

On the establishment of limits for emissions of harmful substances from tyres.

1. At the 79th session of the Working Party on Noise and Tyres (GRBP), the report of the Task Force on Tyre Abrasion (TF TA) was presented (document GRBP-79-47-Rev.1). The Task Force has developed methods for measuring microplastic emissions from tyre abrasion during bench and road tests. The presentation of measurement methods will make it possible to move on to collecting data on emissions associated with abrasion of tyres from various manufacturers, taking into account different tyre sizes and profiles. This data will then be used to determine tyre wear limits, which will be included in UN Regulation No. 117.

2. Tyres made from a combination of natural and synthetic rubber, as well as polymer plastics and other chemical components, may emit carcinogenic substances. Therefore, it would be advisable to impose restrictions on the chemical composition of materials used in tyre production.

3. The positive experience of the European Union with Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, also known as REACH, is worth noting. This regulation limits the value of harmful substances found in products, including raw materials used for tyre production. Specifically, Annex 17 of REACH sets restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market, and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures, and articles. Item 50 of this annex places specific limits on the use of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in tyre production compounds.

4. In this regard, the Russian Federation believes it is appropriate for WP.29 to instruct GRBP, within TF TA, to explore the possibility of incorporating limits for PAH in the compound for tyre manufacture.
