Editorial


Gilles Baudin

The CFA General Assembly on February 3rd was an opportunity once again to underscore the assets of our association, which has grown not only in terms of representativity (**we will exceed the threshold of 50 members in 2016** !) but also in technical and regulatory skills thanks to the involvement of its experts and its highly collaborative modus operandi. It is together that we will make things happen, by **working in a constructive and transparent way on shared topics of concern like sustainable development and consumer safety.**

As is customary every year, our annual get-together took place during the Paris Aerosol & Dispensing Forum, which has become a reference in the profession with 6,500 visitors in two days. The innovations displayed and the quality of the lectures highlighted the attractiveness of the product for consumers and the attractiveness of the technology for professionals. We can roundly affirm that it is thanks to the magic of its intrinsic qualities reinforced by a robust, reassuring technical and regulatory framework that aerosols have a rosy future.

This future will be shaped in 2016 through, inter alia, important decisions on potential changes to the European Directive (compressed gases, plastic aerosols,...) and by exporting the concept of ADF and our expertise to North America (**ADF New York on the 13 and 14 September 2016**). **Aerosol is clearly less and less a commodity packaging and increasingly a lever for perceived value and consumer service, so long as we move forward together to guarantee all-round safety**. That indeed is our role !

Gilles Baudin, CFA President

DUCC – the Downstream Users of Chemicals Coordination Group


Laura Portugal

DUCC – the Downstream Users of Chemicals Coordination Group (1) has been created in 2001, by the time the European Commission has adopted the White Paper on Chemicals Policy. Several European-based industry associations, with similar goals and objectives, decided to come together in a platform to make their voice stronger.

These associations have in common the fact that their member companies use chemicals to formulate mixtures as finished products for end-users, including consumer, professional and industrial users: i.e. they are “downstream users” according to the legislation.

Whilst in the beginning DUCC was more active on advocating its views during the discussions of the legal text of REACH (2), later when this Regulation was published DUCC main objective was to contribute with a common voice to the successful implementation of REACH and, soon after, of CLP . These are the two main pieces of legislation on which DUCC focuses its activities, although several other legislation or topics can be occasionally discussed (e.g. Seveso Directive, Explosive Precursors, Nanomaterials, etc.).

Currently DUCC has ten members: A.I.S.E., CEPE, Cosmetics Europe, ECPA, EFCC, FEA, Fecc, FEICA, I&P Europe and IFRA , covering important “downstream” industry sectors and representing thousands of companies in Europe and a turnover of more than €100 billion.

Internally DUCC has set up in 2011 a secretariat on a half-time basis. A Chair and a Vice Chair are elected every two years, on a rotational basis. There are three levels of governance in DUCC: the Directors, who meet once a year; the Coordination Group, which meets four times a year; and the Task Forces, which are created on an ad-hoc basis and meet very regularly.

Summary

Schedule for Training courses

A training course will take place in 2016 from **14 to 16 June in Paris**
For more info click here
You will find the registration form:
- here for members
- here for non-members

A training course is scheduled from October 18 to 20 2016 in Paris
For more info click here
You will find the registration form:
- here for members
- here for non-members

A technical day is scheduled end of November 2016 (date to confirm) in Paris


Jeanne Gaudillot

CFA Participants' testimonials about the CFA training day from November 19th 2015

"This training day let us refresh our memory on Aerosol legislation and evolution. This is also the opportunity to raise innovation subject such as Plastic aerosol and to share on the progress of problems such as BPA FREE.
A privileged moment between the industry manufacturers not to be missed! "

CFA Participants' testimonials about the CFA

DUCC members exchange views, coordinate projects, organize activities and advise and help their members on the implementation of REACH and CLP – to achieve this, guidance and tools are also published. DUCC also issues position papers and communicates its views externally or on its website – all this is done by consensus of its ten members. Externally, DUCC is represented in most of the REACH and CLP external bodies (e.g. CARACAL, the group of Competent Authorities), other industry working groups and was even a founding member of two important ECHA initiatives: the Exchange Network on Exposure Scenarios (ENES) and the Roadmap on Chemical Safety Report/Exposure Scenarios CSR/ES. Indeed, more and more DUCC is recognized as a valuable stakeholder.
In the last couple of years, the DUCC priorities and activities on REACH are focusing on the actions from the CSR/ES Roadmap ., as they have integrated most of the previously identified issues for our members. Overall, this Roadmap aims to improve the quality of the information that the registrants use when they register a substance and that will consequently be reflected in the quality of the exposure scenarios that our companies are very often expected to receive, as an attachment to the safety data sheets (SDS). An example of a very relevant action for downstream users is the one dedicated to deriving information for the safe use of mixtures – how can the DUCC members identify and extract the relevant information they receive from the substances and communicate it further down when they are selling their mixtures? More recently DUCC has also dedicated some time to discussing the role of downstream users in the process of substance evaluation and the identification of substances of very high concern (SVHC) under the Authorisation regime.

[...] To read the full article, please click here

Henri-Laura Portugal, REACH Issue Manager

(1) www.ducc.eu
(2) Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).
(3)Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP).
(4) For more details, please consult http://www.ducc.eu/Members.aspx
(5) http://echa.europa.eu/about-us/exchange-network-on-exposure-scenarios
(6)http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach/registration/information-requirements/chemical-safety-report/csr-es-roadmap
(7) CSR/ES : Chemical Safety Record / Exposure Scenario

ATEX zoning for aerosol dispenser storage : The viewpoint of an expert News

The Aerosol dispensers, more commonly known as « aerosols », are mass consumer goods with a difference: they are pressurized cans designed to dispense a product in the form of a spray, foam, gel or liquid. They are used for hair sprays, deodorants, air fresheners, whipped cream, paints, etc. To project the product, an aerosol is thus a recipient in which the formula is mixed with gases that may or may not be flammable or liquefied, and which serve to pressurize the can.

Eric ISSARTEL

A quick risk analysis highlights the following points:
• Risk of bursting if the can is subject to pressure above its pressure strength or if it has a structural defect (seal, seams,…). In this case, the projection of parts of the aerosol or the aerosol itself is a compounding factor.
• Risk of fire / explosion due to the presence of flammable, pressurized gases. The formula itself may often be flammable owing to the presence of flammable liquids (solvents, alcohols,...).
• The combination of the two preceding risks may lead to a BLEVE * situation.
To bring the above risks under control, regulations provide that each aerosol must undergo an individual quality-safety check to ensure the can and its valve (envelope) are intact, in order to guarantee :
• There are no leaks at the end of packaging
• The envelope withstands an operating pressure defined by the conditions of use and, in particular, the temperature (hot water bath test at 50°C).
Hence, the probability of an ATEX as a result of aerosol dispenser storage, under normal operating conditions and in the absence of damage to the can, is « virtually nil ».

Notwithstanding, it is necessary to take account of feedback from accidents in general, and, more specifically, from the monitoring of logistics site exclusively dedicated to aerosol dispensers.

[...] To read the full article, please click here

Eric ISSARTEL, SUEZ – Expert in industrial risks

* BLEVE : Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapour Explosion
* ATEX : reference to the ATEX directive : a potentially explosive atmosphere

training day from November 19th 2015

Gregory Antier

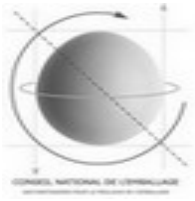
"This was my first participation on a technical day and I was lucky to take part of it by presenting Plastics case in front of a professional crowd. I was able to exchange in a more informal way during the breaks on very diverse subjects.
This day remains an opportunity to discuss over all parts of the aerosol business!"

AEROSOL & DISPENSING FORUM 13&14 September 2016 NY, USA

First Edition in NEW YORK!
The international meeting of Aerosol and dispensing expert will take now place also in New York, USA
More information on :
http://www.adf-pcd.com/

Parteners Members

Parteners & Medias




Contact: Xavier CAMIDEBACH Tel+ 33 (0)1 40 07 00 90
Organisation: CFA - 2 rue de Sèze - 75009 Paris - France