

# ANNUAL REVIEW 2018

Working together for safer colorants



**ETAD**

The Ecological  
and Toxicological  
Association  
of Dyes  
and Organic  
Pigments  
Manufacturers



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# Mission statement

The purposes of the association are to:

- Coordinate and unify the efforts of manufacturers of synthetic organic colorants to minimize possible impacts of these products on health and the environment.
- Achieve these ends by the most economic means without reducing the level of protection of health and the environment.
- Encourage harmonization of health and environmental regulations in key geographical areas.
- Represent the positions and interests of the manufacturers of organic colorants towards authorities, public institutions and media.
- Promote responsible environmental and health risk management during manufacture, transport, use and disposal.
- Enhance the recognition of the commitment of ETAD members to responsible behavior with respect to health and the environment.



## Preface from the President

Dr. Mehmet Emre Şener  
(Setaş Kimya Sanayi A.Ş.)

Dear friends of ETAD,

The buzzwords for the coming years will be sustainability, collaboration and transparency. The millennials believe in a better future, which can only be achieved through the joint effort of all stake-holders. ETAD, as a scientific organisation of colourant manufacturers committed to environmental and health aspects of their industry, has now even more than in the past the opportunity to contribute to this ambitious goal.

Fashion brands are currently working hard on their sustainability and have made a significant progress in their chemical management systems, established to measure and improve the environmental and social impacts of their products. Different brands and retailer groups aim to identify a single harmonized system that can be used jointly by all players involved in the supply chain.

The ZDHC program, which was established in 2011 and in which ETAD participates as representative of the colorant industry, is the best example of this approach in the textile and footwear field. It is a program which aims to reduce and eliminate the use of hazardous chemicals for the environment and human health. With the goal of a "zero discharge of hazardous chemicals" by 2020, ZDHC members set a common initial roadmap, created a series of harmonized product stewardship tools, and, with the assistance of the chemical industry, have come a long way in their understanding of hazard definitions and classification of hazardous chemicals. ETAD keeps working in several of ZDHC's task teams and provides its scientific know-how in all projects affecting colorants.

Considered as an authority in the field of pigment and dye chemistry, ETAD can also be of great help to all manufacturers who are trying to have a more transparent communication with their consumers about their sustainability efforts.

There is a strong demand by customers of the colorant industry for information on chemicals, which will be used to refine further the existing RSLs and MRSLs. At this point, while the efforts to create a harmonized framework in the field of chemicals are continuing at full speed, downstream manufacturers, NGOs and ETAD should work together to develop a new model of collaboration and speed up the elimination of hazardous substances from colorants. Additionally, in order to solve the complexity occurred in the sector, we should help to establish common tools; currently, e.g., the implementation of RSL lists, including the limits provided by ETAD for dyes and pigments, still differs from brand to brand.

Therefore, there is more need than ever before for ETAD's activity for the standardization of limits and adoption by all manufacturers in the different sectors of colorant application.

Another crucial part of the harmonization goal is to bring the relevant players together; as regards colorants, to be more effective we now need to get more membership from China and India where the majority of colourants are being manufactured. In the last years, we have shown good progress in these activities particularly thanks to Dr. Xie's good work.

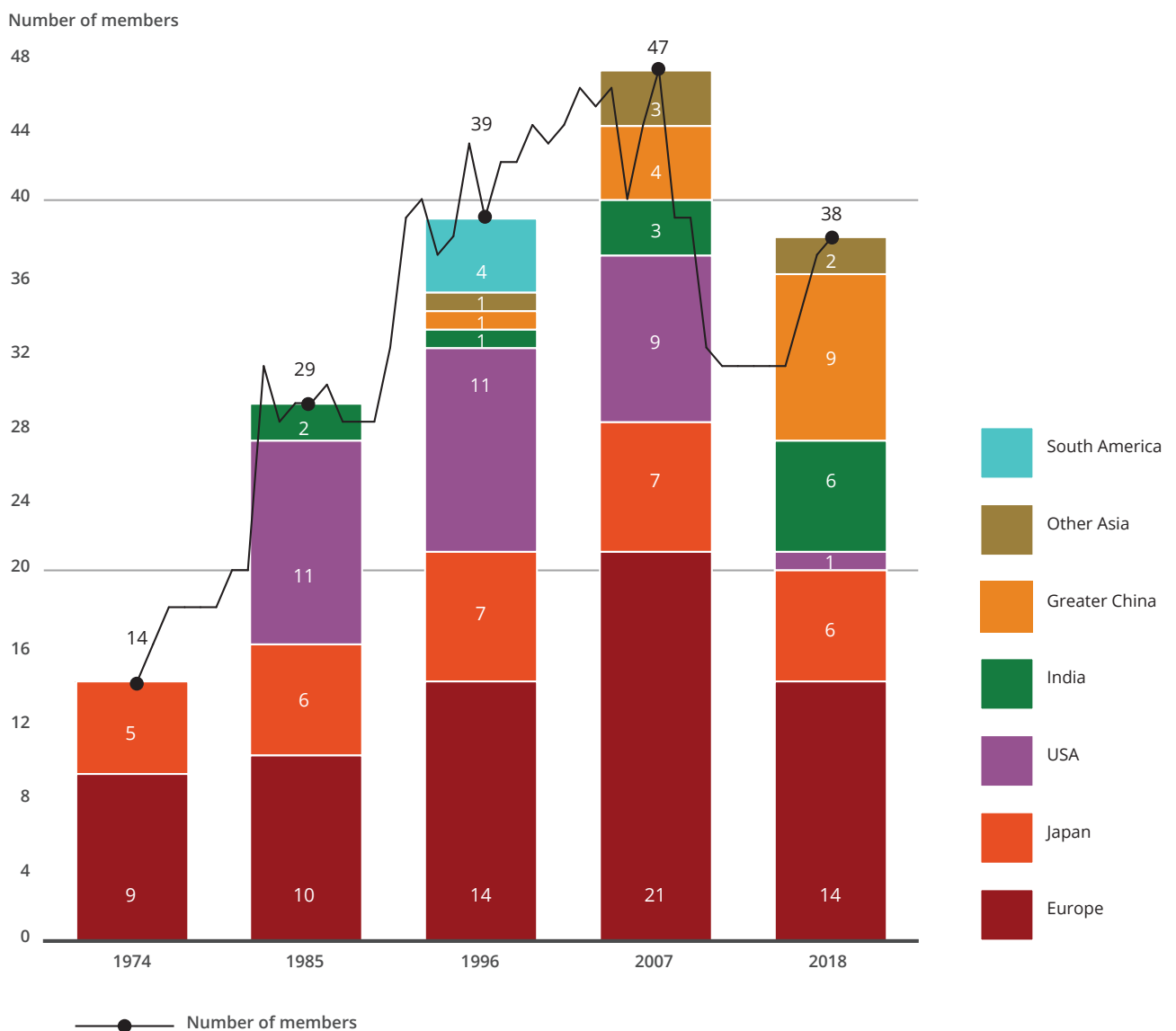
I would like to finish with thanking Dr. Hofherr, Dr. Fois, Dr. Xie and Ms. Geary for the great energy they put in managing the communication within and outside ETAD and the good results achieved in 2018.

# Membership

SUMITOMO Chemical Co., Ltd. joined ETAD as regular member in August 2018. Cappelle Pigments n.v. left ETAD in December 2018 (effective from January 1, 2019).

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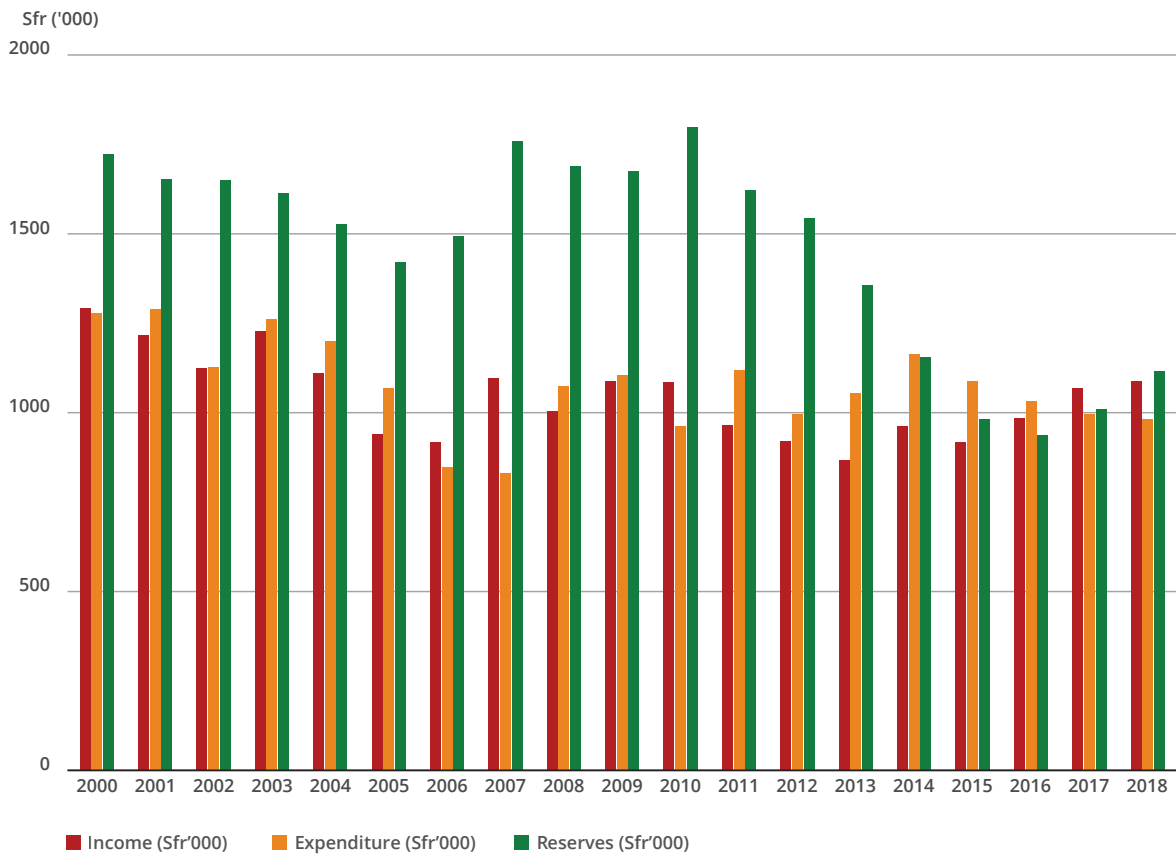
Fig. 1 – Growth and changing regional composition of the ETAD membership



# Finance

ETAD is a non-profit association. The operating expenses are recovered mainly by means of payments by the ETAD members. In 2018, total income was Sfr. 1'089'500 compared with total expenditure of Sfr. 981'700, resulting in a profit of Sfr. 107'800.

Fig. 2 – Summary of income / expenditure 2000 - 2018



# 44<sup>th</sup> General Assembly and joint meeting

## 44<sup>th</sup> Ordinary General Assembly

The 44<sup>th</sup> Ordinary General Assembly of ETAD was held in Valletta, Malta, on May 25, 2018. Dr. Mehmet Emre Şener, President of ETAD, welcomed all participants.

Out of the ETAD membership of 36 companies at the time of the General Assembly, 22 were present or represented by proxy; of the total vote entitlement of 89 votes, 70 votes were represented at the meeting (79%).

The participants approved unanimously the minutes of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary General Assembly 2017 as well as the Annual Report 2017.

The Treasurer Mr. Roentgen presented the financial report for 2017, which had been sent in due advance to all member companies. In 2017, total income had been SFr. 1'069'000 compared with total expenditure of SFr. 994'000, resulting in a profit of SFr. 74'000. This financial report was approved unanimously.

The Board proposal for the budget 2018, also presented by Mr. Roentgen, and the re-appointment of PriceWaterhouseCoopers AG as auditors for the 2018 accounts were approved unanimously by the General Assembly.

Dr. Şener presented to the Assembly ETAD's main goals for 2018. The active recruitment of potential new members in Eastern countries will be continued,

and collaboration with other associations along the value chain will play an even bigger role in ETAD's activities. Specific colorants applications will require special attention, due to new developments in regulatory activities involving additional restrictions. Steady cooperation with brands will continue, to ensure that their colorant assessments are based on sound science. In addition, ETAD companies will work on expanding their role as preferred colorant suppliers to brands.

Dr. Uebersax summarized to the present delegates the proposal for the changes to ETAD's Code of Ethics and its enforcement, distributed to all member companies prior to the General Assembly:

- the inclusion of additional limits for pigment impurities will become an integral part of the CoE;
- the compliance to those impurity limits will become a mandatory requirement for all ETAD members;
- for both amendments a transitional period of 2 years will be granted as decided by the Board;
- corresponding new rules for enforcement will be introduced.

The new Code of Ethics as well as its new enforcement rules were approved unanimously.

Before the conclusion of the General Assembly, Dr. Hofherr took the opportunity to thank Dr. Anette Weber, who would retire end of 2018,

The Board proposal for its composition for 2018/2019 was presented to the Assembly. There were no additional nominations in response to the invitation by ETAD Legal Counsel, Dr. Uebersax. The Board was elected unanimously as follows:

Dr. Mehmet Emre Şener	Setaş Kimya Sanayi A.Ş.	President
Dr. Clemens Grund	DyStar Colours Distribution GmbH	Vice president
Mr. Georg Roentgen	Huntsman Textile Effects GmbH	Treasurer
Dr. Stefan Ehrenberg	CHT Switzerland AG	
Dr. Yoshitaka Koshiro	Dainichiseika Color & Chemicals Mfg.	
Mr. Peter Krummeck <sup>1</sup>	Sun Chemical A/S	
Ms. Carole Mislin	Archroma Management GmbH	
Mr. Jashvant Sevak	Heubach Colour Pvt. Ltd.	
Dr. Ulrich Veith	BASF Colors & Effects Switzerland	
Dr. Rüdiger Walz	Clariant Produkte (Deutschland) GmbH	

<sup>1</sup> Peter Krummeck left the Board during 2018 and Ivan Grønning was appointed as interim representative of Sun Chemical; he will be proposed for official confirmation in this position during the General Assembly 2019



for over 20 years of unvaluable contribution to ETAD's activities, especially as a member of the Dyes Operating Committee (formerly European Operating Committee).

### **Joint meeting of ETAD Board, DOC and POC members**

The ETAD joint meeting is meant as an opportunity for the different committee members and the Board members to have a deeper insight into each other's activities and discuss topics of common interest.

Prior to the joint meeting, Board members also have the opportunity to take part in the specific committee meetings and have a first-hand experience of the committees' work and approach to colorant issues. Additionally, they can directly provide their comments to the committee members on crucial topics which strongly affect the colorant manufacturing industry.

The ETAD joint meeting 2018 covered the following main topics:

- Marketing study on ETAD's position and visibility in the supply chain;
- Feedback from Board members on their visit in the morning session of the committee meetings.

### **Marketing study on ETAD's position and visibility in the supply chain**

In 2018, following a suggestion from member companies, the ETAD office commissioned a study on ETAD's perception and visibility in the supply chain. The work was carried out by Ms. Lela Deronja, under the supervision of the Institut for Marketing und Business Mangement of the Bern University. The first part of the study was an analysis of how the association is perceived internally; the ETAD Basel staff, the Board members as well as selected members of the different committees were interviewed accordingly. After the evaluation of all feedback received, Ms. Deronja would develop recommendations on possible future actions for improving ETAD's visibility by focusing on specific messages and target groups in the colorant supply chain.

Ms. Deronja presented to the assembled companies the outline of the study along with its current status and underlined the importance of aligning ETAD's internal perception with its external image. In particular for an association which offer many different services to its members, a core message should be identified as clear reference for internal and new potential members as well as for external observers.

Additionally, it is crucial to identify which communication channels are really effective both for an association like ETAD and for its partners in the supply chain.

### **Feedback from Board members of their visit at the morning committee meetings**

As a focus activity discussed in the DOC meeting, Ms. Mislin particularly stressed the necessity for ETAD to develop a solid strategy as regards sensitizing dyes. The current EU proposal for the restriction of substances classified as sensitizers, irritant or corrosive might prove to be quite a big challenge, since a relevant number of dyes with updated REACH information will now have to be classified as sensitizers. The issue might therefore extend from the well-known and long-restricted sensitizing (mostly disperse) dyes to a much larger group of relevant products on the market.

Mr. Roentgen referred to the collaboration with the Levi's group and remarked that it is important for the association to keep providing sound scientific advice on colorants and try to steer retailers/brand-driven activities accordingly. In particular, it should be avoided that new burdens for the chemical industry are created without a scientific base for them and not even a real improvement in safety for workers, consumers or the environment.

# Dyes Operating Committee (DOC)

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Even with the conclusion of the REACH registration process, an important EU regulatory proposal started in 2019, with the focus on textiles and leather articles and possibly strongly affecting dyes; the ongoing project on non-regulated aromatic amines was taken up by the German authorities. Outside the EU, other countries continued their extensive regulatory changes, which needed constant following. Finally, the communication with different standard issuers kept being a constant topic of the DOC activities.

## Communication with authorities

### EU

In May 2018, the Swedish and French Competent Authorities announced that they were preparing a joint Annex XV restriction dossier according to article 69 of REACH on the use of skin sensitizers, skin irritants and corrosive substances in textile and leather articles, hides and furs intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin.

ETAD continued the already started collaboration with the two authorities ANSES (France) and KemI (Sweden) and provided information on the selected substances which are relevant for dyes manufacturers. The DOC provided its input particularly as regards reactive and disperse dyes; detailed positions are also in development in preparation of specific discussions with the authorities.

### Turkey

Through the DOC member Setaş, ETAD members also received updated information about the Turkey-REACH developments and were able to communicate their concerns to the authorities. A still unresolved issue for the registrants is the IT system, which is not yet finalized and, e.g., does not provide the option of a bulk upload of registrations.

### Korea and Vietnam

The Korean REACH as well as the revision of the regulation of chemicals in Vietnam were a constant topic for the DOC companies, which reported a series of practical issues they expect or with which they are already confronted (e.g., the

import of products into Vietnam). ETAD collected all the concern of the companies and is using the association network to clarify open questions from its members.

## Analytical methods

In 2018, the dyes analytical expert team (see box) continued its work on an accurate method for the determination of residual Cr(VI) in chromium complex dyes. The analytical experts discussed and agreed upon some improved steps of the method, which should help to assure intra- and interlaboratory reproducibility of the results. The new steps will now be checked in the companies' laboratories.

## Non-regulated amines

During 2018, the German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR) became involved in the project on "non-regulated amines" started by the Swiss authorities. In order to understand the relevance of these amines, the German authorities asked for a list of all azo dyes registered in REACH by ETAD companies. The long-term goal is the assessment of their safety as regards all the primary aromatic amines resulting from a potential reductive cleavage, with a special focus on their mutagenicity.

The DOC discussed the best strategy for the collaboration with BfR and concluded that the right approach would be to use existing mutagenicity data from the REACH dossiers of registered dyes and evaluate how well the mutagenicity of potential cleavage products is covered (e.g. through Prival tests or a particularly robust test set).

ETAD successfully presented this approach to BfR, and all ETAD companies which are lead registrants of dyes started to work on the ones with a total registered tonnage above 1000 tons/year and will prepare the data evaluation. The same work will be done in parallel by the lead registrants who are members of the association TEGEWA, which is also participating in the project.

## Collaboration with standard issuers

### ZDHC

During 2018, the DOC members followed with particular interest two ZDHC projects, to which they provided specific dye-related input: the harmonization of MRSLs and the extension of ZDHC's MRSL to additional substrates. Both projects will affect the status of the existing MRSL, ideally making it the only reference for all ZDHC members (in contrast with the many current MRSLs) and covering other important materials for the brands/retailers (rubber, adhesives and coatings). The important task of the chemical industry was to evaluate the different lists of chemicals proposed by ZDHC members for their relevance; additionally, the aspect of possible substitution was already discussed. For certain chemicals (e.g. solvents, biocides, metals), the industry also proposed a group approach, which will tackle the specific characteristics of the substances and allow a structured common strategy. The decision about new inclusions in the MRSLs will be taken in 2019 by the MRSL Advisory Group (MAC), where ETAD shares its voting rights with the association TEGEWA.

### Oekotex

ETAD organized a meeting with Oekotex in Zurich to discuss some topics raised during the DOC discussions. Oekotex introduced, among the different services they provide, a "Detox to zero" assessment, aimed to evaluate the general status of a facility against the Greenpeace reference. However, some customers understood this service as a certification and required to their

colorant suppliers to confirm that their products will guarantee "compliance" to "Detox to zero". ETAD and Oekotex agreed on a clear common communication with their customers about the tool.

Another topic of concern for the dye industry is the growing attention to aniline, which has a relevant effect on indigo and leather dyes. During the meeting, Oekotex communicated that they expect their limits for aniline to keep changing depending on the pressure from retailers and NGOs. The dye industry should be prepared; Oekotex will keep ETAD informed on any discussed future changes to the limits.

### bluesign

ETAD and bluesign have an ongoing communication, and, during 2018, met in Sankt Gallen to discuss the role of the colorant suppliers in the bluesign structure. Some ETAD members are already participating in the bluesign update process of their chemical list and gave suggestions to further improve the communication on the implementation of new limits among the different members of the textile value chain. The two associations will examine possible ways to coordinate the information flow.

### H&M

ETAD provided to H&M feedback on the MRSL 2018 for textiles, which has caused several concerns to the DOC members. H&M discussed internally ETAD's feedback and communicated that, starting from 2019, they will align their MRSL to the common ZDHC MRSL.

## Dyes Analytical Expert Team members

Dr. Oszkar Keray	CHT Switzerland AG
Mr. Peter Laubner	DyStar
Dr. Thomas Otten	Huntsman
Ms. Hikari Chiu	OGD Taiwan
Mr. Ismail Yakin	Setaş

# Pigments Operating Committee (POC)

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In 2018, the most important achievement for the POC was the inclusion of impurity limits for pigments into ETAD's Code of Ethics (CoE). The status of pigments considered as nano materials remained a crucial topic, as well as the use of pigments in sensitive applications. The committee also continued its activities related to planned regulatory changes and specific authority initiatives.

## Nano

Adapted REACH annexes addressing the new terms "nanoform of a substance" and "set of similar nanoforms" were published in November 2018; the ETAD nano working group was re-activated in order to evaluate their potential impact on organic pigments, to discuss required actions and harmonise further proceeding. After the publication of adapted REACH annexes, the official process to develop a new REACH guidance for their implementation was started by ECHA, while the discussion related to the review of the nanomaterial definition was postponed by the European Commission at least until 2019.

The lack of easy and readily available measurement methods to prove that a powdered material is not a nanomaterial still poses a problem. In this context, the POC carefully reviewed a publication by the EU Observatory for Nanomaterials on the "risk assessment of nano pigments" and provided its input to a first draft statement within Eurocolour.

The POC members continued their monitoring of the development of further national nano product registers as well as the evaluation of their potential impact on organic pigments.

The committee also decided to update ETAD's nano position to reflect the newest regulatory changes and scientific information; the document is an important tool for a clear communication along the value chain on the safety of pigments as nanomaterials.

## Toy safety

The toy safety standard EN 71-7 was revised during 2018 and underwent the POC check for changes affecting pigments used in this application. The most relevant issue for the industry is the Cr(VI) limit, which is still not accompanied by a robust enough analytical method.

Additionally, the different parts of the EN 71 standard series are constantly monitored for changes in the metals or other impurities limits which can be relevant for pigments; in 2018, e.g., the limit for aluminum was lowered. Through the ETAD office, the POC member were able to comment directly on proposed amendments in the draft for and prepare for possible outcomes relevant for their products.

## Food contact legislation

Two application areas are currently regulated in Europe. Plastic applications are regulated on an EU level with commission regulation (EU) No. 10/2011 whereas printing inks are regulated on a national basis. Both regulations request standardized test methods for the assessment of not intentionally added substances (impurities). ETAD is developing, improving or establishing these test methods together with member companies. Changes in Food Contact Regulations are generally reviewed on a global basis (e.g. China's National Standard GB 9685-2016 or developments related to the Japanese Legislation).

The European Commission's initiative to develop a harmonized regulation for printed food contact materials was carefully reviewed. Topics related to organic pigments were addressed via ETAD's participation in Cefic's FCA group.

## Analytics

In 2018, ETAD's Analytical Expert Team, composed of experts from the member companies, continued its work on ETAD Method 212. The method will undergo a second round robin test with additional companies participating to check the reproducibility among ETAD members; the next step will be to have the method tested by a third party.

## Standardisation

ETAD continued its activities in the ISO technical committee TC 256 (pigments and extenders), participating in working group 1 for terms and definitions, working group 2 functional pigments and working group 3 for general test methods.

As a result of these activities the assessment method for PCB (ETAD method 229) is being reviewed as ISO/CD 787-28.

## REACH and other EU activities

After the finalisation of the third-tier submissions of dossiers the POC focussed on transparent assessment and communication to authorities as regards key properties of pigments. The status of the registrations is monitored and specific topics (e.g. assessment of bioavailability, changes to the nano requirements or evaluation trends) were addressed in order to get a common industry position.

Publications about pigment-related topics (e.g., PCB analysis from the environment) as well as any regulatory news relevant for organic pigments were carefully reviewed. Particularly relevant regulatory developments were the impact of the potential classification of titanium dioxide on other substances used as powder, the substance evaluations related to the new TSCA, the inclusion of pigments on the Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) for the years 2019 to 2021, and the ECHA plastic additives project (see corresponding details in the RAC section of the Annual Report). Whenever possible, the POC members provided to the authorities updated information on the properties of affected pigments in close collaboration with other industry stakeholders.

ECHA's restriction proposal for tattoo inks was also followed by the POC companies; ETAD members do not support this specific application, but the possible creation of an appropriate framework should be monitored.

## Analytical Expert Team members

Dr. Ulrich Veith	BASF Colors & Effects Switzerland
Dr. Martina Hirschen	Clariant Produkte (Deutschland) GmbH
Ms. Heather Robinson	Sun Chemical Ltd
Mr. Constantinos Nicolaou	Sun Chemical Ltd
Mr. Yukio Shinagawa	Dainichiseika Color and Chemicals Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Mr. Takeshi Suzuki	Dainichiseika Color and Chemicals Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Mr. Akira Kasai	DIC Corporation
Mr. Yasufumi Imae	DIC Corporation
Mr. J. I. Sevak	Heubach Colour Pvt. Ltd
Dr. Thomas Wagner	Heubach GmbH
Dr. Kateřina Vyňuchalová	Synthesia, a.s.

# Regulatory Affairs Committee (RAC)

The representatives of the six member companies of the RAC met three times in 2018 to exchange information about and interpret the impact of emerging and changing global or national legislation. The most relevant changes in regulations which affected colorants during the year are summarized below.

## Europe regulatory updates

### *CLP Regulation*

In 2018, the 11<sup>th</sup> and the 13<sup>th</sup> ATP came into force, while the 12<sup>th</sup> ATP is still in preparation.

The RAC examined all amendments in their draft and/or final form to check whether important chemicals in the colorant manufacture might be affected. Any relevant information was communicated to ETAD members.

End of 2018, the 14<sup>th</sup> draft ATP of the CLP was also released. The draft proposes that titanium dioxide should be classified as a carcinogenic class 2. It seems that the initial requirement from France to class titanium dioxide with carcinogenicity category 1B will be reduced to category 2. Even though the substance is not directly relevant for colorants, it is very important for some colorant applications.

Additionally, industry has to get ready for the communication with poison centers; the first deadline (January 1, 2020 for hazardous mixtures supplied to consumers) is approaching. A unique formula identifier (UFI) will be made available by electronic means and a format is given to fill in the required information of products, which will help create harmonized information throughout the EU.

### *PIM*

In 2018, four additional new Amendments to Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 on plastic were published:

- 9<sup>th</sup> Amendment 2018 / 79 / EC,
- 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment 2018 / 213 / EC;
- 11<sup>th</sup> Amendment 2018 / 831 / EC; and
- 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment 2019 / 37 / EC.

### *Plastic Additives Inventory*

ECHA's project on a Plastic Additives Inventory started in 2017 as part of its Regulatory Strategy for the safe use of chemicals. ETAD companies cooperated with ECHA through Eurocolour to provide an adequate representation and a proper assessment of pigments in plastics. In December 2018, the results were communicated, and it was stated that pigments are now out of scope. They will, however, still be included in other assessment programs like, e.g., the CoRAP.

### *EU printing ink regulation*

The discussion on the planned EU-wide printing ink regulation is ongoing and the important decision on the kind of control on substances used in the application is still pending. Proposed alternatives are:

- A completely new substance list, including only evaluated substances (the EFSA evaluation has been proposed but it is quite problematic);
- No list at all, but substances will be accepted on the basis of a risk assessment carried on by industry and audited by competent bodies.

### *Toys*

Part 7 of the standard EN 71 had to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement by March 31, 2018. This was also the date by which conflicting national standards must be withdrawn. A still unresolved analytical problem is that, so far, by the very low limit for Chromium(VI) it is not possible to distinguish between this species and the Chromium(III) content in the same article.

## Nano

With the regulation 2018/1881/EC nanoforms of substances were added to the REACH regulation 1907/2006/EC and therefore changes in the ANNEXES are I, III, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI and XII are requested. It shall apply from January 1, 2020 and might affect organic pigments.

## REACH and REACH-like legislations

All existing relevant substances in the European Union were registered until end of May 2018; however, several post-REACH activities started. In particular, The REACH Compliance project, a joint effort between Germany's Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR) and the Environment Agency (UBA), reported in October about the found rate of non-compliance for substances: Checks on more than 3,800 REACH dossiers found that 32% for substances at tonnage levels of 1,000 tons/year and above were found to be non-compliant. From January 2019, ECHA will begin to send draft evaluation decisions to all the registrants of a non-compliant dossier.

In December 2018, ECHA also started the manual check of all new registrations where the registrant has chosen to opt out of a joint registration, to see whether they include a proper justification.

The topic of a regular update of the REACH dossiers was discussed during 2018 at ECHA; however, no specific/mandatory update schedule has been proposed yet. The RAC will keep following developments of this topic.

Ten organic pigments are part of the Community rolling action plan (CoRAP); pigments are also mentioned in the public activities coordination tool (PACT) list.

In **Korea**, manufacturers/ importers of the 510 identified priority existing chemicals (PECs) had to register before July 1, 2018 in case the tonnage of importation/ manufacturing exceeds 1 ton/year.

The next proposed registration deadline is 2021 for chemicals in the range of more than 1000 t/a and CMRs. On December 28, 2018, South Korea Ministry of Environment (MOE) released the final list of CMR substances, priority control substances and a list of substances exempted from registration.

Compared with the draft versions, the final lists are significantly amended. The number of substances in the CMR substance list is reduced from 544 to 364; the number of exempted substances is decreased to 44; and the number of priority control substances is reduced from 1195 to 672.

In **Turkey**, KKDIK came into force end of 2017 and requires pre-registration by end of 2020 and registration by end of 2023. The pre-registration builds on the previously submitted entries into the classification and labelling inventory under Turkey's SEA (CLP) legislation. These entries have been transferred into the pre-registration portal. Manufacturers and importers are advised to review their SEA submissions and align them with the KKDIK pre-registration requirements. Also, communication with suppliers should start to understand whether they intend to fulfil their registration obligations under KKDIK.

In the **US**, The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), as amended by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Act, requires EPA to designate chemical substances on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory as either "active" or "inactive" in U.S. commerce. To accomplish that, EPA finalized a rule requiring industry reporting of chemicals manufactured (including imported) or processed in the U.S. over the past 10 years, ending on June 21, 2016. This reporting will be used to identify which chemical substances on the TSCA Inventory are active in U.S. commerce and will help inform the prioritization of chemicals for risk evaluation. The reporting period for manufacturers (including importers) ended on February 7, 2018, and the reporting period for processors ended on October 5, 2018. Therefore, from now on the new inventory is valid.



## Asia

**China's** new national green product standard for coatings, released in December 2017, came into force from July 1, 2018, together with 12 other such standards that mainly cover construction materials. The standards aim to create a unified system for assessing green products.

**Indonesia** released the 5<sup>th</sup> draft for Halal Implementation Regulation. So far, no fixed deadline for the complete tiered implementation was given; only the first tier is expected to be introduced in October 2019.

Beginning of August 2018, **Vietnam's** department of chemicals, which comes under the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT), launched a national chemical database system. The database, which contains 170,654 substances, will be used, among other things, to support administration of Vietnam's Law on Chemicals and to provide information on hazardous properties and the classification of chemicals for businesses and communities.

The database specifically lists substances regulated under the Law on Chemicals (Annex 1-5 under decree No 113/2017/ND-CP); and lists those in Vietnam's national inventory draft, released in March 2017.

The RAC is trying to collect first-hand information on the practical application of the Vietnamese legislation and inventory in Vietnam; ETAD member companies reported of difficulties in the import of their products in the country.

## GHS

In July 2018, the OECD made it mandatory for member countries, and those in the process of becoming so, to implement the UN's Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS).

Other relevant changes in 2018 were:

- In October 2018, China's State Administration of Market Supervision (SAMR) and its National Standardization Administration Committee (SAC) released a national standard (GB 36700); following the standard's release, all annexes for the fourth edition of GHS will be covered by Chinese national standards, which are direct Chinese translations of the English language GHS.
- A mandatory standard applying the UN Globally Harmonized System (GHS) for classification and labelling of chemicals in the country's workplaces has come into force in Mexico on October 9, 2018. The standard created the first mandatory GHS scheme in Mexico, a change from the current voluntary system.

## Update of the ETAD Guidance

Following ETAD's General Assembly 2018, RAC members started to work on the update of the ETAD Guidance, which will implement the amendments of the Code of Ethics as regards impurities in organic pigments. The amendments will in particular affect the text of all existing recommendations on pigment-specific applications.





# ETAD North America (ETAD NA)

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Representing the global dyes industry, ETAD NA is recognized by government agencies, industry groups and trade associations, customers, media, academic and research organizations, and the public as the authoritative voice of the industry in North America. In coordination with the ETAD headquarters office in Basel, ETAD NA serves the North American member companies by monitoring regulatory and industry developments, managing technical projects, facilitating networking opportunities, and disseminating information concerning the environmental, health and safety aspects of the North American dyes industry.

## ETAD NA's internal changes

During 2018, ETAD NA changed its internal structure, with P. Fois from the ETAD Basel Office replacing T. Helmes as Executive Director of the American committee. After a break in 2018, T. Helmes agreed to restart his collaboration with ETAD NA as a Senior Consultant. He will start in this new position in 2019.

## U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

### *New chemicals*

The implementation of the TSCA slowed down activities on new chemicals, especially after the entering into force of the final rule on TSCA fees for PMN (October 1, 2018): Submission of a new substance might cost up to \$16,000. The actual costs will be considered in the case of manufacturer-requested risk evaluations, whereas the agency will charge \$1.35M for each agency-initiated assessment, independently from the effective costs.

A process is now included for how the EPA will identify manufacturer subject to fees for a section 4 test rule or a section 6 risk evaluation. This includes publishing a preliminary list of companies – based on chemical data reporting (CDR) responses, among other sources – then taking public comment, self-identification, and/or certification that a company is no longer manufacturing a substance, before publishing a final list defining who is obligated to pay.

The EPA also encourages manufacturers to build consortia; processors can join to share costs, even though mechanisms for cost sharing are not clear yet. ETAD NA will consider its participation to industry consortia for new chemicals assessment as provider of data collected from its companies.

The small businesses definition is also quite important for the effect of TSCA on the industry; small businesses will be determined using a standard modelled after one by the US Small Business Administration (SBA), which sets sizes on an industry-specific basis.

### *Existing chemicals*

In September 2018, EPA published a white paper on prioritization of existing chemicals under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) ("A Working Approach for Identifying Potential Candidate Chemicals for Prioritization"). The document laid out EPA's near-term approach for identifying potential chemicals for prioritization, the initial step in evaluating the safety of existing chemicals under TSCA. The document also included a longer-term risk-based approach for managing the larger TSCA chemical landscape which, according to the TSCA Inventory, is composed of more than 40,000 active chemicals. By December 22, 2019, the Agency must have at least 20 high-priority chemical substances undergoing risk evaluation. Additionally, by this date, at least 20 chemical substances must have been designated as low-priority substances.

EPA will open a docket on strategy for the long-term prioritization, which will be based on human hazard, ecological hazard and exposure; ETAD NA is following the discussion and checking whether it could supply data and/or provide comments.

As reported by the ETAD NA companies, there are ongoing processes on PMN which are, however, progressing quite slowly. Industry provided feedback and actual data to EPA, but it still looks like the authorities refers to models and default values; it is not clear how the provided information is going to be used to improve the substance assessment.

### California Safer Consumer Products Regulation

In May 2018, the Department of Toxic Substances Control published its "Three Year Priority Product Work Plan 2018-2020". DTSC selected seven product categories that align with the Work Plan goals and policy statements; five categories (Beauty, Personal Care, and Hygiene Products / Cleaning Products / Household, School, and Workplace Furnishing and Décor / Building Products and Materials Used in Construction and Renovation / Consumable Office, School, and Business Supplies) have been carried over from the 2015-2017 Work Plan, to which the two categories Food Packaging and Lead-Acid Batteries have been added.

Priority Products will be identified from the product categories after robust scientific review and information exchange with all stakeholders, including industry experts, government agencies, academic researchers, and nongovernmental organizations. Since all product categories but one might trigger dye-related actions, ETAD NA will wait for the designation of the priority Products Categories (expected for May 1, 2019) and, if necessary, contact DTSC to offer assistance.

### Regulatory developments in Canada

A specific topic of relevance for dyes during 2018 was the "Consultations on proposed Release Guidelines for the 26 azo disperse dyes with molar weights below 360 g/mol". The most important information for dye manufacturers was the decision of opting out of a P2 planning notice for Disperse Yellow 3, since its uses are likely to be phased out in the short term. Instead, all 26 dyes covered by the risk management action will be subjected to voluntary release guidelines for dye formulation and dyeing operations sites. As underlined by the Canadian authorities during the presentation of the proposal, the choice of using recommended guidelines is due to their easier implementation; if, however, future checks should reveal that the industry is not applying the guidelines voluntarily, the Government will develop them into a mandatory regulation.

The updated "Guidelines for the Notification and Testing of New Substances", which are expected to be published in March 2019, were discussed by ETAD NA. New information likely to be asked about chemicals is, e.g.,

- Nanomaterial status;
- Exposure collected about all life cycle;
- Risk management.

ETAD NA members will wait for the publication of the guidelines in March 2019 and comment in case substances of interest are affected.

Additionally, since the Chemical Management Program will end in 2020, consultation on a renewed approach to chemical management already started and will have to be followed.

## Sustainable Apparel Coalition

ETAD NA continued monitoring this group of leading apparel and footwear brands, retailers, manufacturers, NGOs, and the EPA, which are working together to reduce the environmental and social impact of apparel and footwear products sold around the world. The SAC also collaborates with the ZDHC group and, in particular, the Higg Facility Environmental Module (Higg FEM) became part of the references used by ZDHC companies to check their supply chain. This module can be used by manufacturers at any tier of the apparel, footwear, and textile industry supply chain and informs brands, retailers, and manufacturers about the environmental performance of their individual facilities, so they can make improvements that reduce negative impacts.

## Manufacturers Restricted Substances Lists (MRSLs)

ETAD NA supported the global ETAD efforts to collaborate with ZDHC in developing the MRSL and achieving recommended limits to impurities.

In a related development, representatives of some of the ETAD NA member companies attended the Fall Conference of VF Corporation. The conference was structured as a summit for chemical suppliers to help implement ChemIQ, the VF program for certifying the safety of products. ChemIQ entails four levels of certification: Red – banned, Yellow – acceptable but with concern, Green – preferred, and Orange – need for due diligence. VF plans to roll out this program with some of the big box retailers (e.g. Walmart) who sell their brands.

## Residual dyes in containers

On February 22, 2018 ETAD NA held a meeting with staff of EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT).

Joe DaSilva of DyStar (now retired) summarized the dyes industry concerns about the default value of 1% that EPA uses in its new chemicals program to estimate the concentrations of dye remaining in empty drums at textile plants; data collected by ETAD NA demonstrate actual residual concentrations well below EPA's default value.

EPA staff suggested that dye-specific data could be submitted with individual PMNs, along with supporting arguments explaining why the data would be relevant to the substance at issue.

EPA staff also agreed to provide a copy of the 1988 report by its contractor that forms the basis for its current default value. ETAD NA will now submit a draft summary report to EPA and ask for their comments.

# Indian Operating Committee (IOC)

The colorant industry in India continued showing a strong growth, firstly due to the Gross Domestic Product growth of India and secondly to the China's developments on environmental issues. During the last year, many dyes and pigment manufacturers in China were forced to close down their facilities in order to improve their waste management procedures. This situation still continues to be serious with a few large companies being allowed to operate only at reduced capacities; for India this brought new business possibilities along with challenges to increase capacities as well as manage the increased level of waste generated.

With regard to product safety, government authorities are focusing on toxicology issues and regulatory norms. The IOC continued to actively collaborate with the authorities at different levels as well as build up the membership base with new companies wanting to join ETAD. Our nominated members supported the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) in revising of standards for various product categories:

- **For food contact materials**, BIS wanted to introduce in IS 9833 standard ICP-MS as test method for heavy metals. However, colorant manufacturers criticized that the required instrumentation is not widely available, and the IOC recommended to continue with the existing AAS. This issue will be discussed and finalized in the near future by BIS, and the IOC will participate in corresponding meetings.
- **For dyes**, the IOC is actively participating in BIS' Textiles Committee. The focus of this committee is to revise all BIS standards relating to dyes and their intermediates. One of the main projects is to propose new test methods to control raw materials and improvement of standards such that they are aligned with various voluntary standards for textiles like GOTS, ZDHC etc. This working group has participated in the revision of 108 standards. The new analytical methods described in these standards will be validated by a round robin test before submission to BIS.

IOC members have already completed 22 RRTs and submitted 25 standards drafts to BIS, which highly appreciated the committee's support.

The last IOC meeting was held on December 28, 2018 at the Gateway Hotel in Vadodara. It was chaired by Mr. Ravi Kapoor who welcomed all the participants and in particular the new participants from Meghmani Dyes and Huntsman. He emphasized that seeing the excellent attendance was quite encouraging for future activities of ETAD in India. The following presentations were held at this meeting:

1. ETAD Focus 2018 by Mr. J.I. Sevak on behalf of Dr. Walther Hofherr;
2. BIS Activities by Dr. Pankaj Desai;
3. EU Ink ordinance and specific migration limit by Dr. Rashmi Naidu;
4. GOTS Version 5 and revision 6 by Mr. Sumit Gupta (Dep. Director Standard development and Quality Assurance (GOTS)).

Mr. Kapoor urged the members to fully engage in ETAD activities both national and international and ensure that there is a continuous engagement and interaction between members. He also requested that members need to participate in all the committee meetings of ETAD and ensure that at least 2-3 members attend the General Assembly 2019 in Portugal. He was glad to see that, after a lack in actions in the past year, there has been a welcome revival and renewed activity from the IOC members.

# Chinese Operating Committee (ChOC)

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In 2018, ChOC's main activities included the involvement in CDIA's events, the evaluation of an appropriate analytical method for aniline compounds in wastewater, the monitoring of new regulation and the continuous effort for recruiting new ETAD members.

## Collaboration with other associations/ stakeholders

One of ChOC's main priorities is the fostering of the well-established relationship with the China Dyestuff Industry Association (CDIA). In April 2018, ETAD had the opportunity to be actively involved in a series of events organized by CDIA at the 100<sup>th</sup> year anniversary of China's colorant industry. ETAD had the honor to be one of the co-organizers of the events. G. Xie (Executive Director of ETAD China) gave a speech and held a presentation on the progress of colorant-specific regulations. Additionally, G. Xie attended the meeting of the Asian Dyestuff Industry Federation (ADIF), during which ETAD was also designated as an observer of the group's work. All of these activities helped ETAD to increase its exposure to the Chinese colorant industry and the visibility of ETAD among various organizations and authorities.

ChOC members are also quite interested in developing their relationship with downstream users. In this context, they looked for opportunity to establish contact with China's National Textile & Apparel Council (CNTAC) to understand its standards as well as to evaluate the feasibility of a cooperation with it. The ChOC is particularly following the parallel local activities of ZDHC and CNTAC: Although ZDHC is quite active in China, many Chinese brands do not strictly adhere to ZDHC's requirements, while CNTAC is said to be preparing for launching its own standards for chemicals and textiles, respectively. This indicates that CNTAC's influence on chemicals suppliers is increasing in importance. Therefore, ChOC members will try to participate in the CNTAC meeting scheduled for either in December 2018 or January 2019, in order to evaluate the brands' acceptance of CNTAC standards.

In addition, the cooperation with relevant authorities is a main point on ChOC's agenda.

As a first step, the ChOC will establish a relationship with MEE (Ministry of Ecology and Environment, successor of the former MEP (Ministry of Environment Protection)). To get in contact with MEE, the ChOC will take part in the "Environment Day" of MEE, scheduled for in June 2019.

In order to help ChOC members to better understand OEKO-TEX standard and its testing/certification system, TESTEX (Shanghai) was invited to attend the 2<sup>nd</sup> ChOC meeting in October 2018. The representative from TESTEX gave a presentation on Oeko-Tex and informed the committee members that, among 17,000 certificates issued in Standard 100, the number of certified Chinese companies accounts for more than 20%. During the following discussion, some ChOC members reported their concerns about the difference between the OEKO-TEX standard 100 and the legal requirements for some chemicals in several countries: E.g., the limit values for chlorobenzene, chlorotoluene and chlorinated phenols are too stringent to be met for many products. A harmonization of RSLs/MRSLs with regulatory requirement is considered advisable.

## Regulations and standards

The ChOC decided to systematically monitor all emerging regulations and standards related to the colorant industry in China, to assure quick compliance of their products when new requirements come into force. The monitoring tasks were allocated to different ChOC members in the following four areas:

- A. Dyes;
- B. Org. pigments;
- C. Environment, health and product safety; and
- D. Chemicals registration.

These tasks will be integrated as a default item in the ChOC agenda in the future.

As a first project, the ChOC reviewed possible updates on regulations and standards related to dye industry. In general, aquatic pollution due to dyes release is most severe in China, and consequently correspondent environmental protection regulations and standards are in the focus at the moment. Setting limits in regulations and standards for hazardous substances and their determination in dyes or textile products are also a continuous effort of the authorities and other stakeholders. In this regard, the following standards are of primary importance:

- GB 19601-2013 (Limit and determination of 23 harmful aromatic amines in dye products);
- GB/T 24101-2009 (Limit and determination of 4-aminoazobenzene in dye products);
- GB 20814-2014 (Limit and determination of the quantity of heavy-metal elements in dye products);
- GB 4287-2012 (Discharge standards of water pollutants of dyeing and finishing of textile industry);
- GB/T 35611-2017 (Green product assessment – Textile products);
- GB 31701-2015 (Safety technical code for infants and children textile products);
- GB/T 25810-2010 (Dyes – General rules for Logo - Tag - Packaging - Transportation - storage of products);
- GB/T 20708-2006 (Limit and determination of parts of harmful substances in textile auxiliaries).

### Analytical method for aniline compounds in wastewater

The limit of aniline compounds in wastewater is set in GB 4287-2012 (Discharge standards of water pollutants for dyeing and finishing of textile industry) to “not detectable” with an LOD of 0.03 mg/L according to the analytical method GB/T 11889-89. However, this value can hardly be reached in practice, so the anilines limit values have temporarily been suspended by MEP in 2015, and the limit of 1 mg/L is still applicable so far. The test method is based on spectrophotometry for all aniline compounds capable of undergoing diazo-

coupling. The drawback of the method is that the accuracy and repeatability are an issue, and the standard is very stringent. At present, there is a method based on GC and analytes are the known banned aromatic amines. Considering that ETAD Method No. 212 based on HPLC can easily analyse PAAs in pigments, ChOC is going to discuss with CDIA whether an HPLC method as an alternative for aniline compounds in wastewater would be workable.

Another method, described in national standard HJ822-2017 (Water quality - Determination of aniline compounds – Gas chromatography mass spectrometry), is applicable for detection of 19 hazardous aniline compounds in wastewaters as well as other compounds. This is different from the method recommended in GB 4287-2012, and it is not used as a basis for the detection of aniline substances. Whether the method is workable in this area, eventually with some improvement, needs to be checked.

### Recruitment of new members

This is an important task for ChOC, whose strategy is based on increasing ETAD’s visibility to the colorant industry and among the downstream user industry, as well as establishing and deepening relationship with important retailers. All these activities should show potential new members the practical benefits of joining the association, especially as regards the opportunity to participate in the development of regulations and standards affecting their products.

# Japanese Operating Committee (JOC)

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The JOC, ETAD's Japanese Operating Committee, has been operating since its re-activation in 2010. This year four meetings were held, on one hand assessing the impact of the important topics discussed in the POC, on the other hand addressing upcoming new Japanese regulations related to dyes and pigments. In recent years, the joint meeting with ETAD's executive Director, Dr. Walther Hofherr, has become an annual event. In November 2018, Dr. Hofherr presented an overview of recent ETAD's activities regarding global regulatory issues for dyes and pigments to JDICA (Japan Dyestuff and Industrial Chemical Association).

## PCBs reporting scheme

By end of March 2018, the first annual report was successfully submitted by all JOC member companies according to the excellent guideline prepared by JOC & JDICA in 2017.

The guideline was also published on JDICA's web site, so that not only JDICA member companies but all interested M/I could refer to it. The METI even recommended referring to it on its official Q&A.

In a newest development of the PCBs monitoring, MoE intends to analyse the amount of PCB and HCB emitted in exhaust gas from some organic pigments manufacturing sites. Two JOC members companies will participate in this program.

## Amendment to the Chemical Substance Control Law (CSCL)

The Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL) was amended twice during 2018. The first amendment concerns the low volume exemption system. Previously, authorities approved applications to manufacture/import unregistered chemicals not exceeding 1 ton (Small Volume Exemption) or 10 ton (Low Volume Notification). However, according to the new amendment, the authority will approve the applications until total environmental emission volume of each application reaches 1 ton (Small Volume Exemption) or 10 ton (Low Volume Notification). The environmental emission volume is calculated by multiplying the manufactured volume by an environmental emission factor, which is a

fixed value depending on the applications of the chemicals. As a result, the total amount of product to be approved by authority will increase, even if the nominal maximum volume for each applicant stays unchanged. The change might become an advantage when more than one company submits the application for the same chemical and the total amount exceeds the previous limit.

The second amendment is the control of highly toxic, but low volume environmental emission substances. Authorities will start to control these chemicals, and manufacturers or importers will have to inform their customers in case authorities categorize their chemical as a strong toxic substance.

## Amendment of the Food Sanitation Act

On June 13, 2018, Japanese authorities circulated a partial amendment to the Food Sanitation Act announcing that the country will transition to a positive list system for regulating food-contact materials (food equipment, containers and packaging) on April 1, 2020.

Positive lists will be introduced for:

- Synthetic resins and its additives;
- Thermosetting resins, start of listing will depend on the voluntary management of these substances by the hygienic plastic association;
- Products that combine synthetic resin together with other materials for coating or printing on the food contact surface;



- For materials other than synthetic resin such as metal, paper, printing ink, adhesive, etc. the necessity and priority are still in debate.

Colorants will not be listed since colorants additives will not be part of the list. That means colorants will still be controlled according to the current regulation system (Ministerial Notification No. 370).

### **Participation in the refinement of ETAD Method 212**

During 2018, the JOC has been following the development of ETAD Method 212. Since POC members decided to carry out a second round robin test on selected organic pigments, two JOC companies offered to participate in the test to extend the reference for reproducibility among ETAD companies.

### **JOC activities plan for 2019**

JOC is happy to announce that Heubach Japan will take the chair of JOC in 2019.

JOC will continue monitoring Japan-specific regulatory issues mentioned below in close collaboration with JDICA:

- PCBs;
- PAAs;
- Nanomaterials;
- FCM;
- Other legal revisions affecting colorants.

Especially the guidance documents for the revised CSCL will be reviewed.

# Taiwan Operating Committee (TOC)

The TOC monitors worldwide chemical regulations that impact Taiwan's dyestuffs and pigments industries and works closely with the Taiwan Dyestuffs and Pigments Industrial Association and the ETAD office in Basel.

## ZDHC

The companies in the TOC keep following ZDHC developments and are continuously monitoring trace amounts of the restricted substances in their colourants; some of them are also directly active in ZDHC's internal task teams, where they support and contribute to ETAD's input to all colorant-affecting activities. The committee also follows the developments of ZDHC's Chemical Gateway and its impact on the local chemical and textile industry.

## Vietnamese update of draft National Chemicals Inventory

Vietnam's department of chemicals released an updated draft of the national chemical list. Dated August 1, 2018, the list contains 31,745 substances. The department of chemicals was receiving comments on the draft list until October 15, 2018, and TOC members submitted their nominations before this deadline. The TOC keeps following the development of Vietnam Chemicals Agency's updates and its effect on the import of colorants into Vietnam. TOC will share any new information with all other ETAD members through the Basel office.

## Taiwan Toxic and Chemical Substances Bureau

The Toxic and Chemical Substances Bureau (TCSB) is a governative office, approved by the Executive Yuan (executive branch of the ROC government in Taiwan) on December 28, 2016; main tasks of this bureau are to implement source control and audits of toxic and chemical substances, and to protect the health of the people of the nation. The TOC decided to work on the communication with the bureau and organized a joint visit of Dr. Hofherr and the TOC to TCSB in April 2018 to share ETAD's experiences regarding cooperation with EU Government, other countries and organizations.

## TDG (Transport of Dangerous Goods)

TOC members worked together on a specific issue affecting powder dyes. In Taiwan, powder dyes are usually classified as class 9 hazardous substances and encounter difficulties when they have to be transported (often being refused by the carrier). The TOC gathered data on hazardous chemicals in case these are to be transported as bulk cargo and arranged a meeting with the main carrier to discuss the operating procedure for transport of small dyes quantities. The TOC intends to create a platform for face to face communication with the carrier, in order to clarify the effective risk of the transported dyes and simplify the procedure.

## Taiwan chemical inventory of existing chemical substances

EPA updated the first batch of existing chemical substances from 122 down to 106 chemicals. The expected registration requirements are:

- Basic identification of the registrant and substances;
- Substances manufacture, use and exposure information;
- Hazards classification and labeling;
- Safe use information;
- Physical and chemical properties;
- Toxicological information;
- Ecotoxicological information;
- Hazard assessment;
- Exposure assessment.

## Taiwan Priority Management Chemicals

The 2<sup>nd</sup> CMR list published in December 2018, includes some colourants. For several of them, the reason of inclusion is not clear, since even the most recent REACH information does not support their CMR classification. The TOC is collecting toxicological information from ETAD Basel and member companies and will contact the authorities in 2019 to discuss in detail the data set used for the dyes inclusion.



# Information and external activities

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## Presentations and publications

**Heavy metals in dyes: past, present and future**  
Presentation at the AICTC meeting "REACH and sostenibilità", Mailand, March 2018.

**Suddenly nanomaterials: the case of organic pigments**

Presentation at Chemical Watch Global Business Summit, Amsterdam, March 2018.

**Development of Regulations & Standards Related to Colorants in the Last Decade**

Presentation at the Global Dyestuff Industry Seminar 2018, Shanghai, April 2018.

**Has blue always been a colour? The evolution of the colours' role in our life**

Presentation at ETAD's General Assembly 2018, Malta, May 2018.

**ETAD's support for brands' screening tools**

Presentation at H&M, Stockholm, September 2018.

**ETAD focus 2018 - Overview of activities on key issues**

Presentation to JDICA, Tokyo, November 2018.

**ETAD comments to the "Draft Screening Assessment Anthraquinones Group -Environment and Climate Change Canada / Health Canada - November 2018"**

Comments submitted to the Canadian authorities, December 2018.

**ETAD Highlights**

Bi-monthly information leaflet for ETAD members.

**ETAD's brochure**

Overview on ETAD's structure, membership and current activities, regularly updated and distributed at external events.

## Other

**Interview on Netherlands' Safe Chemicals Innovation Agenda, January 2018.**

**Interview with Chemical Watch on the EU revision of the nanomaterial definition, February 2018.**

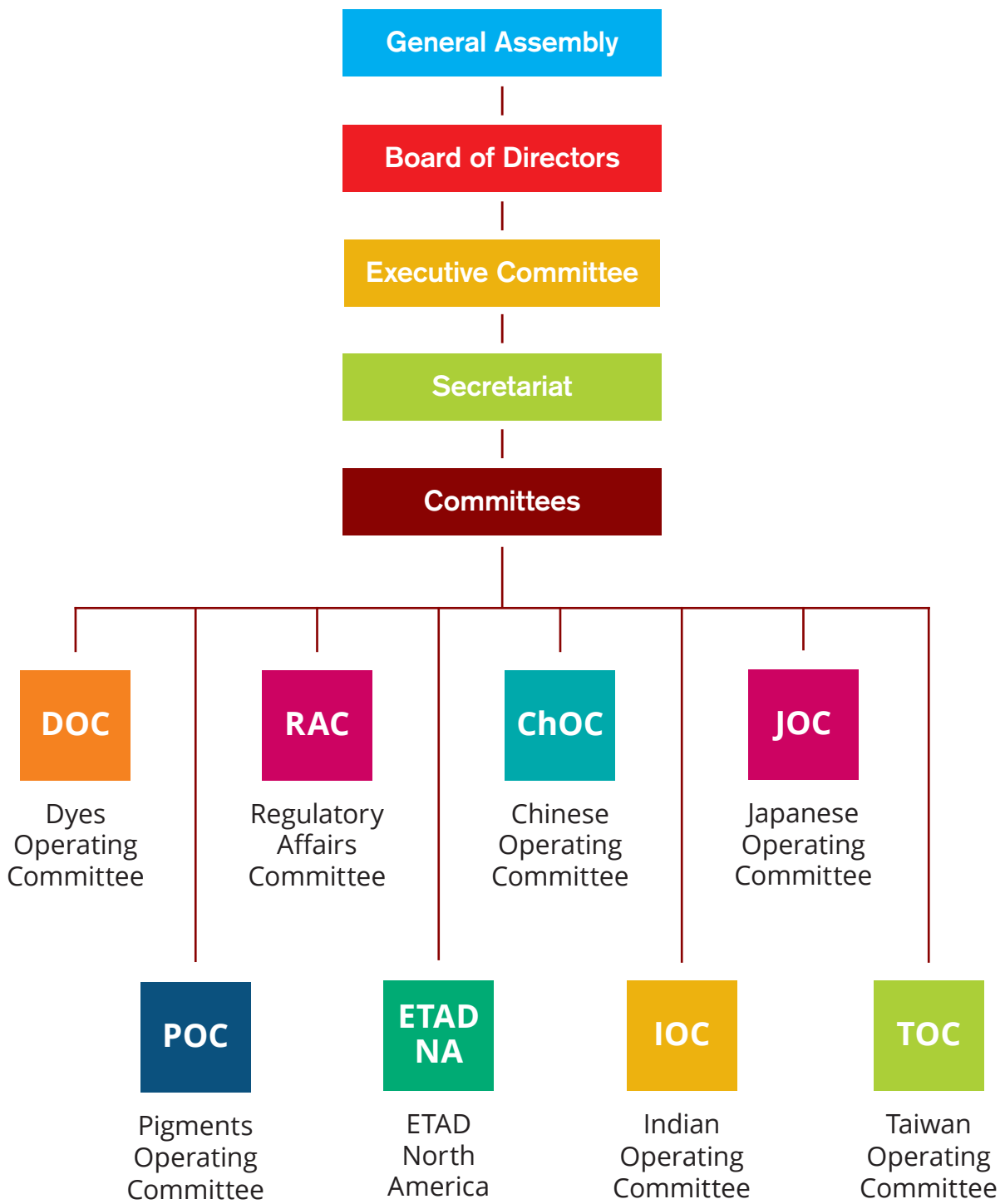
## External activities

During 2018, ETAD continued or started its activities in different projects with external groups and associations. The most relevant collaborations included:

- Participation in the Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) group as representative of the colorant manufacturers;
- Co-organization of the 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of China Dyestuff Summary Commendation Celebration;
- Participation in ISO groups dealing with pigments standards;
- Study on residual dyes in containers with the US EPA;
- General input to the nano debate and corresponding national and international activities;
- Input to the EU Commission project on sensitizers in textiles;
- Participation in the Colour Index Pigments and Solvent Dyes Technical Board;
- Participation in the PIJITF (Packaging Ink Joint Industry Task Force) through Cefic FCA.

Further information on the most relevant topics can be found in the single committees' reports.

# Organisation chart



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\* These lists give membership as in March 2019

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# Code of Ethics

## Preamble

The aim of ETAD is to minimize possible negative effects on health and the environment arising from manufacture and use of synthetic organic colorants and to ensure information on the best practicable protection is provided to the purchasers of these products.

To achieve this goal and to promote the image of a responsible and safety minded manufacturing industry, it is necessary that in all aspects related to human and environmental safety, members be encouraged to adhere worldwide to a high ethical standard.

Therefore, at the proposal of the Board, the General Assembly of ETAD approves this Code of Ethics as a key policy of the Association. All ETAD member companies are obliged to comply with this Code of Ethics.

## 1. Principles of responsible care

ETAD members are committed to support a continuing effort to improve the industry's responsible management of synthetic organic colorants. Members shall develop, produce and distribute products in a responsible manner which protects human health and the environment from unacceptable risks during manufacture, transport, use and disposal. Specifically, members shall implement a responsible care program in which the member undertakes to manage its business in accordance with the following principles:

- To recognise and respond to any community concerns about synthetic organic colorants and its manufacturing operations;
- To produce only synthetic organic colorants that can be manufactured, transported, used and disposed of safely;
- To make health, safety, employee training, quality assurance and environmental considerations a priority in planning for all products and processes;
- To provide employees, distributors and customers information on the health or environmental effects of synthetic organic colorants and recommend appropriate protective measures to ensure their safe use, transportation and disposal;
- To operate all facilities in a manner that protects the environment and the health and safety of employees and the public;
- To promote research on the health, safety and environmental effects of its products, processes and waste materials;
- To cooperate with public authorities in establishing well-founded environmental, safety and health regulations; and

- To promote these principles of responsible care to others who produce, handle, use, transport or dispose of synthetic organic colorants.

The responsible care program shall fulfil, but not be limited to, the specific obligations described under paragraphs 2-5 below.

## 2. Product Safety Policy

It is the policy of ETAD members to take all reasonably practicable steps in order to ensure human and environmental safety in the use of the dyestuffs and organic pigments (synthetic organic colorants), manufactured or distributed by them. Members shall comply worldwide with all applicable laws and regulatory requirements dealing with the safety and the environmental impact of synthetic organic colorants.

ETAD recognizes that the legal requirements for hazard communication differ considerably in various regions where organic colorants are marketed. A primary objective of this Code of Ethics is to ensure that such differences do not deprive customers in countries with less stringent requirements of hazard information which is made available to their counterparts in countries with more comprehensive regulations. To achieve a common high standard of hazard communication ETAD members shall

- fully inform all customers about all known significant hazards;
- adopt policies to assure an equivalent level of hazard communication worldwide concerning their product.



### 3. Products Safety Information

#### 3.1. Safety Data Sheets

Member companies shall ensure that for each of the synthetic organic colorants on their selling range, there is a safety data sheet with appropriate information content and that it is supplied to all customers.

#### 3.2. Labeling

The EU regulations provide an appropriate basis for classification and labeling of organic colorants.

Where the laws of the country the products are sold to, require more stringent or mandate different labelling, the members shall adhere to such required or mandated labelling. In countries with less stringent requirements the labelling shall be in accordance with the EU system or an equivalent consistent with the policy of achieving a uniformly high standard of hazard communication.

#### 3.3. Education and Awareness Programs

ETAD members shall endeavour to inform customers of the safe handling procedures best suited to the products involved.

### 4. Cessation of manufacture and sale of certain dyes

The manufacture and sale of dyes, which:

- are identified as particularly hazardous by regulation or classification by expert bodies; or
- contain certain hazardous impurities above specific limits.

is incompatible with ETAD membership. These dyes are specified in Annexes A and B.

The manufacture and sale of organic pigments, which contain certain hazardous impurities above specific limits, is incompatible with ETAD membership. These pigments are specified in Annex C.

### 5. UN Global Compact

Member companies shall also embrace, support and enact, within their sphere of influence, core values in the areas of human rights, labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption, as laid down in the UN Global Compact. Members have to register as a member of the UN Global Compact, or issuing an own binding Code of Conduct, embracing as a minimum the standards and values of the UN Global Compact.

### 6. Compliance

Member companies shall comply with the Code of Ethics and shall make every effort to ensure that their subsidiaries do so.

#### Annex A

Dyes or preparations of dyes used in textile and leather articles, which may come into direct and prolonged contact with the human skin or oral cavity.

These dyes:

- contain, or release by reductive cleavage of azo bonds to any of the specified amines\*;
- contain any of the specified organic impurities\*;
- contain any of the specified trace metals\*.

#### Annex B

Individual Dyestuffs\*

#### Annex C

Organic pigments or preparations used in toys, food contact materials as well as textile and leather articles which may come into direct and prolonged contact with the human skin or oral cavity.

These pigments contain any of the specified trace metals\*.

\* The corresponding amines, trace metals, other organic impurities and dyes are listed with the applicable limit values in "Guidance to ETAD Member Companies on the Implementation of the Code of Ethics", which is regularly updated to the current state of scientific knowledge.

# Benefits of ETAD membership

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## Recognition

Recognised by regulatory authorities, customers, and the public as the authoritative source of information on health, safety, and environmental issues relating to organic colorants.

## Representation

Represents interests of members and customers to government authorities, the media, other industries, public interest groups, organised labour, academia, and research/testing/consulting organisations.

## Harmonisation

Advocates, where regulations are necessary, a harmonisation of the requirements, so that compliance costs are reduced.

## Code of Ethics

Encourages members to adhere worldwide to a high ethical standard and promotes image of a responsible and safety-minded manufacturing industry.

## Guidance

Provides guidance to ETAD member companies on interpretation of new regulatory requirements and recommends specific measures to implement the ETAD Code of Ethics.

## Education and training

Develops and publishes education and training materials pertaining to organic colorants, e.g. for safe handling practices, product stewardship, and pollution prevention.

## Research and testing

Cost-sharing of research and testing programs aimed at a better understanding of the health and environmental aspects of dyes and organic pigments.

## Information

Responds to inquiries about the colorants' industry, provides information on topical issues and disseminates comments and position papers.

## Database

Maintains and makes available to members a computerised database of literature pertaining to the health and environmental aspects of dyes.

# ETAD member companies (status March 2019)

**Archroma Management GmbH**  
Switzerland

**ATUL Limited**  
India

**BASF Colors & Effects GmbH**  
Germany

**CHT Switzerland AG**  
Switzerland

**Chroma Chemical Corp.**  
Taiwan, R.O.C.

**CINIC Chemicals Co. Ltd.**  
China

**Clariant International AG**  
Switzerland

**Colourtex Industries Ltd.**  
India

**Dainichiseika Color &  
Chemicals Mfg. Co., Ltd.**  
Japan

**DIC Corporation**  
Japan

**DyStar Colours Distribution  
GmbH**  
Germany

**Everlight Chem. Industrial Corp.**  
Taiwan, R.O.C.

**Farbchemie Braun GmbH & Co.  
KG**  
Germany

**Heubach GmbH**  
Germany

**Hubei Color Root Technology  
Co., Ltd.**  
China

**Huntsman Textile Effects**  
Switzerland

**Hwa-Tai Industry Co., Ltd  
(associate member)**  
Thailand

**Jay Chemical Industries Ltd.**  
India

**Matex International Limited**  
Singapore

**Meghmani Dyes and  
Intermediates Ltd.**  
India

**Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd.**  
Japan

**Oh Young Ind. Co. Ltd.**  
Korea

**Oriental Giant Dyes  
& Chemical Ind. Corporation**  
Taiwan, R.O.C.

**Pidilite Industries Ltd.**  
India

**Sensient Colors Inc.**  
USA

**Setaş Kimya Sanayi A.Ş.**  
Turkey

**Sudarshan Chemicals Ind. Ltd.**  
India

**Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.**  
Japan

**Sun Chemical A/S**  
Denmark

**Synthesia, a.s.**  
Czech Republic

**T&T Industries Corporation**  
Taiwan, R.O.C.

**TFL Ledertechnik GmbH**  
Germany

**Thai Ambica Chemicals Co.,  
Ltd.**  
Thailand

**Toyocolor Co., Ltd.**  
Japan

**Yorkshire Chemicals Ltd.**  
China

Current list of members under:  
[www.etad.com](http://www.etad.com)



# ETAD

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of Dyes  
and Organic  
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Manufacturers

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