

Enforcing products (articles)

General strategies

Restrictions

SE strategy – products enforcement

Prioritized product sectors

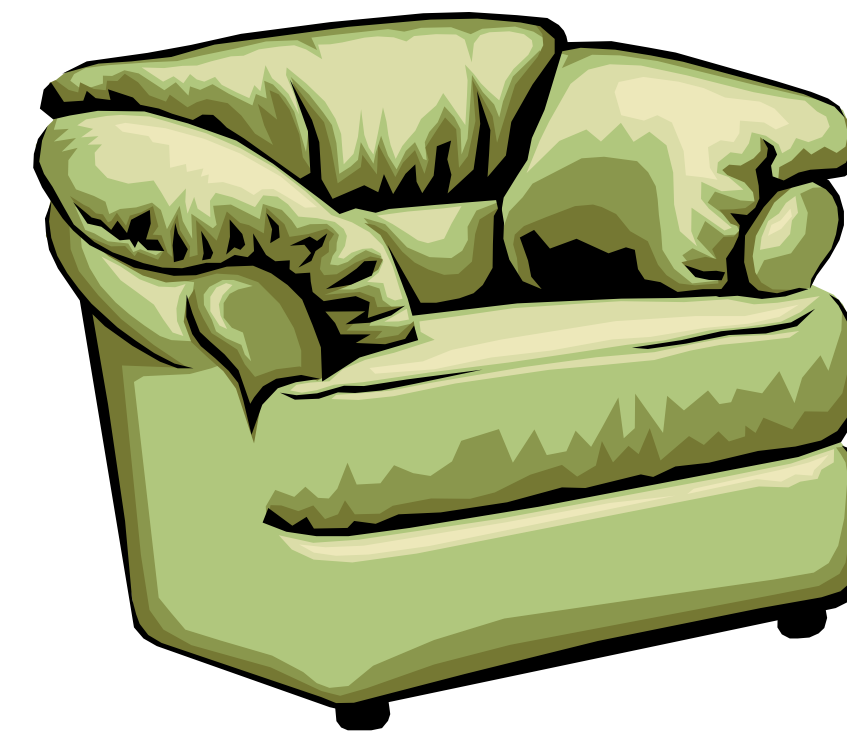
- Clothes, shoes and accessories
- Toys and other products intended for children
- Electrical and electronic products
- Construction products and decorations
- Other product groups – e.g. sporting goods, tools

Criteria for prioritization

- Risk for damage
 - Hazardous properties, use, sensitive groups
- Probability for hazardous substances in products
 - Known/likely use, industry knowledge base
- Feasibility for enforcement
 - Regulations, costs

Articles

- Decreased domestic production
- Increased import – global market
- Chemical contents?
- Concerns about unwanted substances



Degree of control

High

Low



Pesticides

- Approval
- Registration
- Labelling/SDS
- Enforcement



Chemical products

- Registration
- Labelling/SDS
- Enforcement

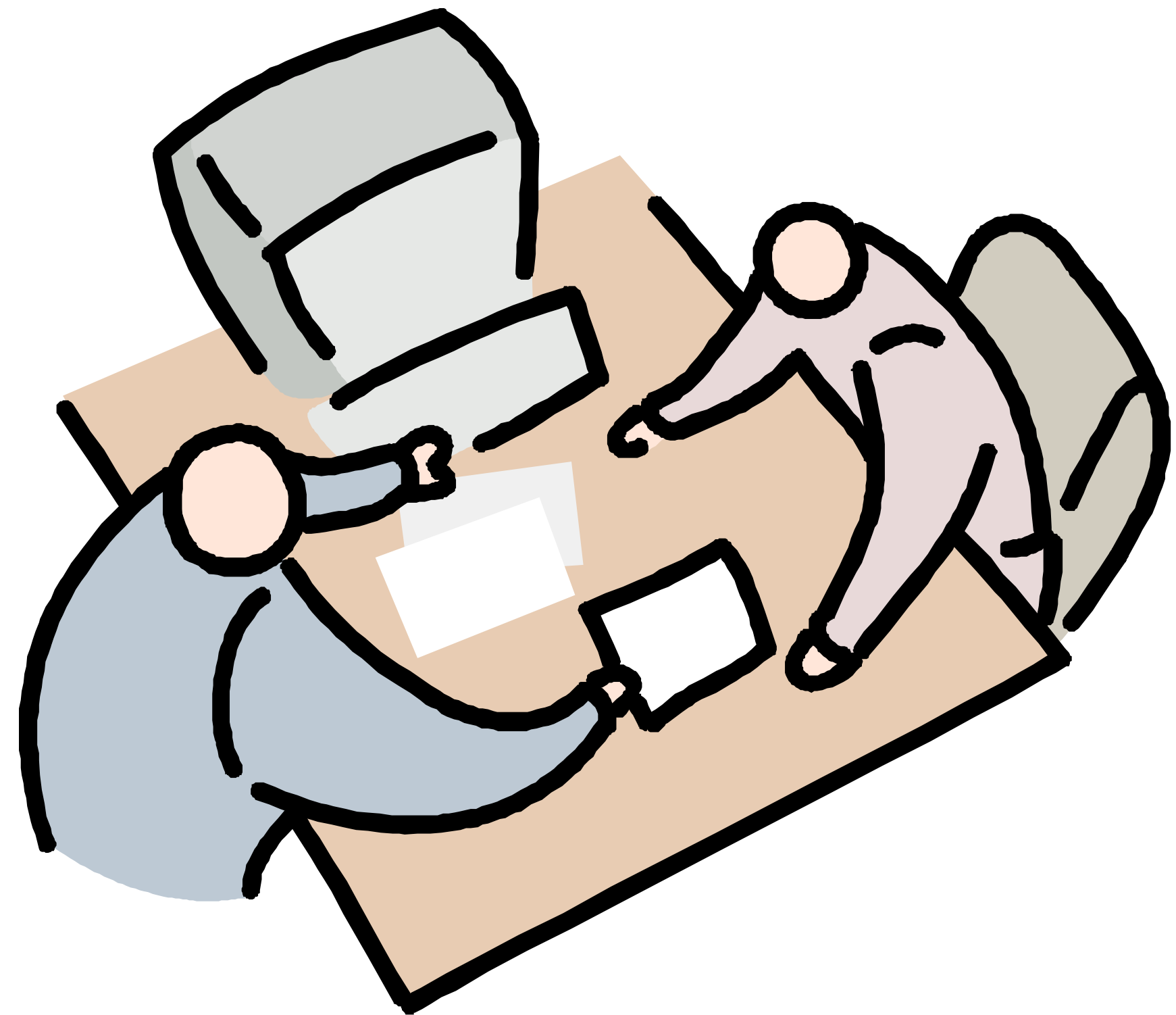


Articles

- Some restrictions
- Enforcement

Approach - inspecting products

- Company's own control (chemicals)
- No control of product information (SDS)
- Questionnaire



Law and products



- Domestic regulation
- Product safety
- Product directives (e.g. toys, electronics)
- REACH
 - Annex XVII (Restrictions)
 - Title IV Article 33

Consideration rules of the Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808, Chapter 2)

- The knowledge principle; The one conducting an activity is to have the sufficient knowledge to manage the risks it gives rise to
- The precautionary principle; You are to undertake the risk management actions that this knowledge requires
- The substitution principle; You are to avoid dangerous products (and techniques) if there are significantly less dangerous substitutes available

Information on chemicals

Chemical products

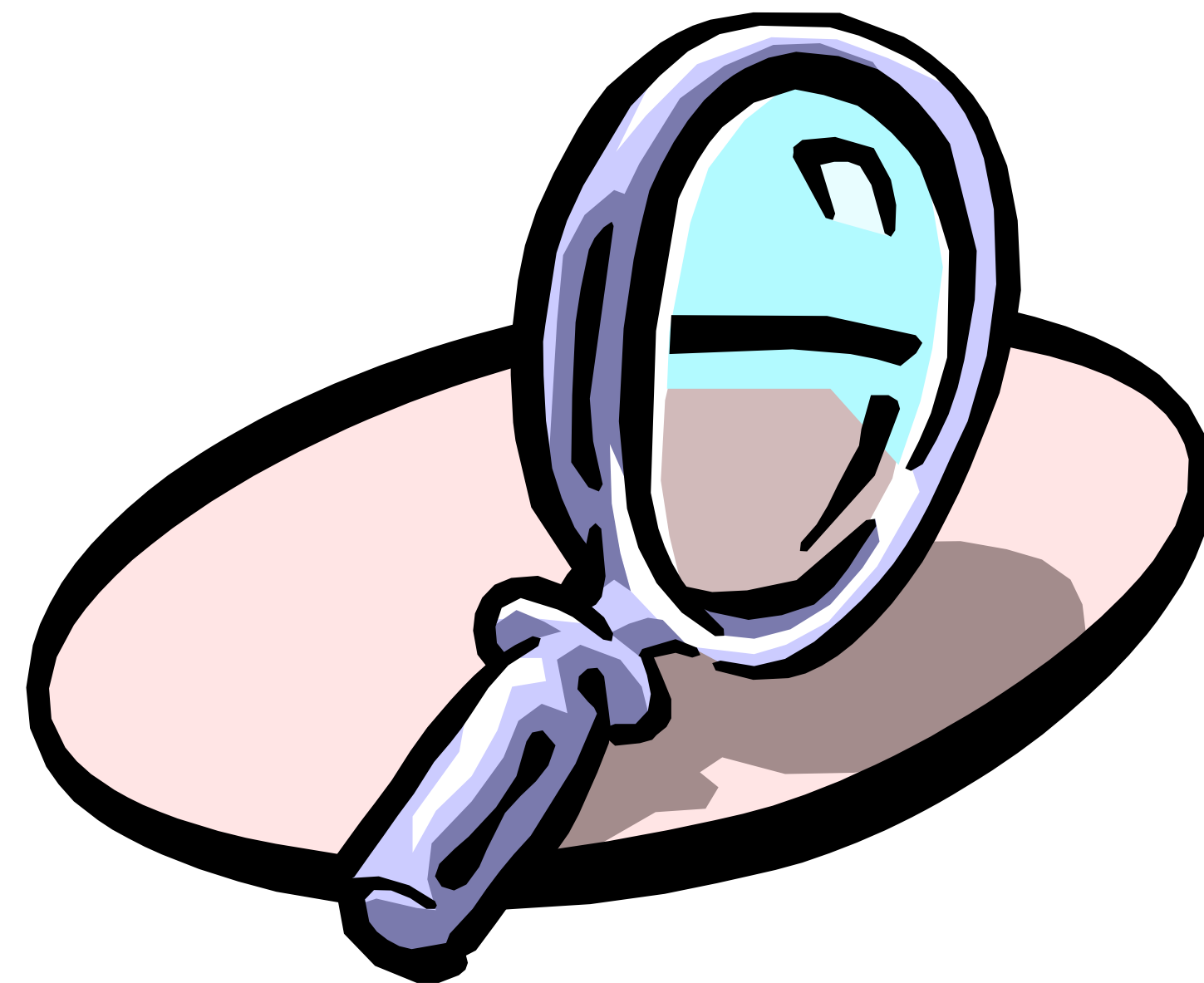
- Classification
- Labelling
- SDS
- Products register

Articles

- REACH, Article 33

Enforcement of restrictions

- Special regulations
 - reporting to the products register
 - pesticides
 - permits
 - restrictions - substances
 - packages
 - substances in articles
(Reach, product legislations)



Restrictions concerning chemicals in products - examples

- Azodyes in textiles
- Phthalates in toys
- Asbestosis fibres
- Several flame retardants in textiles (PBB, phosphates)
- Benzene in toys
- Mercury in measuring devices
- Arsenic as wood preservative
- TBT as biocide
- Cd in PVC and other polymers
- Nickel & Lead in jewellery and accessories
- CMR-substances as such or in (chemical) mixtures intended for consumers
- NFE in textiles and leather
- Chrome VI in cement
- PAH in tyres

Enforcement of restrictions – examples from cases

- DEHP
- Dimethyl fumarate – DMF

Phthalates

- DEHP bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
- DBP dibutyl phthalate
- BBP benzyl butyl phthalate
- “Toys and childcare articles containing these phthalates in a concentration higher than 0,1 % by mass of the plasticized material shall not be placed on the market.”
- “For the purposes of this point ‘childcare article’ shall mean any product intended to facilitate sleep, relaxation, hygiene, the feeding of children or sucking on the part of children.”

Phthalates

- DINP di-‘isononyl’ phthalate
 - DIDP di-‘isodecyl’ phthalate
 - DNOP di-n-octyl phthalate
-
- “Toys and childcare articles containing these phthalates in a concentration higher than 0,1 % by mass of the plasticized material, and which can be placed in the mouth by children, shall not be placed on the market.”

Substitution case – DEHP in floating air beds



- Products not regarded as toys
 - up to 30 w% DEHP (toxic to reproduction, not allowed in any toys placed on EU market)
- Products regarded as toys
 - DEHP substituted with DINP (less dangerous, allowed in toys which can not be put in the mouth)
- Injunction (Code of environment – substitution principle)
- Ban (Code of environment – consideration rules)
- Company substitutes DEHP in all products

Follow up the floating air bed case

- Identification of suppliers
- Information letter
- Injunction to report softeners used
- Analysis
- DEHP exchanged



Dimethyl fumarate DMF



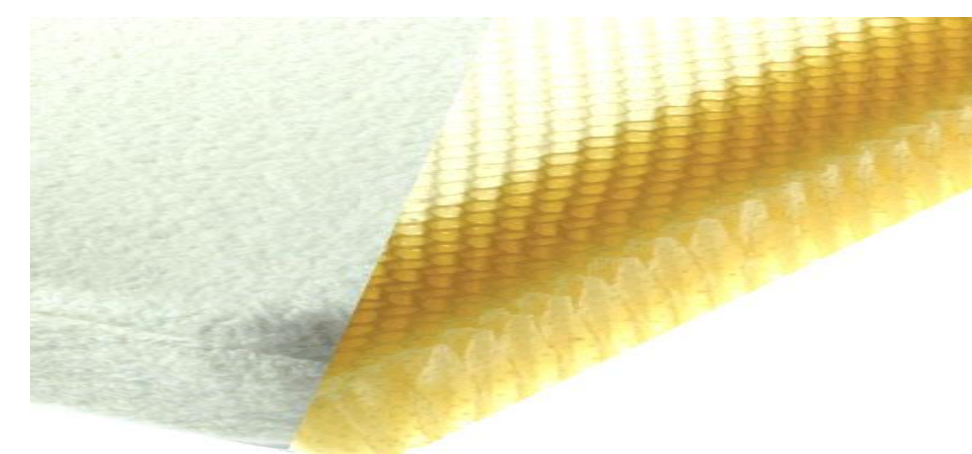
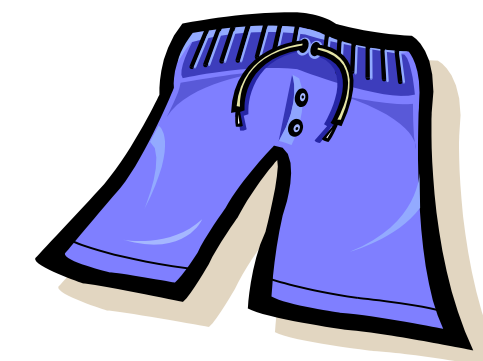
- In 2008 reports from consumers regarding allergy from furniture
- Found out to be due to anti-mold agent (DMF)
- Also found in shoes, helmets, jeans, toys...
- DMF restricted 2009

Enforcement activities in Sweden (DMF)

- Analysis of
 - 14 pairs of jeans
 - 4 boots
 - 4 pair of briefs
 - Children mattresses



No DMF found



Enforcement



Analyses

- XRF for screening
- Sent to an external accredited laboratory

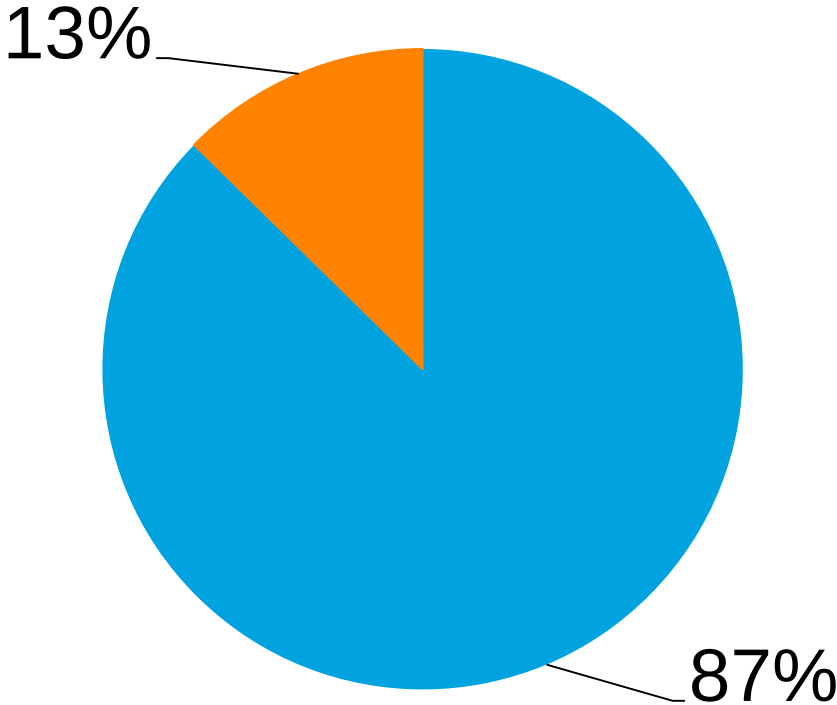
Documentation (toys and electronic products)

- DoC – EU Declaration of Conformity
- CE-label and company information label
- Sometimes technical documentation

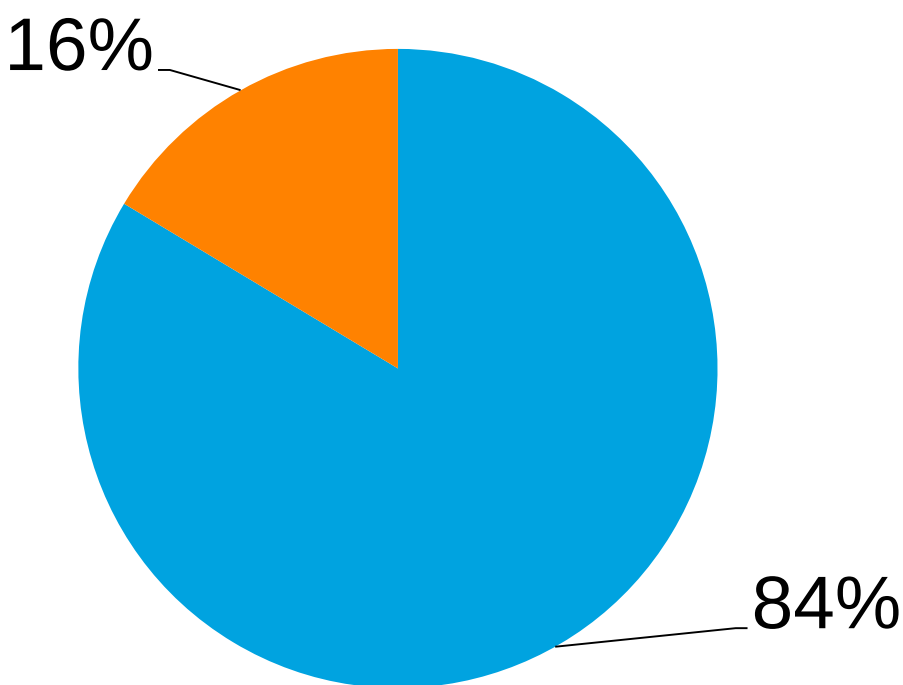
Result enforcement activities (analysis) in Sweden 2008-2013

Kemi [Enforcement report 6/14](#)

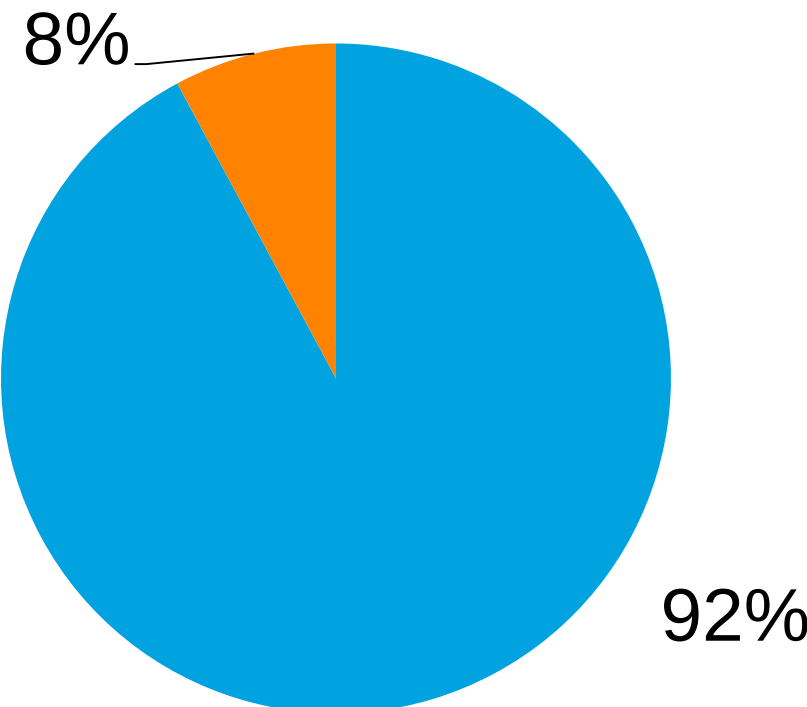
Electronics



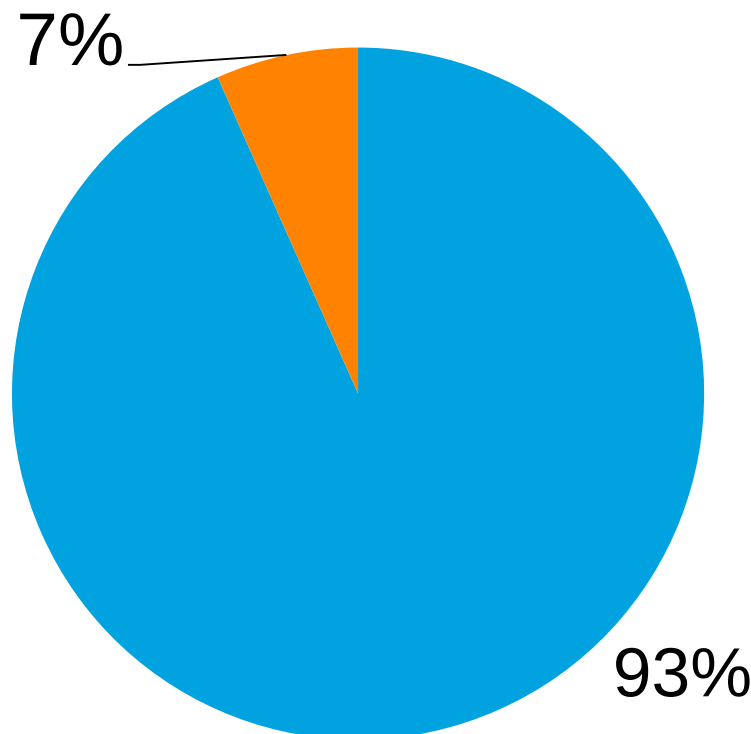
Toys and other childcare articles



Construction articles, interior design articles



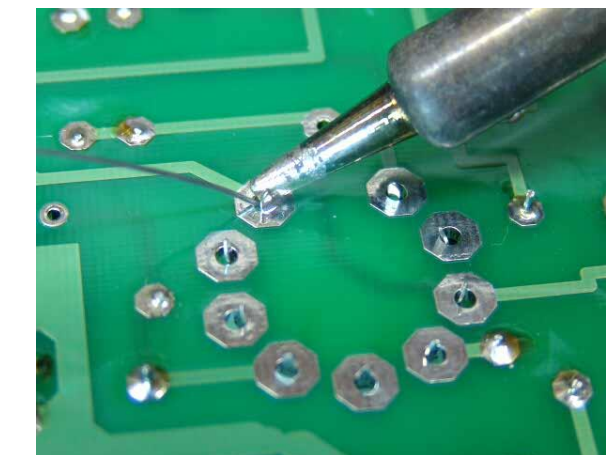
Clothes, shoes and accessories



Examples

Findings

- Soft plastic material: Phthalates
SCCP
- Electronic products: Pb in solders
SCCP
- Textiles: Azo Dyes
NP/NPEO
- Others: Pb in crayons for children
Cd in PVC package material



Fail – Measures

- If the product contain exceeded levels of a restricted substances:
 - the company has to stop selling the product
 - report to the prosecutors office
 - Rapex registration



Results of product analysis 2009-2013

- Kemi [Enforcement report 6/14](#)

Summary

- Approach - inspection of companies system to control chemicals
- Product legislation
- Projects concerning articles - to get an inexperienced business to be aware of chemicals in their articles
- Future - more and better information on chemicals in articles