





Basic information	
2008/0033(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Decision	Procedure completed
Dangerous substances and preparations: restrictions on the marketing and use of dichloromethane Subject 3.70.13 Dangerous substances, toxic and radioactive wastes (storage, transport) 4.15.15 Health and safety at work, occupational medicine 4.60.04 Consumer health	

Key players				
European Parliament	Committee responsible		Rapporteur	Appointed
	ENVI	Environment, Public Health and Food Safety	SCHLYTER Carl (Verts/ALE)	03/03/2008
	Committee for opinion		Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	IMCO	Internal Market and Consumer Protection	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
Council of the European Union	Council configuration		Meetings	Date
	Agriculture and Fisheries		2937	2009-04-23
European Commission	Commission DG		Commissioner	
	Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs		VERHEUGEN Günter	

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
14/02/2008	Legislative proposal published	COM(2008)0080 	Summary
11/03/2008	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
09/09/2008	Vote in committee, 1st reading		Summary
12/09/2008	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A6-0341/2008	
13/01/2009	Debate in Parliament	CRE link	
14/01/2009	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T6-0017/2009	Summary
23/04/2009	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
06/05/2009	Final act signed		

06/05/2009	End of procedure in Parliament		
03/06/2009	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2008/0033(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Nature of procedure	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Decision
Legal basis	EC Treaty (after Amsterdam) EC 095
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ENVI/6/59542

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE407.937	16/06/2008	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE409.588	17/07/2008	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A6-0341/2008	12/09/2008	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T6-0017/2009	14/01/2009	Summary
Council of the EU				
Document type		Reference	Date	Summary
Draft final act		03610/2009/LEX	06/05/2009	
European Commission				
Document type		Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal		COM(2008)0080 	14/02/2008	Summary
Document attached to the procedure		SEC(2008)0193 	14/02/2008	
Document attached to the procedure		SEC(2008)0192 	14/02/2008	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		SP(2009)693	11/02/2009	
Other institutions and bodies				
Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
ESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES1504/2008	17/09/2008	

Additional information

Source	Document	Date
National parliaments	IPEX	
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Final act

[Decision 2009/0455](#)
[OJ L 137 03.06.2009, p. 0003](#)

[Summary](#)

Dangerous substances and preparations: restrictions on the marketing and use of dichloromethane

2008/0033(COD) - 14/01/2009 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 674 votes to 17 with 8 abstentions, a legislative resolution amending the proposal for a decision of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Council Directive 76/769/EEC as regards restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (Dichloromethane).

The report had been tabled for consideration in plenary by Carl **SCHLYTER** (Greens/ALE, SE) on behalf of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.

The amendments were the result of a compromise between Parliament and Council. They ensure that a derogation for licensed professionals will be limited and that the protection of workers during the industrial use of paint-strippers containing the chemical will be strengthened.

The main amendments - adopted under 1st reading of the codecision procedure - were as follows:

Prohibition on use: paint strippers containing Dichloromethane in a concentration equal to or greater than 0.1% by mass will not be: (a) placed on the market for the first time for supply to the general public or to professionals 18 months after the entry into force of the Decision; (b) placed on the market for supply to the general public or to professionals 30 months after the entry into force of the Decision; (c) used by professionals 36 months after the entry into force of the Decision.

Derogation: by way of derogation Member States may allow on their territories and for certain activities the use by **specifically trained professionals** of paint strippers containing Dichloromethane and may allow the placing on the market of such paint strippers for supply to those professionals. A professional benefiting from this derogation shall operate only in Member States which have made use of that derogation

Member States making use of this derogation must define appropriate provisions for the protection of the health and safety of those professionals using paint strippers containing Dichloromethane and inform the Commission thereof. Those provisions must include a requirement that a professional shall hold a certificate that is accepted by the Member State in which he operates, or provide other documentary evidence to that effect, or be otherwise approved by that Member State, so as to demonstrate that he is properly trained and competent to safely use paint strippers containing Dichloromethane. The Commission will prepare a list of the Member States that have made use of this derogation and make it publicly available over the Internet.

Industrial installations: paint strippers containing Dichloromethane in concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% by mass may be used in industrial installations only if as a minimum certain prescribed conditions are met. These conditions include effective ventilation in all processing areas; specified measures to minimise evaporation from strip tanks; specified measures for the safe handling of Dichloromethane in strip tanks; the availability of specific personal protective equipment; and adequate information, instruction and training in the use of such equipment is provided to operators.

Training: the compromise text lays down the minimum training requirements, which include awareness, evaluation and management of risks to health, including information on existing substitutes or processes, which under their conditions of use are less hazardous to workers' health and safety.

Employers and self-employed workers shall by preference replace Dichloromethane with a chemical agent or process which, under its conditions of use, presents no risk, or a lower risk, to workers' health and safety. The professional shall apply all relevant safety measures in practice including the use of personal protective equipment.

Dangerous substances and preparations: restrictions on the marketing and use of dichloromethane

2008/0033(COD) - 14/02/2008 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to restrict the sale and use of paint strippers containing Dichloromethane.

PROPOSED ACT: Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council.

BACKGROUND: Dichloromethane (DCM), CAS number 75-09-2 and EINECS number 200-838-9, is a colourless, halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbon compound with a penetrating ether-like or mild sweet odour. It is mainly used in the production of pharmaceuticals, solvent and auxiliary applications, paint strippers manufacture and adhesives.

The risks posed to human health by Dichloromethane (DCM) in paint strippers have been assessed in several studies which concluded that risk reduction measures are required throughout the EU to reduce the risks posed to human health during the application of DCM at industrial, professional and consumer level. The results of those studies were evaluated by the Commission's Scientific Committee on Toxicity, Ecotoxicity and the Environment (CSTEE - later named SCHER), which confirmed that the exposure to DCM released from paint strippers is of concern for human health.

During the last four years discussions have taken place between the Commission, Member States and other stakeholders. Despite strongly divergent opinions on the risks associated with DCM and on the safety of alternatives, an agreement has been reached on the need for marketing and use restrictions at Community level under Council Directive 76/769/EEC to limit the risks from DCM.

CONTENT: the main aspects of the proposal are:

- due to the fact that there is a need for limiting the risks during industrial, professional and consumer uses of DCM-based paint strippers, certain restrictions on placing on the market and use should be applied. The present Decision would amend Annex I to Directive 76/769/EEC by adding Dichloromethane, which will ensure harmonised rules applied at Community wide level.
- for the activities conducted in industrial installations some mandatory requirements should be applied, in order to increase the protection of workers, such as: the use of appropriate protective gloves, the installation of local ventilation or independent air supply respiratory protective equipment, and modification of the strip tanks, to ensure reduction of exposure of workers.
- professional uses should be banned in general, but Member States could opt to allow further use on their territories by specifically licensed professionals for those activities where they believe that the replacement of DCM is particularly difficult or inappropriate. Licenses should be subject to specific training requirements.
- lastly, a total ban of the placing on the market of paint strippers containing DCM for consumer uses should be applied as this is the only effective measure to eliminate the risks.

Dangerous substances and preparations: restrictions on the marketing and use of dichloromethane

2008/0033(COD) - 06/05/2009 - Final act

PURPOSE: to restrict the sale and use of paint strippers containing Dichloromethane.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Decision No 455/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Council Directive 76/769/EEC as regards restrictions on the marketing and use of dichloromethane.

CONTENT: following a first reading agreement between Parliament and Council, this Decision imposes a ban on the supply to consumers of paint strippers containing dichloromethane (DCM), which is commonly used for domestic purposes to remove paints, varnishes and lacquers. It also imposes restrictions better to control and reduce the risks involved in industrial and professional uses.

The risks posed to human health by dichloromethane (DCM) in paint strippers were assessed in several studies which concluded that risk reduction measures were required throughout the Community to reduce the risks posed to human health during the application of DCM at industrial, professional and consumer levels.

Accordingly, paint strippers containing dichloromethane in a concentration equal to or greater than 0.1% by weight shall not be:

- placed on the market for the first time for supply to the general public or to professionals after 6 December 2010;
- placed on the market for supply to the general public or to professionals after 6 December 2011;
- used by professionals after 6 June 2012.

However, by way of derogation, Member States may allow specifically trained professionals to use paint strippers containing dichloromethane and may allow the placing on the market of such paint strippers for supply to those professionals. Member States making use of this derogation must ensure that a professional holds a certificate demonstrating proper training and competence to use paint strippers containing dichloromethane safely. The Decision sets out the minimum criteria for appropriate training.

Paint strippers containing dichloromethane in concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% by weight may be used in industrial installations only if as a minimum certain prescribed conditions are met. These include effective ventilation in all processing areas and personal protective equipment that complies with Directive 89/686/EEC.

The Decision modifies Council Directive 76/769/EEC on restrictions in the marketing of dangerous substances.

ENTRY INTO FORCE : 06/06/2009