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# THE FUTURE OF THE CE MARKING IN THE DIMENSION STONE SECTOR: CONTRADICTIONS AND SOLUTIONS

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#### INTRODUCTION

- CE Marking: a powerful tool
  - more accuracy in the information;
  - increased sense of responsibility;
  - more transparency;
  - change of attitude;
  - competition with the concurrent materials;
  - more credits for the professional indemnity;
- EIP (European Innovation Partnership) Work Packages (WP3, WP4 "... .... improving Europe's regulatory framework, knowledge and infrastructure bases.... standardization data .... best practices in defining policies .... will also apply product, standardization and certification policies .... etc. etc.)
- effective meaningfulness, applicability and reliability of the CE marking;

#### **BRIEF BACKGROUND**

- CPR (CONSTRUCTION PRODUCT REGULATION) 305/2011:
- stone <u>products</u> (covered by harmonized standards) can be placed on the <u>EU market</u> only:
  - with a <u>Declaration of Performance</u> (DoP);
  - and with a <u>CE Marking</u>;







#### **BRIEF BACKGROUND**

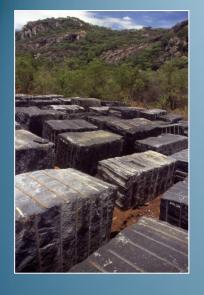
- <u>Declaration of Performance (DoP)</u> = document elaborated by the manufacturer:
  - declares the performances of the stone;
  - assumes responsibility for the conformity of the stone with such declared performances;
- fundamental document accompanying the product;
- no CE marking without it;

- CE Marking = the conclusion of a specific iter
  - − → evaluating,
  - $\rightarrow$  ascertaining,
  - → guaranteeing
  - → declaring the performance of the stone;
- compulsory for many stone products as early as 2003;

#### **CE MARKING: WHEN**

WITH SEMI-FINISHED PRODUCTS					
standard	subject of the stand	lard			
EN 1467	Raw blocks	NO CE Marking			
EN 1468	Slabs	NO CE Marking			

WITH FINISHED PRODUCTS					
standard	subject of the standard				
EN 1341	Slabs for external paving	1_			
EN 1342	Setts for external paving				
EN 1343	Kerbs for external paving				
EN 1469	Slabs for cladding				
EN 12057	Modular tiles	CE		Marking	
EN 12058	Slabs for floors and stairs				
EN 771-6	Specification for masonry units. Part 6.  Natural stone for masonry units				
EN 12326-1	Slate and stone products for discontinuous roofing and cladding. Part 1: specification				

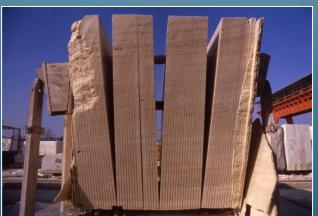






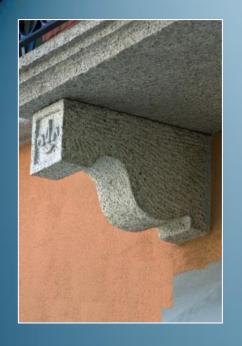
## CE Marking: NO















CE Marking: NO (not yet)







after 13 years: difficulties for the CE marking application still exist;



#### CRITIC POINTS: CRITERIA FOR TESTING PROCEDURES

(MEANINGFULNESS/RELIABILITY/FREQUENCY OF THE TT);

anomalies in the TT (= Type Test) execution:

tests performed on the raw matter, not on the finished

products;





• even when the tests methods envisage technological tests (i.e. samples coming from the production), size of the specimens is a standard one;

#### CRITIC POINTS: CRITERIA FOR TESTING PROCEDURES

(MEANINGFULNESS/RELIABILITY/FREQUENCY OF THE TT);

- inapplicability of the testing methods (in particular circumstances):
  - tests methods do not take into account the commercial sizes;
     particularly the thickness;
- TT frequency is objectively too long;

#### CRITIC POINTS: ECONOMIC ASPECTS FOR THE OPERATORS

- exemption for blocks / slabs;
  - products with a not specified final application (standards not harmonized);



- not negligible economic commitment for the manufacturers;
- many companies:
  - several stones manufactured/traded;
  - no stock (or store in warehouse);
  - commissioned orders;
    - supply only after getting the job:
- economic incidence in small /small-medium jobs;



#### **CRITIC POINTS: FPC**

- FPC (FACTORY PRODUCTION CONTROL) = a documented, permanent and internal control of production in a factory;
  - FPC concept not completely clear / understood;
  - different interpretations;

#### **WHAT HAPPENS:**

- Is the manufacturer guaranteed by affixing the CE Marking?
  - in disagreements/legal disputes, tests may be required/pretended;
  - samples ?? from the manufacts installed;
  - values declared (for the raw matter) may not correspond to the values of the manufact supplied;
  - manufacturers fulfill their duties 
     risk;

- is the <u>final consumer guaranteed</u> by receiving a CE marked stone product?
  - declared values may not correspond to the values of the manufact;
  - the product may not respect the basic requirements of the construction works (particular reference to health and safety);

#### **ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- sampling for the TT rarely done by a specialist;
  - no sampling reports;
  - date of the sampling/extraction unknown;
  - laboratories often compelled to ratify statements of the client;
- poor traceability for the imported stone materials;

- limits of the cascading system:
  - a procedure which does not provide any effective guarantee on the declared values;
- difficult establish accurate correlations between TT-Lab and (eventual) alternative tests performed during the production;
  - the intrinsic concept of "verification of constancy of performance" fails;

#### **AS A CONSEQUENCE:**



 Currently: objectively difficult to respect the Art. 4, § 3 of the CPR 305/2011:

By drawing up the declaration of performance, the manufacturer shall assume responsibility for the conformity of the construction product with such declared performance. In the absence of objective indications to the contrary, Member States shall presume the declaration of performance drawn up by the manufacturer to be accurate and reliable.

#### FINAL REMARKS

- CE Marking, an extremely important instrument:
  - in perfect syntony with key EU programs and initiatives (→ work packages WP3, WP4);
  - capable to provide more accuracy and transparency in the information/procedures;
  - to develop an increased sense of responsibility and an important change of attitude;
- Currently:
  - perceived as an extra burden on the business for no extra benefit;
  - precision + accuracy (→ reliability) not completely guaranteed in
    the CE Marking of the DS (anomalies of the testing methods; dichotomy raw matterproduct; lacking of exact indications for a reliable verification of constancy of performance; etc. etc.
    etc....)

#### FINAL REMARKS

- in order to play the role this important instrument could really play:
- → advisable to introduce technological tests (→ more reliable picture):
  - to be performed on the finished product;
  - on samples after any processing operation;
  - with the thickness effectively used in the construction work;
  - directly in the fabric, with simplified methods;
- also advisable to promote a deeper discussion on some "basic guidelines" which rule the current standards products and test methods;
- final target: to elaborate a reliable procedure of evaluation of conformity;
  - efficaceous and efficient;
  - feasible for companies of any size;
  - not expensive;
  - in any case, in compliance with the CPR 305/2011;
  - producing declaration of performances "precise" and reliable;
  - defending both manufacturers and end-users of DS;

### FINALLY, REMEMBER!

#### The CE Marking:

- does not state the suitability of a stone to the intended use;
- is not a Mark;
  - marks are voluntary; the CE Marking is compulsory;
  - is not a origin/provenance mark;
  - is not a quality mark;
- does not state that the production has been carried out within EU;
- must not be confused with "Made in..."
- does not exist for all products;
- must be delivered to the customer;
- is not intrinsically a product; it cannot be acquired and/or sold;



Thank you for your attention