

Railways Industry Substance List : Guideline

OBJECTIVE OF THE DOCUMENT

Main European rail manufacturers have established this document to help SMEs understand how to apply the Railway Industry Substance List and to comply with current European legislation.

RISL CATEGORY FIELD

Prohibited (in Area of Restriction):

Acronym: **P(AR)**

A substance classified as Prohibited (in Area of Restriction) shall comply with the restrictions specified in the "Controlled applications" Field. The limit value for compliance is 0.1 % w/w in a material or mixture, unless otherwise specified in the RISL. In all other applications or below the compliance limit value a substance shall be regarded as a Declarable Substance.

Declarable:

A substance classified as Declarable shall be declared in writing to the customer prior to delivery if present in the scope of supply. Declarable substances are separated into two categories:

Declarable for Assessment:

Acronym: **D (FA)**

A substance classified as Declarable for Assessment shall not be present in the scope of supply unless approval has been given by the customer. The limit value for a substance which is declarable for assessment is 0.1 % w/w in a material or mixture, unless otherwise specified in the RISL. Approval is required prior to delivery of the goods. If a declarable substance is present in the scope of delivery and exceeds the permitted limit value a phase out plan to eliminate the substance shall be agreed between the customer and the supplier. All Declarable Substances shall be declared for the supplied article, using the UNIFE Material Declaration template, UNI-CR-001.00.

The surface coating layer (treatment, paints, etc) shall be considered separately regarding content and limit values.

Declarable for Information:

Acronym: **D (FI)**

A substance classified as Declarable for Information D(FI) shall be declared if known to be present with a relevant mass (above 0,1 M%) in the scope of supply.

Declarable for Information D(FI) is classified as all substances that are not listed in the UNIFE database and that are classified as "Hazardous" according to the CLP Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and mixtures).

1. HOW TO USE THE RISL DURING PARTS & COMPONENTS DESIGN?

When designing a part and components and their assemblies, the suppliers shall verify the presence of the P(AR) , D(FA) or D(FI) substances by checking

- Its SDS (Safety Data Sheet) if part is made from mixtures of substances i. e. Non finished products (ex: paints, glues, resin, soldering mixtures...)
- With its own suppliers.

In case, a P(AR) or D(FA) substances are detected, the field “Controlled application” shall be checked in order to determine if the use (application) is strictly prohibited i. e. P(AR) case or is still permitted in certain conditions depending on approval from the customers . i. e. D(FA) case.

If a P(AR) case is detected, it means that selected parts, components or assembly is not compliant with legislation. Consequently, the design shall be changed.

In the case a D(FA) case is detected, its means that there is a risk of future prohibition or contractual non conformity. In that case, substitution possibility shall be investigated and substitution shall be done if alternative exists.

In the case a D(FI) substance with a relevant mass (above 0,1 M%) is detected, information shall be recorded and consulted in the case of legislation update & RISL update.

Prior to any design, the supplier shall check with its customers the applicable rules based on RISL.

2. HOW TO USE THE RISL DURING PARTS & COMPONENTS DELIVERY TO CUSTOMERS?

Prior to any supply, the supplier shall check with its customers the applicable rules based on RISL. In general the following rules shall apply:

- The supplier shall commit that no P(AR) substance is present in its scope of supply before any delivery.
- The supplier shall declare all D(FA) substances present in its scope of supply before freezing the design and shall be aware that D(FA) could be prohibited.
- The supplier shall declare D(FI) substances with a relevant mass (above 0,1 M%) to the customer before delivery.

3. RISL STRUCTURE & DEFINITIONS

The RISL presents information on:

- Substances name and their identification Number (CAS & EINEC);
- RISL Category which aims at specifying restrictions on the use and declaration of presence rules;
- Controlled applications which aims at specifying area of restrictions;
- Legislation References which aims to deliver reasons of restrictions.

Definitions

a) Substance

A chemical element and its compounds in the natural state or obtained by any manufacturing process, including any additive necessary to preserve its stability and any impurity deriving from the process used, but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition.

b) EINECS Number

The EINECS -numbers are made up of register numbers from EINECS (European Inventory Existing Chemical Commercial Substances) and ELINCS (European List of New Chemical Substances). Both numbers have the general form XXX-XXX-X. The number is typed in with hyphens.

c) CAS Number

The CAS-number is the identification number of "Chemical Abstracts Service". The number presents the unique identifier. Is used in a general form: XXXXXX-XX-X Leading zeros are left out and the number is typed in with hyphens.

d) Legislation references

The legislation references format depends on region of the world and countries. Official text can be consulted on the appropriate website, for instance for the EU:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/>



ABOUT US

UNIFE is a European association that represents the interests of the railway supply industry in Europe at the level of both European and international institutions. Its membership comprises manufacturers and integrators of railway rolling stock, subsystems, components, signalling equipment and infrastructure. Its mission is to pro-actively develop an environment in which UNIFE members can promote rail market growth for sustainable mobility.

The UNIFE Chemical Risk Topical Group follows up on chemical risk issues and aims to develop a common understanding and harmonised rules for the rail industry as well as provide support for railway system integrators and their suppliers in understanding their legal obligations. The UNIFE group actively covers European legislation - including REACH, CLP, WEEE, and RoHS - and presents the viewpoint of the rail industry during consultations. The benefit of a common industry approach is improved control of the composition of products from an increased transparency and harmonised flow of information through the supply chain. This is necessary for improving the environmental performance of rail products, providing proof for environmental legal compliance and as a base for further assessment. Advanced product knowledge can also lead to reduced cost for maintenance and end-of-life activities.

UNIFE & VDB (Association of German Rail Industry) have developed a **substance list which shows the substances controls applicable for the railway industry**. The list separates substances into prohibited in area of restriction and declarable for assessment (that shall be avoided). This list aims to provide information to suppliers and sub-suppliers on which materials and substances must not or should not be used.