

Softlines E-ssentials

Technical & industry e-news updates essential to your operations.

Choose certainty.
Add value.

CONTENTS

- ▶ CPSC Publishes Testing Methods for Cadmium Content 1
- ▶ Six SVHCs to be Banned by European Union Within Next Three to Five Years 2
- ▶ Seven Potential SVHCs Under Public Consultation for Inclusion to Candidate List 3

Your TÜV SÜD softlines contacts worldwide

Asia Pacific

Cambodia	Indonesia	+65 6427 4751
Malaysia	Philippines	softlines@tuv-sued.com
Singapore	Thailand	
Vietnam		

Hong Kong	Mainland	+86 21 6141 0123
Taiwan	China	softlines@tuv-sud.cn

Bangladesh	India	+91 22 3082 9797
Sri Lanka		softlines@tuv-sud.in

Korea		+82 2 3215 1100
		sun.ahn@tuv-sud.kr

NAFTA region		+1 734 455 4841 (ext. 7492)
		softlines@tuv-sued.com

Europe, Middle East & Africa

Germany		+49 151 5843 0950
		softlines@tuv-sued.com

Italy		+39 051 2987 411
		ps.teesile@tuv.it

Spain		+34 93 281 0695
Portugal		florian.hilt@tuv-sued.es

Turkey		+90 532 354 22 97
		enver.coskunsu@tuv-sud.com.tr

UK		+44 20 8363 8002
		theva@tuvps.co.uk

Rest of the world		+65 6427 4751
		softlines@tuv-sued.com

For more information, visit us at
www.tuev-sued.com/softlines



CPSC Publishes New Testing Method for Cadmium Content



The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has published the Standard Operating Procedure¹ (SOP) that will be used by the CPSC's testing laboratory in analysing children's metal jewellery for cadmium content and extractability. The procedures are used to develop a risk assessment report to support findings under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (FHSA).

Method CPSC-CH-E1004-11 describes two procedures for testing children's metal jewellery for cadmium content as follows:

- **24-hour Test Procedure:** The intact jewellery item is suspended in 0.07 N hydrochloric acid and placed in a shaker bath at 37° C for 24-hours. A portion of the acid is then analysed for cadmium content.
- **Accelerated Test Procedure:** The jewellery item is ground into a homogenous powder and submerged in 0.07 N hydrochloric acid. The flask containing the

powder and acid is then placed in a shaker bath at 37° C for two hours, after which a filtered portion of the acid is analysed for cadmium content. The cadmium extraction calculation is adjusted to approximate the results of the gentler, 24-hour intact jewellery item procedure.

Manufacturers and other laboratories are not explicitly required to follow the two procedures described in the CPSC's SOP. However, the CPSC does recommend that laboratories consider using the procedures to ensure that they obtain analytical results that are consistent with those of CPSC testing laboratory for purposes of enforcement by CPSC's Office of Compliance.

With our fully-equipped, ISO 17025-accredited laboratories, TÜV SÜD can adopt the CPSC's test laboratory's methods for testing children's metal jewellery for cadmium content. This can help ensure that the products tested will comply to the cadmium content regulations currently under development by CPSC staff. ■

¹ Download the full SOP from <http://www.cpsc.gov/library/foia/foia11/os/cadmiumjewelrytest.pdf>

Six SVHCs to be Banned by European Union Within Next Three to Five Years

The first six substances of very high concern (SVHCs) have been prioritised from the Candidate List to be included in the Authorisation List (Annex XIV) under the REACH Regulation¹, thereby initiating the process for their complete ban from the market within the next three to five years.

One of the aims of REACH is to eventually remove these SVHCs from the European market. Unless an authorisation has been granted to a company for a specific use of an Annex XIV SVHC, a substance cannot be used after its 'sunset date' regardless of tonnage.

Authorisation affects business operations within and outside of the EU in different ways (see Table A). Where an Annex XIV SVHC is incorporated into an article during its manufacture (e.g. a DEHP that is added

into the plastic of a toy), an authorisation is only required if the toy is manufactured inside the EU. No authorisation is required for the same toy if it is manufactured outside of the EU and then imported into the EU. However, all Annex XIV SVHCs that are manufactured in or imported into the EU as substances on their own or as part of a mixture require authorisation.

HOW TÜV SÜD CAN HELP

The six SVHCs included in Annex XIV represent only a small portion of the possible SVHCs that may be banned from use in the EU. The Candidate List currently contains over 40 SVHCs², all of which may be included in Annex XIV in the future. Furthermore, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) and the Member States of the EU are continuously submitting new recommendations for other substances to be included to the list.

² View the current Candidate List at http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process/candidate_list_table_en.asp

TABLE A: EFFECTS OF AUTHORISATION

Product	Manufactured in the EU	Imported into the EU
Substance	✓	✓
Mixture	✓	✓
Article	✓	✗

Manufacturers should consider removing the presence of SVHCs in their products as soon as there are included in the Candidate List rather than wait for their inclusion to Annex XIV. By taking this initiative, these businesses will have more time to re-design their products or to seek viable alternatives for the SVHCs currently used in their goods, thus giving them a head-start against the risks of non-compliance. Customers are therefore advised to speak to TÜV SÜD to find out how TÜV SÜD can help them plan and execute these transitions in the years ahead. ■

¹ Download the official press release from <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/196&format=PDF&aged=0&lang=ue=EN&guiLanguage=en>

TABLE B: SVHCs INCLUDED IN ANNEX XIV

Substance	CAS Number (EC Number)	Transitional arrangements		Possible applications
		Latest application date	Sunset date	
5-tert-butyl-2,4,6-trinito-m-xylene (musk xylene)	81-15-2 (201-329-4)	21 February 2013	21 August 2014	Used as an ingredient for fragrance mixtures in detergents, water softeners, fabric conditioners, cleaning agents, air fresheners and other household products.
4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane (MDA)	101-77-9 (202-974-4)	21 February 2013	21 August 2014	Used as a hardener in epoxy resins for coatings and as hardener for the manufacture of certain types of pipes (filament wound pipes). Also used as hardener in adhesives.
bis(2-ethylexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	117-81-7 (204-211-0)	21 August 2013	21 February 2015	Widely used as a plasticiser (which improves the material's flexibility and workability) in materials used for many indoor and outdoor products such as flooring, roofing, wires, cables, hoses, profiles, coated fabrics (e.g. in artificial leather for bags, book covers). Also used in mixtures such as adhesives, sealants, rubber, paints and printing inks.
benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP)	85-68-7 (201-622-7)	21 August 2013	21 February 2015	Mainly used as a plasticiser in materials used for flooring, for coating of leather and textiles as well as in mixtures such as adhesives, sealants, paints and printing inks.
dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	84-74-2 (201-557-4)	21 August 2013	21 February 2015	Specialist plasticiser used in interior and outdoor polymer applications (such as flooring) and advanced textile products.
hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)	25637-99-4; 3194-55-6 (247-148-4; 221-695-9)	21 February 2014	21 August 2015	Used as a flame retardant in insulation panels in the construction sector and in motor vehicles as well as in textile applications to comply with flame retardant standards in upholstered furniture, interior and automobile textiles.

Seven Potential SVHCs Under Public Consultation for Inclusion to Candidate List

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) recently proposed to classify seven chemicals as being substances of very high concern (SVHCs) for inclusion to the SVHC Candidate List. Interested parties have until 7 April 2011 to submit their comments on the proposal¹.

The substances proposed by the ECHA have all been classified as being carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic for reproduction (CMR). They are used in a wide range of industries, including textiles, construction, automotive, aerospace, electronics and chemicals processing. While seven substances are new proposals to the list, an eighth substance,

cobalt dichloride, is proposed to have its SVHC criteria realigned to that of the Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation. Cobalt dichloride is already on the Candidate List.

If the substances are accepted for inclusion to the SVHC Candidate List, they will become subject to the communication and notification obligations of Article 33 of the REACH Regulation². Businesses whose articles contain SVHCs on the Candidate List in a concentration above 0.1 % weight by weight (w/w) are required to provide the recipients of their articles with sufficient information (as is provided by their suppliers) to allow the safe

use of their articles including at a minimum, the name of that substance. Upon request, these businesses must also provide consumers and suppliers the same information free of charge within 45 days.

WHAT TÜV SÜD CAN DO

TÜV SÜD's strong presence in Europe gives us an advantage in keeping track of REACH regulations. TÜV SÜD can help ensure that manufacturers and importers in the EU stay abreast of the continent's regulatory developments. Our laboratories can test your products for the presence of SVHCs and ensure that they comply to the EU's increasingly strict regulatory requirements. ■

¹ Visit the public consultation webpage at http://echa.europa.eu/consultations/authorisation/svhc/svhc_cons_en.asp

² See the Corrigendum to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:136:0003:0280:EN:PDF>

TABLE C: SVHCs PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION TO THE REACH CANDIDATE LIST

Substance	CAS Number (EC Number)	Possible applications
Cobalt dichloride	7646-79-9 (231-589-4)	Additives for tyres and as a drying agent in paints. Also used as an indicator in desiccant gels.
2-ethoxyethyl acetate	111-15-9 (203-839-2)	Paints, lacquers and varnishes for professional use.
Strontium chromate	7789-06-2 (232-142-6)	Anti-corrosive paints for the aeronautics and aerospace sector; fillers and sealants in heavy duty industrial vehicles and agricultural equipment; coil coating for steel, aluminium and vehicles.
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters	68515-42-4 (271-084-6)	Plasticiser applications for PVC in wire insulation and foam sealant in automobiles, construction and high-end luggage; adhesives and binding agent in paint, lacquers and sealants.
Hydrazine	7803-57-8; 302-01-2 (206-114-9)	Synthesis of chemicals which are widely used in thermoplastics and elastomers, paints, ink, organic dyes (for textiles), flame retardants, lubricants and developing photographs.
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4 (212-828-1)	Coatings, paint removal and cleaning products, agrochemicals, electronic equipment, petrochemical processing, pharmaceuticals and functional fluids (e.g. cable oils, transfer oils, coolants and hydraulic fluids).
1,2,3-trichloropropane	96-18-4 (202-486-1)	Synthesis of polysulfide elastomers, which is a base polymer for sealants in pavements, insulation glass units and aircraft structures. Also used to manufacture hexafluoropropylene, which is used in the production of high quality fluoroplastics and also as a chemical intermediate.
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich	71888-89-6 (276-158-1)	Widely used in plasticiser sealants and polyurethanes in construction and PVC flooring. May also be used in acrylics, coatings and printing inks for leather and textiles as well as calendaring for packaging, flooring and wall covering.

Source: Technical reports submitted to ECHA.

DISCLAIMER

All reasonable measures have been taken to ensure the quality, reliability, and accuracy of the information in this newsletter. However, TÜV SÜD is not responsible for the third party content contained in this newsletter. TÜV SÜD makes no warranties or representations, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of information contained in this newsletter.

This newsletter is intended to provide general information on a particular subject or subjects and is not an exhaustive treatment of such subject (s). Accordingly, the information in this newsletter is not intended to constitute consulting or professional advice or services. If you are seeking advice on any matters relating to information in this newsletter, you should – where appropriate – contact us directly with your specific query or seek advice from qualified professional people.

The information contained in this newsletter may not be copied, quoted or referred to in any other publication or materials without the prior written consent of TÜV SÜD. All rights reserved © 2011 TÜV SÜD Asia Pacific Pte Ltd.