EU |
| Dec | 12B-173 | Denmark Bans Phthalates in Indoor Articles | Denmark |
| Dec | 12B-174 | France: Adoption of a Law to Suspend the Manufacture, Import, Export and Marketing of All-Purpose Food Packaging Containing Bisphenol A | France |
| Dec | 12B-175 | EU: 54 New SVHC Added to Candidate List | EU |
| Dec | 12B-176 | Turkey Market Surveillance on Product Safety of Some Consumer Products Merged with the Custom Control | Turkey |
| Dec | 12NB-043 | Harmonised Standard under RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU | EU |
| Dec | 12NB-044 | Draft Regulation to Strengthen Heavy Metals Migration Limits in Ceramic Food Contact Articles Published | EU |

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Proposed Restriction on Phthalates in indoor articles and articles in contact with skin or mucous membranes

In January 2012, Denmark proposed a restriction of four phthalates (DEHP, BBP, DBP, DIBP) in indoor articles and articles that come in contact with skin or mucous membranes under REACH Annex XVII (EC 1907/2006). Suggested limits are 0.1% (1000 mg/kg) of one or more of these four phthalates. Comments on the proposed restriction can be given on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website (see link below). The deadline for comments is 16 March 2012.



Background

Phthalates are mainly used as softeners in plastic materials and several regulations are already in place for phthalates:

- DEHP, DBP and BBP are restricted under EC 1907/2006 Annex XVII, entry 51 in toys and childcare articles.
- DEHP, DBP, BBP and DIBP are classified as SVHC under REACH.
- DEHP, DBP and BBP are listed in REACH Annex XIV and are subject to further regulations due to their classification as Cat. 1B reproductive toxins.

Based on the risk posed by these four phthalates, Denmark published an Annex XV report and has proposed a regulation to restrict those phthalates in indoor articles, such as vinyl floorings, wall papers or furniture as well as in articles with direct contact with the skin or mucous membranes. Following the procedure for implementing a new restriction, interested parties are invited to give comments on the proposed restriction and the Annex XV report. The deadline for comments is 16 March 2012.

Proposal for the restriction of phthalates

| | |
|---|--|
| 51a. The following phthalates (or other CAS and EC numbers covering the substance): | 1. Articles intended for use indoors and articles that may come into direct contact with the skin or mucous membranes containing one or more of these phthalates in a concentration greater than 0.1 % by weight of any plasticised material shall not be placed on the market after (12 months from entry into force). |
| (a) Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP) CAS No 117-81-7 EC No 204-211-0 | 2. By way of derogation, paragraph 1 shall not apply to the immediate packaging of medicinal products covered under Regulation (EC) No 726/2004, Directive 2001/82/EC or Directive 2001/83/EC, or to medical devices covered under Directive 90/385/EEC, Directive 93/42/EEC or Directive 98/79/EC. |
| (b) Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) CAS No 84-74-2 EC No 201-557-4 | 3. By way of derogation, paragraph 1 shall not apply to toys. By way of derogation, paragraph 1 shall not apply to childcare articles as regards DEHP, DBP and BBP. |
| (c) Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP) CAS No 85-68-7 EC No 201-622-7 | 4. By way of derogation, paragraph 1 shall not apply to articles intended to come into contact with food covered by Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 and specific measures under this regulation, e.g. Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. |
| (d) Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP) CAS No 84-69-5 EC No 201-553-2 | 5. By way of derogation, paragraph 1 shall not apply to articles intended for use indoors and articles that may come into direct contact with the skin or mucous membranes that were in use in the European Union before (date of entry into force). |
| | 6. For the purpose of this entry 'childcare article' shall mean any article intended to facilitate sleep, relaxation, hygiene, the feeding of children or sucking on the part of children. 'Use' shall mean any placing, keeping, storing, hanging, laying, applying, mounting, fixing or other application indoors of articles. |

Additional Information: Annex XV report and consultation information along with a link to submit comments can be found at: <http://echa.europa.eu/restrictions-under-consideration>

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| Dec | 12B-174 | France: Adoption of a Law to Suspend the Manufacture, Import, Export and Marketing of All-Purpose Food Packaging Containing Bisphenol A | France |
| Dec | 12B-175 | EU: 54 New SVHC Added to Candidate List | EU |
| Dec | 12B-176 | Turkey Market Surveillance on Product Safety of Some Consumer Products Merged with the Custom Control | Turkey |
| Dec | 12NB-043 | Harmonised Standard under RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU | EU |
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Austria: Ban of Bisphenol A in Pacifiers and Teethers

Austria's ban on bisphenol A (BPA) in pacifiers and teethers takes effect on 1 February 2012. It prohibits the manufacture and placing of pacifiers and teethers on the market that contain bisphenol A. The ban was published on 6 October 2011 in the Federal Law Journal for the Republic of Austria and amends the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act (Lebensmittelsicherheits-und Verbraucherschutz).



Background

Bisphenol A (CAS 80-05-7) is used as a monomer in the manufacture of plastics, such as epoxy resins and polycarbonate. Due to the possible vulnerability of infants to potential harmful effects, bisphenol A is already regulated in the European Union in plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs, such as feeding bottles under 2011/8/EU. Now, Austria is extending this ban to pacifiers and teethers.

Restriction of Bisphenol A

On 6 October 2011 Austria published a ban of bisphenol A in the Federal Law Journal for the Republic of Austria by amending the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act (Lebensmittelsicherheits-und Verbraucherschutz, LMSVG). Therefore, it is forbidden to produce pacifiers or teethers from bisphenol A or to bring these products on the market if they contain bisphenol A. This regulation goes into force three months after the first of the month following its promulgation, which is 1 February 2012. Pacifiers and teethers not complying with this regulation but already in the market can continue to be sold.

Additional Information

The regulation (in German) can be found at:

http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokument.wxe?Abfrage=BgblAuth&Dokumentnummer=BGBLA_2011_II_327

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Update on Proposed Norwegian Regulation to Ban Hazardous Substances in Consumer Products



On 20 December 2011, Norway notified the World Trade Organization (WTO) about a proposed amendment to the Norwegian Product Regulations. The amendment, known as the "Prohibition on Certain Hazardous Substances in Consumer Products (PoHS)," would ban four hazardous substances (Lead, PCP, PFOA and MCCP) from use above a specific limit in nearly all consumer products. The ban is scheduled to enter into force on 1 July 2012.



Background

Norway originally notified the World Trade Organization (WTO) Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade about a proposed ban on 18 hazardous substances in Consumer Products on 8 June 2007. This ban was never adopted but has partly been covered by several European (EU) legislations.

On 20 December 2011, the WTO received a notification regarding this proposed ban from Norway. According to this revision, only Lead, PCP, PFOA and MCCP, four of the original 18 substances, will be subject to the proposed ban. The proposed date of adoption is now Spring 2012 and the proposed date of entry into force is 1 July 2012.

Substances Proposed for Ban in Consumer Products*

| Substances of Concern | Specific limit |
|--|--|
| Medium-chained chlorinated paraffins, C14-C17 (MCCP) | 0,1 % by weight in articles |
| Lead and lead compounds | 0,01 % by weight in articles 0,05 % by weight in recycled glass |
| Perfluorooctyl acid (PFOA) and individual salts and esters of PFOA | 1 ppm in articles 1 µg/m ² in textiles |
| Pentachlorophenol (PCP) | 5 ppm (except for textiles and leather, regulated separately) |

* **Note:** Depending on the specific substance, different exceptions are foreseen.

Additional Information:

Notification of Norway to the WTO of 20.12.2011: (For Document Search by Symbol use: G/TBT/N/NOR/17/Rev.1)

<http://docsonline.wto.org/DDFDocuments/t/G/Tbtp07/NOR17R1.doc>

Further Information on specific limits and exceptions (Refer to No 2010/9016 – 9019/N):

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/tris/pisa/app/search/index.cfm?sCountry=N&iMonths=-24&FUSEACTION=pisa_search_results&STYPE=RECENT&lang=en

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European Union Publishes Commission Decision on Safety Requirements for Bicycles

The European Commission published Decision 2011/786/EU in the *Official Journal of the European Union* on 2 December 2011. The Decision outlines European safety requirements for a range of bicycle types to enable compliance with the General Product Safety Directive.

This Decision 2011/786/EU is pursuant to the General Product Safety Directive 2001/95/EC and entered into force on 22 December 2011. Background and highlights of new requirements follow.



Background

This Commission Decision was drawn up following an announcement by the European Standardisation Committee ("CEN") that four European standards are to be revised, namely:

- EN 14764:2005 for city and trekking bikes
- EN 14766:2005 for mountain bicycles
- EN 14781:2005 for racing bicycles
- EN 14872:2005 for luggage carriers

Note: EN 14765:2005+A1:2008 specifies safety requirements and test methods for bicycles for young children (excluded from the New Toy Safety Directive) but is not supported by a Commission mandate and therefore it was also necessary to set safety requirements for the development of standards for bicycles for young children in this Decision.

Before the revised versions of these standards can be published in the *Official Journal*, the European Commission was first required to set the specific safety requirements that the European standards should satisfy, and give a mandate to the European standardisation body to draw up those standards.

In its Decision published on 2 December 2011, the Commission outlined these safety requirements.

Summary of Requirements

The requirements of the European Decision are divided into three parts as detailed below:

Part I: Section 1 of the Decision sets the safety requirements applicable to all types of bicycles

Part I: Section 2 Additional safety requirements applicable to specific bicycles

Part II: Specific safety requirements for luggage carriers for bicycles

See reverse side for additional information

In addition to the aspects covered by the current standards, the following new requirements will be introduced:

Part I: Section 1 of the Decision sets the safety requirements applicable to all types of bicycles:

- Users must be informed of the risks and dangers likely to occur and how to prevent them.
- Bicycles shall be equipped with lighting equipment and reflectors which comply with the provisions in force in the country where the product is marketed.
- The manufacturer must provide an indication of the maximum permissible load for which a bicycle is designed (e.g. weight of rider and passenger, luggage, luggage carrier etc.) and whether or not a bicycle is suitable for the fitting of a luggage carrier and/or child seat.
- The fully assembled bicycle must have stable handling which must be maintained when a luggage carrier is fitted.
- The requirement to minimize the effects of weather on the braking system will also apply to bicycles for young children.
- Entrapment – Bicycles shall not pose any risk of entrapment that can be avoided by design. Any risk of entrapment shall be mentioned in the user manual or warnings on the bicycle.
- Fasteners, screws, spokes, nipples, etc., shall be made of suitable materials and shall be secured to avoid unintentional loosening.
- Chemical properties – Parts which come into contact with users shall not cause toxicity hazards.
- Visual tools, such as pictograms and illustrations, shall feature prominently in the safety information.
- Safety information shall include instructions on how to position reflectors and lighting for maximum visibility in accordance with local legislation.
- The frame of the bicycle shall be conspicuously marked with the name and address of the operator who assembled the bicycle, or its representative.

Part I: Section 2 Additional safety requirements applicable to specific bicycles

Bicycles for young children:

- The force of the front brake shall be limited to prevent loss of control due to locking wheels.
- No entrapment hazard shall be posed in any possible position of the seat.

Part II: Specific safety requirements for luggage carriers for bicycles

- Stability – Luggage carriers shall be designed to provide sufficient stability for normal use.
- All fixing devices shall be accurately sized.
- The product shall ensure the bicycle remains visible when used in dark or poor visibility conditions.
- Product safety information – Specific product information shall be included whether the luggage carrier is sold separately or mounted on the bicycle.

Full text of the legislation from the *Official Journal of the European Union*

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:319:0106:0111:EN:PDF>

Contact Information

Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services UK Ltd offers a complete range of services to assist you with this new Decision including UKAS accredited testing to EN14764, EN14765, EN14766 and EN14781. Please contact our customer services representative for further assistance at email: Bvsales@uk.bureauveritas.com, Tel: +44 (0)1925 854 360 or visit www.bureauveritas.co.uk/cps.

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REACH: 13 Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) Recommended for Authorization by the ECHA

In December 2011, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) made a recommendation to the European Commission that 13 Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) be added into Annex XIV of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH). If included in Annex XIV, these substances would be banned from use within the next three to five years unless an authorization is granted to individual companies for their use. The final decision on inclusion will be made eventually by the European Commission.



Background

According to the REACH Regulation, the ECHA is required to recommend substances for inclusion into Annex XIV to the European Commission at least every second year. Substances recommended for inclusion are selected by the ECHA from a priority list, the "Candidate List." Once sanctioned by the European Commission, the substances are banned from use unless an authorization for a certain use is temporarily granted to an individual company. Requests for authorization of banned substances must be submitted to ECHA and final decisions are made by the European Commission. To date, six substances are listed under Annex XIV, which will be restricted from use after the end of a transitional period.

On 21 December 2011, the ECHA submitted a new recommendation for 13 more substances that should be included in Annex XIV. Once added to Annex XIV, these substances will not be allowed to be used or placed on the market without authorization. Requirements apply regardless of the tonnage used or placed on the market.

Substances Proposed for Inclusion to Annex XIV:

| Group | Substance Name | CAS No. | EC No. |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Trichloroethylene | 79-01-6 | 201-167-4 |
| Chromium(VI) compounds | Chromium trioxide | 1333-82-0 | 215-607-8 |
| | Chromic acid, oligomers of chromic acid and dichromic acid, dichromic acid | 7738-94-5; 13530-68-2 | 231-801-5; 236-881-5 |
| | Sodium dichromate | 7789-12-0; 10588-01-9 | 234-190-3 |
| | Potassium dichromate | 7778-50-9 | 231-906-6 |
| | Ammonium dichromate | 7789-09-5 | 232-143-1 |
| | Potassium chromate | 7789-00-6 | 232-140-5 |
| | Sodium chromate | 7775-11-3 | 231-889-5 |
| Cobalt(II) compounds | Cobalt(II) sulphate | 10124-43-3 | 233-334-2 |
| | Cobalt dichloride | 7646-79-9 | 231-589-4 |
| | Cobalt(II) dinitrate | 10141-05-6 | 233-402-1 |
| | Cobalt(II) carbonate | 513-79-1 | 208-169-4 |
| | Cobalt(II) diacetate | 71-48-7 | 200-755-8 |

Additional Information: Background reports and consultation information can be found at: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/addressing-chemicals-of-concern/authorisation/recommendation-for-inclusion-in-the-authorisation-list/previous-recommendations/3rd-recommendation>

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Newsbytes

NEWSBYTE: European Union Publishes Three Guidance Documents on the Application of Revised Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC

In January 2012, the European Commission published three Guidance Documents intended to facilitate the application of the Revised Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC by all stakeholders.

- **New version of the TSD Explanatory Guidance Document** - Rev 1.4 of 18 January 2012 (replaces previous version Rev 1.3 of 5 April 2011) :

This document provides some clarification to requirements of Directive 2009/48/EC regarding :

- obligations of distributors;
- economic operators;
- the visibility requirement;
- wording of DoC; and
- labelling for hygiene.

- **Two new Guidance Documents relative to specific categories of products :**

Guidance Document No. 14 “**Sports equipment versus toys**” and Guidance Document No. 15 “**Writing instruments and stationary items**” are intended to provide guidelines to help Member States and stakeholders make the distinction between toys and sports equipment, and between toys and stationery items.

Additional Information

The Guidance Documents can be viewed at:

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/toys/documents/guidance/index_en.htm

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January 2012, 12NB-004



Newsbytes

NEWSBYTE: EU Extends Ban of Dimethylfumarate

On 26 January 2012, the European Commission published implementing Decision 2012/48/EU on the extension of the temporary ban on Dimethylfumarate (CAS 624-49-7) which will come into force on 15 March 2012. The limit is still set as 0.1 mg/kg which applies for each component part of the article. No transition period has been deemed necessary since a ban on DMFu already has existed since 2009.

DMFu is a biocide and has antifungal properties. It can be used to prevent mould growth and has been found to cause skin sensitizations (contact dermatitis) even at very low concentrations. As a result, several reports were published in the EU's rapid alert system for dangerous consumer products (RAPEX). Therefore in 2009, the EU temporarily banned all types of consumer articles containing DMFu under Regulation 2009/251/EC.

Currently, there is a pending Commission Decision amending the Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) Annex XVII regarding DMFu, which would make permanent the current temporary prohibition. The temporary Decision will stay in place until the final amendment of the REACH Regulation or until 15 March 2013 at the latest.

Text of the implementing Decision:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:026:0035:0035:EN:PDF>

Text of the Regulation 2009/251/EC:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:074:0032:0034:EN:PDF>

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12NB-005, January 2012

REACH: Eight Substances Listed under Annex XIV and to be Banned by the EU

On 14 February 2012, the European Union published Decision EC 125/2012 to include eight additional substances from the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List to the EC 1907/2006 Annex XIV of the REACH regulation. This means that these eight substances will be banned from 2015 unless an authorisation is granted to individual companies for their use. These requirements apply regardless of the tonnage at which the substance is placed on the market or used. By adding these eight substances, Annex XIV now contains 14 substances in total.



Background

Substances for authorisation are selected from the ECHA Candidate list and banned unless an authorisation is granted to an individual company. Requests for authorisation must be submitted to ECHA and final decisions are made by the European Commission. Without authorisation, these substances will not be allowed to be used or placed on the market after the sunset date. Requirements apply regardless of the tonnage used or placed on the market. Sunset dates for each substance range from February to August 2015.

New Substances on Annex XIV:

| Substance name | CAS No (EC No) | Sunset date | Additional Information and Examples |
|---|---------------------------|------------------|--|
| Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP) | 84-69-5 (201-553-2) | 21 February 2015 | Plasticizer in several consumer products (e.g. crayons, bar ends of run bikes, erasers, toys, perfumes). |
| Diarsenic trioxide | 1327-53-3 (215-481-4) | 21 May 2015 | Decolorizing agent for glass and enamels, application in glass and lead glass industry, wood preservation, to produce other As chemicals. |
| Diarsenic pentaoxide | 1303-28-2 (215-116-9) | 21 May 2015 | Dying industry, metallurgy (harden copper, lead, gold), special glasses, wood preservation. |
| Lead chromate | 7758-97-6 (231-846-0) | 21 May 2015 | Basis for lead chromate pigments (e.g. C.I. Pigment Red 104 and C.I. Pigment Yellow 34). Lead chromate based paints are used in paints for their corrosive protection properties and bright colors. |
| Lead sulfochromate yellow (C.I. Pigment Yellow 34) | 1344-37-2 (215-693-7) | 21 May 2015 | C.I. Pigment Yellow 34 is a colorant based on lead chromate and used as a pigment in plastic coloring, as well as industrial paint. |
| Lead chromate molybdate sulphate red (C.I. Pigment Red 104) | 12656-85-8 (235-759-9) | 21 May 2015 | C.I. Pigment Red 104 is a colorant based on lead chromate and used as a pigment in plastic coloring, as well as industrial paint. Also reported are textile printing, leather finishing, and some printing inks. |
| Tris (2-chloroethyl) phosphate (TCEP) | 115-96-8 (204-118-5) | 21 August 2015 | Used as a flame retardant plasticizer. (Historical use in polyurethane foam in EU). |
| 2,4-Dinitrotoluene (2,4-DNT) | 121-14-2 (204-450-0) | 21 August- 2015 | Used as an intermediate in the production of TDI, which is used to produce polyurethane. Gelatinizing-plasticizing agent. Automotive airbags. Intermediate use for azo dyes. |

Additional Information

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:041:0001:0004:EN:PDF>

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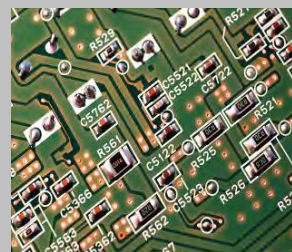


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RoHS: Consultation Sought on Exemption Requests

The European Commission has requested scientific support from the Öko-Institut e.V. and the Fraunhofer IZM for the evaluation of exemptions for substance restrictions under Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS).

Stakeholders can provide comments until 20 March 2012 on pre-chosen exemptions, some of which are new and some which are being revised. The Öko-Institut e.V. then will issue a final opinion on the inclusion of new exemptions to the RoHS Directive.



Background

Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS) states that electrical and electronic equipment shall not contain certain substances (lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls and polybrominated diphenyl ethers). Nevertheless, there are some exemptions stated in Annexes III and IV which are to be adapted to scientific and technical progress according to Article 5 of the Directive.

Now the European Commission has asked the Öko-Institut e.V. and the Fraunhofer IZM for scientific assistance to evaluate 18 exemptions some of which are new and some which are being revised. The consultation period for stakeholders started on 24 January 2012 and lasts till 20 March 2012.

After consideration of the received comments, the Öko-Institute e.V. in cooperation with the Fraunhofer IZM will issue a final report with their opinion on the inclusion of the revised exemptions. This report is expected to be released in September 2012.

Evaluated exemptions

| No.* | Proposed exemption request |
|------|--|
| 1 | "Cadmium and its compounds in electrical contacts or one shot pellet type thermal cut-offs with current ratings of 5 Amperes or more, for use in monitoring and control instruments (Category 9.)" |
| 3 | "Cadmium in phosphor coatings in image intensifiers for X-ray images" |
| 4 | "Lead acetate marker for use in stereotactic headframes for use with CT and MRI and in positioning systems for gamma beam and particle therapy equipment" |
| 5 | "Lead as an alloying element as a lubricant for bearings and wear surfaces in radiotherapy equipment and radiosurgery equipment and for patient and equipment support systems" |
| 6 | "Lead to enable thermal compression process to make a vacuum tight connection between aluminium and steel for X-ray image intensifiers" |
| 7 | "Lead in non-magnetic pin connector systems used at temperatures below -20°C" |
| 8 | "Lead in solder for electrical circuitry that is used at temperatures below -20°C" |
| 9 | "Lead in solders and solderable coatings used on non-magnetic components and circuits that are used in magnetic fields or are associated with circuits used inside strong magnetic fields" |
| 10 | "Lead in solders to PCBs for mounting cadmium telluride and cadmium zinc telluride digital array detectors" |
| 12 | "Lead and cadmium in optical and filter glass in monitoring and control instruments (Category 9.)" |
| 13 | "Lead and cadmium in metallic bonds creating superconducting magnetic circuits" |

More information on the following page. . .

| No.* | Proposed exemption request |
|------|--|
| 14 | "Lead in alloys as a superconductor and thermal conductor in devices that depend on superconductivity for their operation" |
| 15 | "Lead not exceeding 20% in bronze bearings and bushes in monitoring and control instruments (Category 9.)" |
| 16 | "Lead in solders consisting of more than two elements for the connection between the pins and the package of microprocessors with a lead content of more than 80% and less than 85% by weight used in monitoring and control instruments (Category 9)" |
| 17 | "Lead in glass of electronic components and fluorescent tubes, or in electronic ceramic parts (including dielectric ceramic capacitors) used in monitoring and control instruments (Category 9.)" |
| 18 | "Lead used in compliant pin connector systems for use in monitoring and control instruments (Category 9)" |
| 19 | "Handicraft luminous discharge tubes (HLDT) used for signs, decorative lighting and light-artwork, in fixed or portable installations as per definition in EN50107-1(2002) "1 Scope" and in prHD60364-7-719 number 719-1" |
| 20 | "Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for special purposes not exceeding 5 mg per lamp in lighting applications for monitoring and control instruments (Category 9)" |

Note: Exemption Requests 2 and 11 are not subject to the consultation process.

Additional Information

Official evaluation website (Project information, exemption details, and information on how to comment on exemptions etc.): <http://rohs.exemptions.oeko.info/index.php?id=96>

Text of the RoHS Directive:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:174:0088:0110:EN:PDF>

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February 2012, Bulletin 12B-110

NEWSBYTE: EU Restriction of Mercury, Phenylmercury and Lead Proposed

The European Commission has drafted three amendments to Annex XVII of Regulation 1907/2006 (REACH) regarding mercury, various phenylmercury compounds, and lead and its compounds. The draft regulations are expected to be adopted in August 2012 if the Council or the European Parliament does not oppose the restrictions. The proposed restrictions are as follows:

Mercury:

Amendment of Entry 18a of Annex XVII:

- Deletion of Paragraph 4
- Prohibition of placing on the market of mercury-containing measuring devices after a three-year transitional period.

Phenylmercury compounds:

Inclusion of new Entry 62 to Annex XVII:

- Neither substances or mixtures nor articles containing these substances shall be placed on the market after a five-year transitional period. The projected limit is 0.01 % weight by weight.
- Restricted substances:

| Substance | EC No. (CAS No.) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Phenylmercury acetate | 200-532-5; (62-38-4) |
| Phenylmercury propionate | 203-094-3; (103-27-5) |
| Phenylmercury 2-ethylhexanoate | 236-326-7; (13302-00-6) |
| Phenylmercury octanoate | * ; (13864-38-5) |
| Phenylmercury neodecanoate | 247-783-7; (26545-49-3) |

*Note: No EC number is assigned for phenylmercury octanoate.

Lead and its compounds:

Inclusion of new Entry 63 to Annex XVII:

- Jewellery articles containing these substances in concentrations equal to or greater than 0.05 % by weight of any individual part of the jewellery shall not be used or placed on the market. The suggested transitional period is 12 months.
- Crystal glass, internal components of watches, non-synthetic or reconstructed precious and semiprecious stones and enamels are excluded from this restriction.

Further Information

<http://echa.europa.eu/restrictions-under-consideration>

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NEWSBYTE: EU Starts Consultation to Revise the Limit of Lead in Toys

Directive 2009/48/EC on the Safety of Toys includes migration limits for certain elements (e.g., lead) in toys which are scheduled to come into force in July 2013. However, these limits can be amended by a "comitology procedure" when new scientific evidence indicates a need for change. This means that minor changes in legislation do not have to pass the EU Parliament but are instead discussed and adopted by a professional committee.

Background

In this case, a recent European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) study concluded that it is impossible to determine a threshold below which no negative health effect of lead on the human body can be observed. Until now, the migration limit has been set on the basis of a Provisional Tolerable Weekly Intake (PTWI) of 25 mg/kg bodyweight which has been determined by the World Health Organization (WHO). In light of the new evidence, the EFSA has recommended the reduction of the exposure of lead in food and non-food products.

Based on this new scientific evidence, the EU Commission is considering the adoption of new migration limits for the Toy Safety Directive. As these changes could affect many companies as impurities of lead can be present in a wide variety of products, the EU is seeking public comment on the impact of these changes on the industry. The public consultation started on 13 February 2012 and is open until 7 March 2012.

New Proposed Limits

In the absence of a safe Tolerable Daily Intake (TDI), a Benchmark Dose Level (DMDL) value of 0.50 µg/kg bodyweight per day was used to calculate new migration limits for lead. The new migration limits would be:

| | Currently foreseen limits [mg/kg] | Newly calculated limits [mg/kg] |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Dry, brittle, powder like toy material | 13.5 | 4 |
| Liquid or sticky toy material | 3.4 | 1 |
| Scraped-off toy material | 160 | 47 |

Further Information on the consultation:

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/toys/public-consultation-lead/index_en.htm#h2-6

Text of the Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:170:0001:0037:en:PDF>

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EU: Portable Rechargeable Batteries and Automotive Batteries and Accumulators – Required to be Marked with their Capacity



Move Forward with Confidence

According to Commission Regulation (EU) N° 1103/2010, portable rechargeable batteries and automotive batteries and accumulators will be required to be marked with their capacity effective **30 May 2012**.



Background

Pursuant to Directive 2006/66/EC on batteries and waste batteries, EU Commission Regulation 1103/2010 defines the capacity marking requirements for portable rechargeable and automotive batteries and accumulators. This regulation also provides the standards to measure the rated capacity (see below table) depending on the type of battery and outlines the main information to be contained on capacity labels including minimum size and location. For the time being, the EU Commission has not yet proposed any requirements for the capacity marking of portable primary (non-rechargeable) batteries.

| Applicable standards for the measurement of the rated capacity for portable secondary (rechargeable) batteries and accumulators | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Type of battery | Standards |
| Nickel-cadmium | IEC/EN 61951-1 IEC/EN 60622 |
| Nickel-metal hydride | IEC/EN 61951-2 |
| Lithium batteries | IEC/EN 61960 |
| Lead-acid batteries | IEC/EN 61056-1 |
| Automotive batteries (Lead-acid starters) | IEC 60095-1 EN 50342-1 |

Additional Information

Official Journal of the European Union, Commission Regulation (EU) No 1103/2010:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:313:0003:0007:EN:PDF>

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Toy Safety Directive: European Council tightens migration limits for cadmium

The European Council (EC) published Directive 2012/7/EU amending the Heavy Metals Requirements of Directive 2009/48/EC on the Safety of Toys. By this amendment the migration limit of cadmium will be lowered, considering new scientific results of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). The Heavy Metals Requirements will be changed accordingly on 23 March 2012 but still come into force on 20 July 2013.



Background

In Directive 2009/48/EC on the safety of toys, a change in certain parts of Annex II on Particular Safety Requirements for toys, in light of new scientific evidence, is foreseen. In this case, a recent European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) study concluded, that the former tolerable weekly intake for Cadmium (3.5 µg/kg) is no longer appropriate because of new findings on the toxicology of Cadmium. Based on the new tolerable weekly intake of 2.5 µg/kg new migration limits for Cadmium has been established.

On 3 March 2012 the European Council (EC) has published Directive 2012/7/EU which will come into force on 23 March 2012. This Directive will amend the Migration Limits of Annex II, the Particular Safety Requirements, of Directive 2009/48/EC. These Migration Limits will still come into force on 20 July 2013 but the new Cadmium requirements will be implemented by then. Cadmium could occur in a huge range of products as it is sometimes used in PVC as Stabilizer, in some pigments and in special alloys.

Cadmium Migration limits:

| | Dry, brittle, powder-like or pliable toy material | Liquid or sticky toy material | Scrapped-off toy material |
|------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Old limits | 1.9 mg/kg | 0.5 mg/kg | 23 mg/kg |
| New limits | 1.3 mg/kg | 0.3 mg/kg | 17 mg/kg |

Additional Information

Text of Directive 2012/7/EU:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:064:0007:0008:EN:PDF>

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REACH: 13 Potential SVHC Subject to Public Consultation

The European Chemical Agency has launched a new public consultation concerning 13 potential SVHC. All Substances are classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction. Stakeholders can provide comments on these proposed SVHC until 12 April 2012. Comments will be taken into account when deciding whether the substances will be added to the actual Candidate List.



Background

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) published a list of the following 13 new Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) candidates. After preparing dossiers for each substance, the ECHA has now invited interested parties to a public consultation in which they can provide comments within a timeframe of 45 days (until 12 April 2012).

After consultation, a decision will be made as to whether the substances will be added to the ECHA Candidate List. Once on the Candidate List, producers, suppliers, importers and retailers must provide business clients directly, and consumers upon request, with information on the presence and safe use of any product containing the SVHC that exceeds 0.1% (w/w). In case the total amount of an SVHC exceeds 1 t per actor per year for all products, this SVHC also has to be notified to the ECHA.

List of Potential New SVHC

| Group | Substance name | EC No. (CAS No.) | Remarks* |
|---|---|--------------------------|---|
| Ethylene glycol compounds | 1,2-bis(2-methoxyethoxy)ethane (TEGDME; triglyme) | 203-977-3 (112-49-2) | Mainly used as a solvent or as a processing aid in the manufacture and formulation of industrial chemicals. Minor use in brake fluids and repair of motor vehicles. |
| | 1,2-dimethoxyethane; ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (EGDME) | 203-794-9 (110-71-4) | Mainly used as a solvent or as a processing aid in the manufacture and formulation of industrial chemicals, including use as an electrolyte solvent in lithium batteries. |
| Derivates of Michler's ketone or Michler's base | 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol | 209-218-2 (561-41-1) | Used in the production of writing inks and potentially in the production of other inks, as well as for dyeing of a variety of materials. |
| | 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)benzophenone (Michler's ketone) | 202-027-5 (90-94-8) | Intermediate in the manufacture of triphenylmethane dyes and other substances. Further potential uses include as additive (photosensitizer) in dyes and pigments, in dry film products, as a process chemical in the production of electronic circuit boards, in research and development applications. |
| | [4-[4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)benzhydrylidene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene]dimethylammonium chloride (C.I. Basic Violet 3) | 208-953-6 (548-62-9) | Used mainly for paper colouring and inks supplied in printer cartridges and ball pens. Further uses include staining of dried plants, marker for increasing the visibility of liquids, staining in microbial and clinical laboratories. |
| | [4-[4-anilino-1-naphthyl][4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylenecyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene] dimethylammonium chloride (C.I. Basic Blue 26) | 219-943-6 (2580-56-5) | Used in the production of inks, cleaners, and coatings, as well as for dyeing of paper, packaging, textiles, plastic products, and other types of articles. It is also used in diagnostic and analytical applications. |
| | N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-4,4'-methylenedianiline (Michler's base) | 202-959-2 (101-61-1) | Intermediate in the manufacture of dyes and other substances. Used also as chemical reagent in research and development. |
| | α,α-Bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-4-(phenylamino)naphthalene-1-methanol (C.I. Solvent Blue 4) | 229-851-8 (6786-83-0) | Mainly used in the production of printing and writing inks, for dyeing of paper and in mixtures such as windscreen washing agents. |

More information on the following page...

List of potential new SVHC

| Group | Substance name | EC No. (CAS No.) | Remarks* |
|----------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| | Diboron trioxide | 215-125-8 (1303-86-2) | Used in a multitude of applications, e.g., in glass and glass fibres, frits, ceramics, flame retardants, catalysts, industrial fluids, metallurgy, adhesives, inks/paints, film developer solutions, detergents and cleaners, biocides and insecticides. |
| | Formamide | 200-842-0 (75-12-7) | Mainly used as an intermediate. Minor uses as solvent, as reagent chemical (in the pharmaceutical industry) and as laboratory chemical. The substance seems further to be used in the agrochemical industry and as a plasticiser. |
| | Lead(II) bis(methanesulfonate) | 401-750-5 (17570-76-2) | Mainly used in plating (both electrolytic and electroless) processes for electronic components (such as printed circuit boards). |
| TGIC compounds | TGIC (1,3,5-tris(oxiranylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione) | 219-514-3 (2451-62-9) | Mainly used as a hardener in resins and coatings; also used in inks for the printed circuit board industry, electrical insulation material, resin moulding systems, laminated sheeting, silk screen printing coatings, tools, adhesives, lining materials and stabilisers for plastics. |
| | β-TGIC (1,3,5-tris[(2S and 2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione) | 423-400-0 (59653-74-6) | Mainly used as a hardener in resins and coatings; also used in inks for the printed circuit board industry, electrical insulation material, resin moulding systems, laminated sheeting, silk screen printing coatings, tools, adhesives, lining materials and stabilisers for plastics. |

***Note:** Remarks are based on information provided in the Annex XV dossier by the submitting EU Member State.

Additional Information

ECHA Press Release:

http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/view-article/-/journal_content/69ec4c10-bd37-4ec9-ba3e-ad5b1bee766a

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March 2012, Bulletin 12B-114

European Union – Safety of Electric Toys

Draft amendment prAB to EN 62115 at final voting stage until end April 2012

The draft amendment prAB to EN 62115:2005+A2:2011 “Electric toys Safety” is currently subjected to formal vote until 27 April 2012. Amongst other aspects, the draft includes some of the new safety requirements of the revised Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC. Once adopted, the amendment will be harmonized under the Directive. It is expected that the harmonization will take place in May 2012.

Background

Draft amendment prAB is still under examination. However, it is expected that the amendment will be approved in April 2012 and then published as harmonized standard in May 2012. It is highly recommended that testing according to EN 62115 now includes changes introduced by prAB, particularly for toys that will be placed on the market after that date.

Major changes resulting from draft amendment prAB:

Partial reversal of amendment A2. Evaluation of short circuit (Clause 6.2 – criteria for reduced testing)

The requirement that insulation between parts of different polarity cannot be bridged by a straight steel pin with a diameter of 0.5 mm will apply to battery compartments unless the cover can only be removed with the aid of a tool or by two independent simultaneous movements.

This is a partial reversal of amendment A2. Indeed, A2 did not require the above test to be performed in battery compartments at all.

Heating and abnormal operation – Evaluation of toys having a protective electronic circuit (Clause 9.1)

Toys having a protective electronic circuit that prevents hazardous conditions or dangerous malfunction, must also comply with the requirements of normative Annex ZB. Tests of Annex ZB aim at checking that the toy does not malfunction in such a way as to cause an unintended operation that may impair safety or present a dangerous malfunction due to electromagnetic phenomena.

Heating and abnormal operation – Temperature rises of accessible parts (clauses 9.9 / 7)

Some temperature rise limits for accessible parts have been changed. In general, this means a reduction in the allowed limits for children under 3 and between 3 and 8 years old and for uncoated metal surfaces, whatever the age range.

Toys exceeding the temperature rise limits for a lower age range than they are intended for, must include a warning that they are not suitable for children of the lower age range. An indication of the specific hazard calling for this restriction shall accompany the age warning or appear in the instructions. e.g. "Hot surface".

More information on the following page...

Computer Toys

Construction (Clause 14.Z1)

Requirements have been introduced for computer toys.

Instructions should advise that the toy only be connected to Class II equipment or conductive parts shall not be accessible. To be not accessible requires insulation between conductive and accessible parts to have at least 1 mm thickness and to withstand a 1500 V electric strength test.

Clearance and creepage distances (Clause 18)

For computer toys intended to be connected to a computer or similar device, creepage and clearance distances must be at least 1.5 mm between accessible and conductive parts.

Transformer toys and transformers for toys

New warning for transformer toy (clause 7.4)

For transformer toys, the following age warning is required, which must be visible to consumers at the time of purchase. This does not apply if the toy is clearly unsuitable for children under 36 months.

“Warning. Not suitable for children under 36 months”.

An indication of the specific hazard calling for this restriction shall accompany the age warning or appear in the instructions. e.g. "Misuse of transformer can cause electric shock".

Requirements for transformers (Clause 16.3 Components)

Transformers for toys must comply with both EN 61558-2-7 and EN 61558-2-16 if they are Switch Mode type.

Informative Annex ZZB

An informative Annex ZZB has been added detailing the background and justification for the tests of the EN 62115 standard.

Contact Information

If you have any comments and/or questions, please contact your customer service representative or visit www.bureauveritas.co.uk/cps, www.bureauveritas.fr or www.bureauveritas.de/cps

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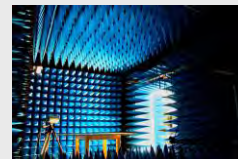
March 2012, Bulletin 12B-115

EMC: STANDARDS EVOLUTION IN EUROPE

New amendments to generic emission standards for residential, commercial and industrial environments published in 2011

Overview of European publications EN 61000-6-3/A1 et EN 61000-6-4/A1:

- What changes introduce these evolutions?
- What impact among manufacturers for compliance of their products with these new EMC requirements?



The following two amendments were published in 2011:

EN 61000-6-3/A1: 2011

Amendment A1 to EN 61000-6-3 of 2007

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

Part 6-3: Generic standards - Emission standard for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments

EN 61000-6-4/A1: 2011

Amendment A1 to EN 61000-6-4 of 2007

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

Part 6-4: Generic standards - Emission standard for industrial environments

These two amendments are referenced in the latest list of harmonized standards under Directive 2004/108/EC concerning electromagnetic compatibility and have significant dates:

- DOP: 10/01/2011
- DOW: 01/01/2014.

The main changes introduced by these amendments concern the emission requirements of appliances covered by these standards:

- If the maximum internal frequency of the test item is less than 108 MHz, the measurements must be carried out only up to 1 GHz.
- If the maximum internal frequency of the test item is between 108 MHz and 500 MHz, the measurements must be carried out up to 2 GHz.
- If the maximum internal frequency of the test item is between 500 MHz and 1 GHz, the measurements must be carried out up to 5GHz.
- If the maximum internal frequency of the test item is above 1 GHz, the measurement must be carried out up to 6 GHz.

Manufacturers must take into account these new EMC requirements in the conformity assessment procedure of their products before placing them on the European market.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Bureau Veritas can assist with testing and compliance with EMC requirements. To request assistance, please contact your local office.

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NEWSBYTE: Public consultation on proposed restriction of Chromium VI in leather products under REACH

On 20 January 2012 Denmark submitted a restriction dossier according to Annex XV of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) to the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA). This dossier is part of the process to add new restrictions to Annex XVII of the REACH-Regulation. The Danish proposal says that *"articles of leather, coming into direct and prolonged or repetitive contact with the skin, shall not be placed on the market if the leather contains chromium VI in concentrations equal to or higher than 3 mg/kg."*

Chromium III is used during the tanning process of 80% of the world's leather production. Under certain production and storage circumstances Chromium III can transform to Chromium VI. The content of Chromium VI in leather with skin contact is already prohibited in concentrations above limits of detection in leather products with skin contact in Germany, according to the Consumer Goods Ordinance, Annex 5, Nr.2 (Bedarfsgegenständeverordnung). In contrary, so far there is no such regulation concerning the whole of the EU.

On 16 March 2012 the ECHA launched a six month long public consultation where interested parties can comment on the proposed restriction until 16 September 2012. Along with this consultation two expert committees are preparing separate opinions on the actual wording of the restriction.

After the end of the first consultation period, a final opinion on the wording of the restriction will be established, that is then subject to another 60 days of public consultation, after which the final draft of the regulation will be sent to the European Commission for implementing into the REACH-Regulation.

Further information on the consultation:

<http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/restrictions-under-consideration/-/substance/434/search/%20term>

Bureau Veritas Assistance

To find out how we can assist you, visit www.bureauveritas.de/cps , www.bureauveritas.co.uk/cps, www.bureauveritas.fr, or email: cps-hamburg@de.bureauveritas.com

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The New Requirements on Exporting Textile Products to Egypt has been Postponed to 15 June 2012

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry of Egypt issued two decrees in November 2011 relating to the control of imported goods of textile and leather products and its accessories and bags by Testing and Inspection.



The inspection process of these decrees was first postponed to 1 April 2012. Then, after the Meeting at the Chairman Board Office on 22 March 2012, it was agreed to extend the time limit of applying these two decrees until 15 June 2012 to submit the revision certificates, from abroad or register the exporting companies with containing the examination according to the safety specification applied for these products which is subject to the decrees 626/ 2011 and 660/ 2011.

New Process for Importing Apparel Products to Egypt after 15 June 2012

The scope of the decrees:

Decree no. 626/ 2011: Ready-made clothes, linen and textiles used manufacturing items, yarns, carpets, floor coverings, and home textiles.

Decree No. 660/ 2011: Leather, leather products, artificial leather, shoes and its parts, bags and belts.

After 15 June 2012:

The shipments to Egypt for the goods subjected to the scope of the two decrees must be accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by an accredited inspection company. The inspection documents should contain the following:

- 1) Quantity
- 2) Value
- 3) Country of Manufacturing
- 4) Factory name and address
- 5) Licensed trademarks which owned by factory or exporter
- 6) Importer name
- 7) Laboratory test report which is evidence that goods do comply to Egyptian Quality Standards and Regulations (decree 626/2011 and 660/ 2011).

The laboratory report should provide that the product conforms with the Egyptian standard. The testing requirements for textile product are provided in the Egyptian standards - ES 7266-4/ 2011 for Garment.

Restricted Substances:

| Restricted Substances | Limits |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Harmful Carcinogenic Dyes | Prohibited to use |
| Harmful dyes | Prohibited to use |
| Harmful substances- flame retardants | Prohibited to use |
| Formaldehyde | Babies infants :20 ppm Direct skin contact: 75 ppm no direct skin contact : 300ppm |
| Phthalates | Max 0.1 % of sample weight |
| Cadmium Content | Prohibited to use |
| Nickel release | max 0.5 micrograms / cm2/ week |
| Lead in babies clothing | max 300 ppm |

Labeling Requirements

Labels should contain:

- Declaration of country of origin
- Name of manufacture, importer, registered trade marks
- Fiber content
- Care label according to 16 CFR 423

The testing requirements for leather product are provided in the Egyptian standards - ES 7322/ 2011 for Leathers:

Restricted Substances

| Restricted Substances | Limits | |
|---|---|---------------|
| Rate of Azo Dye | Prohibited | |
| Cadmium Content | Not more than 0.01% to polymer weight | |
| Rate of chromium VI | Not more than 3 mg/ kg | |
| Formaldehyde | Not more than 150 ppm | |
| Heavy Metal (For children under 36 months) (for footwear size 26 & less) | Element | Limit |
| | Sb | < 60 mg/ kg |
| | As | < 25 mg/ kg |
| | Ba | < 1000 mg/ kg |
| | Cd | < 75 mg/ kg |
| | Cr | < 60 mg/ kg |
| | Pb | < 90 mg/ kg |
| | Hg | < 60 mg/ kg |
| | Se | < 500 mg/ kg |
| Nickel Release (For direct skin contact items) | Not more than 0.5 mg/ cm ² /week | |
| Content of PCP, salts & esters | Natural leather | < 1 ppm |
| | Natural substances at footwear | < 5 ppm |
| | Synthetic , coated leather | < 1 ppm |
| Rate of Monomer | < 1 ppm | |
| Phthalates (less than 36 months ,footwear size 26 and less) | Not more than 0.1% weight | |

Until 15 June 2012, testing organizations are coordinates by GOEIC (importing authority in Egypt).

For More Information

Bureau Veritas offers a wide range of solutions to help you overcome the challenges of complying with the Egyptian standards and can assist you in keeping up-to-date on the regulatory changes.

If you have any comments or questions, please contact your customer service representative or email BVCPS Turkey at sm@bvcps.com.tr or to Neval Kanar at neval.kanar@tr.bureauveritas.com.

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April 2012, Bulletin 12B-120

EU: Updates of Commission Regulations implementing directive 2009/125/EC (ERP Directive)



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Move Forward with Confidence

The ERP directive contributes to sustainable development by increasing stage- by- stage energy efficiency and the level of protection of the environment.



Background

Since the ErP Directive n° 2009/125/EC (former EuP Directive n° 2005/32/EC) has entered in to force, 13 commission regulations implementing this directive with regards to eco-design requirements have been published and entered into force. ERP directive contributes to sustainable development by increasing stage- by- stage energy efficiency and the level of protection of the environment.

A new regulation under ERP Directive, (EU) No.206/2012, with eco-design requirements for Air Conditioners and Comfort Fans, has published on 6 March 2012 and entered into force on 26 March 2012.

The requirements concerning certain products will turn to next stage, a higher energy efficiency level, in several months. The table below summarizes the dates of entering into next stage for each products group.

| Products Group | Regulation | Entry into Force | First Stage | Second Stage |
|--|--|------------------|---|---|
| Air Conditioner and Comfort Fans | (EU)No.206/2012 | 2012-03-26 | 2013-01-01 | 2014-01-01 |
| Products Group | Regulation | Entry into Force | Current Stage | Next Stage |
| Simple Set-Top Boxes | (EC)No.107/2009 | 2009-02-24 | 2012-02-24 | N/A |
| Household Refrigerating Appliances | (EC)No.643/2009 | 2009-04-12 | Generic Requirements: from 2010-07-01 Specific Requirements: from 2010-07-01 | Generic Requirements: from 2010-07-01 Specific Requirements: from 2012-07-01 |
| Non-Directional Household Lamps | (EC)No.244/2009 amended by (EC)No.859/2009 | 2009-04-13 | 2011-09-01 | 2012-09-01 |
| Fluorescent Lamps without integrated ballast, high intensity discharge lamps, ballasts and luminaires able to operate such lamps | (EC)No.245/2009 amended by (EC)No.347/2010 | 2009-04-13 | 2010-04-13 | 2012-04-13 |
| Television | (EC)No.642/2009 | 2009-08-12 | On Mode: 2010-08-20 Standby and Off mode: 2011-08-20 | On Mode: 2012-04-01; Standby and Off mode: 2011-08-20 |

More information on the following page...

| Products Group | Regulation | Entry into Force | Current Stage | Next Stage |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|--|---|
| Household Washing Machines | (EU)No.1015/2010 | 2010-12-01 | Generic Requirements: N/A Specific Requirements: 2011-12-01 | Generic Requirements: 2012-06-01 Specific Requirements: 2011-12-01 |
| Household Dishwasher | (EU)No.1016/2010 | 2010-12-01 | Generic Requirements: N/A Specific Requirements: 2011-12-01 | Generic Requirements: 2012-06-01 Specific Requirements: 2011-12-01 |

Additional Information

Official Journal of the European Union, Directive 2009/125/EC of the European parliament and of the council establishing a framework for the setting of eco-design requirements for energy-related products:
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:285:0010:0035:EN:PDF>

Commission Regulation (EU) No. 206/2012 with regard to eco-design requirements for Air conditioners and comfort fans:
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:072:0007:0027:EN:PDF>

Commission Regulation (EC) No.107/2009 with regard to eco-design requirements for Simple Set-top Boxes:
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:036:0008:0014:EN:PDF>

Commission Regulation (EC) No.643/2009 with regard to eco-design requirements for Household Refrigerating Appliances and corrigenda:
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:191:0053:01:EN:HTML>
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:226:0023:0023:EN:PDF>

Commission Regulation (EC) No.244/2009 and (EC) No.859/2009 with regard to eco-design requirements for Non-Directional Household Lamps:
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:076:0003:0016:EN:PDF>
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:247:0003:0005:EN:PDF>

Commission Regulation (EC) No.245/2009 and (EC) No.347/2010 with regard to eco-design requirements for Fluorescent Lamps without integrated ballast, for high intensity discharge lamps, for ballasts and luminaires able to operate such lamps:
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:076:0017:0044:EN:PDF>
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:104:0020:0028:EN:PDF>

Commission Regulation (EC) No.642/2009 with regard to eco-design requirements for Television:
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:191:0042:01:EN:HTML>

Commission Regulation (EU) No.1015/2010 with regard to eco-design requirements for Household Washing Machines and Corrigendum:
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:293:0021:0030:EN:PDF>
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:298:0087:0087:EN:PDF>

Commission Regulation (EU) No.1016/2010 with regard to eco-design requirements for Household Dishwasher:
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:293:0031:0040:EN:PDF>

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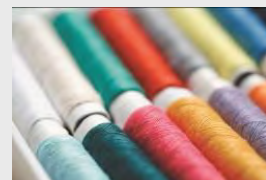
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Azo Dyes: European Standard EN 14362 for Detection of Banned Aromatic Amines Has Been Revised

The European Committee for Standardization (CEN) has revised the test methods for the detection of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants, EN 14362 Part 1 and Part 2. Part 1 and 2 are combined in the revised standard. Guidance regarding samples and which test to apply as well as minor changes in the extraction process is also included in the revision. The new standard, EN 14362-1:2012, will be effective in August 2012.



Background

The Regulation EC 1907/2006 (REACH, Annex XVII) lists 22 aromatic amines that shall not be part of azo dyes used for textiles and leather articles which may come into direct and prolonged contact with the human skin or oral cavity. The European Standard EN 14362 provides methods to ensure the compliance of coloured products with this restriction.

The new Standard gives more detailed instructions on sampling and testing procedures. However, none of these changes will affect the number of detected amines or the allowed limits in products. Important aspects of the new Standard include:

Clarifications/Guidance:

- General guidance on sampling
- White samples do not require testing
- Procedures for multi-coloured and multi-component garments
- Procedure for composite testing (up to 3 colours may be tested together)
- Special instructions in case of very small samples:
 - If the mass of a part is < 1 g, multiple parts of the same kind can be tested together as one material
 - Materials with a mass < 0.2 g don't require testing

Changes in the Extraction Procedure:

- Additional advice in case of incomplete extraction of azo dyes
- Sodium hydroxide solution added after the reduction of azo dyes
- More gentle concentration step without evaporation to dryness
- Additional method for the identification of amines from colorants
- Optional screening method included

Additional Information:

<http://research.cen.eu/research/> → search for "Standard reference": EN 14362

Bureau Veritas Solutions and Services for REACH Compliance

Bureau Veritas offers a wide range of chemical management solutions to help you overcome the challenges of REACH. For assistance, visit – www.bureauveritas.de/cps, www.bureauveritas.fr/cps, www.bureauveritas.co.uk/cps, or email: cps-hamburg@de.bureauveritas.com.

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New EU Regulation Implementing ErP Directive 2009/125/EC for air conditioners and comfort fans n° 206/2012

On 6 March 2012 the European Commission adopted Regulation (EU) n° 206/2012 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC with regards to ecodesign requirements for air conditioners and comfort fans. This Regulation sets out values for minimum energy efficiency, maximum power consumption in off-mode and stand-by mode, and maximum sound power level and product information requirements.



It enters into force on 30 March 2012 and shall apply from 1 January 2013.

Scope

Regulation (EU) n° 206/2012 establishes ecodesign requirements for:

- Electric mains-operated air conditioners with a rated capacity of ≤ 12 kW for cooling, or heating if the product has no cooling function, and
- Electric mains-operated comfort fans with a power input ≤ 125 W.

It shall not apply to appliances that use non-electric energy sources and air conditioners of which the condenser-side or evaporator side, or both, do not use air for heat transfer medium.

Ecodesign Requirements

Ecodesign requirements have been calculated and defined in accordance with the defined types of products:

- air conditioners, except double duct and single duct air conditioners
- double duct and single duct air conditioners
- comfort fans

There are two types of ecodesign requirements which are set out in Annex I of the Regulation:

1. Requirements for minimum energy efficiency, maximum power consumption in off-mode and stand-by mode and for maximum sound power level, and
2. Product information requirements.

The required information shall be provided on:

- Products technical documentation
- Manufacturers free access websites

Additional Information

For more details, please view the full text of Regulation (EU) n° 206/2012 (Published in Official Journal of European Union L 72 of 10 March 2012) at:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:072:0007:0027:EN:PDF>

Note: Regulation n° 206/2012 does not exempt the application of Regulation n° 626/2011 of 4 May 2011 with regard to energy labelling of air conditioners.

Reminder: ErP 2009/125/EC Directive is within CE marking Directives.

Contact information

If you have any comments and/or questions, please contact your customer service representative or email Valentine Menuet at: valentine.menuet@lcie.fr

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Consumer Products: England starts public consultation to scrap outdated regulations

In April 2011 the English government has started a program to assess outdated regulations. As part of this program a public consultation has been launched to remove old regulations regarding consumer products. The scope of the addressed regulations is currently covered partly by new EU legislation and partly by new UK legislation.



Background

In April 2011 the program "The red tape challenge" was launched by the English Department for Business Innovation & Skills (BIS) to reduce the overall number of existing legislations of about 21,000. It addresses not only legislation regarding consumer products but every aspect that is covered by statutory rules. On 23 March 2012 a public consultation focused on regulations regarding consumer products was launched. In the forefront 15 regulations has been identified to be subject to the consultation. For most regulations a revocation has been proposed because their objectives are now in scope of newer legislation. With that, the removal will lead to a less complex legislation scheme but not to a lowered level in consumer safety. The consultation as summarized below is open for comments until 23 May 2012:

| Name of regulation | Action proposed |
|---|--|
| Pyrotechnic Articles (Safety) Regulations 2010 | Amendment: Lower the legal age to buy from 16 to 12 |
| Bunk Beds (Entrapment Hazards) (Safety) Regulations 1987 | Removal: Scope is now covered by "General Product Safety Regulations 2005 (GPSR)" |
| Children's Clothing (Hood Cords) Regulations 1976 | Removal: Scope is now covered by GPSR and BS EN 14682 |
| Imitation Dummies (Safety) Regulations 1993 | Removal: Scope is now covered by GPSR and BS EN 1400:2002 |
| Pencils and Graphic Instruments (Safety) Regulations 1998 | Removal: Scope is now covered by Toy Safety Regulations 2011 and GPSR |
| Wheeled Child Conveyances (Safety) Regulations 1997 | Removal: Scope is now covered by GPSR and EN 1888 |
| Gas cooking Appliances (Safety) Regulations 1989 | Removal: Scope is now covered by GPSR and SI 1992/711. |
| Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations 1991 | |
| Gas Catalytic Heaters (safety) Regulations 1984 | |
| All-Terrain Motor Vehicle (safety) Regulations 1989 | Removal: Scope is now covered by Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC |
| Cooking Utensils (Safety) Regulations 1972 | Removal: Scope is now covered by Regulation EC 1935/2004 and Directive 84/500/EC |
| Indication of Prices (Beds) Order 1978 | Removal: Scope is now covered by "Unfair Commercial Practices Directive 2005" and the "Competition Act 1998" |
| Child Resistant Packaging and Tactile Danger Warning (Safety) (Revocation) Regulations 1992 | Removal: These are revocation regulations which removed other regulations. By revoking these three regulations, the amount of product legislation will be cleaned up. Original legislation will not be re-enacted. |
| Stands for Carry-cots (Safety) (Revocation) Regulations 1996 | |
| Magnetic Toys (Safety) (Revocation) Regulations 2009 | |

Additional Information on the public consultation:

<http://www.bis.gov.uk/assets/biscore/better-regulation/docs/r/12-636-red-tape-challenge-retail-manufacturing-consultation.pdf>

Bureau Veritas Solutions and Services

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April 2012, Bulletin 12B-124

NEWSBYTE: EU Partly Allows Germany to Maintain Stricter Chemical Limits in Toys

On 1 March 2012 the European Commission published Decision 2012/160/EU concerning the request of Germany to maintain the existing limits “for **lead, barium, arsenic, antimony, mercury** and **nitrosamines and nitrosatable** substances in toys beyond the entry into application of Directive 2009/48/EC” on 21 July 2013.

The German limits set in the Consumer Goods Ordinance (Bedarfsgegenständeverordnung) are expressed in terms of bioavailability, whereas Directive 2009/48/EC establishes migration limits. Bioavailability and migration both measure the amount of chemicals that come out of a toy, but migration also measures the amount of chemicals that are actually absorbed by the human body.

However, the German Government usually accepts the still applicable chemical limits of the Directive 88/378/EEC on the safety of toys as sufficient to fulfill the German requirements of the Consumer Goods Ordinance.

The most important impact of this decision is that the limits on nitrosamines and nitrosatable substances set in the German Consumer Goods Ordinance will remain in place beyond the entry into application of Directive 2009/48/EC.

An overview of the German request and Decision 2012/160/EU is given below:

| Chemical | Existing German limits (requested to maintain) | Limits of 2009/48/EC [mg/kg] | | | Decision 2012/160/EU |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--|
| | | Dry/ powder | Liquid/ sticky | Scraped -off | |
| Antimony | 0.2 µg | 45 | 11.3 | 560 | Not approved |
| Arsenic | 0.1 µg | 3.8 | 0.9 | 47 | |
| Mercury | 0.5 µg | 7.5 | 1.9 | 94 | |
| Lead | 0.7 µg | 13.5 | 3.4 | 160 | Approved until 21 July 2013 or until new EU legislations set new limits whichever comes first. |
| Barium | 25 µg | 4500 | 1125 | 56000 | |
| Nitrosamines | 0.01 mg/kg | 0.05 | | | Approved beyond 20 July 2013 |
| nitrosatable substances | 0.1 mg/kg | 1 | | | |

Additional Information

Text of Decision 2012/160/EU:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:080:0019:0029:EN:PDF>

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NEWSBYTE: Sweden proposes ban of Bisphenol A in the packaging of food intended for children under three years

On 17 April 2012 Sweden published a proposed amendment of its Food Regulation (2006:813). According to that amendment, Bisphenol A (BPA), and compounds in which BPA is included, may not be used in paint and coatings in food packaging specifically designed for children from 0 to 3 years. This Regulation is planned to enter into force on 1 January 2013.

This amendment is based on a report of the Swedish Chemical Agency regarding the risks and uses of BPA. To further evaluate the risks of BPA, this report also lists several projects such as:

- Monitoring the EFSA's ongoing evaluation on BPA;
- Actions in REACH to gain more knowledge on BPA;
- Monitoring the food industry exchange of products where BPA migration may occur;
- Study of BPA exposure from thermal paper;
- Mapping of plastic materials used for water pipes to examine the degree to which BPA is released from these materials;
- Mapping of plastics used in toys and articles for children; and
- Project on feasibility of labeling of medical equipment.

Additional Information

Text of Swedish proposal (in Swedish):

<http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/tris/pisa/cfcontent.cfm?vFile=120120241SV.DOC>

Report of Swedish Chemical Agency on measures taken with regards to BPA (in English):

http://www.kemi.se/Documents/Publikationer/Trycksaker/Rapporter/Report2_11_summary.pdf

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New EU Energy Label for Tumble Driers: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 392/2012

On 1 March 2012 the European Commission adopted Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 392/2012 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU with regard to energy labelling of household tumble driers. A Corrigendum to this Regulation with regard to application dates was published on 11 May 2012. Regulation No 392/2012 enters into force on 29 May 2012 and will start applying on 29 May 2013.



Scope

Regulation (EU) No 392/2012 establishes requirements for the labelling of and the provision of supplementary product information on the following products:

- Electric-mains operated and gas-fired household tumble driers,
- Built-in household tumble driers,

including those sold for non-household use.

Household combined washer-driers and household spin extractors are excluded from this Regulation.

General Requirements

Regulation (EU) No 392/2012 specifies notably:

- Design and content for the label,
- Content of the product fiche and the technical documentation,
- Terms of inclusion of the Energy efficiency class in advertisements and technical promotional material
- Information to be provided where end-users cannot be expected to see the product displayed (ex. for distance selling).

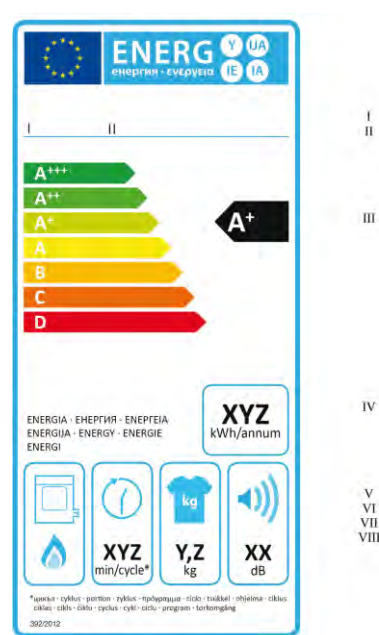
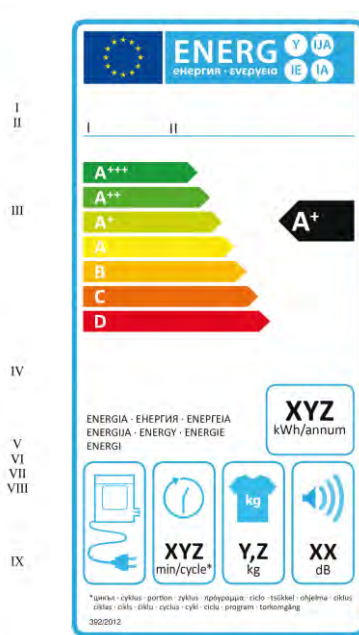
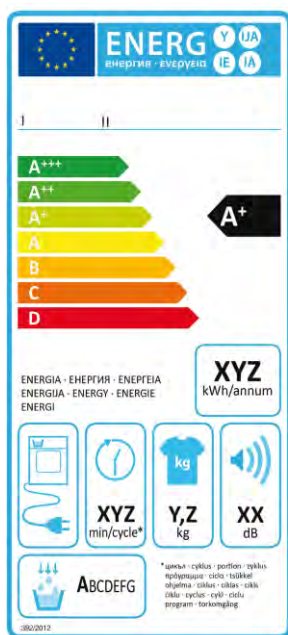
Label design

There are three types of labels for household tumble driers:

For condenser household tumble drier

For air-vented household tumble drier

For gas-fired household tumble drier





Information to be included in the label

- I. Supplier's name or trade mark,
- II. Supplier's model identifier,
- III. Energy Efficiency Class based on the Energy Efficiency Index (EEI),**
- IV. Weighted annual energy consumption (AE_C) in kWh/year,
- V. Information on the type of household tumble drier,
- VI. Cycle time corresponding to the standard cotton programme at full load in minutes,
- VII. Rated capacity, in kg, for the standard cotton programme at full load,
- VIII. Sound power level (weighted average value – L_{WA}) during the drying phase, for the standard cotton programme at full load,
- IX. Condensation Efficiency Class (for condenser household tumble driers only).

Energy Efficiency Class

Three new classes have been added on top of class A (Directive 95/13/EC):

| Energy Efficiency Class | Energy Efficiency Index |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A+++ (most efficient) | $EEI < 24$ |
| A++ | $24 \leq EEI < 32$ |
| A+ | $32 \leq EEI < 42$ |
| A | $42 \leq EEI < 65$ |
| B | $65 \leq EEI < 76$ |
| C | $76 \leq EEI < 85$ |
| D (least efficient) | $EEI \geq 85$ |

Condensation Efficiency Class

| Condensation Efficiency Class | Weighted condensation efficiency |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A (most efficient) | $C_t > 90$ |
| B | $80 < C_t \leq 90$ |
| C | $70 < C_t \leq 80$ |
| D | $60 < C_t \leq 70$ |
| E | $50 < C_t \leq 60$ |
| F | $40 < C_t \leq 50$ |
| G (least efficient) | $C_t \leq 40$ |

Methods for calculating the EEI, the weighted condensation efficiency and other values required for consumers and control authorities (eg. product fiche or technical documentation) are set out in Annex VII of Regulation (EU) No 392/2012.

Additional Information

For more details, please view the full text of Regulation No 392/2012 (Published in OJEU of 9 May 2012) and its Corrigendum (Published in OJEU of 11 May 2012) at:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:123:0001:0026:EN:PDF>

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:124:0056:0056:EN:PDF>

Note

Previous Directive No 95/13/EC with regard to energy efficiency labelling of household tumble driers shall be repealed from 29 May 2012.

Contact information

If you have any comments and/or questions, please contact your customer service representative or email Valentine Menuet at: valentine.menuet@lcie.fr

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May 2012, Bulletin 12B-125

Care Labeling Standard for EU Has Been Revised

The new Care Labeling Standard "ISO 3758-2012 Care Labeling Code Using Symbols" was published on 30 April 2012. This new standard replaces the 2005 version.



Background









The following changes have been made to the 2012 version of the standard:

- Symbols and definitions for natural drying processes have been added;
- Symbols for bleaching have been technically revised and one symbol for bleaching has been changed;
- Symbols for professional textile care and the symbol for "do not professional wet clean" has been added.

The below changes are important and affect all related parties who produce care labels:

New Natural Drying Symbols:

With the introduction of natural drying symbols, it is no longer necessary to use a worded description:

| Natural drying process | | Natural drying process in the shade | |
|---|--|---|---|
| Symbol | Description Registration No. | Symbol | Description Registration No. |
|  | — line drying Application of ISO 7000 – 3103 |  | — line drying in the shade Application of ISO 7000 – 3104 |
|  | — drip line drying Application of ISO 7000 – 3105 |  | — drip line drying in the shade Application of ISO 7000 – 3106 |
|  | — flat drying Application of ISO 7000 – 3080 |  | — flat drying in the shade Application of ISO 7000 – 3100 |
|  | — drip flat drying Application of ISO 7000 – 3101 |  | — drip flat drying in the shade Application of ISO 7000 – 3102 |

"Do not Bleach" Symbol: The symbol for "do not bleach" has changed:

ISO 3758-2005 –old symbol



ISO 3758-2012 –new symbol



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Bureau Veritas can provide care labeling review service and help you to check if your label complies to this standard. If you have any comments or questions, please contact your customer service representative or visit www.bureauveritas.co.uk/cps, www.bureauveritas.fr, www.bureauveritas.de/cps.

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NEWSBYTE: EU Bans Dimethylfumarate Under EC 1907/2006

On 15 May 2012 the European Commission announced the ban of Dimethylfumarate (CAS 624-49-7) under Regulation EC 1907/2006 Annex XVII. This regulation enters into force on the twentieth day after publication in the Official Journal of the European Union. This amendment will make permanent the current temporary prohibition 2009/251/EC for Dimethylfumarate which was prolonged several times by Decisions 2010/153/EU, 2011/135/EU and 2012/48/EU.

The new entry 61 of the REACH (EC 1907/2006) Annex XVII is unchanged to the initial prohibition of 2009/251/EC, and states:

| | |
|---|--|
| 61. Dimethylfumarate (DMF) CAS No 624-49-7 EC 210-849-0 | Shall not be used in articles or any parts thereof in concentrations greater than 0.1 mg/kg. Articles or any parts thereof containing DMF in concentrations greater than 0.1 mg/kg shall not be placed on the market. |
|---|--|

Dimethylfumarate (DMFu) is a biocide and has antifungal properties. It can be used to prevent mold growth and has been found to cause skin sensations (contact dermatitis) even at very low concentrations. As a result, several reports were published in the EU's Rapid Alert System for dangerous consumer products (RAPEX). Therefore in 2009, the EU temporarily banned all types of consumer articles containing DMFu. The limit is set as 0.1 mg/kg which applies for each component part of the article.

The regulation EU 412/2012 can be found under:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:128:0001:0003:EN:PDF>

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Germany: BfR publishes opinion on contact allergens in toys

The German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR) issued an update of its opinion on nickel and fragrances in toys. The new opinion now takes into account the EU guidance document on the Toy Safety Directive and comes to the conclusion that the current legislation for nickel migration is sufficient. On the other hand the opinion asks for stricter limits regarding fragrances in toys.



Background

On 6 April 2010 the BfR published opinion No. 029/2010 on contact allergens in toys. Special focus was given to the health assessment of nickel and fragrances. The opinion concluded that there should be a regulation regarding the nickel migration from metal alloys used in toys but there is none. Apart from that the existing limits for regulated fragrances were also deemed not sufficient to protect children from contact allergies.

In the meantime the expert group on the Directive 2009/48/EC (Toy Safety Directive, TSD) has published a guidance document that explicitly states that the regulation on Nickel given in Regulation EC 1907/2006 (REACH) is also applicable for toys.

In its updated opinion No. 010/2012 the BfR takes this guidance document into account and comes to the conclusion that in regards to Nickel the actual legislation is sufficient. The following table gives an overview about the BfR opinion and the corresponding legislation:

| | Legislation | BfR-Opinion |
|------------|---|---|
| Nickel | REACH limit value for Nickel migration: 0,5 µg/cm/week | Nickel migration limits given by REACH should be applied to Toys, confirmed by EU expert group on TSD |
| Fragrances | 55 fragrances banned under TSD, trace amounts up to 100 mg/kg allowed | These should not be detectable in Toys |
| | 11 fragrances must be declared, up to 100 mg/kg no declaration needed | Declaration threshold should be lowered to 10 mg/kg |
| | / | Fragrances should be restricted from use in toys for children under 3 years and toys that can be put into the mouth |

Neither the opinion of the BfR nor the guidance document of the EU expert group are actual legislation documents. However they represent the latest opinions of Germany on how REACH and the TSD should be interpreted and should therefore be taken into consideration when selling toys in the EU and especially to the German market.

Additional Information: BfR opinion 010/2012:

<http://www.bfr.bund.de/cm/349/contact-allergens-in-toys-health-assessment-of-nickel-and-fragrances.pdf>

Guidance document of the EU expert group:

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/toys/files/tsd-guidance/tsd_rev_1-4_explanatory_guidance_document_en.pdf (for statement regarding Nickel see p. 114)

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REACH: Harmonised Nickel release test methods officially published

The Official Journal of the EU has published a harmonised version of the test methods to determine the amount of Nickel migration from metal parts in direct and prolonged contact with the human skin.

The standards EN 1811:2011, EN 12472:2005 and EN 16128:2011 will become the official reference methods to determine the compliance of products with entry 27 of the REACH regulation. The prior versions of the standards will still be applicable until 31 March 2013.



Background

In 2011 standards EN 1811:2011 and EN 16128:2011 were published to replace the standard EN 1811:1998 + A1:2008. EN 1811 is a test method to determine the release of nickel from all post assemblies which are inserted into pierced parts of the human body and articles coming into direct and prolonged skin contact. Spectacle frames and sunglasses are now covered by standard EN 16128:2011 instead of EN 1811:2011. Nickel release is regulated under EC 1907/2006 REACH Annex XVII, Item 27 with the following limits:

| Products | Limit |
|---|------------------------------|
| Any post assemblies which are inserted into pierced ears and other pierced parts of the human body | 0.2 µg/cm ² /week |
| Articles intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin such as: earrings, necklaces, watch straps, and rivet buttons in garments | 0.5 µg/cm ² /week |

The main difference between old and new standards is a change in the calculation of results. The old standard applies a factor of 0.1 to the actual test result to take into account measurement uncertainties. The new standards however have no such factor but instead define a certain level of uncertainty where no conclusion of compliance can be made. This results in a lowered actual limit as shown in the table below:

| Nickel Release [µg/cm ² /week] | Limit | Result by EN 1811:1998 | Result by EN 1811:2011 |
|---|-------|------------------------|------------------------|
| ≤ 0.28 | 0.5* | Pass | Pass |
| > 0.28 - 0.88 | | Pass | Inconclusive |
| ≥ 0.88 – 5.0 | | Pass | Fail |
| > 5.0 | | Fail | Fail |

*Note: This calculation is also true for the limit of 0.2 µg/cm²/week.

On 22 May 2012 the Official Journal of the European Union published harmonised versions of both Standards EN 1811:2011 and EN 16128:2011. Due to this, these standards take over from the superseded standard EN 1811:1998 + A1:2008 for demonstrating conformity with the restrictions given in entry 27 of Annex XVII of REACH after 31 March 2013.

Additional Information

Publication in the Official Journal of the European Union:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2012:142:0008:0008:EN:PDF>

More Information regarding the new standards:

http://www.bureauveritas.com/wps/wcm/connect/86f7e480484b045b8062f737223d7921/Bulletin_11B-142.pdf?MOD=AJPERES

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REACH – 13 New Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)

In a press release, dated 18 June 2012, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) states that 13 new substances were identified as Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) under REACH (EC 1907/2006). Entries for aluminosilicate refractory ceramic fibres (Al-RCF) and zirconia aluminosilicate refractory ceramic fibres (ZrAl-RCF) included in the List in January 2010 and December 2011 have been consolidated. Therefore the ECHA Candidate List is extended from 73 to 84 substances.



Background

After inviting interested parties to comment on the addition of the 13 new SVHC, the Member States Committee agreed on including the proposed substances to the ECHA Candidate List. Entries for aluminosilicate refractory ceramic fibres (Al-RCF) and zirconia aluminosilicate refractory ceramic fibres (ZrAl-RCF) included in the List in January 2010 and December 2011 have been consolidated. Therefore the list now contains 84 substances in total.

Once a substance is put on the candidate list, producers, importers or suppliers may have to consider communication obligations that require them to provide business clients and consumers with information on the safe use of any product containing SVHC exceeding 0.1% (w/w). Retailers have 45 days to respond to consumer inquiries regarding the presence of SVHC in the product.

List of New SVHC

| Substance name | EC number (CAS number) | Proposed property | Remarks* |
|--|------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 1,2-bis(2methoxy-ethoxy) ethane (TEGDME; triglyme) | 203-977-3 (112-49-2) | CMR** | Mainly used as a solvent or as a processing aid in the manufacture and formulation of industrial chemicals. Minor use in brake fluids and repair of motor vehicles. |
| 1,2-dimethoxyethane; ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (EGDME) | 203-794-9 (110-71-4) | CMR** | Mainly used as a solvent or as a processing aid in the manufacture and formulation of industrial chemicals, including use as an electrolyte solvent in lithium batteries. |
| 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''(methyl-amino)trityl alcohol (C.I. Solvent Violet 8) | 209-218-2 (561-41-1) | CMR** | Used in the production of writing inks and potentially in the production of other inks, as well as for dyeing of a variety of materials. |
| 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino) benzophenone (Michler's ketone) | 202-027-5 (90-94-8) | CMR** | Intermediate in the manufacture of triphenylmethane dyes and other substances. Further potential uses include as additive (photosensitiser) in dyes and pigments, in dry film products, as a process chemical in the production of electronic circuit boards, in research and development applications. |
| [4-[4,4'-bis(dimethyl-amino) benzhydrylidene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene]dimethyl ammonium chloride (C.I. Basic Violet 3) | 208-953-6 (548-62-9) | CMR** | Used mainly for paper colouring and inks supplied in printer cartridges and ball pens. Further uses include staining of dried plants, marker for increasing the visibility of liquids, staining in microbial and clinical laboratories. |
| [4-[[4-anilino-1-naphthyl] 4(dimethylamino)phenyl] methylene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene] dimethyl ammonium chloride (C.I. Basic Blue 26) | 219-943-6 (2580-56-5) | CMR** | Used in the production of inks, cleaners, and coatings, as well as for dyeing of paper, packaging, textiles, plastic products, and other types of articles. It is also used in diagnostic and analytical applications. |

Notes:

* Remarks are based on information provided in the Annex XV dossier by the submitting EU Member State.

**CMR stands for - Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or Toxic to Reproduction.

More information on the following page...



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| Substance Name | EC Number (CAS Number) | Proposed property | Remarks* |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------|---|
| N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-4,4'-methylenedianiline (Michler's base) | 202-959-2 (101-61-1) | CMR** | Intermediate in the manufacture of dyes and other substances. Used also as chemical reagent in research and development. |
| α,α -Bis[4(dimethylamino)phenyl]-4-(phenylamino)naphthalene-1-methanol (C.I. Solvent Blue 4) | 229-851-8 (6786-83-0) | CMR** | Mainly used in the production of printing and writing inks, for dyeing of paper and in mixtures such as windscreen washing agents. |
| Diboron trioxide | 215-125-8 (1303-86-2) | CMR** | Used in a multitude of applications, e.g., in glass and glass fibers, frits, ceramics, flame retardants, catalysts, industrial fluids, metallurgy, adhesives, inks/paints, film developer solutions, detergents and cleaners, biocides and insecticides. |
| Formamide | 200-842-0 (75-12-7) | CMR** | Mainly used as an intermediate. Minor uses as solvent, as reagent chemical (in the pharmaceutical industry) and as laboratory chemical. The substance seems further to be used in the agrochemical industry and as a plasticiser. |
| Lead(II) bis(methanesulfonate) | 401-750-5 (17570-76-2) | CMR** | Mainly used in plating (both electrolytic and electroless) processes for electronic components (such as printed circuit boards). |
| TGIC (1,3,5-tris(oxiranylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)trione) | 219-514-3 (2451-62-9) | CMR** | Mainly used as a hardener in resins and coatings; also used in inks for the printed circuit board industry, electrical insulation material, resin moulding systems, laminated sheeting, silk screen printing coatings, tools, adhesives, lining materials and stabilizers for plastics. |
| β -TGIC (1,3,5-tris[(2S and 2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)trione) | 423-400-0 (59653-74-6) | CMR** | Mainly used as a hardener in resins and coatings; also used in inks for the printed circuit board industry, electrical insulation material, resin moulding systems, laminated sheeting, silk screen printing coatings, tools, adhesives, lining materials and stabilizers for plastics. |

Note:

* Remarks are based on information provided in the Annex XV dossier by the submitting EU Member State.

**CMR stands for - Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or Toxic to Reproduction.

Additional Information

Press Release:

http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/view-article/-/journal_content/6fd1bfe8-8618-4b9b-b0ef-30234108c7f4

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New EU Regulation Implementing ErP Directive 2009/125/EC for water pumps n° 547/2012

On 25 June 2012 the European Commission adopted Regulation (EU) n° 547/2012 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC with regard to ecodesign requirements for water pumps. This Regulation sets out efficiency requirements and product information requirements.



It enters into force on 16 July 2012 and shall apply from 1 January 2013.

Scope

Regulation (EU) n° 547/2012 establishes ecodesign requirements for rotodynamic water pumps for pumping clean water, including where integrated in other products. Water pumps can have different designs as follows:

- End suction own bearing (ESOB);
- End suction close coupled (ESCC);
- End suction close coupled inline (ESCCI);
- Vertical multistage (MS-V);
- Submersible multistage (MSS).

Exclusions

Regulation (EU) n° 547/2012 shall not apply to:

- Water pumps designed specifically for pumping clean water at temperatures below – 10 °C or above 120 °C, except with regard to the information requirements of Annex II, points 2(11) to 2(13);
- Water pumps designed only for fire-fighting applications;
- Displacement water pumps;
- Self-priming water pumps.

Ecodesign Requirements

There are two types of ecodesign requirements:

1. Efficiency requirements (Minimum Efficiency Index, MEI) which are introduced in two phases, from 1 January 2013 and from 1 January 2015,
2. Product information requirements which are required from 1 January 2013.

The required information shall be provided on:

- Products technical documentation,
- Manufacturers free access websites.

Additional Information

For more details, please view the full text of Regulation (EU) n° 547/2012 (Published in Official Journal of European Union L 165 of 26 June 2012) at:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:165:0028:0036:EN:PDF>

Reminder: ErP 2009/125/EC Directive is within CE marking Directives.

Contact information

If you have any comments and/or questions, please contact your customer service representative or email Valentine Menuet at: valentine.menuet@icie.fr

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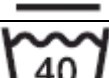




Dimensional Stability Standard for EU has been Revised

The new Dimensional to Stability Standard BS EN ISO 6330: 2012 Washing and Drying Procedures for Textiles was published in April 2012. This new standard replaces the 2009 version.



Background

The following changes have been made to the 2012 version of the standard:

| Symbol | Procedure No (old) | Procedure No (new) | New Washing Process | Changes from Old to New |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--|---|
|  | 2A | 6N | Washing temperature 60 °C Normal rotation (1) No bar under tub | No change |
|  | 3A | 6M | Washing temperature 60 °C Mild rotation* (2) One bar under tub | New wash programme required Machine drum rotation changed from normal to mild* |
|  | None | 5N | Washing temperature 50 °C Normal rotation (1) No bar under tub | New wash programme required |
|  | 4A | 5M | Washing temperature 50 °C Mild rotation* (2) One bar under tub | New wash programme required Machine drum rotation changed from normal to mild* |
|  | 5A | 4N | Washing temperature 40 °C Normal rotation (1) No bar under tub | No change |
|  | 6A | 4M | Washing temperature 40 °C Mild rotation* (2) One bar under tub | New wash programme required Machine drum rotation changed from normal to mild* |
|  | 7A | 4G | Washing temperature 40 °C Gentle rotation (3) Two bars under tub | No change |
|  | None | 3N | Washing temperature 30 °C Normal rotation (1) No bar under tub | New wash programme required |
|  | None | 3M | Washing temperature 30 °C Mild rotation* (2) One bar under tub | New wash programme required |
|  | 8A | 3G | Washing temperature 30 °C Gentle rotation (3) Two bars under tub | No change |
|  | SH | 4H | Wash by hand temperature 40 °C Gentle rotation (3) | No change |

The 3 most commonly used wash temperatures used for **apparel** are:- 50°C, 40°C and 30°C.

There are now 3 similar machine wash options within these 3 temperatures: plus a hand wash option at 40°C, giving 9 options to choose from.

- (1) **Normal rotation:** - No bar under the wash tub symbolises that the machine drum rotates for 12 seconds and stops for 3 seconds
This process uses the highest mechanical machine action and is designed for cotton apparel or items that require the removal of heavy soiling.

The options are: 5N @ 50°C, 4N @ 40°C and 3N @ 30°C

- (2) **Mild rotation:-** One bar under the wash tub symbolises that the machine drum rotates for 8 seconds and stops for 7 seconds.
This process uses a medium mechanical machine action and is designed for synthetic apparel or items that require the removal of medium soiling.

The options are: 5M @ 50°C, 4M @ 40°C and 3M @ 30°C

- (3) **Gentle rotation:-** Two bars under the wash tub symbolises that the machine drum rotates for 3 seconds and stops for 12 seconds.
This process uses the lightest mechanical machine action and is designed for wool or delicate apparel which requires the removal of light soiling.

The options are: 4G @ 40°C, 3G @ 30°C and 4H @ 40°C

Contact Information

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July 2012, 12B-134

Biocidal Products: EU publishes Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 Concerning Biocidal Products.

On 27 June 2012 Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 was published to repeal Directive 98/8/EC concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market. Apart from procedures concerning authorization of biocidal products before placing them on the market, new labeling requirements for articles treated with biocidal products have been introduced by the new regulation. It came into force on 17 July 2012 and will become applicable on 1st September 2013.



Background

On 27 June 2012 the European parliament has published Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products to repeal Directive 98/8/EC.

Major changes are:

- The introduction of a simplified authorization procedure for certain types of biocides
- The possibility to authorize new biocidal products directly with the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), called "Union authorization".
- Further simplifications in the authorization procedures.
- A labeling requirement for articles treated with biocidal products.
- The definition and separate treatment of nanomaterials.

The most important aspect of the new regulation for consumers, the new labeling requirements, are summarized below:

The treated product must bear a label that contains the following information:

- A statement that the treated article incorporates biocidal products;
- Where substantiated, the biocidal property attributed to the treated article;
- The name of all active substances contained in the biocidal products;
- The name of all nanomaterials contained in the biocidal products;
- Any relevant instructions for use, including any precautions to be taken because of the biocidal products with which a treated article was treated.

Additional Information

Press release text:

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/12/794&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

Text of the legislation

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:167:0001:0123:EN:PDF>

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NEWSBYTE: Four New Substances Added to EU POP-Regulation

On 19 June 2012 Regulation (EU) 519/2012 was published to amend Regulation (EU) 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants (POP). The amendment adds four new substances to the POP-Regulation. The added substances are restricted from use in mixtures and articles after a transitional period. They have been mostly used in industrial applications but residue could be present in consumer articles. The following overview shows more information about the added substances:

| Entry added to: | Substance | EC No | Additional information | Specification |
|-----------------|---|-----------|--|--|
| Annex I, Part A | Endosulfan | 204-079-4 | Plant protection products | Placing on the market and use of articles produced after 10 July 2012 shall be forbidden after 10 January 2013 |
| | Hexachloro-butadiene | 201-765-5 | Rubber/Lubricant production, solvent, hydraulic fluid etc. | |
| | Polychlorinated naphthalenes | | Historic uses in electrical products (separators, cable covering etc.), as water-proof impregnation and mold protection agent; today as byproduct in metals production | |
| Annex I, Part B | Alkanes C10-C13, chloro (short-chain chlorinated paraffins) (SCCPs) | 287-476-5 | Used as flame retardants and plasticizer in plastics, in the metalworking industries and as fat liquoring agent in leather articles | Production and placing on the market of preparations with SCCP-concentration lower than 1% shall be allowed beyond 10 January 2013. The use as flame retardant in mining equipment and dam sealants is permitted at least until 2015. |

Additional Information

Text of Regulation (EU) 519/2012:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:159:0001:0004:EN:PDF>

Bureau Veritas Assistance

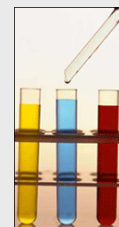
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REACH: EU Drafts Regulation to Amend Annex XVII of Reach Regulation

The EU has informed the World Trade Organization (WTO) about a draft regulation to delete one and change some entries of Annex XVII of Regulation 1907/2006 (REACH).

The changes will not include any new substances but only change existing entries. The regulation will supposedly come into force in first quarter of 2013.



Background

On 16 July 2012 the EU has informed the WTO about a draft Regulation changing different entries of Annex XVII of REACH-regulation. The changes include the removal of one entry and update of several others for enforcement reasons and update of relevant EN standards. The following table summarizes the proposed changes:

| Entry | Chemical | Change |
|------------|---|--|
| 6 | Asbestos fibers | Wording change |
| 16 | Lead carbonates | Wording change |
| 17 | Lead sulphates | Wording change |
| 28, 29, 30 | Carcinogenic/ Mutagenic/toxic to Reproduction | Wording change |
| 40 | Flammable | Wording change |
| 42 | Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCP) | Deleted (Added to POP-Regulation (EC) 850/2004) |
| 47 | Chromium VI compounds | Testing standard added |
| 56 | Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (MDI) | Substance definition specified |

| Appendix | Chemical | Change |
|----------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 4 | Mutagens | Notes E, H and S deleted |
| 6 | Toxic to reproduction | One entry replaced |
| 10 | Azocolorants | List of testing methods updated |

Additional information

Text of the draft regulation:

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/tbt/tbt_repository/EU51_EN_1_1.pdf

Text of the WTO notification of the EU:

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/tbt/tbt_repository/EU51_EN_0000.doc

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European Union – Publication of Three Guidance Documents on the Application of Revised Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC

In July 2012, the European Commission published three Guidance Documents intended to facilitate the application of the Revised Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC by all stakeholders.



Summary of Guidance Documents

- **New version of the Aquatic Toys Guidance Document No 7 – updated 9 July 2012**

The reference to Directive 88/378/CEE is deleted.

One example of a floating leisure article which is not considered as a toy is added (picture 8 in Guidance Document).



- **New version of the Packaging Guidance Document No 12 – updated 9 July 2012**

Definition of **toy bag** is added in accordance with EN 71-1: 2011.

A toy bag is a bag, clearly intended for use in play, often having features designed to encourage the child to use the bag in play activities.

- **Publication of Guidance Document No 16 relative to Electronic Equipment – dated 9 July 2012**

This document clarifies the classification of electronic equipment.

It reminds that, according to Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC, electronic equipment such as personal computers and game consoles which are used to access interactive software and their associated peripherals are not to be considered as toys.

The only exception is that they shall be considered as toys if they

- (i) are specifically designed for and targeted at children and
- (ii) have a play value on their own. "Have a play value on their own" means an independent play value that goes beyond just enabling the user to play the software-based game for which it was designed to be used.

Continued on next page

It also reminds that interactive software intended for leisure and entertainment, and their storage media are not to be considered as toys.

Examples of products to be considered as TOYS



Examples of ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT (not to be considered as toys)



Specifically designed for and targeted at children.
No play value on its own.



Not specifically designed for and targeted at children.
Has a play value on its own
(child may use it to play pretending to drive an imaginary car).



Not specifically designed for and targeted at children.
No play value on its own.

Additional Information

Link for the Guidance Documents:

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/toys/documents/guidance/index_en.htm

Contact Information

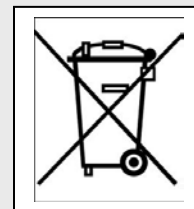
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New WEEE Directive n° 2012/19/EU

The Recast of the WEEE Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment was published in the Official Journal of European Union on 24 July 2012. It entered into force on 13 August 2012 and shall be transposed into national laws by 14 February 2014.

The main changes entailed by this Recast are summarized below.



Scope

Generally speaking, the scope has been extended to all EEE with the exception of the explicitly mentioned exclusions in the WEEE Recast.

There are 2 lists of categories of products covered by the WEEE Recast:

1. The present 10 categories, with the inclusion of photovoltaic panels, which are covered from 13/08/2012 to 14/08/2018 (transitional period),
2. 6 categories (open scope), which will be covered from 15 August 2018.

The 10 categories have been compiled into 6 categories as follows (Annex III of the WEEE Recast):

1. Temperature exchange equipment
2. Screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens having a surface greater than 100 cm²
3. Lamps
4. Large equipment (any external dimension more than 50 cm)
5. Small equipment (no external dimension more than 50 cm)
6. Small IT and telecommunication equipment (no external dimension more than 50 cm)

Exclusions

For the purpose of clarification, the WEEE Recast explicitly mentions and defines exclusions e.g. large-scale fixed installation, large-scale stationary industrial tools; some types of medical devices or in vitro diagnostic medical devices.

Producer definition

Amongst other already known criteria, the WEEE Recast newly defines producer, with reference to the legal base of a company, as natural or legal person

- established in the same Member State in which the product is placed on the market,
- established in another Member State or in a third country, when selling by means of distance communication directly to end-users, irrespective of whether B2C or B2B.

Authorised representative

The WEEE Recast allows any producer established in a Member State to appoint an authorised representative to register in another Member State where the producer is not established and to fulfill the obligations of the latter.

Collection rate

From 2016, Member States will be required to collect 45% of the average weight of EEE placed on the market. These targets will then increase further in 2019 to a rate of 65% of the average weight of EEE placed on the market in the three preceding years or of 85% of WEEE generated on the territory of that Member State.

Recovery targets

Producers shall meet the following minimum recovery targets set out in Annex V of the WEEE Recast:

| | Categories of products listed in Annex I From 13/08/2012 to 14/08/2015 | Categories of products listed in Annex I From 15/08/2015 to 14/08/2018 | Categories of products listed in Annex III From 15/08/2018 |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Recovery and Recycling Rates | Same as in Directive 2002/96/EC (addition of cat. 8) | + 5% | |

Shipments of WEEE

WEEE exporters will have to prove that treatment of WEEE outside the EU takes place in conditions equivalent to those required by the WEEE Recast.

Minimum requirements for shipments

The holder of used EEE who intends to ship used EEE shall have available documentation showing EEE is not WEEE (Annex VI of the WEEE Recast).

Requirements for distributors

Distributors of EEE, who have a retail shop space of at least 400 m², are obliged to provide facilities for customers to return small WEEE (smaller than 25 cm) free of charge, or show that an alternative system is as effective.

Proper treatment

Under the requirements regarding selective and proper treatment of components of WEEE, the WEEE Recast specifies that ozone-depleting gases shall be treated in accordance with the latest Regulation (EC) n° 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Additional Information

For more details, please view the full text of Directive 2012/19/EU (Published in OJEU of 24 July 2012) at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:197:0038:0071:EN:PDF>

Directive 2002/96/EC shall be repealed on 15 February 2014.

Contact information

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August 2012, 12B-144

Transitional symbols for the implementation of Commission Regulation n° 1015/2010 with regard to ecodesign requirements for washing machines

On 13 July 2012 the European Commission published Communication n° 2012/C 206/05 in the framework of the implementation of Commission Regulation (EU) No 1015/2010 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for washing machines.



Purpose

In order to facilitate the clear identification of the 'standard cotton programmes' at 40°C and 60°C, which are used for the calculation of the energy consumption and other parameters for household washing machines, transitional symbols shall be provided on the programme selection device of household washing machines or/and on their display, if any.

Requirements

The following transitional symbols providing presumption of conformity should apply on household washing machines and the relevant cycles shall be indicated as 'standard 60 °C cotton programme' and 'standard 40 °C cotton programme'.

For the 'standard 60 °C cotton programme':



For the 'standard 40 °C cotton programme':



For the 'standard cotton programme' in appliances where the selection device of the programme is separate from the selection device of the temperature:



These symbols are transitional as they will be ultimately replaced by symbols provided in harmonized standard(s) for the purposes of compliance and verification of compliance with the requirements of the Regulation n° 1015/2010.

Additional Information

For more details, please view the full text of Commission Communication n° 2012/C 206/05 (Published in Official Journal of European Union C 206/11 of 13 July 2012) at:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2012:206:0011:0011:EN:PDF>

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EU Regulation n° 622/2012 amends Regulation n° 641/2009 with regard to ecodesign requirements for glandless standalone circulators and glandless circulators integrated in products

On 11 July 2012 the European Commission adopted Regulation (EU) n° 622/2012 which modifies certain provisions of Regulation n° 641/2009 such as the methodology for calculating the energy efficiency index for glandless circulators integrated in products and therefore ecodesign requirements.



It entered into force on 1 August 2012 and ecodesign requirements shall apply from 1 January 2013.

Scope

Regulation n° 622/2012 establishes ecodesign requirements for the placing on the market of glandless standalone circulators and glandless circulators integrated in products.

Exclusions

- Drinking water circulators, except as regards the product information requirements,
- Circulators integrated in products and placed on the market not later than 1 January 2020 as replacement for identical circulators integrated in products and placed on the market no later than 1 August 2015, except as regards the product information requirements.

New Ecodesign Requirements

| Ecodesign Requirements | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Energy Efficiency Requirements | | Main Product Information Requirements | | |
| | From 01/01/2013 * | From 01/08/2015** | From 01/01/2013*** | From 01/08/2015 |
| Standalone circulators | EEI ≤ 0,27 | EEI ≤ 0,23 | EEI shall be indicated: - on the name plate of the circulator and - on the packaging of the circulator and - in the technical documentation of the circulator | |
| Circulators integrated in products | / | | Product information are required for replacement circulators only | EEI shall be indicated: - on the name plate of the circulator and - in the technical documentation of the product |

*With the exception of those specifically designed for primary circuits of thermal solar systems and of heat pumps.

**Including those specifically designed for primary circuits of thermal solar systems and of heat pumps.

***- For drinking water circulators, the information "This circulator is suitable for drinking water only" shall be provided on the packaging and in the documentation.

- For circulators integrated in products and placed on the market no later than 1 January 2020 as replacement for identical circulators integrated in products and placed on the market no later than 1 August 2015, the replacement product (circulator) or its packaging shall clearly indicate the product(s) for which it is intended.

Additional Information

For more details, please view the full text of Regulation (EU) n° 622/2012 (Published in Official Journal of European Union L 180/4 of 12 July 2012) at:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:180:0004:0008:EN:PDF>

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NEWSBYTE: France Changes Formamide Regulations in Puzzle Mats

In recent years France has banned Formamide in puzzle mats by publishing temporary decrees. On 1st August 2012 France has published another decree that prolongs the ban until August 2013 and furthermore changes the existing limits of the ban.

Formamide is a solvent and is used as a reduction agent and industrial chemical for several applications. In foams, it might be formed as well from blowing agents. In the production of foams, blowing agents are used to produce gases to blow up the plastic material. Formamide might be formed from these blowing agents as a side-product. Formamide is classified as toxic to reproduction and has recently been included to the ECHA candidate list as a “substance of very high concern” (SVHC) under regulation 1907/2006 (REACH).

The changes of the now published decree in comparison with the previous decree are summarized in the table below:

| Formamide limit | Decree of 20 July 2011 | Decree of 1 st August 2012 |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Total content in the puzzle mat | 2 mg/kg | 200 mg/kg |
| Max. emission measured by chamber method after 28 days | 20 µg/kg | Deleted |
| Max. emission measured by chamber method after 7 days | 40 µg/kg | Deleted |

Additional Information

Text of the French decree of 1st August 2012 (in French):

<http://www.journal-officiel.gouv.fr/frameset.html> (published 5 August 2012)

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Azo colorants: New method on detecting 4-Aminoazobenzene has been published

In June 2012 a new method, EN 14362-3(2012) regarding the detection of 4-Aminoazobenzene (4-AAB), has been published. 4-AAB is a cleavage product of some azo colorants that is not allowed in textiles and leather products under REACH Annex XVII. Applicable for other restricted azo colorant cleavage products is the recently upgraded EN 14362-1(2012).



The new EN 14362-3(2012) will be adopted without change into national standards by December 2012.

Background

The Regulation EC 1907/2006 (REACH, Annex XVII) lists 22 aromatic amines that shall not be part of azo dyes used for textiles and leather articles which may come into direct and prolonged contact with the human skin or oral cavity. The European Standard EN 14362 provides methods to ensure the compliance of coloured products with this restriction.

4-AAB is one of these 22 amines but because of its properties it is not possible to detect it by standard EN 14362-1(2012). Due to this difficulty, German authorities have developed method BVL B 82.02-9 to detect 4-AAB separately. Upon this method, the newly published EN 14362-3(2012) is based with minor changes.

The principles of the method are summarized below:

Sample preparation:

A colored textile is tested according to EN 14362-1

If the sample gave a positive result for 1,4-Phenylenediamine and/or Aniline, the following procedures are carried out.

Extraction:

The 4-AAB is extracted from the test piece depending on the type of fabric.

Reaction:

After extraction the azo dyes are cleaved by a reaction agent.

Detection/Determination:

There are several means of determination for 4-AAB given in the method like HPLC-DAD, HPLC-MS, GC-MS etc.

If 4-AAB is detected by one method, the result has to be confirmed by an alternative method. Only if that too shows positive results, the overall result is positive.

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REACH: 54 potential SVHC subject to public consultation

The European Chemical Agency has launched a new public consultation concerning 54 potential Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC). Stakeholders can provide comments on these proposed SVHC until 18 October 2012. Comments will be taken into account when deciding whether the substances will be added to the actual Candidate List.



Background

On 3 September 2012 the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) published a list of 54 new Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) candidates. After preparing dossiers for each substance, the ECHA has now invited interested parties to a public consultation in which they can provide comments within a timeframe of 45 days (until 18 October 2012).

After consultation, a decision will be made as to whether the substances will be added to the ECHA Candidate List. Once on the Candidate List, producers, suppliers, importers and retailers must provide business clients directly, and consumers upon request, with information on the presence and safe use of any product containing the SVHC that exceeds 0.1% (w/w). In case the total amount of an SVHC exceeds 1 t per actor per year for all products, this SVHC also has to be notified to the ECHA.

37 of the SVHC candidates have been proposed by the ECHA and the rest has been handed in by different member states. The fields of application for these substances are of great variety and range from use in different kind of consumer products to special industrial applications.

Additional Information

ECHA Press Release:

http://echa.europa.eu/en/web/guest/view-article/-/journal_content/512b7526-9dd6-4872-934e-8c298c89ad99

Further Information on each substance can be found in the "Details" section in the Annex XV report. Comments can also be submitted on each substance:

<http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/proposals-to-identify-substances-of-very-high-concern>

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Stay of Enforcements on Exporting Textile Products to Egypt to 15 of September

The Ministry of Industry and Trade of Egypt requested to the GOIEC (General Organisation for Import and Export Control) to accept the stay of enforcement on the ministry decrees 626/ 2011 and 660/ 2011 in order to accept the imported goods without certificate.

The request was accepted by the GOIEC and the amendment was announced for stay of enforcement until 15 of September. It has been effective since 22 July 2012.



The scope of the relevant decrees are as follows

| Decree no:626/2011 | Decree no: 660/ 2011 |
|--|---|
| Scope : Ready made clothes, Linen and textiles used manufacturing items, Yarns, Carpets, floor coverings home textiles | Scope: Leather, leather products, Artificial leather products Shoes and its parts Bags and belts |

The process before stay of enforcement :

All shipped goods which are subjected to the above two decree should have a Verification of Conformity (VOC) for clearance through Egyptian Customs at all ports and border entry points. The conformity verification process involved product inspection of the shipment and if necessary, sample selection for testing or submission of test reports from accredited laboratories.

The process at the stay of enforcement process (until 15th of September)

Now the importers have two options to follow:

1. The importers can continue to follow the same process and work with the third party inspection company to verify the conformity of their product against the requirements and the consignments of textile and leather products will be accompanied with the required certificate of conformity. In that case GOIEC will not take samples randomly and test to give import certification and follow the custom clearance process.
2. Could prefer to follow the process before the enforcement policy (before 15 of June 102) and all custom clearance for import the goods to Egypt could followed by GOIEC .

Special Status for the shipments from Syrian :

With the same announced document, the stay of enforcement period is extended to 22 October 2012.

The original documents are in Arabic language.

Bureau Veritas is a recognized authority to support importers comply with the related ministerial requirements, to review and analyze shipments containing textile or leather items in conjunction with applicable Egyptian standards and are able to issue a certificate of inspection that is recognized by the Egyptian customs authorities. The certificate can only be issued by an accredited inspection body, approved and registered by Egypt's General Organization for Import and Export Control (GOIEC)

Contact information

If you have any comments and/or questions, please contact your customer service representative or email

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September 2012, 12B-153

REACH Annex XVII Amended

On 19 and respectively 20 September the European Commission has published the following four new regulations (EU) 835/2012, (EU) 836/2012, (EU) 847/2012 and (EU) 848/2012, amending the existing entries of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) for mercury and cadmium as well as adding new entries for lead and phenylmercury compounds.



Background

In REACH-Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 specific restrictions on chemicals are listed under Annex XVII. On 19 and 20 September 2012 the European Commission published four regulations to change two existing entries and add two new entries of Annex XVII. More Information on each regulation is summarized below:

| Regulation | Entry: Substance | Amendment/ Restriction | Date of Application |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| (EU) 835/2012 | 23: Cadmium | Cadmium can now be used in HDPE, ABS and PMMA because no suitable alternative exists. | 10 December 2011 (for reasons of legal certainty) |
| (EU) 836/2012 | 63: Lead and its compounds | 0,05 % in jewelry Crystal glass, internal components of watches, non-synthetic or reconstructed precious and semiprecious stones and enamels are excluded | 9 October 2013 |
| (EU) 847/2012 | 18a: Mercury | Mercury-containing or –using measuring devices for professional and industrial use shall not be placed on the market Exempted are thermometers required for tests according to standards that require mercury containing thermometers. | 10 April 2014 |
| (EU) 848/2012 | 62: five Phenylmercury compounds | 0,01 % in substances, mixtures and articles Mainly used as catalyst in various PU products | 10 October 2017 |

Additional Information

Regulations (EU) 835/2012 and 836/2012

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOHtml.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:252:SOM:EN:HTML>

Regulations (EU) 847/2012 and 848/2012:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOHtml.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:253:SOM:EN:HTML>

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REMINDER: Updated European Standards for Appliances and Electrical Products Taking Effect

Some European standards covering Household appliances, Lightings, Power Tools and AV products will be updated and/or modified during next 6 months.

IMPORTANT: These standard modifications will become compulsory from the date of withdrawal and the new versions will apply.



Definition: Date of withdrawal (DOW)

The date of withdrawal (DOW) is the date on which the previous version of the standard is replaced by the new or modified standard. Previous versions have to be withdrawn.

Dates for Standards During the Next 6 Months

IMPORTANT: Information written in red becomes compulsory on the dates listed below.

| CATEGORY | STANDARDS | PRODUCTS | CURRENT VERSION | DOW CURRENT VERSION | |
|-------------|---------------|--|--|---------------------|------|
| LAMPS | EN 60064 | Tungsten filament lamps for domestic and similar general lighting purposes - Performance requirements | EN 60064: 1995+A2: 2003 +A3: 2006+A4: 2007 +A11: 2007+A5: 2009 | Octobre | 2012 |
| HOUSEHOLD | EN 60335-2-24 | Particular requirements for refrigerating appliances, ice-cream appliances and ice-makers | EN 60335-2-24: 2003+A11: 2004 +A1: 2005+A2: 2007 +A12: 2009 | November | 2012 |
| HOUSEHOLD | EN 60335-2-97 | Particular requirements for drives for rolling shutters, awnings, blinds and similar equipment | EN 60335-2-97: 2006+A11: 2008 +A2: 2010 | November | 2012 |
| TOOLS | EN 61029-2-10 | Particular requirements for cutting-off grinders | EN 61029-2-10: 2010 | December | 2012 |
| EMF | EN 62233 | Measurement methods for electromagnetic fields of household appliances and similar apparatus with regard to human exposure | EN 62233: 2008 | December | 2012 |
| AUDIO-VIDEO | EN 60065 | Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus - Safety requirements | EN 60065: 2002 +A1: 2006+A11: 2008 +A12: 2011 +A2: 2010 | January October | 2013 |
| EMF | EN 62493 | Assessment of lighting equipment related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields | EN 62493: 2010 | February | 2013 |
| ITE | EN 60950-1 | Information technology equipment | EN 60950-1: 2006+A11: 2009 +A12: 2011 +A1: 2010 | January March | 2013 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| TOOLS | EN 60745-2-1 | Particular requirements for drills and impact drills | EN 60745-2-1: 2010 | February | 2013 |
| TOOLS | EN 60745-2-2 | Particular requirements for screwdrivers and impact wrenches | EN 60745-2-2: 2010 | February | 2013 |
| TOOLS | EN 60745-2-6 | Particular requirements for hammers | EN 60745-2-6: 2010 | February | 2013 |
| TOOLS | EN 60745-2-11 | Particular requirements for reciprocating saws (jig and sabre saws) | EN 60745-2-11: 2010 | February | 2013 |

Please note: The standards listed above are the versions that must be used from dates listed above. Bureau Veritas Electrical and Electronic Products is delighted to provide you our testing service according to any of the above safety / EMC tests. If you have questions about any of these changes or wish to check if your reports need to be updated, please contact us.

Contact Information

Any comments and/or questions, please contact your local customer service representative or email to: contact@cn.bureauveritas.com

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September 2012, 12B-156



Newsbytes

NEWSBYTE: Denmark plans to ban certain phthalates from consumer products

On 23 August 2012 the Danish Environment Ministry has published a press release regarding a planned ban of the phthalates DEHP, DBP, BBP and DIBP in consumer products. The ministry has announced that they are planning to issue a ban of these phthalates in autumn of 2012 which would come into force by the end of 2013. However neither scope nor limits of the ban are already set.

Phthalates are mainly used as softeners in plastic materials and several regulations are already in place for the now addressed phthalates:

- DEHP, DBP and BBP are restricted under EC 1907/2006 Annex XVII, entry 51 in toys and childcare articles.
- DEHP, DBP, BBP and DIBP are classified as SVHC under REACH.
- DEHP, DBP and BBP are listed in REACH Annex XIV and are subject to further regulations due to their classification as Cat. 1B reproductive toxins.

This ban would defy EU regulation in this area and an EU court case is expected by the Danish Environment Ministry.

Additional Information

EU-News site on planned Danish phthalate ban:

<http://www.euractiv.com/consumers/danish-minister-bans-endocrine-d-news-514424>

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New EU Energy Labels for Lamps and Luminaires: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012

On 12 July 2012 the European Commission adopted Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU with regard to energy labelling of electrical lamps and luminaires.



Regulation No 874/2012 enters into force on 16 October 2012 and shall start applying from 1 September 2013 for lamps and from 1 March 2014 for luminaires.

Scope

Regulation (EU) No 874/2012 establishes requirements for the labelling of and the provision of supplementary product information on electrical lamps such as:

- Filament lamps,
- Fluorescent lamps,
- High-intensity discharge lamps,
- LED lamps and LED modules,

and for the labelling of luminaires designed to operate such lamps and marketed to end users, including when they are integrated into other products that are not dependent on energy input in fulfilling their primary purpose during use.

General Requirements

Regulation (EU) No 874/2012 specifies notably:

- Design and content for the labels of lamps and luminaires,
- Content of the product fiche for lamps,
- Content of the technical documentation for lamps and luminaires,
- Terms of inclusion of the Energy efficiency class in advertisements and technical promotional material of lamps and luminaires,
- Information to be provided where end-users cannot be expected to see lamps and luminaires displayed (ex. for distance selling),

and the relevant obligations of dealers and suppliers of lamps and luminaires.

Label design for lamps and luminaires presented at a point of sale

For lamps, there are several types of labels depending on whether the label is printed on the packaging or not and depending on the information already provided on the packaging.

For luminaires, there is one generic type of label with several variants depending on whether the luminaire:

- is compatible with lamps of specific energy classes only,
- is compatible with lamps of all energy classes,
- contains only non-replaceable LED modules,
- contains both non-replaceable LED modules and sockets for user-replaceable lamps, with lamps included, and
- contains both non-replaceable LED modules and sockets for user-replaceable lamps, with lamps not included.

See the different labels in Annex I of Regulation (EU) No 874/2012.

Energy Efficiency Classes for Lamps

Two new classes have been added for lamps on top of class A (Directive 98/11/EC):

| Energy Efficiency Class | Energy Efficiency Index (EEI) for non-directional lamps | Energy Efficiency Index (EEI) for directional lamps |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| A++ (most efficient) | $EEI \leq 0,11$ | $EEI \leq 0,13$ |
| A+ | $0,11 < EEI \leq 0,17$ | $0,13 < EEI \leq 0,18$ |
| A | $0,17 < EEI \leq 0,24$ | $0,18 < EEI \leq 0,40$ |
| B | $0,24 < EEI \leq 0,60$ | $0,40 < EEI \leq 0,95$ |
| C | $0,60 < EEI \leq 0,80$ | $0,95 < EEI \leq 1,20$ |
| D | $0,80 < EEI \leq 0,95$ | $1,20 < EEI \leq 1,75$ |
| E (least efficient) | $EEI > 0,95$ | $EEI > 1,75$ |

Methods for calculating the EEI as well as the energy consumption of lamps are set out in Annex VII of Regulation (EU) No 874/2012.

Additional Information

For more details, please view the full text of Regulation No 874/2012 (Published in OJEU L258 of 26 September 2012) at:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:258:0001:0020:EN:PDF>

Notes

- Previous Directive No 98/11/EC with regard to energy labelling of household lamps shall be repealed from 1 September 2013.
- Regulation No 874/2012 has to be implemented in parallel with Regulations No 244/2009 and 245/2009 setting ecodesign requirements for lamps pursuant to framework Directive 2009/125/EC for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products.

Contact information

If you have any comments and/or questions, please contact your customer service representative or email Valentine Menuet at: valentine.menuet@lcie.fr

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October 2012, 12B-160

New EU Regulation n° 932/2012 Implementing ErP Directive 2009/125/EC for Household Tumble Driers

On 3rd October 2012 the European Commission adopted Regulation (EU) n° 932/2012 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC with regard to ecodesign requirements for household tumble driers. This Regulation sets out energy efficiency and performance requirements and product information requirements.

It enters into force on 1 November 2012 and shall apply from 1 November 2013.



Scope

Regulation (EU) n° 932/2012 establishes ecodesign requirements for electric mains-operated and gas-fired household tumble driers and built-in household tumble driers, including those sold for non-household use.

Exclusions

Regulation (EU) n° 932/2012 shall not apply to household combined washer-driers and household spin-extractors.

Generic Ecodesign Requirements

Generic ecodesign requirements are related to identification information of the 'standard cotton programme' on the tumble drier and to information which have to be provided on the booklet of instructions. These requirements shall start applying from 1 November 2013.

Specific Ecodesign Requirements

Specific ecodesign requirements are related to Energy Efficiency (Energy Efficiency Index, EEI) limit values for condenser, air-vented and gas-fired household tumble driers and Condensation Efficiency (Weighted Condensation Efficiency, C₁) limit values for condenser household tumble driers only. These requirements are introduced in two phases, from 1 November 2013 and from 1 November 2015.

Methods for the calculation of the energy efficiency index and the weighted condensation efficiency are set out in Annex II of Regulation (EU) n° 932/2012.

Additional Information

For more details, please view the full text of Regulation (EU) n° 932/2012 (Published in Official Journal of European Union L 278 of 12 October 2012) at:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:278:0001:0010:EN:PDF>

Reminder: ErP 2009/125/EC Directive is part of CE marking Directives.

Note: Regulation (EU) n° 932/2012 has to be used along with Regulation (EU) n° 392/2012 with regard to energy labelling of household tumble driers.

Contact information

If you have any comments and/or questions, please contact your customer service representative or email Valentine Menuet at: valentine.menuet@lcie.fr

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Turkey Announced a New Import Communication to Control Footwear Products for Phthalates

The Ministry of Economy issued the Communication of Product Safety and Inspection No. 2012/ 30 (communiqué at Official Gazette, d, 04.10.2012 and no. 28431) to start the import control of footwear products for Phthalates.

The control of the products will be done before the custom process and the products will be selected by Risk-Based Trade Control System (TAREKS).

This communication notice will be effective on 5 November 2012.



BACKGROUND

This new communication of product safety and inspection is subject for checking for the below type of footwear:

- All kinds of footwear for women and men
- All kinds of footwear for children and babies
- All kinds of footwear classified as unisex
- Plastic footwear and slippers
- Sport shoes, training shoes and similar
- Slippers and shoes wearing at home
- Shoes with a heel height higher than 3 mm

The importer should have the documents included with the test report issued by the accredited laboratory to declare the conformity of the product for phthalate restrictions.

All information should be submitted to the Risk based Trace control system. The system randomly selects the products for actual checking.

Table 1. The list of phthalates restricted for footwear products:

| Name of Phthalate | CAS Number |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Di-n-butyl phthalate (DBP) | 84-74-2 |
| Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP) | 85-68-7 |
| Di-isononyl phthalate (DINP) | 28553-12-0 and 68515-48-0 |
| Di-iso-decyl phthalate (DIDP) | 26761-40-0 and 68515-49-1 |
| Di-n-octyl phthalate (DnOP) | 117-84-0 |
| Di(ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) | 117-81-7 |

The acceptable limit is 0.1% for each and sum of Phthalates.

Additional Information

The original official gazette in Turkish: www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2012/10/20121004-6.htm

Contact Information

If you have any comments and/or questions, please contact your customer service representative, web site www.bureauveritas.com/cps or email: cps.info@bureauveritas.com

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European Standard EN 50581 to Support Essential Requirements of EU RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU

EN 50581:2012 “Technical documentation for the assessment of electrical and electronic products with respect to the restriction of hazardous substances”

In September 2012, CENELEC (European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization) published the Standard EN 50581 to support essential requirements of EU RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.



Aim

The aim of this European standard is to specify the technical documentation that the manufacturer needs to compile in order to declare compliance with the applicable substance restrictions.

In this way, it supports 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 (RoHS) but other substance regulations worldwide as well.

Obligations of Manufacturers

Amongst other obligations listed in RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU, manufacturers need to draw up technical documentation which content is listed in the standard EN 50581. Information on materials, parts and/or sub-assemblies being the most critical element of the technical documents required (point 2 below), manufacturers can find in this standard instructions on how to manage these information as well. Instructions are developed through manufacturers main tasks, which are:

- Determine the information needed
- Collect the information
- Evaluate the information
- Ensure the technical documentation remains valid

Technical Documentation

According to standard EN 50581, the technical documentation shall include at least the following elements:

1. A general description of the product
2. Documents for materials, parts and/or sub-assemblies
 - a. **Supplier declarations and/or contractual agreements and/or**
 - b. **Material declarations and/or**
 - c. **Analytical test results using the methods described or referenced in standard EN 62321**
3. Information showing the relationship between the technical documents identified in point 2 and the corresponding materials parts and/or sub-assemblies
4. List of harmonized standards and/or other technical specifications that have been used to establish the technical documents identified in point 2

Note

RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU is a CE Marking Directive. Standard EN 50581 is expected to be published soon in the Official Journal of the European Union as a harmonized standard under Directive 2011/65/EU.

Contact Information

If you have any comments and/or questions, please contact your customer service representative or email Valentine Menuet at: valentine.menuet@lcie.fr

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EU Pursues its Plans to Ban PAH in Consumer Products

On 31 October 2012 the EU notified the World Trade Organization (WTO) about a draft regulation that would ban certain Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) from articles that could be used by consumers.

This regulation is expected to come into force at the end of 2013. The ban would then become applicable two years after entry into force which means at the end of 2015.



Already in 2010 Germany has issued a dossier to the European Commission in which the ban of eight PAH's has been proposed. PAH's represent a whole group of structural similar substances some of which have carcinogenic properties while others are at least suspected to have them. PAH's are not added deliberately to consumer products but are impurities of manufacturing processes. In Plastics for example mineral oils are used which often contain PAH's as contaminants. PAH's can also be part of carbon black which is used as a coloring and filling agent for plastics and rubber.

The draft regulation would amend Entry 50 of Annex XVII of the REACH regulation (EC) 1907/2006. Entry 50 already states 8 PAH that are restricted in tires. The changes will apply to those 8 PAH. Below is the draft text of the regulation (adding new paragraphs to the existing Entry 50):

5. Articles shall not be placed on the market for supply to the general public, if any of their rubber or plastic components that come into direct and prolonged contact with the human skin or the oral cavity, under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use, contain more than 1 mg/kg (0,0001 % by weight of this component) of any of the listed PAHs.

Such articles include:

- toys including activity toys such as swings and childcare articles
- sport equipment such as bicycles, golf clubs, racquets
- house-hold utensils, trolleys, walking frames
- tools for domestic use
- clothing, footwear, gloves and sportswear
- watch-straps, wrist-bands, masks, head-bands

6. Paragraph 5 shall not apply to articles placed on the market before [2 years after date of entry into force].

It is expected that the regulation could be adopted in mid or end of 2013 after it has passed comitology procedure of the EU. Products that don't comply with this restriction would be allowed to be placed on the market for a period of two years after the date of entry into force – in other words until mid or end of 2015.

Additional Information

The text of the draft regulation can be found here:

http://members.wto.org/crnattachments/2012/tbt/EEC/12_4272_01_e.pdf

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New Edition of European Standard EN 60335-1 What is the Impact for Household Appliances and What are the New Obligations for Manufacturers?

EN 60335-1: 2012: Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 1: General requirements

European Standard EN 60335-1 of 2012 is the result of International Standard IEC 60335-1 of 2010. This standard is applicable to household electrical appliances with date of application mandatory on 11/21/2014, date from which it will definitively replace the standard EN 60335-1 2002 and its amendments.

This new edition of European Standard EN 60335-1 has introduced changes that impact household electrical appliances regarding safety requirements and manufacturers should take into account these new requirements in the procedure of conformity assessment of their products.



Standard EN 60335-1 is harmonized under Low Voltage Directive (2006/95/EC) and Machinery Directive (2006/42/EC).

MAJOR CHANGES

- **The marking of certain Class III appliances**

The symbol* used for Class III appliance is not necessary for Battery operating appliances (battery recharged outside of appliance or primary battery) (*Standard symbol IEC 60417-5180 (2003-02)).

- **Changes for safety software**

For appliances integrating safety software, the software shall be evaluated according to data specified in the standard.

- **Changes for INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE**

Additional warnings for the use of appliances by children are added in the instructions for use manual

(these have been defined in the standard in three categories: very young child, young children and older children)

"This appliance can be used by children aged from 8 years and above and persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities or lack of experience and knowledge if they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance in a safe way and understand the hazards involved. Children shall not play with the appliance. Cleaning and user maintenance shall not be made by children without supervision."

The specific instructions related to the safe use of the appliance shall be put together on top of the instructions for use.

The height of the characters, measured on the capital letters, shall be at least 3 mm.

These instructions shall also be available in an alternative format, e.g. on a website

- **Consideration of the use of the appliance by vulnerable persons - Additional requirement**

Devices used to start/stop operational functions of the appliance, if any, shall be distinguished from other manual devices by means of shape, or size, or surface texture, or position, etc.

An indication that the device has been operated shall be given by:

- A tactile feedback or
- An audible and visual feedback

CHANGES FOR PRODUCT STANDARDS (STANDARD PART 2 : EN 60335-2-X)

Following the changes introduced by the generic standard EN 60335-1, the specific product standards (Part 2) define test surface temperature (eg. cooking appliance, grill appliance, iron) because there is a will to reduce surface temperatures on the electrical appliances in general.

In addition, EN 60335-1: 2012 has incorporated amendment A14 of the old edition, which introduces criteria to classify the product standards as harmonized standards either in the scope of the Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC or in the scope of the Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC.

Contact information

If you have any comments and/or questions, please contact your customer service representative or email Paule PRIMET at: paule.primet@lcie.fr

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European Union – Safety of Electric Toys

Publication and Harmonization of Amendment A11 to EN 62115: Effective

The draft amendment prAB to EN 62115 has been published by CENELEC in September 2012 as amendment A11:2012 and has been referenced under Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC since 15 November 2012



Electric toys placed on the market need now to comply with these new requirements.

Background

In order to meet the essential safety requirements of the new Toy Safety Directive, which became effective in July 2011, it has been necessary to amend EN 62115: 2005 to incorporate additional requirements. This amendment has now been published and referenced in the Official Journal of the European Union C349 of 15 November 2012 and should be used for testing from now on.

Major changes resulting from amendment A11 to EN 62115

Partial reversal of amendment A2. evaluation of short circuit (clause 6.2 – criteria for reduced testing)

The requirement that insulation between parts of different polarity cannot be bridged by a straight steel pin with diameter 0.5 mm will apply to battery compartments unless the cover can only be removed with the aid of a tool or by two independent simultaneous movements.

This is a partial reversal of amendment A2. Indeed, A2 did not require the above test to be performed in battery compartments at all.

Heating and abnormal operation – Evaluation of toys having a protective electronic circuit (Clause 9.1)

Toys having a protective electronic circuit that prevents hazardous conditions or dangerous malfunction, must also comply with the requirements of normative Annex ZB. Tests of Annex ZB aim at checking that the toy does not malfunction in such a way as to cause an unintended operation that may impair safety or present a dangerous malfunction due to electromagnetic phenomena.

Heating and abnormal operation – Temperature rises of accessible parts (clauses 9.9 / 7)

Some temperature rise limits for accessible parts other than surfaces of handles, knobs and other parts that are likely to be touched by hand have been changed.

In general, this means a reduction in the allowed limits for children under 3 and between 3 and 8 years old and for uncoated metal surfaces, whatever the age range.

| <i>Toy intended for</i> | <i>Metal (uncoated) surface</i> | <i>metal with coating thickness greater than 50 µm</i> | <i>metal with coating thickness greater than 100 µm</i> | <i>metal with coating thickness greater than 150 µm</i> | <i>Ceramics, glass & stone surfaces</i> | <i>Plastic, wood and other surfaces</i> |
|---|---------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|
| <i>Children < 3 years</i> | 29 K | 29 K | 29 K | 30 K | 39 K | 44 K |
| <i>Children 3 years to < 8 years</i> | 33 K | 36 K | 39 K | 41 K | 46 K | 50 K |
| <i>Children 8 years and above</i> | 36 K | 43 K | 48 K | 53 K | 50 K | 55 K |

Continued on next page

Toys exceeding the temperature rise limits for a lower age range than they are intended for, must include a warning that they are not suitable for children of the lower age range.
This warning must be visible to the consumer at the time of purchase.
A brief indication of the specific hazard calling for this restriction shall accompany the age warning or appear in the instructions. e.g. **"Warning Not suitable for children under 36 months. Hot surface"**.

Computer toys

Construction (Clause 14.Z1)

Requirements have been introduced for computer toys. **Either** instructions should advise that

"The **toy** is only to be connected to Class II equipment bearing the following symbol"



Class II equipment

[symbol 5172 of IEC 60417-1]

or conductive parts shall not be accessible. To be considered not accessible, insulation between conductive and accessible parts shall have a thickness of at least 1 mm and shall withstand a 1500 V electric strength test.

Clearance and creepage distances (Clause 18)

For computer toys intended to be connected to a computer or similar device, creepage and clearance distances must be at least 1.5 mm between accessible and conductive parts.

Transformer toys and transformers for toys

New warning for transformer toy (clause 7.4)

For transformer toys, the following age warning is required, which must be visible to consumers at the time of purchase. This does not apply if the toy is clearly unsuitable for children under 36 months.

"Warning. Not suitable for children under 36 months".

An indication of the specific hazard calling for this restriction shall accompany the age warning or appear in the instructions. e.g. "Misuse of transformer can cause electric shock".

Requirements for transformers (Clause 16.3 Components)

Transformers for toys must comply with both EN 61558-2-7 and EN 61558-2-16 if they are Switch Mode type.

LED requirements (Radiation, toxicity and similar hazards - Clause 20)

Toys incorporating lasers and/or light emitting diodes (LED) shall comply with Annex E.

Note that the appropriate standard for LEDs is still EN 60825-1: 1993 and its amendments.

Informative annex ZZB Background information

An informative Annex ZZB has been added detailing the background and justification for the tests of the EN 62115 standard.

Contact Information

If you have any comments and/or questions, please contact your customer service representative or visit

www.bureauveritas.co.uk/cps, www.bureauveritas.fr or www.bureauveritas.de/cps

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NEWSBYTE: Planned Amendment of Migration Limits in Ceramic Food Contact Articles

The EU has asked certain companies for their opinion on a planned amendment of the migration limits in ceramic food contact articles. In these articles, the migration of lead and cadmium is regulated according to Directive 84/500 EEC.

The proposed limits, as shown below, would reduce the current limits by factor 60 for lead and factor 400 for cadmium. So far only the limits for articles that can be filled have been addressed. The other restrictions of Directive 84/500/EEC on articles that cannot be filled and cooking ware with a capacity of over three liters have not yet been assessed.

Comparison of current and proposed limits:

| Metals | Current limits | Proposed limits |
|---------|----------------|---|
| Cadmium | 0.3 mg/l | 5 µg/kg (\triangleq 0.005 mg/l) ¹ |
| Lead | 4 mg/l | 10 µg/kg (\triangleq 0.01 mg/l) ¹ |

¹) Assuming that one liter of food simulant equals one kilogram of food

These actions are however only the first of two planned steps. In the step after implementing the amended cadmium and lead requirements thresholds for other leachable elements will be assessed.

Additional Information

Background document of the Consultation:

<http://fera.defra.gov.uk/scienceResearch/nationalReferenceLaboratory/chemicalSafetyFood/foodContactMaterials/documents/smeConsultationBackgroundDocument.pdf>

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New EU Directive on Energy Efficiency: 2012/27/EU

Directive 2012/27/EU amends Directive 2009/125/EC on ecodesign requirements for energy-related products and Directive 2010/30/EU on energy efficiency labelling of energy-related products, and repeals Directive 2004/8/EC on the promotion of cogeneration and Directive 2006/32/EC on energy end-use efficiency and energy services.

It enters into force on 5 December 2012 and Member States have until 5 June 2014 to transpose the Directive into national legislation.



Subject and Scope

Directive 2012/27/EU establishes a common framework of measures for the promotion of energy efficiency within the European Union in order to ensure the achievement of the Union's 2020 20% headline target on energy efficiency and to pave the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond that date.

Member States Information Obligations

Each Member State shall set an indicative national energy efficiency target based on the parameters set in the Directive and shall notify those targets to the Commission.

From 30 April 2013 onwards, Member States shall report each year on the progress achieved towards their national 2020 energy efficiency targets.

By 30 April 2014, and every three years thereafter, Member States shall submit National Energy Efficiency Action Plans.

General Measures

Member States shall set up measures in order to use energy more efficiently at all stages of energy chain, from the transformation of energy and its distribution to its final consumption. These measures include energy efficiency obligations schemes, the exemplary role to be played by the public sector and consumers' right to have exact information on their energy consumption. Some of these measures are listed as follows:

- Setting up of an energy efficiency obligation scheme ensuring that energy distributors and/or retail energy sales companies that are designated as obligated parties achieve a cumulative end-use energy savings
- Renovation of the national stock of residential and commercial buildings, both public and private
- Purchasing by public bodies of products, services, buildings with high energy-efficiency performance
- Obligation for energy distributors and retail energy sales companies to reduce annual energy sales to final customers
- Promotion of availability of cost-effective energy audits for final customers
- Provision of individual meters reflecting the final customer's actual total energy consumption
- Give consumers access to clear and precise information on metering and billing
- Promotion of efficiency in heating and cooling
- Guarantee highly efficient energy transformation, transmission and distribution

continued on next page

Impact on Energy-Related Products

According to Annex III of Directive 2012/27/EU, central governments that purchase products, services or buildings, insofar as this is consistent with cost-effectiveness, economical feasibility, wider sustainability, technical suitability, as well as sufficient competition, shall, as far as energy-related products are concerned,:

(a) where a product is covered by a delegated act adopted under **Directive 2010/30/EU** or by a related Commission implementing directive, purchase only the products that comply with the criterion of belonging to the highest energy efficiency class possible in the light of the need to ensure sufficient competition;

(b) where a product not covered under point (a) is covered by an implementing measure under **Directive 2009/125/EC** adopted after the entry into force of this Directive, purchase only products that comply with energy efficiency benchmarks specified in that implementing measure;

Modifications of Directives 2010/30/EU and 2009/125/EC entailed by the implementation of Directive 2012/27/EU are listed in article 27 of this latter.

Contact information

If you have any comments and/or questions, please contact your customer service representative or email Valentine Menuet at: valentine.menuet@lcie.fr

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December 2012, Bulletin 12B-170

Denmark Bans Phthalates in Indoor Articles

A Danish executive order will ban the import and sale of products for indoor use containing the phthalates DEHP, DBP, BBP and DIBP if these items can come into contact with the skin or mucous membranes. The scope of the “indoor use” includes all articles that are placed indoors on purpose for the most part of the life cycle of the article.



The order will come into force on 1 December 2013.

Background

Denmark has now published executive order BEK nr 1113 of 26 November 2012 on the ban of certain phthalates in indoor articles as announced earlier this year by its Environmental Ministry. The scope of the order excludes all articles that are already regulated by other EU legislations but still includes most articles that are used or placed indoors in consumer homes.

This ban has a much broader scope than current EU regulation and an EU court case on this restriction is expected by the Danish Environment Ministry.

Phthalates are mainly used as softeners in plastic materials of articles that we come in contact with every day. Because of the known toxic properties of some phthalates several regulations are already in place for the phthalates addressed by the Danish order, such as:

- DEHP, DBP and BBP are restricted under EC 1907/2006 Annex XVII, entry 51 in toys and childcare articles.
- DEHP, DBP, BBP and DIBP are classified as SVHC under REACH.
- DEHP, DBP and BBP are listed in REACH Annex XIV and are subject to further regulations due to their classification as Cat. 1B reproductive toxins.
- DEHP, DBP and BBP are specifically addressed under regulation EC 10/2011 in plastic materials in food contact articles.

Additional Information

Text of the Danish executive order:

<https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=143212&exp=1>

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France: Adoption of a Law to Suspend the Manufacture, Import, Export and Marketing of All-Purpose Food Packaging Containing Bisphenol A

The French proposed law for suspension of all-purpose food packaging containing bisphenol A was adopted without any modification by the French Senate at second reading on 13 December 2012.

The next step of the procedure before it becomes applicable will be its promulgation by the President of the French Republic.



Background

France is preparing a law to amend law No 2010-729 of 30 June 2010 relative to the ban of baby bottles made from bisphenol A (BPA) and to expand the scope of the ban to include all food packaging, containers and utensils.

Details of the Provisions as finally Adopted on 13 December 2012

- The suspension would apply to any packaging, container or utensil containing BPA which is intended to "be in direct contact with foodstuffs".
- The suspension of such articles would take effect the first day of the month following the promulgation of the law if they are intended for infants (0-12 months) and young children (1-3 years). The suspension for other packaging, container or utensil containing BPA would take effect on 1 January 2015.
- Any packaging containing BPA and intended to be in direct contact with foodstuffs should bear a health warning to discourage its use by pregnant women, lactating women, infants and young children.
- Prohibition of shields of soothers and teethingers containing BPA would be added in the French Public Health Code. Currently soothers must comply with food contact requirements and teethingers are subjected to toy safety requirements.
- French Government shall submit to French Parliament a report on potential substitutes for BPA before 1 July 2014. It shall also submit a report on endocrine disruptors within a period of one year after the promulgation of the law.

Additional Information

The law as adopted by French Senate and the different steps of the procedure can be viewed at (in French) :

<http://www.senat.fr/petite-loi-ameli/2012-2013/202.html>

<http://www.senat.fr/dossier-legislatif/ppl11-027.html>

Contact Information

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EU: 54 new SVHC added to Candidate List

In a press release, dated 19 December 2012, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) announced that 54 new substances were identified as Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) under REACH regulation (EC) 1907/2006. The ECHA candidate list of substances that could be included into Annex XIV therefore is extended from 84 to 138 substances.



Background

After inviting interested parties to comment on the addition of the 54 potential new SVHC, the Member States Committee of the EU agreed on including the proposed substances to the ECHA Candidate List. Therefore the list now contains 138 substances in total. Companies now have six months, until 19 June 2013, to fulfil the special obligations set out for SVHC under REACH. The newly added substances also include chemicals that could be present in consumer articles like the flame retardant Deca-DBE, further phthalate plasticizers or the plastic additive dibutyl tin chloride (DBT).

Once a substance is put on the candidate list, producers, importers or suppliers may have to consider communication obligations that require them to provide business clients and consumers with information on the safe use of any product containing SVHC exceeding 0.1% (w/w). Retailers have 45 days to respond to consumer inquiries regarding the presence of SVHC in the product. Furthermore companies that import or produce SVHC have to notify the ECHA, if two conditions are met:

- 1) The SVHC is present in an article in concentrations of over 0,1% weight by weight.
- 2) The SVHC is present in quantities of 1 ton per year per producer/importer.

Exemptions from this notification obligation exist if the use of the SVHC is already registered by another company.

Substances classified as SVHC could also be included to the Authorization list of Annex XIV of REACH. Once added to this annex by the European Commission, the substances are banned from use unless an authorization for a certain use is temporarily granted to an individual company

Additional Information

Full ECHA candidate list:

<http://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>

Press release, including a detailed list of the new SVHC:

http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/b5d76d7f-7b28-4081-bd5c-9500e01e1ab2#

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Turkey Market Surveillance on Product Safety of Some Consumer Products Merged with the Custom Control

Turkey Ministry of Custom and Trade issued a circular notice on 30 November 2012 with number 2012/4 on starting to control the safety of some consumer products at custom, which has been done by Market Surveillance and Product Safety Assessment Board since 2012.



This notice will be effective on 01 January 2013.

Background

Turkey Ministry of Custom and Trade issued a circular notice on 30 November 2012 with number 2012/4 about controlling of some consumer products. With this new notice, the market surveillance of some consumer products for safety risks and custom control will be merged.

The two separate decrees, following by Market surveillance and product safety boards are:

- "Market surveillance of some consumer products on hazardous chemicals content"; Dated 02.04.2011 with official gazette # 27893.
- "Determination of safety risk of some consumer products", Dated 20.04.2012 with official gazette # 28270.
- With this new circular notice, it has decided control of the consumer product for their chemical risks at custom step.
- Risk control department of custom office has announced the details about how to select, check the consumer products. According to this process, custom will select the goods by following their internal system and send the samples to custom laboratories. The samples are testing by the custom.

The related test will consider for the products

- Restricted Azo Dyes
- Restricted phthalates
- EN 71-3 migration of certain elements

In case any failure has shared with the Market Surveillance and Product Safety Assessment Board

| | Name of Chemical | CAS NO | Name of compound | Limit | Product will be tested |
|---|------------------|----------|------------------------------------|------------------|---|
| 1 | PTHALATES | 117-81-7 | Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) | 0.1% (by weight) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Childcare articles, - Pencils and notebooks (plastic parts) , erasers, glue, scissor, ruler, sharpener, adhesive tapes, corrector , - Colored pencil, paint products (except, modeling clay, hand paints) - Lunchbox, school bags, paint bags, pencil box, - Faked food products, - Swimming aid products - Practice mat, swimming products, - Plasticol prints at textile products, accessories - Rain coats, sporting shoes, plastic slippers |

| | Name of Chemical | CAS NO | Name of compound | Limit | Product will be tested |
|---|----------------------|----------|--|--------------------------|---|
| 2 | AZO DYES | 92-67-1 | 4-Aminodiphenyl | Max 30 mg/kg | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apparels, towels, hats, sleeping bags, ,consumer end user yarns and fabrics - Footwear, gloves, watch band, handbag, ,wallet, brief case - School bag, lunchbox, pencil box, crayons, eraser, notebook, paper stationary products, colored pencil,, scissor, pencil sharpener - Chair cover, cushion, textile and leather parts of furniture - Childcare articles (baby shoes, infant socks, baby carriers , bibs, pushchair - Products made of paper and leather |
| | | 92-87-5 | Benzidine | | |
| | | 95-69-2 | 4-Chloro-o-toluidine | | |
| | | 91-59-8 | 2-Naphthylamine | | |
| | | 97-56-3 | o-Aminoazotoluene | | |
| | | 99-55-8 | 5-nitro-o-toluidine (2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene) | | |
| | | 106-47-8 | 4-Chloroaniline (p-Chloroaniline) | | |
| | | 615-05-4 | 4-Methoxy-m-phenylenediamine (2,4-Diaminoanisole) | | |
| | | 101-77-9 | 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane (4,4'-Methylenedianiline) | | |
| | | 91-94-1 | 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine | | |
| | | 119-90-4 | 3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine (o-Dianisidine) | | |
| | | 119-93-7 | 3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine (4,4'-Bi-o-tolidine) | | |
| | | 838-88-0 | 4,4'-Methylenedi-o-toluidine (3,3'-Dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane) | | |
| | | 120-71-8 | p-Cresidine | | |
| | | 101-14-4 | 4,4'-Methylene-bis-(2-chloraniline) | | |
| | | 101-80-4 | 4,4'-Oxydianiline | | |
| | | 139-65-1 | 4,4'-Thiodianiline | | |
| | | 95-53-4 | o-Toluidine | | |
| | | 95-80-7 | 4-Methyl-m-phenylenediamine (2,4-Toluenediamine) | | |
| | | 60-09-03 | 4-Aminoazobenzene (p-Aminoazobenzene) | | |
| | | 90-04-0 | o-Anisidine | | |
| | | 137-17-7 | 2,4,5-Trimethylaniline | | |
| 3 | HEAVY METAL- EN 71-3 | - | Arsenic(As) Barium(Ba) Cadmium (Cd) Chromium(Cr) Mercury(Hg) Lead(Pb) Antimony(Sb) Selenium(Se) | As specified at Standard | - Stationary products |

Contact Information

If you have any comments and/or questions, please contact your customer service representative, web site www.bureauveritas.com/cps or email: cps.info@bureauveritas.com

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Newsbytes

NEWSBYTE: Harmonised Standard under RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU

On 23 November 2012 the European Commission published Communication 2012/C 363/05 in the framework of the implementation of Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment

This Communication has referenced standard EN 50581:2012 "Technical documentation for the assessment of electrical and electronic products with respect to the restriction of hazardous substances" as a harmonized standard under Directive 2011/65/EU.

Reminder

The aim of this European standard is to specify the technical documentation that the manufacturer needs to compile in order to declare compliance with the applicable substance restrictions.

Compliance with this standard provides a presumption of conformity with Directive 2011/65/EU.

Bureau Veritas Assistance

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12NB-043, December 2012

NEWSBYTE: Draft Regulation to Strengthen Heavy Metals Migration Limits in Ceramic Food Contact Articles Published

After the consultation of concerned companies, the EU has now published its first draft on the planned amendment of the migration limits of cadmium and lead in ceramic food contact articles. The limits will become applicable after a transitional period of at least a year (not yet defined how many) after the regulation has been published.

The proposed limits, as shown below, would greatly reduce the current limits for lead and cadmium.

Comparison of current limits of Directive 85/500/EEC and proposed limits:

- Cat. I: Articles that cannot be filled and articles which can be filled with an internal depth of no more than 25 mm.
- Cat. II: All articles that can be filled and do not fall under category I or III
- Cat. III: Cooking ware; packaging and storing vessels with a capacity of over three litres.

| Metals | Cat. I | | Cat. II | | Cat. III | |
|---------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Current limits | Proposed limits | Current limits | Proposed limits | Current limits | Proposed limits |
| Cadmium | 70 µg/dm ² | 1.0 µg/dm ² | 300 µg/l | 5 µg/l | 100 µg/l | 1.9 µg/l |
| Lead | 800 µg/dm ² | 2.0 µg/dm ² | 4000 µg/l | 10 µg/l | 1500 µg/l | 3.8 µg/l |

Other important points:

- A declaration of conformity is still needed as before.
- Determination methods will be updated

These actions are however only the first of two planned steps. In the step after implementing the amended cadmium and lead requirements thresholds for other leachable elements will be assessed. This has been announced in the background document that has been published together with the consultation process.

Additional Information

Draft regulation:

<http://www.fera.defra.gov.uk/scienceResearch/nationalReferenceLaboratory/chemicalSafetyFood/foodContactMaterials/documents/draftCommissionRegulationCeramicMaterials.pdf>

Background document of the Consultation:

<http://fera.defra.gov.uk/scienceResearch/nationalReferenceLaboratory/chemicalSafetyFood/foodContactMaterials/documents/smeConsultationBackgroundDocument.pdf>

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