



## Directives and legislation

Information on this page is for German and other European customers

### EC Directive 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles (ELV Directive)

(End-of-Life-Vehicles)

The aim of this European directive is to avoid having materials which are dangerous to health in vehicles or to prevent this from happening as much as possible. All cars and utility vehicles up to 3.5 tonnes, which were put into operation from 1 July 2007 onwards are affected by this.

The following are banned from this date

1. Lead
2. Cadmium
3. Chromium (VI)
4. Mercury

Exceptional approval was granted until 1 July 2008 for hexavalent chromium in corrosion protection layers for screws and nuts to fasten parts of chassis frames.

The EC directive was adopted into German law through the end-of-life vehicles directive.

The automotive industry implemented the requirements of the EC directive in the form of

1. VDA data sheet 232-101 (list of materials which must be declared)
2. International material data system (IMDS).

→ **These products from the R264 catalogue comply with this directive**

All products made from steel, stainless steel and non-ferrous metals, uncoated or zinc plated with blue/transparent thicklayer passivation, with zinc flake coatings without hexavalent chromates (fZnnc) and hot dip galvanization

### EC Directive 2002/95/EC on electrical and electronic equipment (ROHS directive)

(Restriction of Hazardous Substances)

### EC Directive 2002/96/EC on the avoidance of waste from electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE Directive)

(Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment)

The aim of the directives is both the prevention of the use of dangerous materials in electrical and electronic equipment and the proper and environmentally-friendly disposal (recycling) of this equipment. All electrical consumer products listed in the EC directive and brought into circulation from 1 July 2006 onwards are affected by this.

The following are banned from this date

1. Lead
2. Cadmium
3. Chromium (VI)
4. Mercury
5. Polybrominated biphenyl (PBB)
6. Polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE)

→ **These products from the R264 catalogue comply with this directive**

All products made from steel, stainless steel and non-ferrous metals, uncoated or zinc plated with blue/transparent thicklayer passivation, with zinc flake coatings without hexavalent chromates (fZnnc) and hot dip galvanization

### ZEK 01-08 PAK

(Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH))

The German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (Bundesamt für Risikobewertung (BfR)) in cooperation with the Central Exchange of Experiences Circle (Zentraler Erfahrungsaustauschkreis (ZEK)) specified the changed PAH inspection specifications as well as the new PAH maximum values in the document ZEK 01-08. Materials which may contain PAH, for example, elastomers (plastics and rubber materials), black or dark-coloured polymers, coatings and lacquers as well as materials which were treated with preservatives (naphthalene), like, for example, natural bristles, leather products, bast and wood.

The main causes for PAH contaminations in materials are the use of:

- PAH contaminated softening oils in rubber and flexible plastics (soft plastics)
- PAH contaminated soot as a black pigment in rubber, plastics and varnish

This shows that the products we delivered which were made from steel, stainless steel and non-ferrous metals including all coatings are not affected by this regulation.

→ **All products from the R264 catalogue comply with this directive**

### HR 4040 – CPSIA

(Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act)

The US Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (HR 4040/CPSIA), was passed in August 2008 and important specifications came into force in February 2009.

The phthalates DEHP, DBP and BBP are forbidden, the phthalate DINP, DIDP and DNOP are provisionally forbidden until an evaluation by the "Chronic Hazard Advisory Panel (CHAP)" has been carried out.

Lead in base material has also been banned in the form of a progressive stipulation of ≤ 600 ppm (10 February 2009) to ≤ 100 ppm (14 August 2011) and in colour coatings of ≤ 90 ppm

From a technical point of view, this demand cannot be complied with due to nationally and internationally standardised fasteners. This way, for example, all low strength classes up to property class 6.8 can be manufactured from machining steel which can have a lead content of up to 350 ppm. With non-ferrous metals, the lead content can amount up to 4000 ppm.