# Technical Legislation

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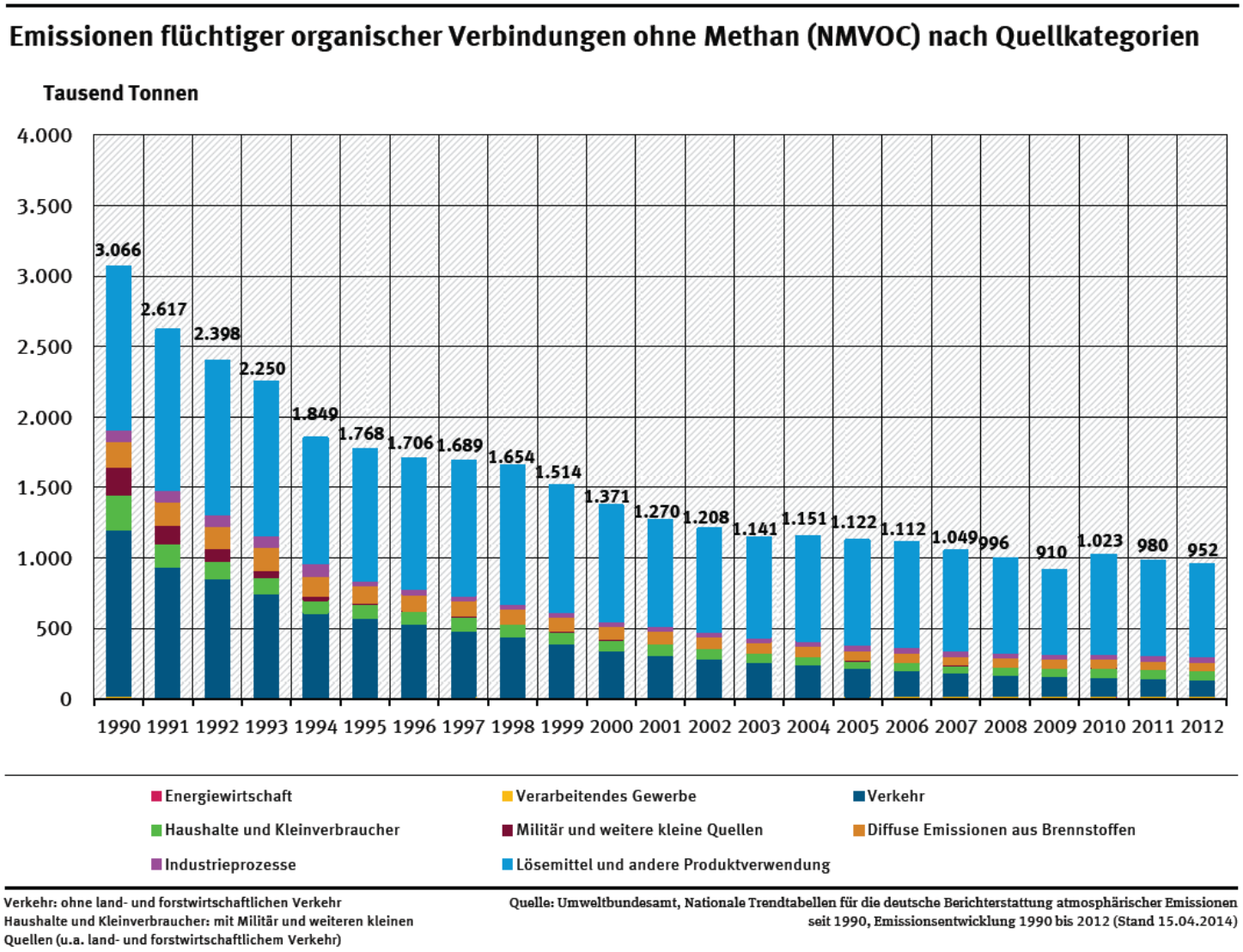
**German Paint and Printing Ink Association**
**Lakokraska-UA**
**11 February 2015, Irpen**

VdL
Verband der deutschen Lack- und Druckfarbenindustrie e.V.

# NERC-Directive

- **Proposal for a EU Directive regarding the reduction of national emissions of certain air pollutants (NERC: National Emission Reduction Commitments)**
  - Draft of the EU-Commission from the 18th of December 2013
  - Maximum emission values of $SO_2$, $NO_X$, $NH_3$, NMVOC, $CH_4$, $PM_{2,5}$
  - Reduction targets NMVOC: **2020 – 2029:** 976 kt (- 13 % to 2005)
    **2030:** 639 kt (- 43 % to 2005)

# VOC-Emissions Germany

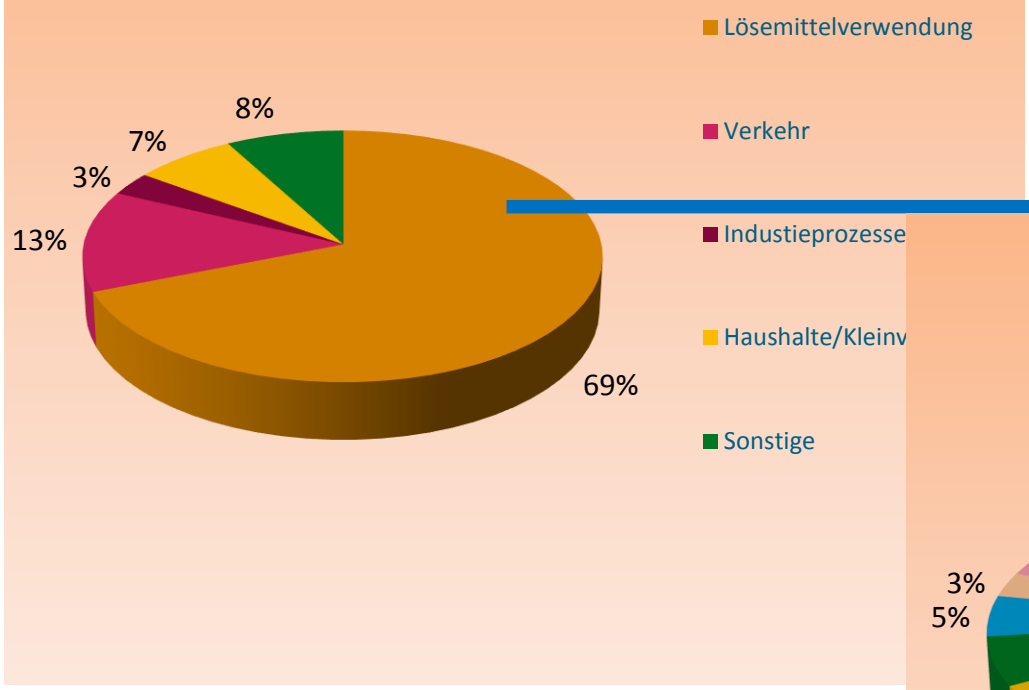



Verkehr: ohne land- und forstwirtschaftlichen Verkehr
Haushalte und Kleinverbraucher: mit Militär und weiteren kleinen Quellen (u.a. land- und forstwirtschaftlichem Verkehr)

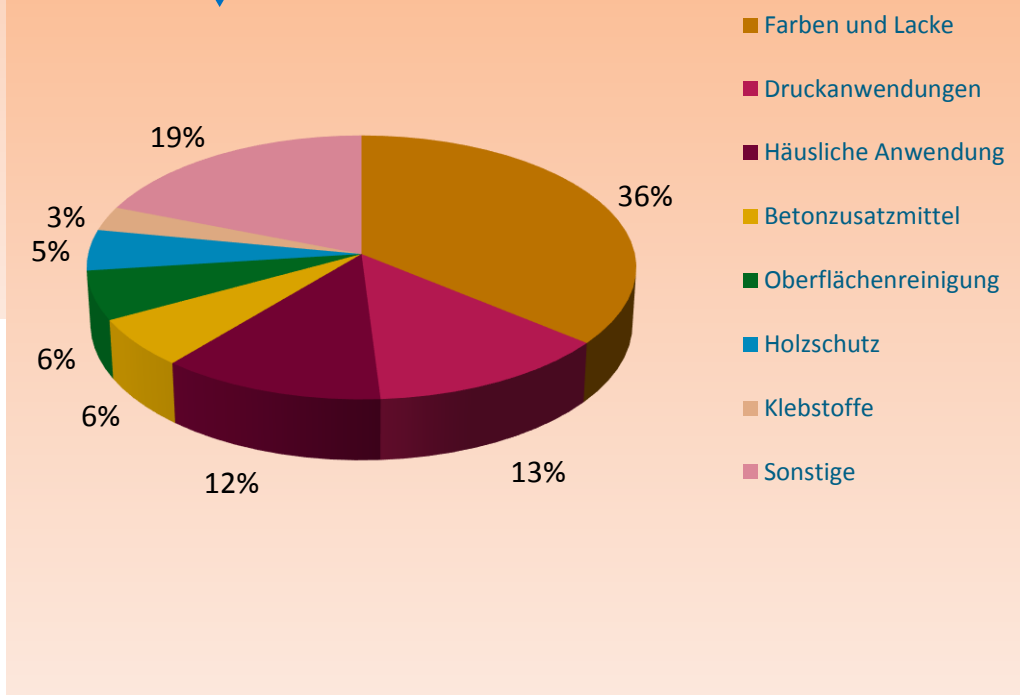
Quelle: Umweltbundesamt, Nationale Trendtabellen für die deutsche Berichterstattung atmosphärischer Emissionen seit 1990, Emissionsentwicklung 1990 bis 2012 (Stand 15.04.2014)

# Anteile VOC-Emissionen 2010

## Sektoren




## Lösemittelverwendung




Insgesamt: 1.022kt

# BVT Guidance StS

- **„Surface treatment using organic solvents“ (StS)**
  - Surface treatment from a consumption capacity of more than 150 kg of organic solvents/hour or more than 200 tonnes/year
  - EIPPC Office planned revision in 2014, has been rescheduled for 2015
  - Publication planned for 2016

# MEKO

**2-Butanoneoxim, Methylethylketoxime (MEKO)**

- Anti-skinning agents for alkyd paints
- Occupational exposure limit (OEL) : 1 mg/m$^3$

**Measurement results in the area of painter crafts**

- Between 0,2 und 3,7 mg MEKO/m$^3$ => OEL is exceeded

# MEKO

**Proposal for reclassification according to CLP**

- Labelling as of 0,1 % in mixtures
  - Old CLP: karz. Cat. 2 (H351 – Suspected of causing cancer)
  - New CLP: karz. Kat. 1B (H350 - can cause cancer)

  → Recommendation from BAuA to ECHA
- Reclassification as carcinogenic 1B in 2017/2018

- Check of substitution (Oximes, Amines, …..) necessary

# Cobalt Compounds

**Organic Cobalt compounds**

- Siccative

**Classification under CLP**

- Threshold Value 0,01% Metal
  - DSD: Carc. Cat. 2 (R49 may cause cancer by inhalation)
  - CLP: Carc. Cat. 1B (H350i may cause cancer by inhalation)

- Classification in the next 12 months in category 1B carcinogen (information by Cobalt-Consortium)

**Alternatives:**

- Cobalt polymers, no assessment under REACh
  - Classification: Xi; R36/38

# Isothiazolinones

## Isothiazolinones

- Can preservative, film preservative

## Classification under CLP

- Declaration of Isothiazolinones with the EUH208 „ Contains Isothiazolinones. May cause an allergic reaction“. (Allergy Hotline).
- Declaration limits for sensitizing substances such as MIT, BIT, CIT etc. set. The warning EUH208 must be implemented as of the 1st of June 2015.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| e.g. | MIT | 100 ppm | → strong allergen, also below this limit |
| | BIT | 50 ppm | |
| | CIT/MIT(3:1) | 1,5 ppm | |

➢ **Voluntary declaration below these limits:**
CEPE recommends a declaration as of 15 ppm MIT

# Formaldehyd

- Reclassification as a carcinogen “Cat. 1 B“ and mutagenic „Cat. 2“ in June 2014
  - Mixtures as of 0,1 % free formaldehyde are classified as carcinogenic

- Effects for example on major accidents law and air pollution regulation
  - Stricter limits for installations requiring a permit
  - Substitution bid according to German law

# Isocyanates

- REACH-Rating of TDI by Polish authorities
  - no complaints
- Competent German authorities did not find this rating to be sufficient
  - wanted an authorisation procedure
- Discussion between European Isocyanat associations ISOPA/ALIPA with the authorities and stakeholders since the summer of 2014
- **Goal:** prevent the admission procedure for isocyanates.
- **Instead: certification procedures,** user training, and in individual cases: usage restriction
- Timetable: German authorities will submit dossier to ECHA in early 2016

# Indoor Air Quality

- Draft harmonized EU VOC classes (CEN/TC 351/WG2)
  - German AgBB, 1999
  - French regulation, Grenelle 2011
  - Belgian regulation, 2014
- Eco labels
- Formaldehyde

# Sustainability

- Sustainability initiative (Chemie$^3$)
- VdL workshops on sustainability
- EPDs for building materials
  (Model EPDs for polyurethane, epoxy, mortar and dispersion products)
- CEPE LCI project

# The German Paint and Printing Ink Industry Economy in 2014/2015

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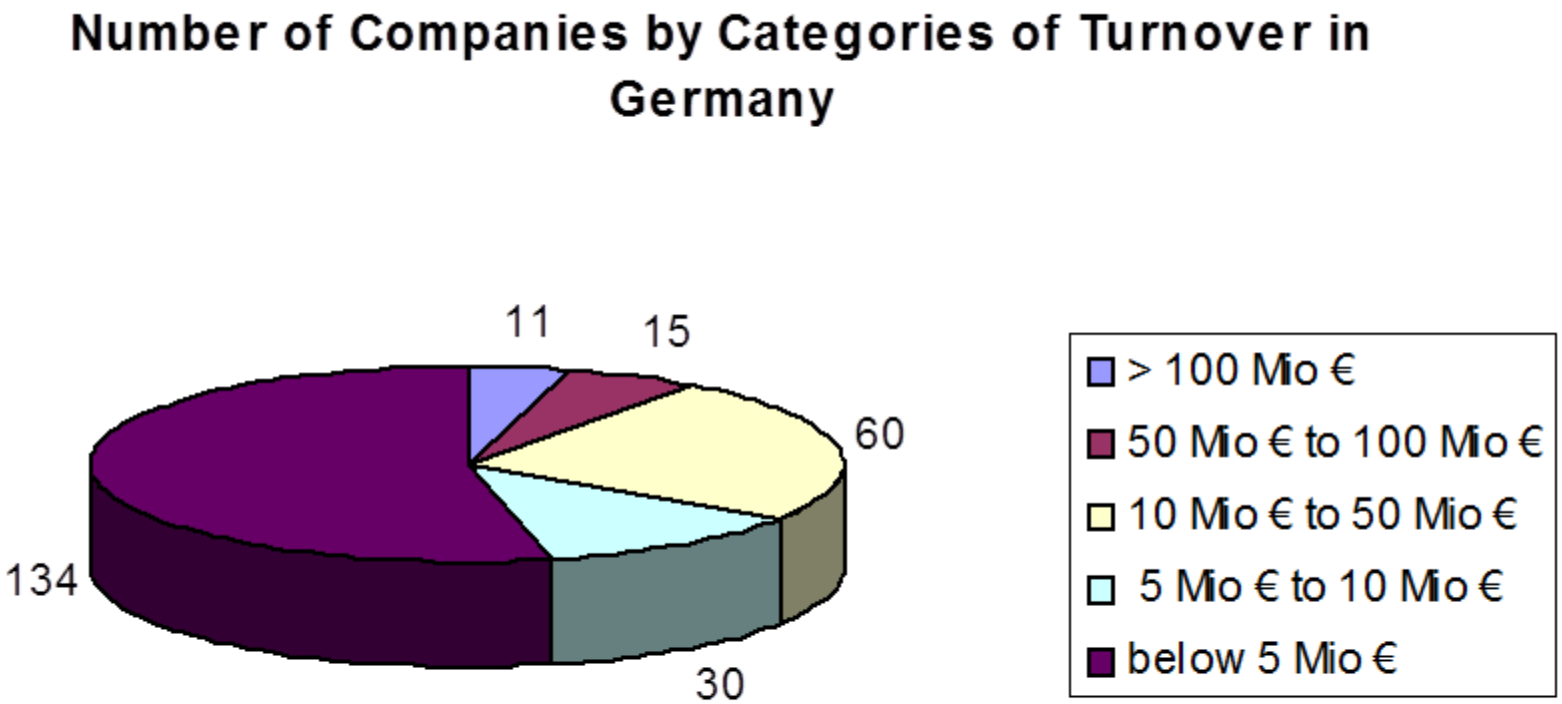
# The German Paint and Printing Ink Industry (2014)

- Turnover 7,8 billion €/a
- 250 paint/printing ink factories in Germany
- 25,000 employees
- 25 million € turnover per company on average
- 50 to 100 employees per enterprise
- Turnover per capita: 250,000 Euro/a
- R&D expenditures about 3% of turnover
- Capital Ratio: 36%

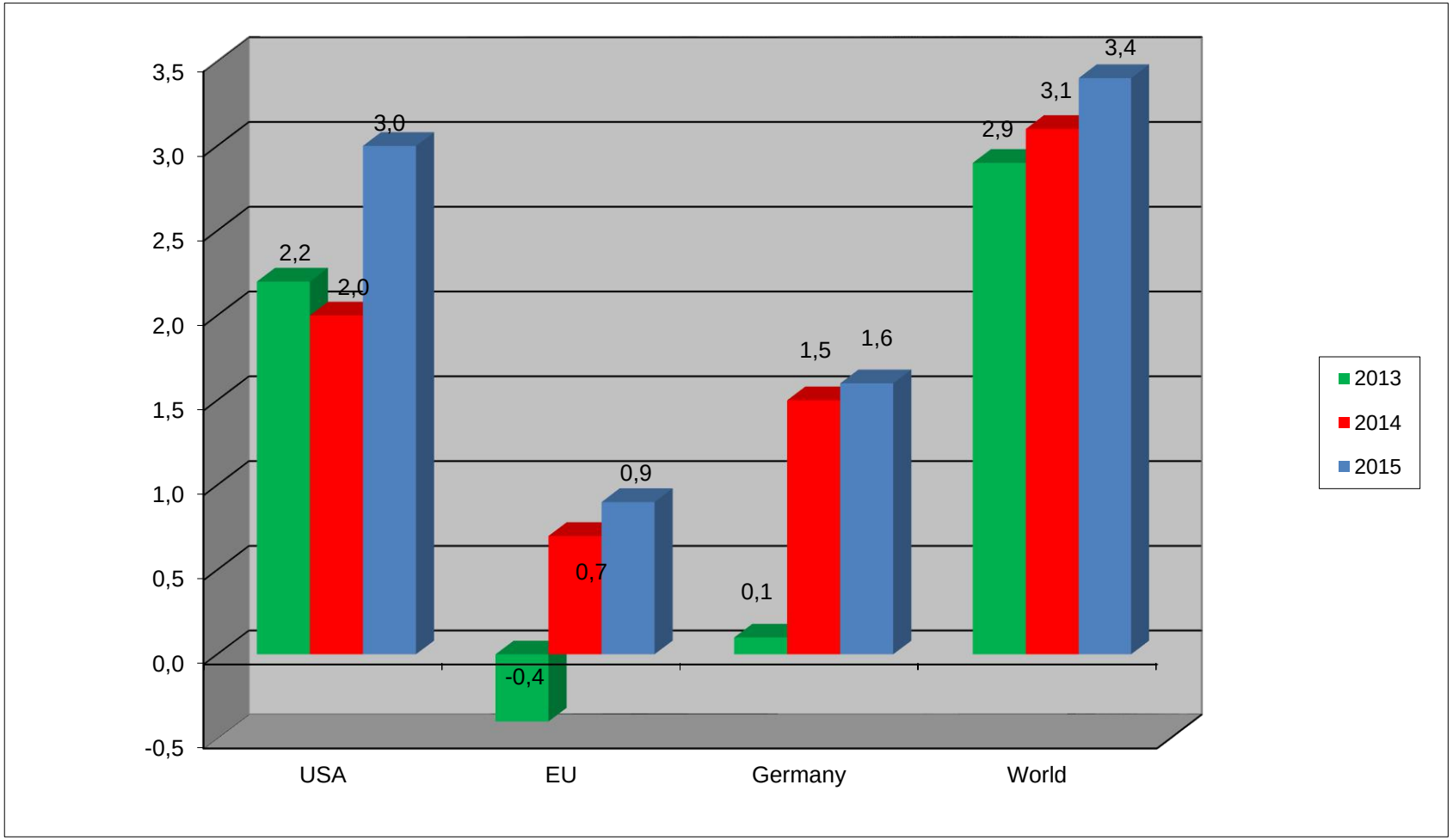
# SME in the Paint & Printing Ink Industry



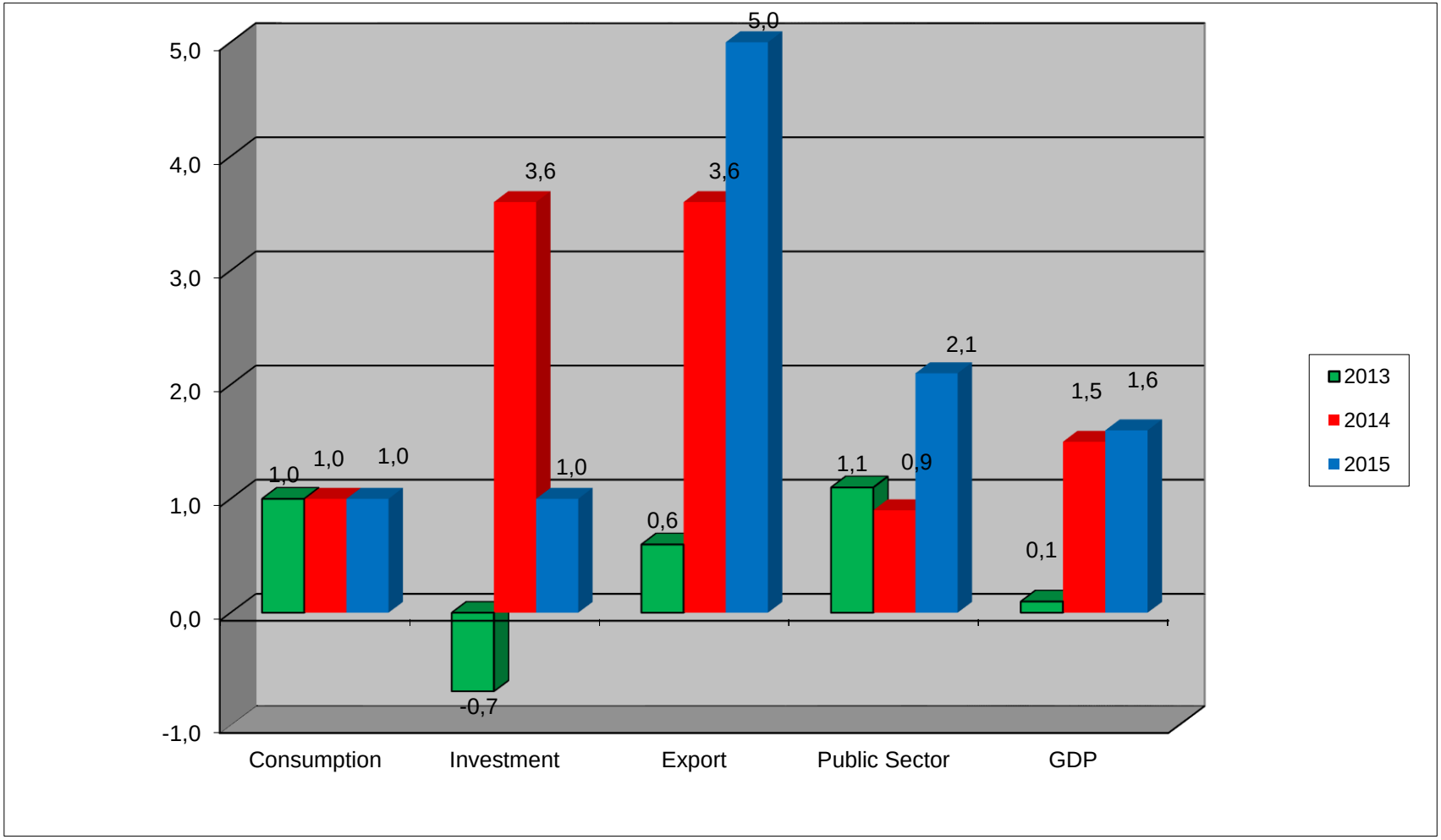
# Economic Outlook

- Growth of world economy is moderately reinforcing
- Ongoing growth in Asia, but in some countries slower
- Increasing recovery in the USA
- Growth rate of GDP in the EU will be 0,9% in 2015
- German growth rate of GDP will be 1,5% in 2015
- Risks remain due to the political situation in Eastern Europe and a significant public finance deficit in several countries in the EU

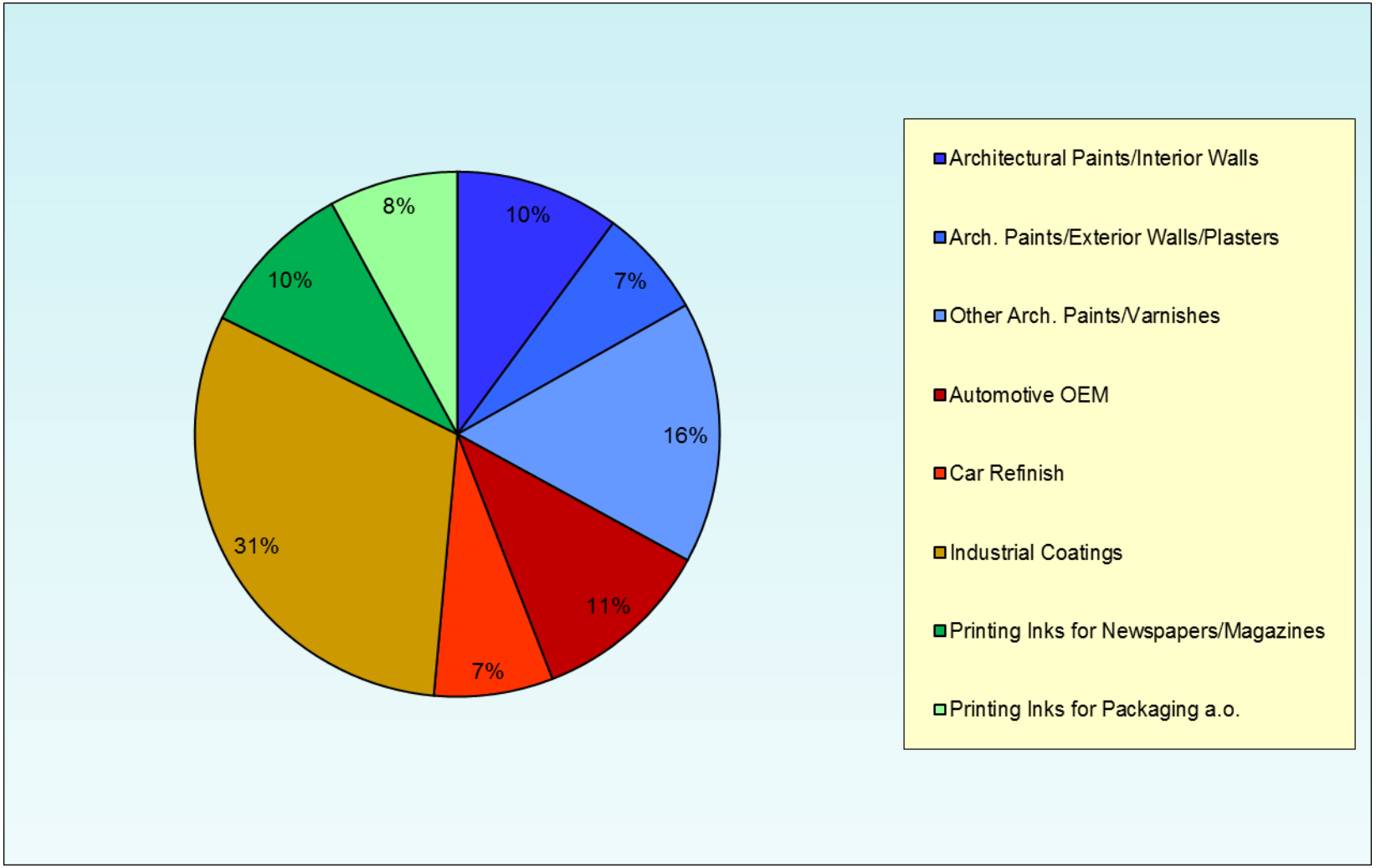
# GDP Growth (% Change)



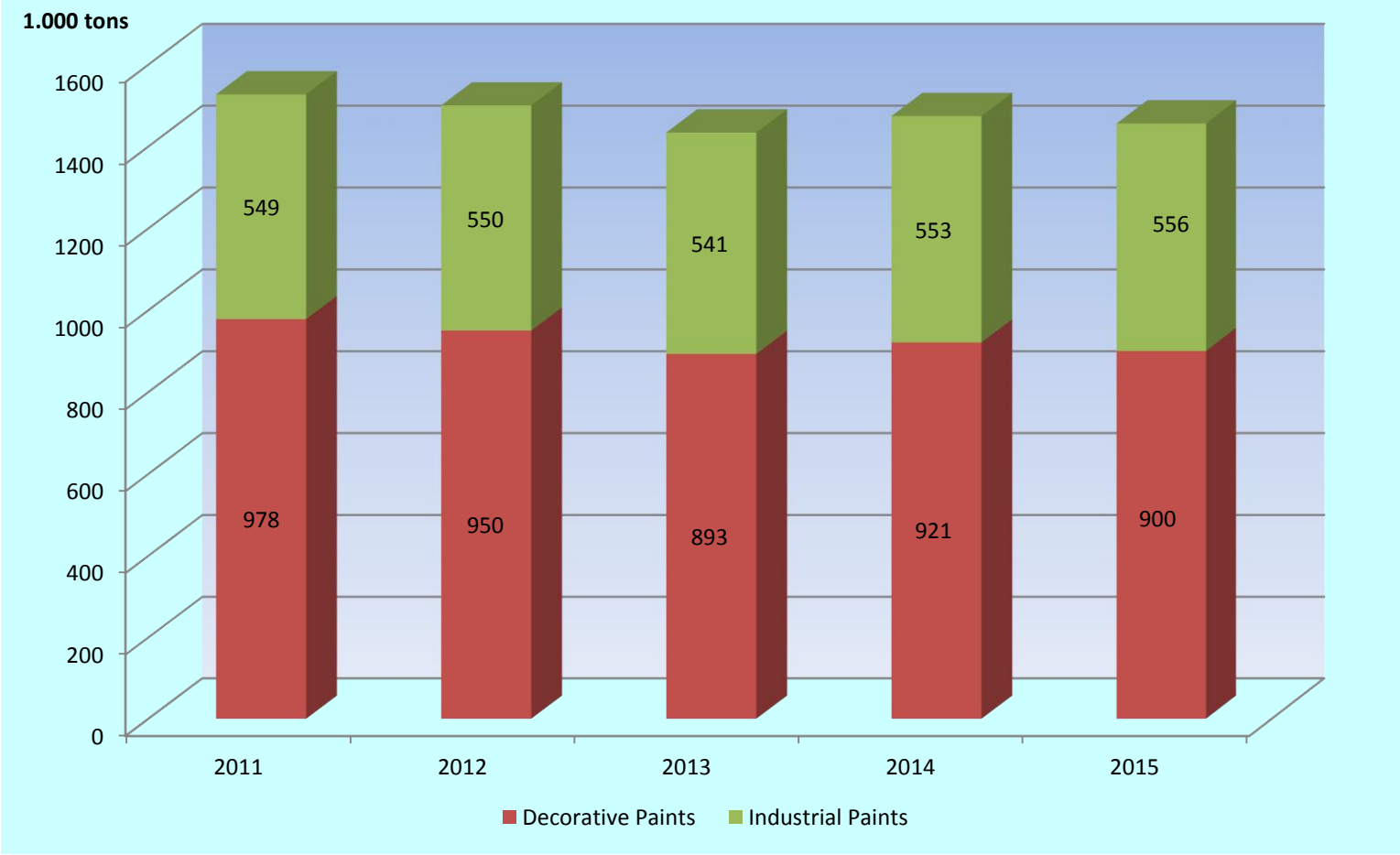
# GDP Growth in Germany (% Change)



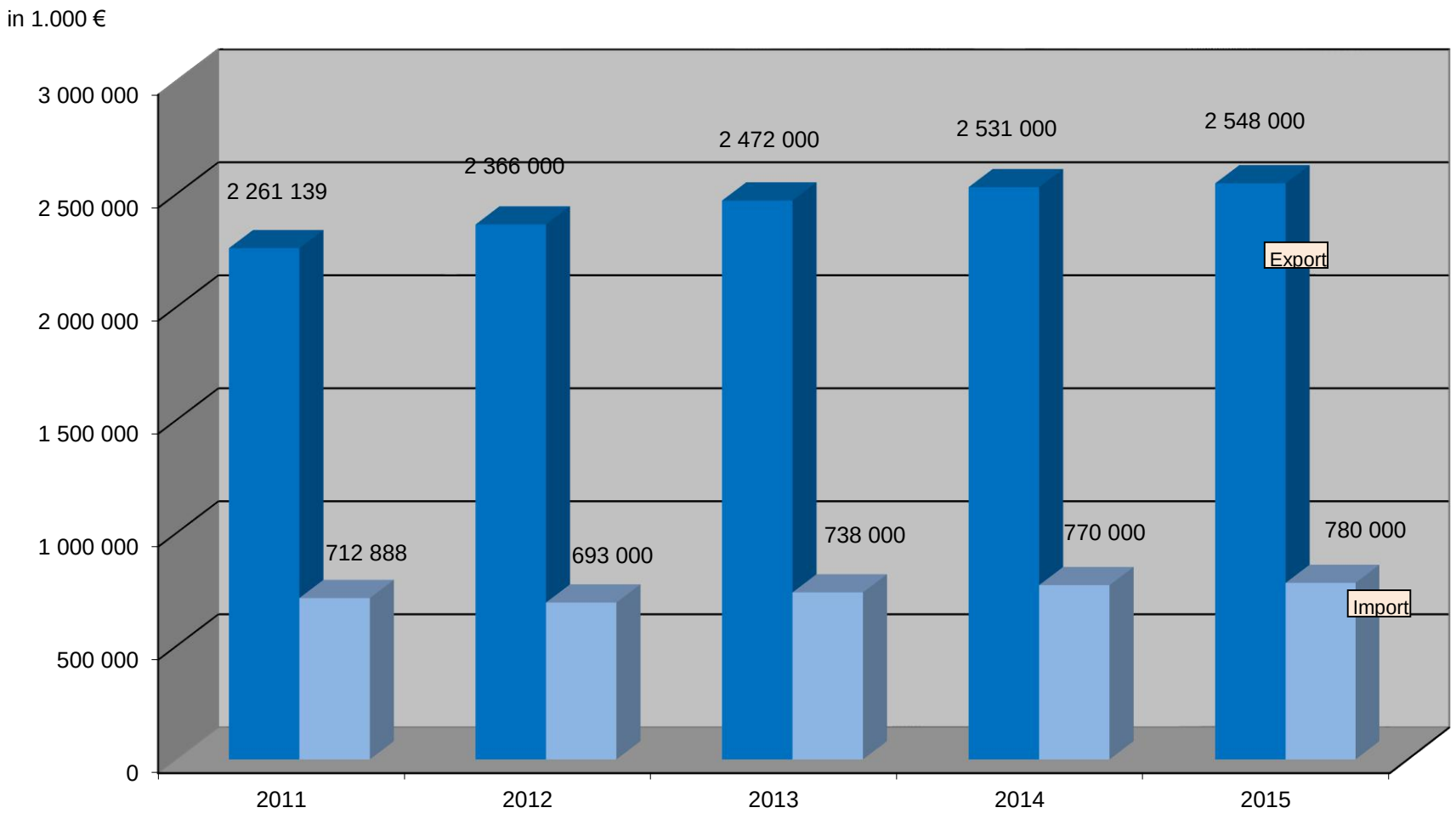
# Market Sectors (Value 2014: 5,3 Bn €)



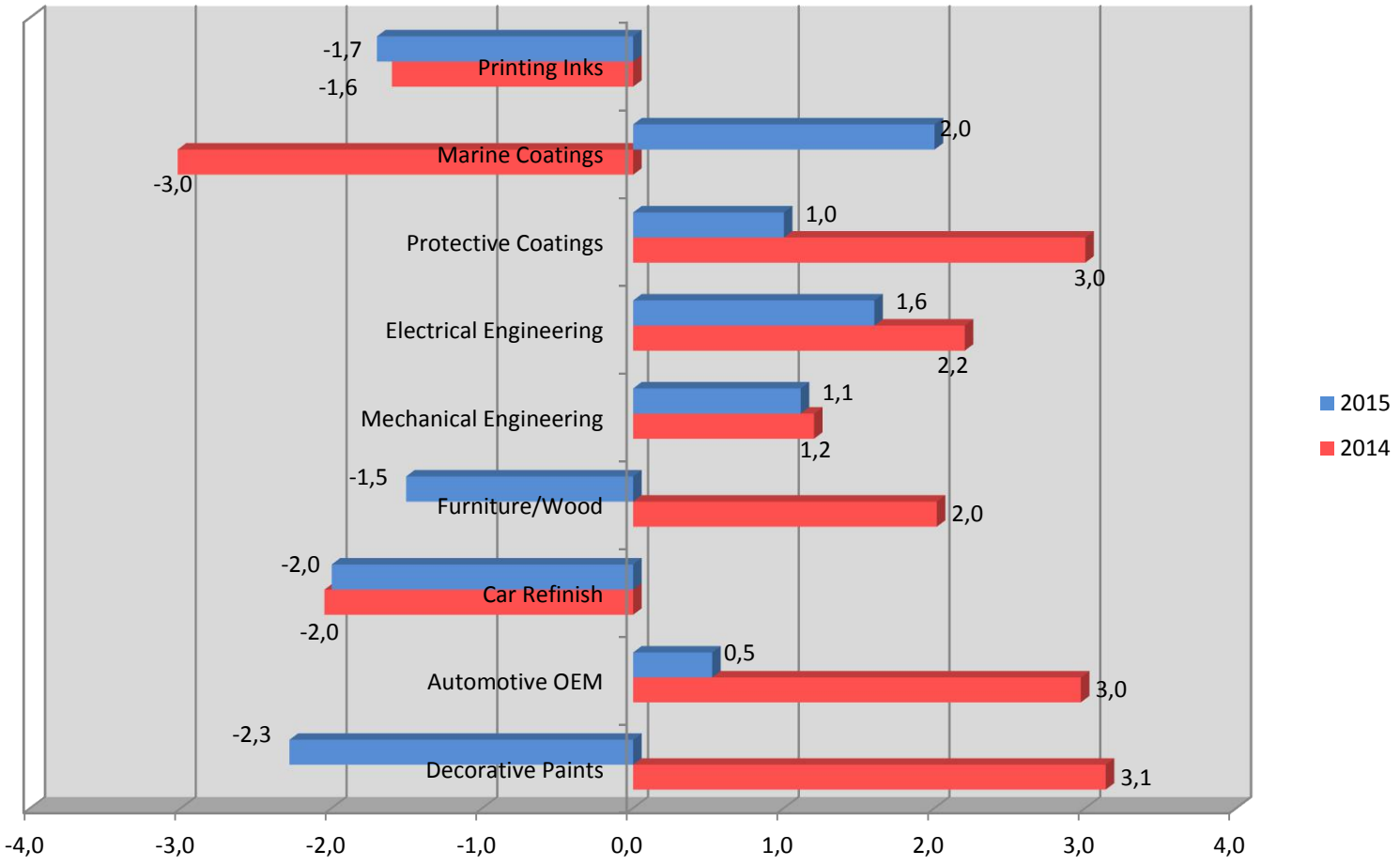
# Consumption of Coatings



# Export and Import of Coatings



# Consumption of Market Segments




% change on last year

# VdL-Campaign on Education since 2002

- Public Relations for working in the Paint Industry
- VdL Internet Web-Page „Education“
- Job offers for education in member companies
- Brochures „Education/Training in the Paint Industry“
- Video clips „Education in the Paint Industry“
- Guide „How to interest young people for our industry“
- Guide for instructors regarding Education/Training
- „Colours of Future“ – Workshops for apprentices
- Contacts to the Employment Agencies

# Education in Europe

**Training of paint chemists for the paint and printing industry**

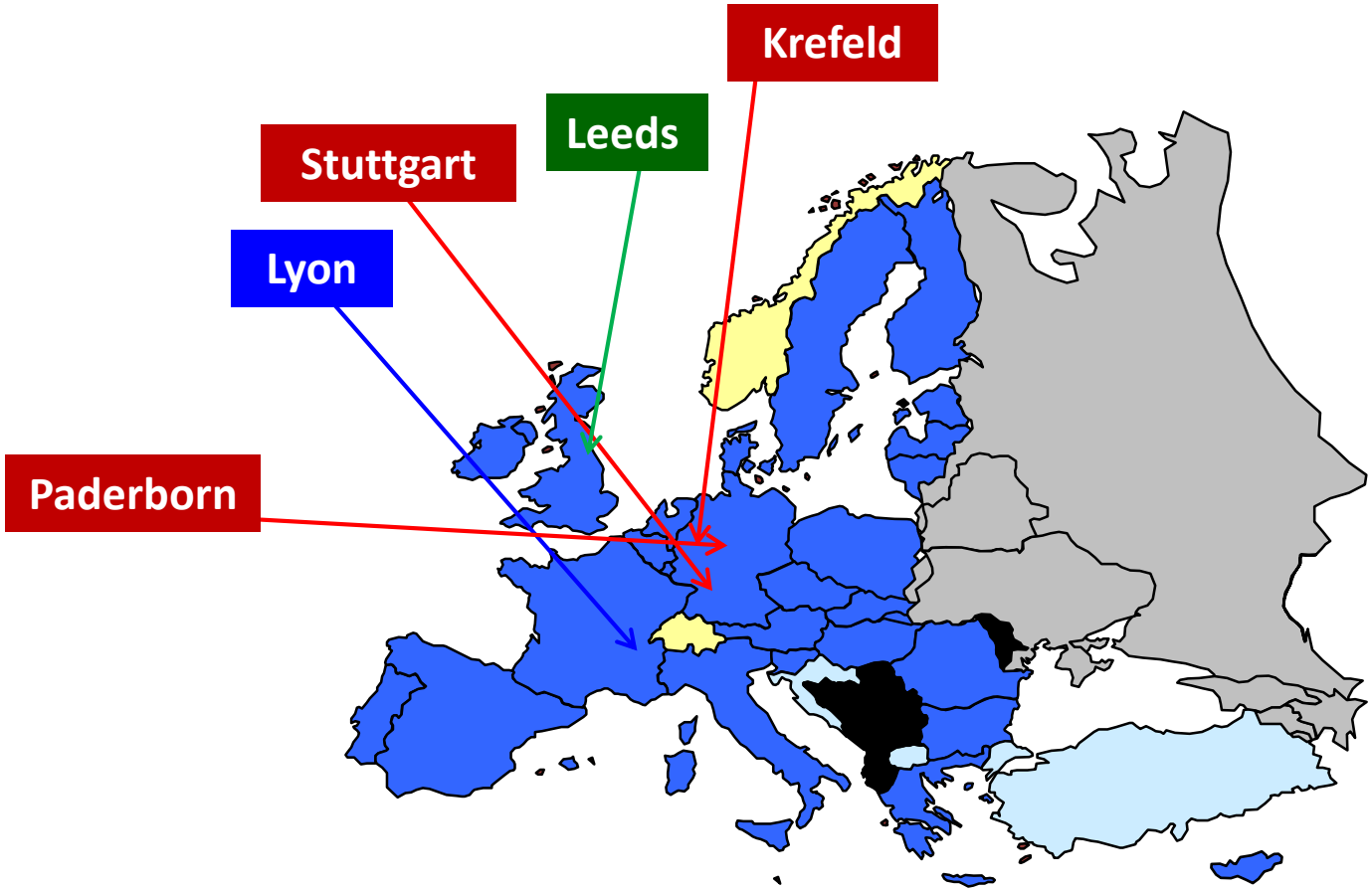
- Analysis
  Requirement: 220 graduates
  Current status: 100 graduates

- Establishment of a CEPE-Working Group

- Goal: to increase the palatability of vocational training to become a paint chemist

# Requirement of Paint Chemists

| Industry | Extractive/ Raw Material Industry | Paint-Industry | Paint-application OEM |
|---|---|---|---|
| Task of the paint chemist | New raw material development incl. judgement in paint model recipe-structures | New paint development incl. practical assessment | Ensuring optimal physical / chemical result by WW substrate / coating |
| Estimated yearly demand for graduates in the EU | 60 (27%) | 130 (60%) | 30 (13%) |

# Offer of Training Options

European institutions in which the paint chemists are trained