

Chemical safety in your business

Introduction for SMEs



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Chemical safety in your business Introduction for SMEs

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Did you know?

The EU regulations for the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), for the Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP) and the Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR) have an impact on the business of most companies in the EU and in Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, which are part of the European Economic Area (EEA).

If you think that this is not your case, you are not alone.

Recent surveys and inspections in all EU/EEA countries show that nearly 70% of SMEs outside the chemical sector are unaware that REACH and CLP have a direct impact on their business. Smaller companies by their turnover are least likely to believe that they have to comply with REACH. This poses a risk of placing non-compliant and unsafe chemical products on the market.

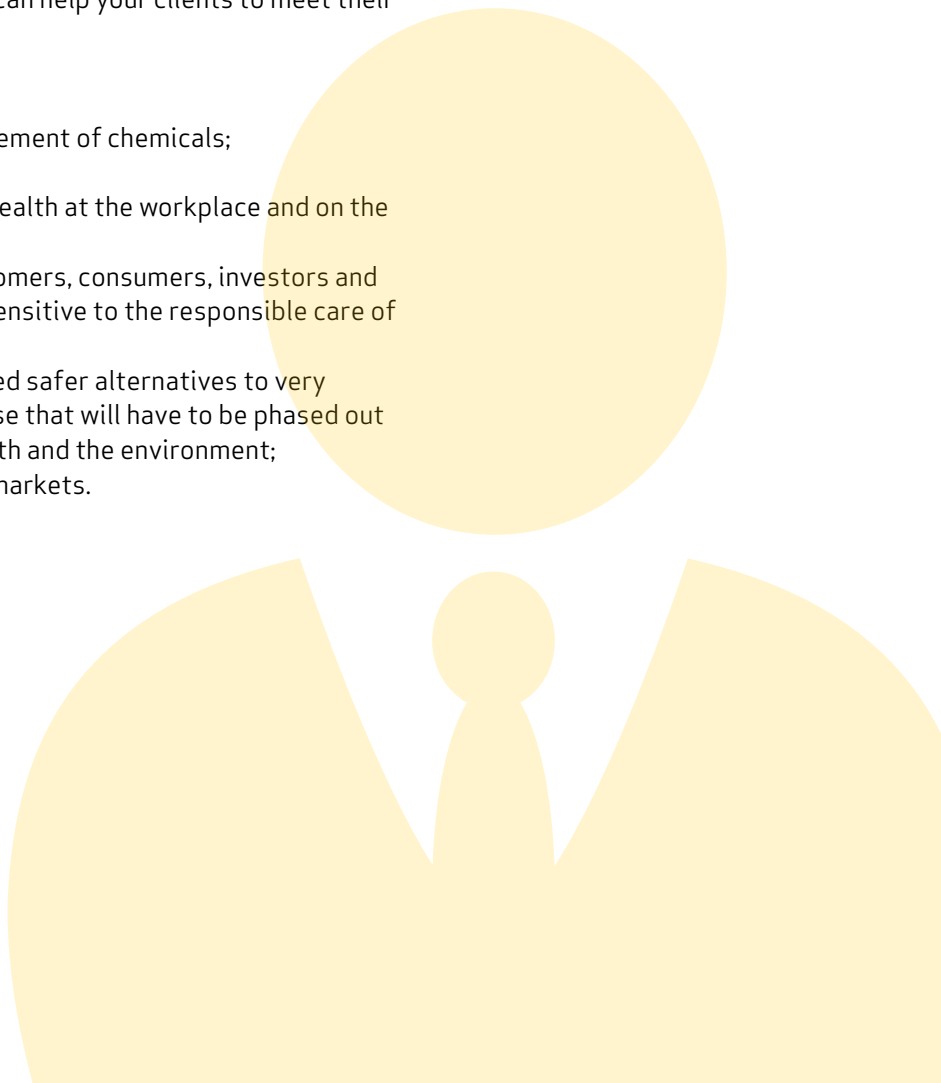
At the same time, surveys of SMEs and manufacturing companies show that when small firms are aware of these EU regulations and know how they affect their business, they are the most active in re-designing their manufacturing processes. Companies of all sizes are also involved in replacing the most hazardous chemical products with safer alternatives.

Chemical safety is a business asset.

Complying with REACH, CLP and the BPR can help your clients to meet their business needs to:

- Be legally on the EU market;
- Ensure the safe supply, use and management of chemicals;
- Make the working environment safer;
- Save costs by reducing the impact on health at the workplace and on the environment;
- Improve their reputation towards customers, consumers, investors and the community who are getting more sensitive to the responsible care of chemicals and to sustainability;
- Find new markets if they have developed safer alternatives to very hazardous chemicals, for example, those that will have to be phased out due to the high concern for human health and the environment;
- Be more competitive on international markets.

Chemical safety is a
business asset.





1. The rules for manufacturing, marketing and use of chemicals in the EU

The general rules for the marketing of chemicals in the EU are set in REACH and CLP. These two horizontal chemical safety laws are complemented by other, sector specific legislation, such as the BPR.

REACH, CLP and the BPR have a common aim to ensure a high level of protection for human health and the environment by making industry responsible for the safety of chemicals placed on the EU market. The regulations respond to important business and societal needs for sound chemicals management and their safe use. They apply to the European Economic Area (EEA), i.e. the 28 EU Member States and Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

SMEs have the same responsibilities as large companies and cannot be exempt from any of the requirements for chemical safety. The only SME specific provisions are to pay reduced fees and charges.

REACH

Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of chemicals
(EC) No 1907/2006

REACH is the regulation for the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of chemicals (EC) No 1907/2006. It is the main EU law on chemicals, covering in principle all substances on their own or in mixtures or in articles for industrial, professional or consumer use. Therefore, REACH has an impact on most industrial sectors and applies to most companies in the EU.

REACH sets the most ambitious chemical safety standards worldwide. Manufacturers and importers have to demonstrate how a substance they place on the market can be used safely and communicate the risk management measures to their customers. Communication in the supply chain is required by all actors to ensure the safe use. If the risks cannot be managed, authorities can restrict the use of a substance or make it subject to prior authorisation.

The REACH requirements for chemical stewardship put pressure on companies to review their portfolio of chemicals and to replace the most hazardous ones with safer alternatives. One of the aims of the regulation is to stimulate innovation and enhance the competitiveness of European brands on international markets.

Information generated for REACH can be used by companies to comply with other legislation.

CLP

Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and mixtures
(EC) No 1272/2008

CLP is the regulation for the Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and mixtures (EC) No 1272/2008. It complements the REACH Regulation and ensures that the hazards of chemicals are clearly communicated to workers and consumers through labels with standardised statements and pictograms.

Before placing chemical products on the EU market, industry must classify them in line with the identified hazards and then label and package them according to the CLP system. This makes the hazard characteristics of the product easier to understand in the EU and worldwide and facilitates global trade as the CLP implements the United Nations' Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

The CLP regulation replaces the Dangerous Substances Directive (67/548/EEC) and the Dangerous Preparations Directive (1999/45/EC). Substances have had to be classified and labelled according to the CLP system since 1 December 2010, while for mixtures the deadline to switch to CLP was 1 June 2015.

CLP deals with the majority of the chemicals placed on the industrial, professional and consumer markets in the EU, including those supplied free of charge.

More than 20 EU laws refer to the classifying and labelling of chemicals, meaning that once a substance is classified as hazardous, other legal requirements kick-in to control their use, such as the requirement to undertake chemical safety assessment within the workplace. When substances cannot be placed on the market for certain uses because of their classification, companies need to find alternatives. For example, substances which are classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction cannot be used in consumer products above certain concentration levels.

The **BPR** is the Biocidal Products Regulation (EU) 528/2012. It concerns the making available on the market and use of biocidal products, which have the purpose of protecting humans, animals, materials or articles against harmful organisms like pests or bacteria, by the action of the active substances contained in the biocidal product. The BPR repeals and replaces the Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EC. The aim of the regulation is to improve the functioning of the biocidal products market in the EU, while ensuring a high level of protection for humans and the environment.

All biocidal products require an authorisation before they can be made available on the market, and the active substances contained in that biocidal product must be previously approved with the exception of those that are undergoing review.

BPR

Biocidal Products Regulation
(EU) 528/2012

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have the same responsibilities as large companies and cannot be exempt from any of the requirements for chemical safety.



1.1 WHICH CHEMICALS ARE COVERED?

REACH, CLP and the BPR apply to a great variety of products supplied and used in the form of chemical substances, mixtures and articles.

REACH and CLP define a substance, mixture and article as follows:

REACH

CLP

Substance means 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.

EXAMPLES: metals (aluminium, zinc, iron, chromium, etc.), acetone, phthalates, ethanol.

Mixture means a mixture or solution composed of two or more substances.

EXAMPLES: paint, glue, ink, metal alloys, household cleaners.

Article means an object given a special shape, surface or design that determines its function to a greater degree than its chemical composition does.

EXAMPLES: clothing, furniture, electronics and practically all objects of modern life.

Attention: If the main purpose of the product is to release the substance, as in the case of a pen, perfume, ink cartridge, it is not considered as an article under REACH. It is a combination of a container (for example, a perfume flask) and its content (the perfume). Therefore, the container will be considered as an article, and the perfume – as a mixture.

BPR

The BPR defines a biocidal product, an active substance and a treated article as follows:

Biocidal product means:

Any substance or mixture, in the form supplied to the user, consisting of, containing or generating one or more active substances, with the intention of destroying, deterring, rendering harmless, preventing the action of, or otherwise exerting a controlling effect on, any harmful organism by any means other than mere physical or mechanical action.

Any substance or mixture, generated from substances or mixtures that do not themselves fall under the first indent, to be used with the intention of destroying, deterring, rendering harmless, preventing the action of, or otherwise exerting a controlling effect on, any harmful organism by any means other than mere physical or mechanical action.

A treated article that has a primary biocidal function shall be considered a biocidal product.

EXAMPLES: Biocidal products are classified in 22 product types (listed in Title V of the BPR) grouped in four main application areas:

- disinfectants, for home and industrial use;
- preservatives, for manufactured and natural products;
- pest control products;
- other specialist biocidal products, e.g. antifouling products.

Annex II provides descriptions of each product type.

Active substance means a substance or a micro-organism that has an action on or against harmful organisms.

The BPR also includes specific provisions for nanomaterials, both in active substances and in biocidal products.

Treated article means any substance, mixture or article treated with, or intentionally incorporating, one or more biocidal products.

EXAMPLES: leather items, wooden furniture, bathroom products, kitchenware – practically any non-food consumer product manufactured or imported into the EU market, when it has been treated with or intentionally incorporates one or more biocidal products.

The BPR also includes specific provisions for nanomaterials, both in active substances and in biocidal products.



1.2 WHO HAS TO COMPLY?

All actors in the supply chain of a chemical product have an important role to control the risks and ensure the safe use of chemicals. Therefore, the requirements of REACH, CLP and the BPR apply to all of them.

The actors in the supply chain are defined by REACH and CLP as follows:

REACH

CLP

Legal definitions

Manufacturer means any natural or legal person established within the EU who manufactures a substance within the EU.

Importer means any natural or legal person established within the EU who is responsible for import.

Distributor means any natural or legal person established within the EU, including a retailer, who only stores and places on the market a substance, on its own or in a mixture for third parties.

Downstream user means any natural or legal person established within the EU, other than the manufacturer or the importer, who uses a substance, either on its own or in a mixture, in the course of their industrial or professional activities.

Downstream users can be found in many industries and occupations and represent in their majority SMEs. Examples in the context of the REACH and CLP regulations include:

Formulators: Produce mixtures, which are usually supplied further downstream. This includes, for example, paints, adhesives, detergents and diagnostic kits.

End-users: Use chemical products but do not supply them further downstream. Examples include users of adhesives, paints, coatings and inks, lubricants, cleaning agents, solvents and chemical reagents like bleaching products.

Producers of articles: Incorporate substances or mixtures into or onto materials to form an article. Examples include textiles, industrial equipment, household appliances and vehicles (both components and finished goods).

Re-fillers: Transfer substances or mixtures from one container to another, generally in the course of repackaging or rebranding.

Re-importers: Import a substance, on its own or in a mixture, which has originally been produced in the EU, and registered by someone in the same supply chain.

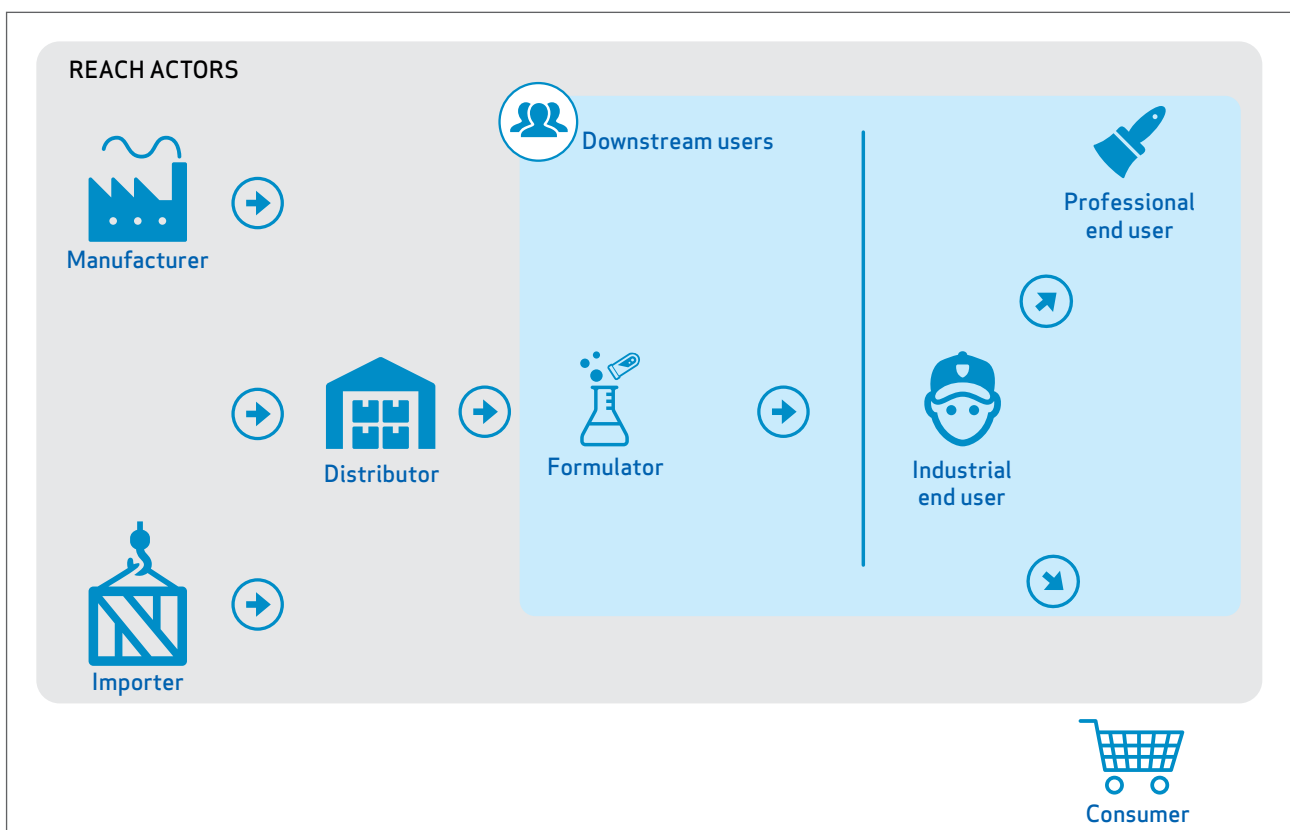
Importer with an only representative: Importers are downstream users when their non-EU supplier has nominated an only representative for the purpose of acting as a registrant established in the Union.

All actors in the supply chain of a chemical product have an important role to control the risks and ensure the safe use of chemicals.

Downstream users are:

Industrial users: Workers who use chemical products in an industrial site, which can be small or large.

Professional users: Workers who use chemical products outside an industrial setting, for example, in a workshop, a client site, or an educational or healthcare establishment. Other typical examples of small businesses with professional use include construction and mobile cleaning companies or professional painters.



The Biocidal Products Regulation defines the actors as follows:

Substance supplier is a person established in the Union who manufactures or imports a relevant substance, on its own or in biocidal products.

Product supplier is a person who manufactures or makes available on the market a biocidal product consisting of, containing or generating a relevant substance.

REGISTRATION



» <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach/registration>

1.3 THE REACH REGULATION - HOW DOES IT WORK?

REACH is based on four main procedures to ensure the safe manufacture, distribution and use of chemical substances and products containing them: registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction.

Registration

Title II of REACH

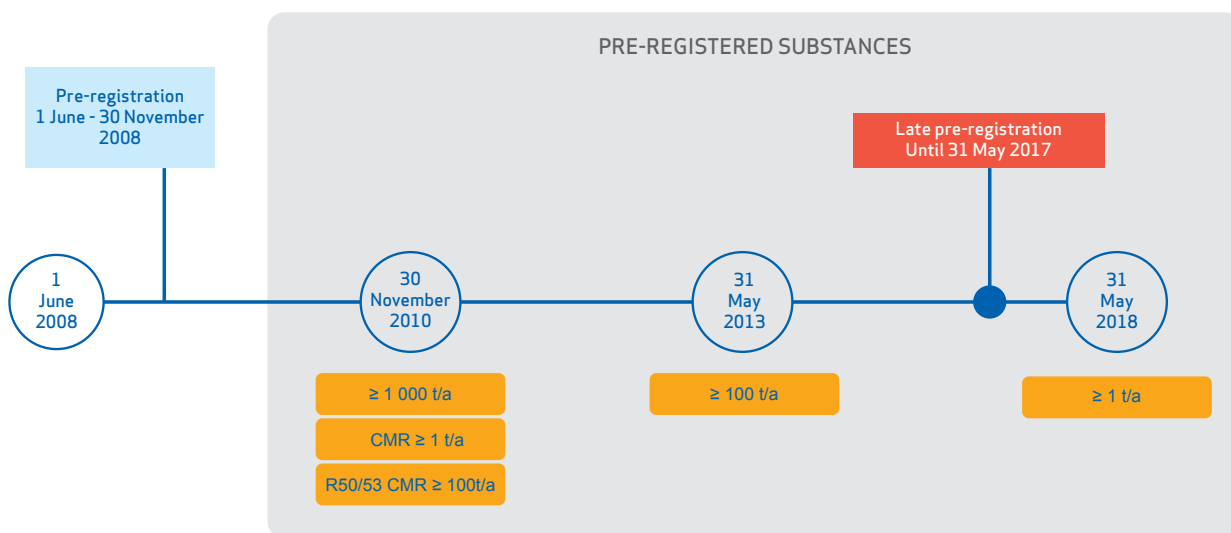
Each company that manufactures or imports a substance on its own, in mixtures or, in certain cases also in articles over one tonne per year, regardless if it is hazardous or not, has to register the substance with ECHA, otherwise it cannot place it on the EU market: "No data, no market" principle.

There are exemptions from registration, listed in Article 2 of REACH.

In 2008 pre-registration allowed, under certain conditions, different transitional periods for registration, in 2010, 2013 and 2018 for most substances currently on the market, depending on their tonnage and hazards. For companies that manufacture or import substances for the first time late pre-registration is still possible before 31st May 2017 where the 2018 deadline applies. Companies that intend to register the same substance have to work together in a substance information exchange forum (SIEF) to share information and to avoid unnecessary tests.

Manufactured or new and not pre-registered substances need to be registered before they are placed on the market.

TIMELINES FOR REGISTRATION



Legend:

CMR - carcinogenic, mutagenic, reproductive toxicant

R50/53 - toxic for the aquatic environment

t/a - tonnes per year

Evaluation

Title VI of REACH

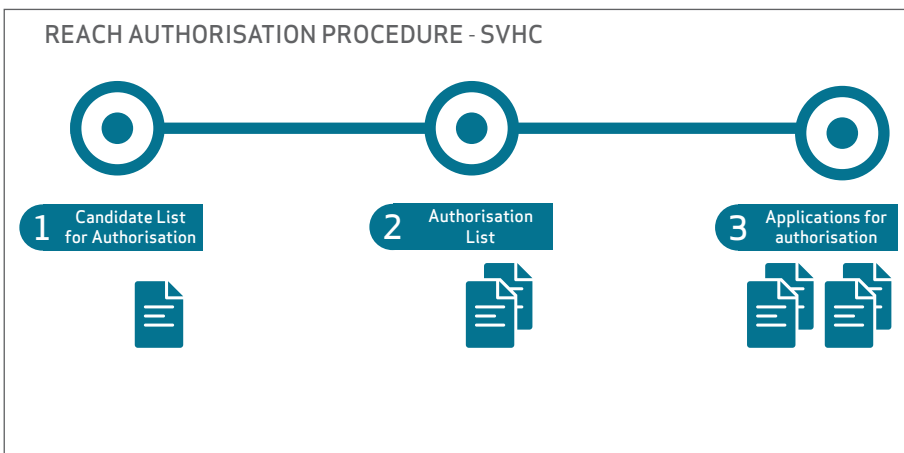
ECHA checks the compliance of information in the registration dossiers and examines all testing proposals in them to ensure that unnecessary testing on animals is avoided. Member States evaluate substances for specific concerns regarding human health and the environment.

Authorisation

Title VII of REACH

This procedure is introduced to ensure that the risks from the chemicals on the market with the highest concerns are adequately controlled. The aim is to replace chemicals of high concern with safer alternatives when technically and economically viable.

There are several steps in the procedure and each of them includes a public consultation:



- 1 CANDIDATE LIST OF SUBSTANCES OF VERY HIGH CONCERN (SVHCs) -** includes substances that have concerns with serious consequences for human health and the environment:
 - Carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction, (CMR) with known or presumed effect on humans;
 - Persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bio-accumulative (vPvB);
 - Substances giving rise to an equivalent level of concern, e.g. endocrine disruptors.

EVALUATION



» <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach/evaluation>

AUTHORISATION



» <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach/authorisation>

SVHCs are identified on an ongoing basis according to the criteria established in Article 57 of REACH and added to the Candidate List twice a year – in June and in December. This triggers obligations for companies supplying and using them to pass on safety information in the supply chain.

For more information:

» <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach/authorisation/the-candidate-list>

2 **INCLUSION IN THE AUTHORISATION LIST** (Annex XIV to REACH) of substances from the Candidate List which are of highest concern due to their hazardous properties and use pattern. The use of these substances is forbidden after a certain date (“sunset date”), unless an authorisation is granted to individual companies for their specific use, or the use is exempted from authorisation. The aim of including a substance on the Authorisation List is to promote substitution and innovation.

3 **APPLICATION FOR AUTHORISATION:** manufacturers, importers and downstream users have the possibility to apply for authorisation to continue manufacturing and/or using substances included in the Authorisation List. They pay a (non-refundable) fee and have to demonstrate that the risks from using the substance are adequately controlled. If not, then authorisation can be granted if it is proven that the socio-economic benefits outweigh the risks and there are no suitable alternative substances or technologies.

There are few exemptions from authorisation, listed in Articles 2, 56 and 62(2).

Authorisation is not linked to the procedures of registration.

RESTRICTION



» <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach/restriction>

Restriction

Title VIII of REACH

Some substances or mixtures which pose unacceptable risks can be totally banned on the EU market (e.g. asbestos), have restrictions on specific uses (e.g. phthalates in toys and childcare articles), or have limits on the concentration of the substance (e.g. in consumer products such as tyres, clothing or jewellery). When certain uses are restricted or the substance is banned on the EU market, substitution is a must.

Restrictions are not linked to the procedure of registration.

There are also restrictions in the product safety and sector specific legislation, for example, on detergents, cosmetics, toys, electronics.

WHAT IS REQUIRED BY THE DIFFERENT ACTORS TO COMPLY WITH REACH?

REACH sets different requirements for the different actors, depending on their position in the supply chain and the product considered.

Communication in the supply chain on chemical safety is required by all actors.

Requirements for each actor:

MANUFACTURERS OF SUBSTANCES

- **Register** the substance if the substance is manufactured in amounts equal to or above one tonne per year for each manufacturer, and if the substance is not exempted from registration.
If the substance has been pre-registered, the deadline for registration is 31 May 2018 for substances placed on the EU market between 1 and 100 tonnes per year. Substances supplied in a higher volume and the most hazardous ones, e.g. those that are carcinogenic, should already have been registered in 2010 and 2013. Manufacturers and importers placing new substances and substances which have not been pre-registered on the market must register them before manufacture or import.
- **Carry out a chemical safety assessment** to identify and describe the conditions under which the manufacturing and use of a substance is considered to be safe and submit a chemical safety report (CSR). This is required when a substance is manufactured above 10 tonnes per year.
- **Communicate** safety information in the supply chain providing a safety data sheet for hazardous substances as required. The safety data sheet, which is governed by REACH (Article 31 and Annex II), is the main tool for communication in the supply chain to ensure better management of the risks from hazardous substances.
- **Check** if any substance is included in the Authorisation List (Annex XIV) or in the Restriction List (Annex XVII). In these cases it cannot be placed on the market without prior authorisation or used in the conditions described in the restriction.

FORMULATORS

Formulators are using substances and/or mixtures as ingredients for the mixtures they produce.

- If the supplier of a substance or mixture is located inside the EU, the substances on their own or contained in the mixture should have already been (pre-) registered by their manufacturers. In this case, the mixture formulator is considered as a **downstream user** and does not have to register the substance, but has to comply with all other requirements for downstream users.
- If the supplier of the substance or mixture is located outside the EU and does not have an only representative in the EU, the mixture formulator is considered as an **importer**. In this case, they have to comply with the requirements for importers and to register the substances used on their own or contained in the mixture.



When the formulator supplies the mixture downstream, they have the duty to communicate information on safe use and prepare a safety data sheet when required.

For more information:

» <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach/downstream-users/who-is-a-downstream-user/formulators>



In the raw material for a single product, which is a mixture, it is possible to have both cases. The supplier of one substance/mixture can be based within the EU and the supplier of another substance/mixture – outside the EU.



PRODUCERS OF ARTICLES

A producer of articles has the role of a downstream user (if they use a substance or a mixture in the production of an article) and has to comply with the respective requirements. In addition, an article producer may have one or more of the following obligations:

- **Register** a substance intentionally released from articles, if more than one tonne/year of that substance is placed on the market and if it has not been registered for this use by its manufacturer. This is, for example, the substance released from a scented toy.
- **Notify** ECHA of a substance on the Candidate List in the composition of the article in a concentration above 0.1% weight by weight and in a quantity above one tonne/year, if the substance has not been registered for that use.
- **Communicate** information on safe use to customers if a substance on the Candidate List is contained in an article in a concentration above 0.1% weight by weight. At least the name of the substance has to be transmitted to the professional clients, and on demand to consumers.
- **Check** and make sure that no substance contained in the article is restricted for this use.

Safety data sheets are not required for articles.

For more information:

Guidance in a Nutshell on Requirements for Substances in Articles

» <http://echa.europa.eu/support/guidance-on-reach-and-clp-implementation/guidance-in-a-nutshell>

Communication in the supply chain on chemical safety is required by all actors.

IMPORTERS OF SUBSTANCES AND/OR MIXTURES

The importer of a substance has the same obligations as a manufacturer.

The importer of a mixture has to register all the substances in the mixtures if they are supplied in a quantity above one tonne/year per substance.

The importer should, however, check if the manufacturer located outside the EU has designated an only representative in the EU to fulfil the obligations of importers of substances, mixtures and/or articles (Article 8). In this case, importers are regarded as downstream users.

IMPORTERS OF ARTICLES

The importer of articles has to comply with the same requirements as the producer of articles. However, it can be more difficult for importers to gather the information on the substances released during use and on any SVHCs contained in an article.

Inform your non-EU suppliers of the REACH requirements.

DOWNSTREAM USERS

Downstream users do not have the obligation to register.

To ensure the safe use of chemicals they are all required to:

Identify and apply appropriate measures in the safety data sheet

A downstream user has to follow the instructions of the safety data sheets provided by the supplier of a hazardous substance or mixture. If the hazardous substance is registered, the safety data sheet may include exposure scenarios, which describe how to manage the risks for each identified use.

When a downstream user receives a safety data sheet, they must identify and apply appropriate measures to control the risks on their site. This must be done within 12 months after receiving a safety data sheet for a registered substance.

Communicate safety information to suppliers and customers

- **RESPONSIBILITY TO INFORM SUPPLIERS:** A downstream user has to inform the supplier if the risk management measures are not appropriate or if they have new information on hazard identification or classification. These actions must be taken without delay.
- **OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A USE AS AN IDENTIFIED USE:** This is an option, which can make it easier and cheaper for a downstream user to have the risks for their uses assessed, as it is done by the manufacturer or importer that registers the substance. To make it possible to have his use(s) included in



a registration dossier, the downstream user has to inform his supplier how he uses the substance. It is recommended to contact suppliers via sector organisations. If for business reasons a downstream user decides not to make their uses known, they may opt to make their own chemical safety report.

- **RESPONSIBILITY TO INFORM CUSTOMERS:** A company supplying hazardous substances or mixtures must provide information to its customers on their safe use, in the form of a safety data sheet. This information should be updated without delay if:
 - new information which may affect the risk management measures or new information on hazards becomes available;
 - once an authorisation is granted or refused;
 - a restriction has been imposed.

Comply with the authorisation conditions

If a downstream user uses a substance in the list of substances subject to authorisation, then they must comply with the conditions specified in the authorisation granted to an actor further up their supply chain and notify ECHA within three months of the first supply of the substance.

The downstream user also has the possibility to apply for authorisation if the substance is critical for their business. If no authorisation is granted to them or to a company up in their supply chain, they have to stop using the substance after the sunset date and look for safer alternatives.

Comply with any restrictions of use

If a restriction applies to a substance that a downstream user uses, they may only continue to use it if they comply with the conditions of the restriction.

For further information:

ECHA web pages for downstream users

» <http://echa.europa.eu/downstream>

Guidance in a Nutshell for Downstream Users

» <http://echa.europa.eu/support/guidance-on-reach-and-clp-implementation/guidance-in-a-nutshell>

DISTRIBUTORS

The main priority for distributors is to ensure that the chemicals which they supply, comply with the registration, authorisation and restriction requirements of REACH.

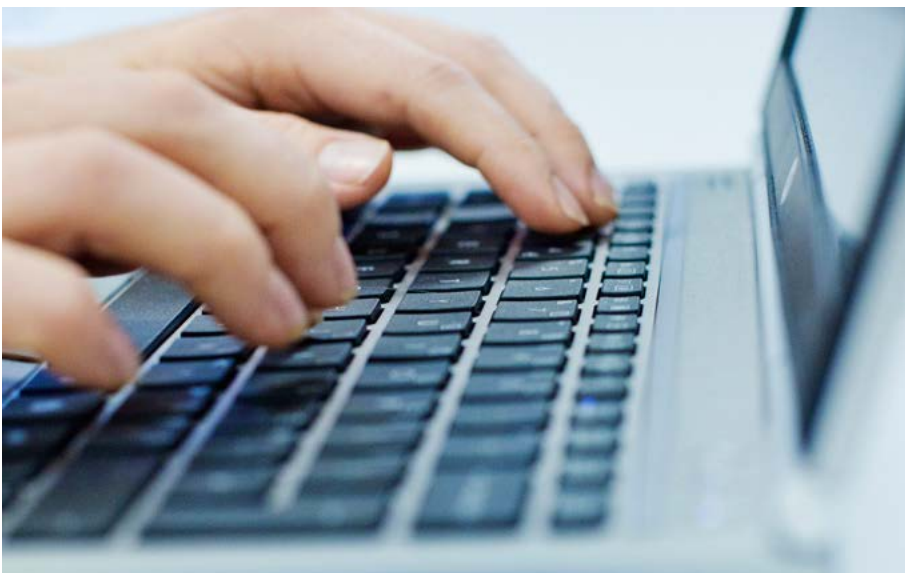
Two situations can change the role of a distributor:

- when they supply a chemical product directly from outside the EU they are importers
- when they re-package a chemical product or re-label it to include their brand, they are considered as downstream users.

Communicate safety information to suppliers and customers

Distributors are the communication link between manufacturers and their customers and play an important role to ensure the safe use of chemicals. They have to pass safety information up and down the supply chain. This could include information on the safe handling of chemicals received from the manufacturer and passed down to the customer in a safety data sheet as required or information from the customer on the use of the chemical passed up to the manufacturer or importer.

Suppliers of articles must provide advice on the safe use of an article to industrial and professional users if the article contains a substance on the Candidate List in a concentration of 0.1% weight by weight. Similarly, they are obliged to respond within 45 days and free of charge to such requests from consumers. This can lead to additional pressure on industry to respond to consumer demands for safer products by replacing substances of very high concern with safer alternatives.



All actors

REACH requires manufacturers, importers, downstream users and distributors to keep information for 10 years from the date of the last supply of chemicals.



Distributors, including retailers, are not downstream users and do not have to register substances or apply for authorisation.



1.4 THE CLP REGULATION – HOW DOES IT WORK?

Knowing the potential of a chemical to cause harm to people or the environment that can lead to its classification as hazardous is the starting point for safe chemical management.

All substances and mixtures have to be classified and the hazardous ones have to be labelled and packaged according to CLP (set out in Titles II, III and IV) before being placed on the market, regardless of the amounts in which they are supplied and used. CLP applies also to hazardous substances and mixtures used in research and development, or as intermediates in the production process when they are imported or supplied to third parties.

Manufacturers, importers and downstream users of substances and mixtures have to:

- Classify both substances and mixtures according to the CLP criteria,
- Apply the labelling and packaging requirements for hazardous chemical products.

To comply with CLP manufacturers and importers of substances and mixtures must submit a classification and labelling notification to ECHA for each substance which meets the criteria to be classified as hazardous and is placed on the market on its own or in a mixture. Notification is also required for each substance that has to be registered under REACH. If the substance has already been registered under REACH it is considered to be notified for the purposes of CLP.

Article producers and importers have obligations under CLP only for specific articles, such as explosive articles (as described in section 2.1 of Annex I to CLP).

Distributors have to make sure that the substances and mixtures they store and sell are labelled and packaged according to the CLP requirements before placing them on the market.

Before placing chemical substances or mixtures on the market, companies must:

- Establish the potential physical, health and environmental hazards and classify them in line with the CLP criteria;
- Label and package hazardous chemicals according to the standardised system set out in CLP so that workers and consumers know about their effects before they handle them.

HOW TO CLASSIFY?

Two obligations exist:

- **HARMONISED CLASSIFICATION** (as listed in Annex VI to CLP). It is agreed at EU level and legally binding for all suppliers of the respective substance placed on the market on its own or in mixtures. This type of classification

CLP

- » Classify
- » Label
- » Package
- » Notify

CLASSIFY



- » <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/clp/classification>

normally applies to the most hazardous substances such as carcinogenic, mutagenic, toxic for reproduction or respiratory sensitisers. Active substances for biocidal and plant protection products generally have harmonised classification.

The harmonised classification provides a level playing field for all businesses in the EU market. Companies can also propose to harmonise the classification and labelling of a substance (except for active substances of biocides and pesticides) and/or take part in the public consultations on the proposals for harmonising the classification of substances.

- **SELF-CLASSIFICATION** (set out in Annex I to CLP) applies to both substances and mixtures. It is required for substances when there is no harmonised classification for the given hazard class. If a mixture contains a substance with a harmonised classification, this information needs to be taken into account when classifying the mixture.

There are normally five basic steps to decide on the classification:

- Identify all available data on the substances and mixtures;
- Examine the reliability of this information;
- Evaluate the information against the classification criteria;
- Decide on the classification;
- Review when new information becomes available.

Companies can follow all these steps for classifying a mixture by using ECHA's website:

» <http://echa.europa.eu/support/mixture-classification/where-do-i-start>

LABEL



» <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/clp/labelling>

HOW TO LABEL?

CLP defines the content of a hazard label and the organisation of the various elements in it (Article 17 of CLP). The general rules for the application of labels are provided in Article 31 of CLP.

A hazard label is made up of specific symbols (known as “pictograms”) and warnings.

Under CLP, the pictograms have been re-designed and given a new shape from the orange square to a diamond with a red border (see Annex I). New signal words, hazard and precautionary statements along with supplemental information replace the indications of danger, risk and safety phrases to be used to help workers and consumers understand the hazards and potential risks before they use the chemical products.

The following example illustrates the requirements for the hazard label, including its dimensions and the position of the various elements.



HOW TO PACKAGE?

Special requirements for the packaging of hazardous substances and mixtures are set out in the CLP Regulation (Article 35). The packaging of products containing hazardous substances and mixtures must be designed and constructed in a way that its content cannot escape and the materials used cannot damage the content. The package design should not be attractive for children or mislead the consumer.

For example, all domestic cleaning products, detergents and other products for home swimming pools, pesticides and products for the garden should not have a similar presentation or design used for food or animal feed or medicinal or cosmetic products.

HOW TO NOTIFY TO THE C&L INVENTORY?

The procedure is straightforward and free of charge. Companies submit the required information on the classification and labelling (C&L) to ECHA (Article 40 of CLP). They can use an online tool designed to guide them through the process. Mixtures themselves do not have to be notified, but they will be illegally on the market if all the hazardous substances they contain are not notified by their manufacturers or importers.

Notification has to be done at the latest one month after placing the hazardous substance on its own or in a mixture on the EU market. For importers, the one month delay is counted from the day when the product is physically introduced into the EU customs territory. The non-confidential part of this information is published by ECHA in the C&L Inventory.

PACKAGE



» <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/clp/labelling>

NOTIFY



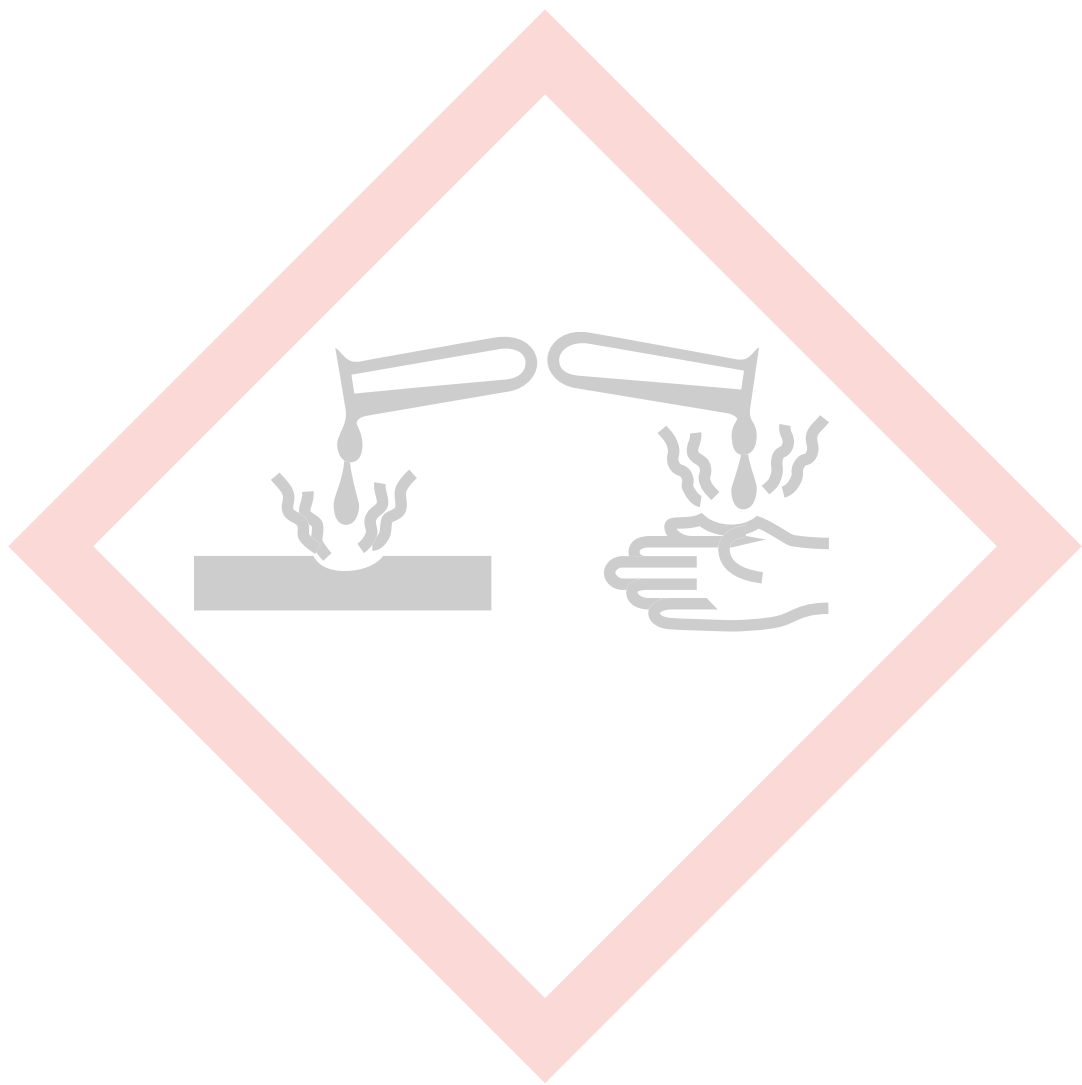
» <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/clp/cl-inventory/notification-to-the-cl-inventory>

CLP ROLES AND REQUIREMENTS AT A GLANCE

| Role in the supply chain | Classify | Label | Package | Notify ECHA | Gather and keep the information for at least 10 years |
|--|----------|-------|---------|-------------|---|
| Manufacturer | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Importer | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Producer/ Importer of explosive* articles | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Downstream user** | Yes/No** | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Distributor/ Retailer** | No** | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |

* Explosive articles and articles producing a practical, explosive or pyrotechnic effect (part 2.1, Annex I to CLP)

**Downstream users and distributors have a possibility to take over the classification used by their supplier unless they change the product in any way (e.g. formulation of a new mixture).



1.5 THE BIOCIDAL PRODUCTS REGULATION – HOW DOES IT WORK?

A biocidal product cannot be made available on the market or used unless it is in compliance with the BPR. The legislation also applies to producers and importers of treated articles.

Access to the market is based on a two-step procedure:

- **The active substance** to be used in a biocidal product or to treat an article must be approved (assessed positively for its efficacy and safety) in the relevant product-type at EU level.
- **The biocidal product** requires an authorisation at national or EU level before it can be made available on the market (e.g. sold) or used.

Exception: If the active substance is not yet approved but is in the Review Programme of existing active substances, the biocidal product can be made available on the market and used, subject to national laws.

APPROVAL OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

A dossier for an approval of an active substance for specific product types must be submitted to ECHA. When an active substance has been approved, the European Commission includes it in the list of approved active substances.

INCLUSION ON THE LIST OF SUBSTANCES WHICH DO NOT GIVE RISE TO CONCERN (ANNEX I)

This gives access to a new simplified procedure for authorising biocidal products. An application to amend Annex I must be submitted to ECHA, and, in some cases, it may require data for the full risk assessment of the substance.

For more information:

- » <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/biocidal-products-regulation/annex-i-amendment>

In addition, from 1 September 2015, a biocidal product consisting of, containing, or generating a relevant substance, cannot be made available on the EU market if the substance supplier or product supplier is not included in the list of relevant substances and suppliers for the product types to which the product belongs (Article 95 list).

For more information:

- » <http://echa.europa.eu/biocides-2015>

BPR

- » Approval of active substances
- » Authorisation of biocidal products
- » Treated articles

REVIEW PROGRAMME



- » <http://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/biocidal-active-substances>

APPROVAL OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES



- » <http://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/biocidal-active-substances>

AUTHORISATION OF
BIOCIDAL PRODUCTS

» <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/biocidal-products-regulation/authorisation-of-biocidal-products>

AUTHORISATION OF BIOCIDAL PRODUCTS

Authorisation under the BPR is different from authorisation under REACH. BPR authorisation means national authorisation, Union authorisation or simplified authorisation as described in Article 3 of the BPR.

It is possible to choose between:

- **National authorisation** (Article 29) – when a company is planning to sell a product in one EU Member State, it is sufficient to apply for product authorisation in that country.
- **Mutual recognition** – if the product is intended to be placed on the market in several European countries, then the company has to opt for mutual recognition, either in sequence (Article 33) – by extending an already existing authorisation in one EU country, or in parallel (Article 34) – by starting the authorisation procedure for all intended countries in one go.
- **Union authorisation** (Article 41) – this new procedure, managed by ECHA, allows companies to get EU authorisation in one go, for certain products that will be used under similar conditions across all Member States.
- **Simplified authorisation** (Chapter V) – this new “fast track” procedure aims to encourage the use of biocidal products that are less harmful for the environment, human and animal health. To be eligible, the biocidal product must contain only active substances laid down in Annex I to the regulation. It cannot contain any substance of concern or any nanomaterials, it must be sufficiently effective for its purpose and the handling of the product must not require protective equipment. The simplification means faster processing times and access to the entire EU market without the need for mutual recognition.

For more information:

On the practical aspects of the BPR:

» <http://echa.europa.eu/practical-guides/bpr-practical-guides>

TREATED ARTICLES



» <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/biocidal-products-regulation/treated-articles>

TREATED ARTICLES

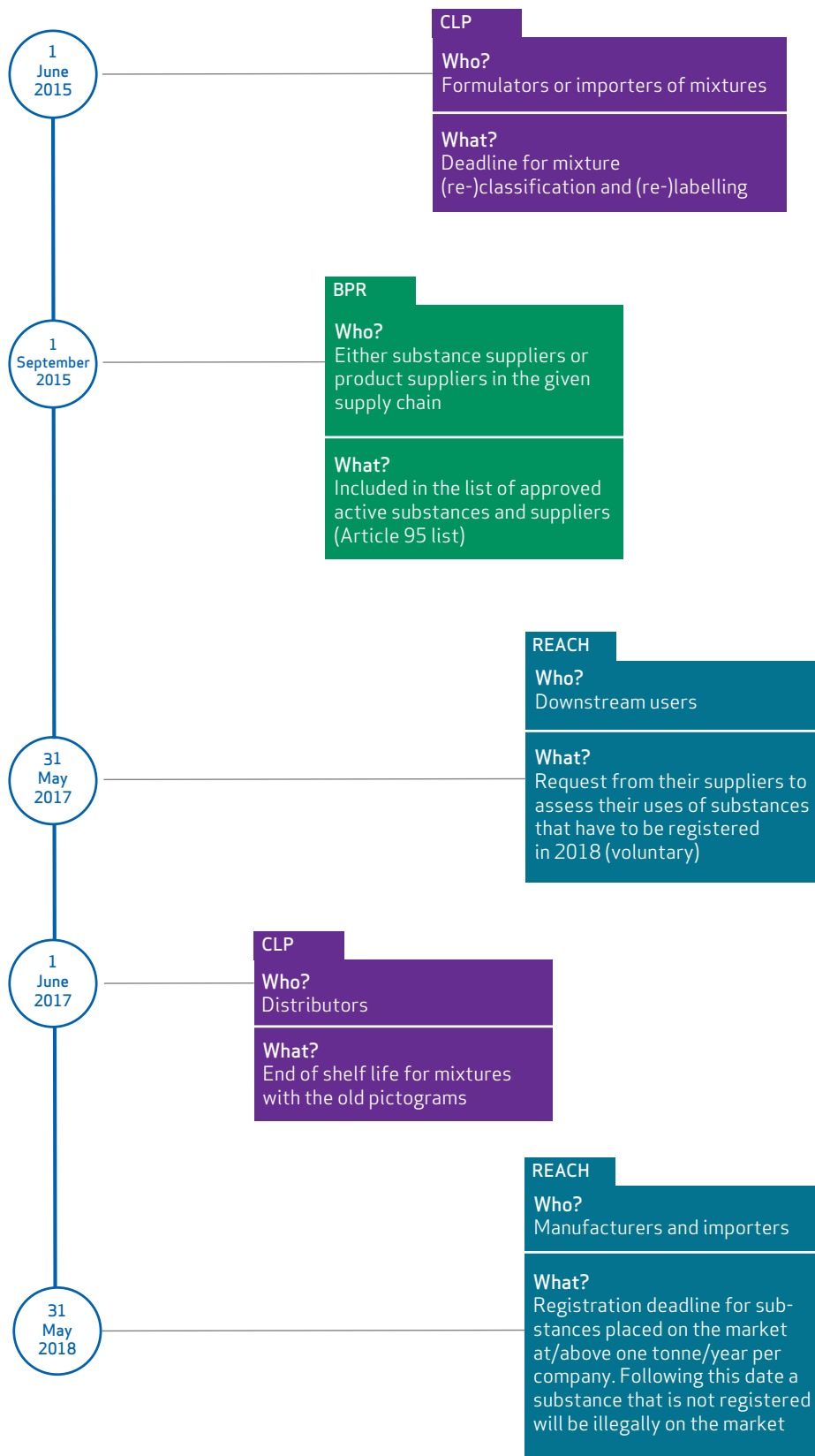
The BPR sets rules for the use of articles treated with, or intentionally incorporating, one or more biocidal products.

According to the regulation, articles can only be treated with biocidal products containing active substances approved in the EU. This is a change from the Biocidal Products Directive (repealed by the BPR from 1 September 2013), where articles imported from third countries could be treated with substances not approved in the EU – such as, wood treated with arsenic, and sofas and shoes containing DMF.

Companies must also be ready to provide information to consumers about the biocidal treatment of the article they are selling. If a consumer requests information about a treated article, the supplier must provide it free of charge within 45 days.

1.6 WHAT ARE THE DEADLINES?

The important dates to ensure access to the market:



OTHER DEADLINES

REACH

Who?
Manufacturers, importers
and downstream users

What?
Apply for an authorisation if
they wish to continue placing
on the market for a use or use
themselves a substance on the
Authorisation List after its
sunset date.

CLP

Who?
Manufacturers and importers

Notification to the C&L
Inventory within one month
after placing on the market a
hazardous substance.

REACH

Who?
Downstream users



What?
Downstream users relying on
an authorisation granted to an
actor up their supply chain
must comply with the condi-
tions specified in the authori-
sation and notify ECHA within
three months of the first
supply of the substance.

REACH

Who?
Downstream users



What?
12 months after receiving a
safety data sheet for a
registered substance to
identify and
implement risk management
measures.



If any of these deadlines concern you, start preparing now. You will have to take first important business decisions and to have a good strategy in place.

Make sure to:

- Identify your role under REACH, CLP and the BPR for each substance and be proactive – to communicate in the supply chain
- Monitor the volume of the substances you manufacture, import or use
- Keep up-to-date with the legal developments and constantly monitor on ECHA's website or via ECHA news, the regulatory status of their substances for harmonised classification under CLP, inclusion of new substances on the REACH Candidate List, Authorisation List or Restriction List, or identifying biocidal active substances as candidates for substitution.

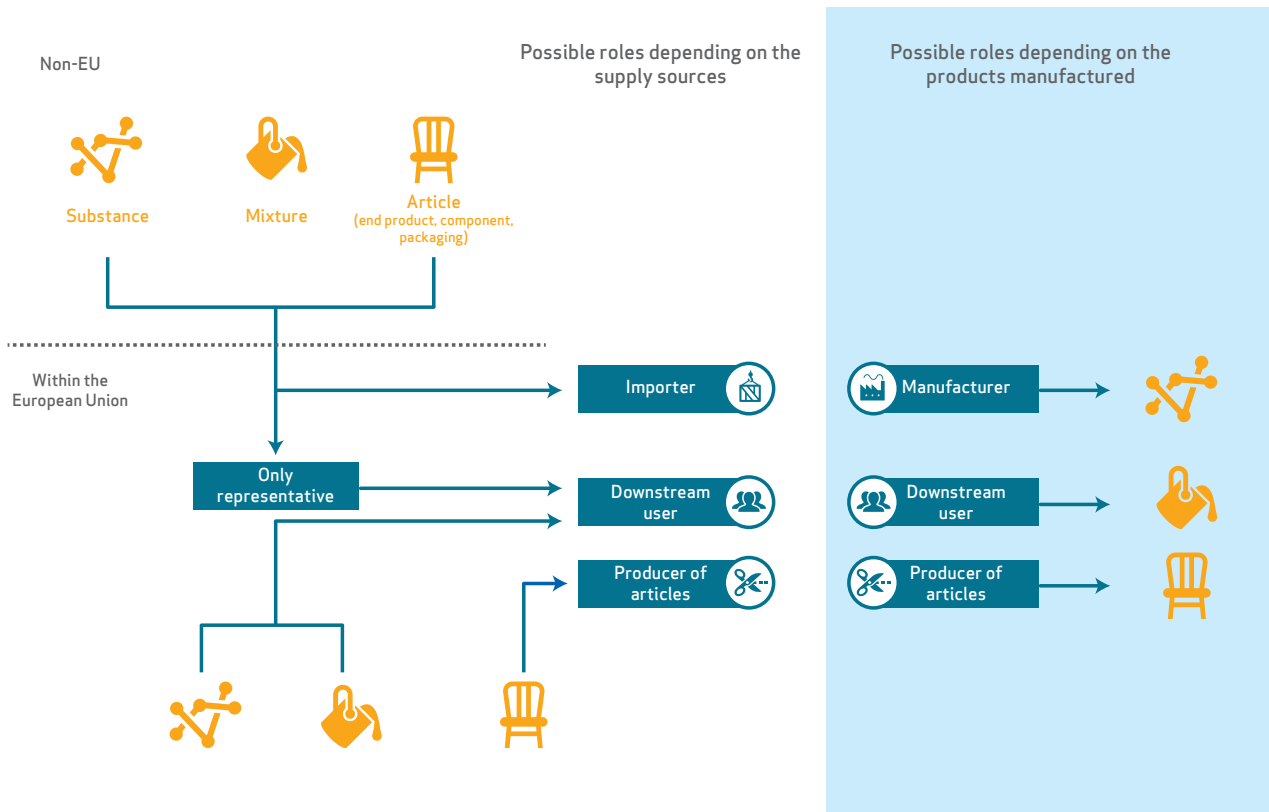


2. How to find your way through the EU chemicals legislation



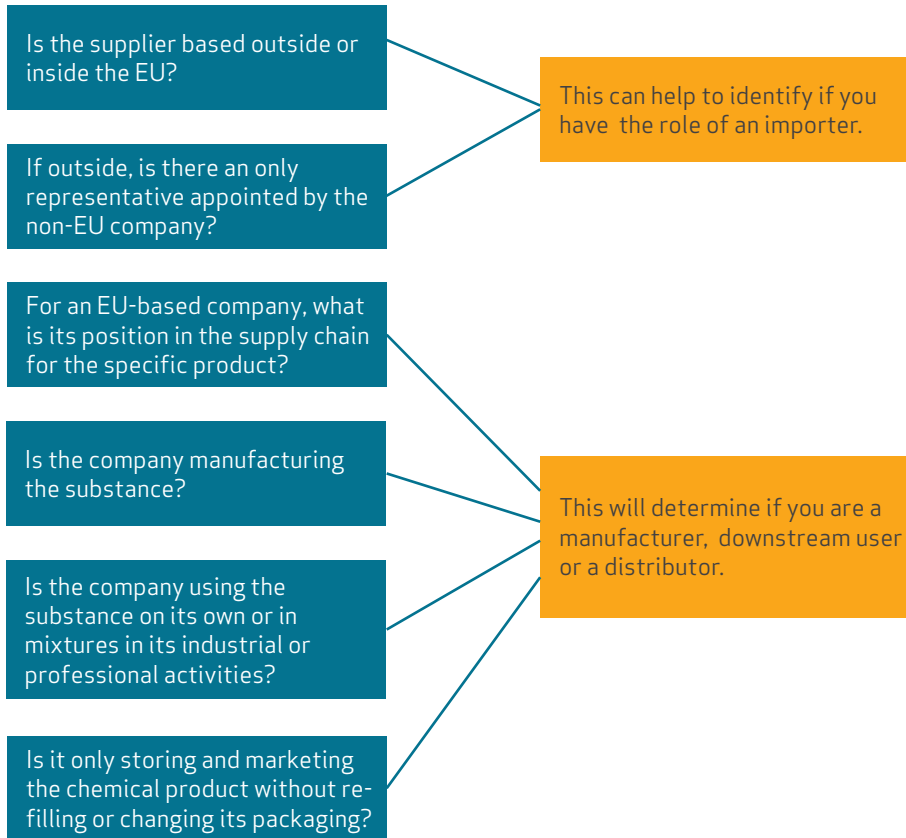
2.1 FIND OUT WHICH OF THE REQUIREMENTS APPLY TO YOU

2.1.1 The case of REACH and CLP



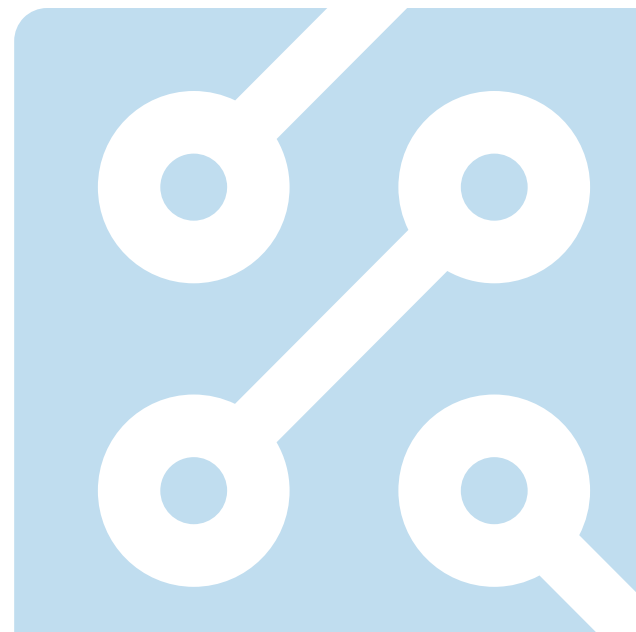
1 STEP 1: IDENTIFY YOUR ROLE

The main roles of companies under REACH and CLP are: manufacturer, importer, downstream user or distributor of a substance on its own, in mixtures or in articles.



For specific scenarios which can help identify if your company is a downstream user or has another role in the supply chain under REACH, use ECHA Guidance for Downstream Users:

» http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13634/du_en.pdf



- 2 STEP 2: IDENTIFY THE PRODUCT YOU MANUFACTURE, BUY, SELL OR USE**
In REACH and CLP terms, a chemical product can be a substance (e.g. formaldehyde), a mixture (e.g. lubricant) or an article for professional use (e.g. window frame) or for consumers (e.g. a mobile phone, a leather item).

Are there any general exemptions from REACH and CLP that apply?

Chemical substances and mixtures that are already regulated by other legislations such as medicines, cosmetics, radioactive substances and waste are partially or completely exempted from REACH and CLP requirements.

What is the annual tonnage of the substance you manufacture or import on its own, in mixtures or in articles?

If the total amount is equal to or above one tonne a year you have to register the substance to be legally on the market.

- 3 STEP 3: IDENTIFY IF YOUR PRODUCT IS HAZARDOUS**
The more hazardous the substances are, the more is required by suppliers and users to comply with the REACH and CLP requirements for chemical safety.

This can trigger a decision to review your portfolio and to replace (the most) hazardous substances with safer ones.

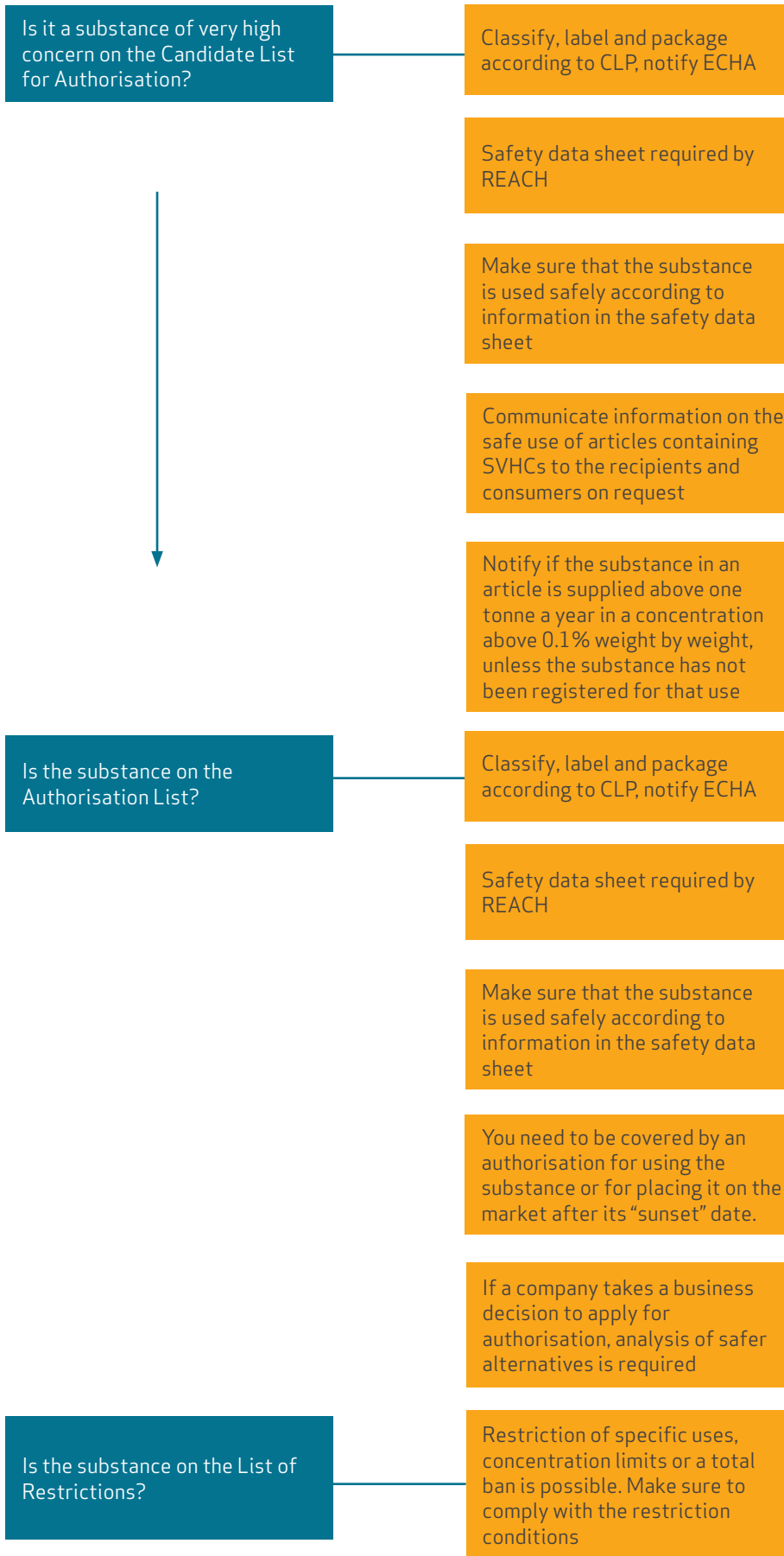
Ask yourself the following questions and act accordingly:


Is the substance hazardous?

Classify, label and package according to CLP, notify ECHA

Safety data sheet required by REACH

Make sure that the substance is used safely according to information in the safety data sheet

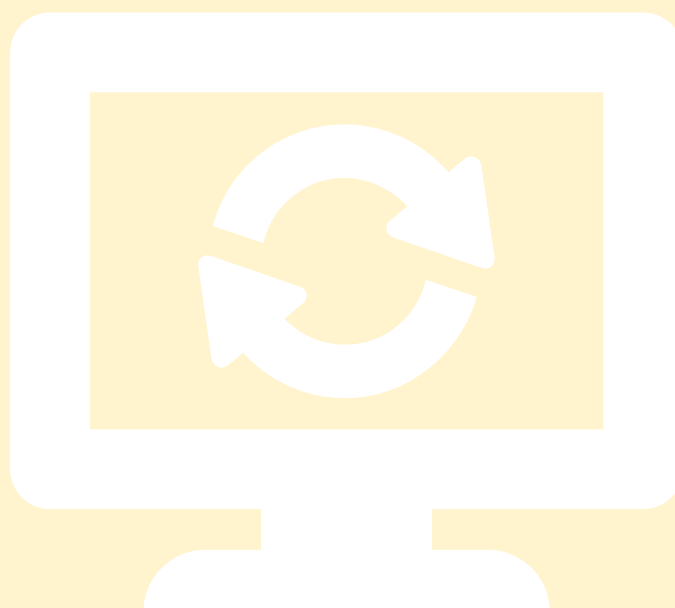



The requirements are established for every individual substance and there may be several requirements for a single product.



ONLINE RESOURCES TO IDENTIFY AND CLARIFY INDIVIDUAL OBLIGATIONS

- Use ECHA's Navigator tool to identify your individual obligations for each specific substance and access directly the relevant guidance documents. Navigating REACH is possible in 23 EU languages:
 - » <http://echa.europa.eu/support/guidance-on-reach-and-clp-implementation/identify-your-obligations>
- Check how a substance is regulated under REACH and CLP (e.g. if it is on the Candidate or Authorisation List) using the "Search for Chemicals" box on ECHA's homepage:
 - » <http://echa.europa.eu>
- Find answers to frequently asked questions on ECHA's website or on the website of your national helpdesk.
The links to follow:
 - » <http://echa.europa.eu/support/qas-support/qas>
 - » <http://echa.europa.eu/support/helpdesks>



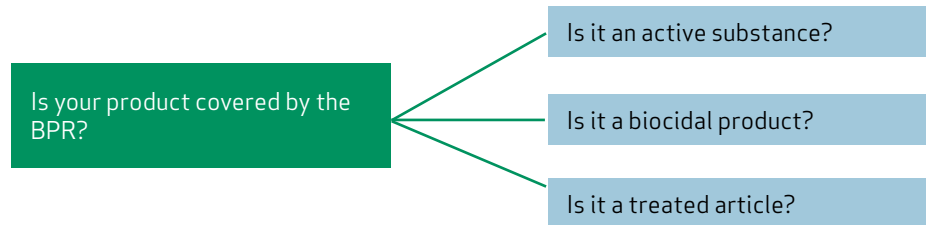


The **European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)** ensures the consistent implementation of REACH, CLP and the BPR. It provides information, guidance and IT tools for companies to prepare and submit the required information, and a helpdesk service to support them in complying with the law. Key information for SMEs is published in 23 EU languages on ECHA's website.

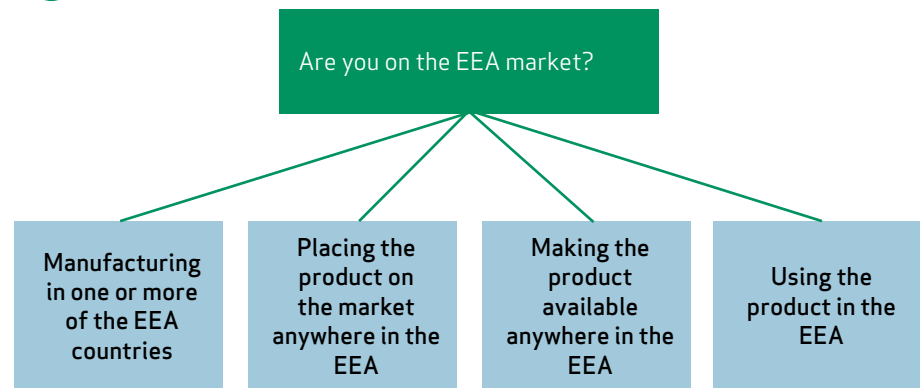
2.1.2 The case of the BPR

1 STEP 1: IDENTIFY YOUR PRODUCT

To identify your product, you should refer to the definitions in the legislation given on p. 8-9 of this publication.



2 STEP 2: CHECK IF YOUR ACTIVITY IS COVERED



To find out if the BPR applies to your business, you can check the definitions in Article 3 of the regulation:

Placing on the market: The **first time** that a biocidal product or treated article is made available on the market.

Making available on the market: **Any time** that a biocidal product or treated article is supplied for distribution or use during a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge.

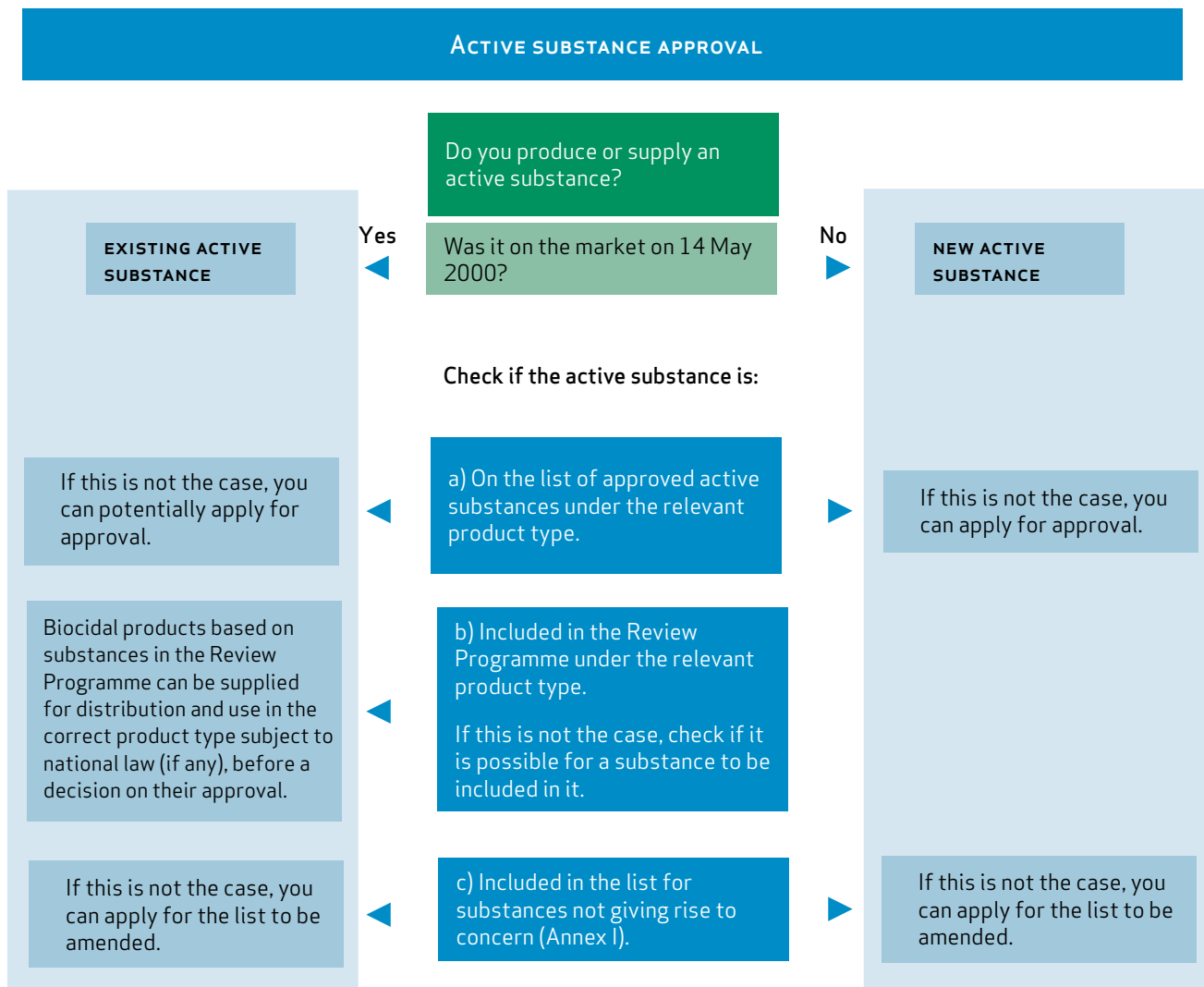
Use: **All operations**, including storage, handling, mixing and application of a biocidal product, except operations with a view to exporting the biocidal product or treated article outside the Union.

If you manufacture biocidal products for export outside the EEA, you are not bound by the BPR requirements. Check if other EU or national legislation applies.



In short, the BPR applies to products manufactured for or supplied and/or used on the EEA market.

3 STEP 3 – IDENTIFY WHICH PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW

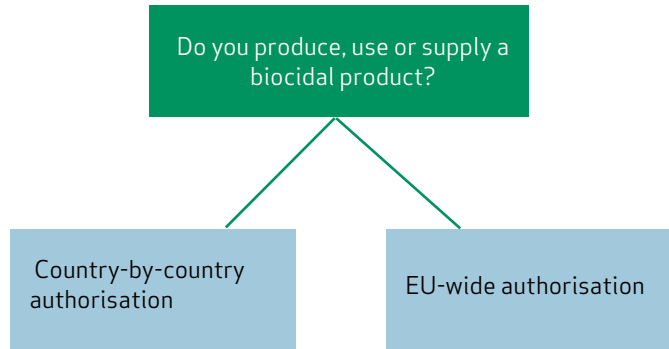


Are you or another actor in your supply chain included in the list of active substances and suppliers established under Article 95 of the BPR?

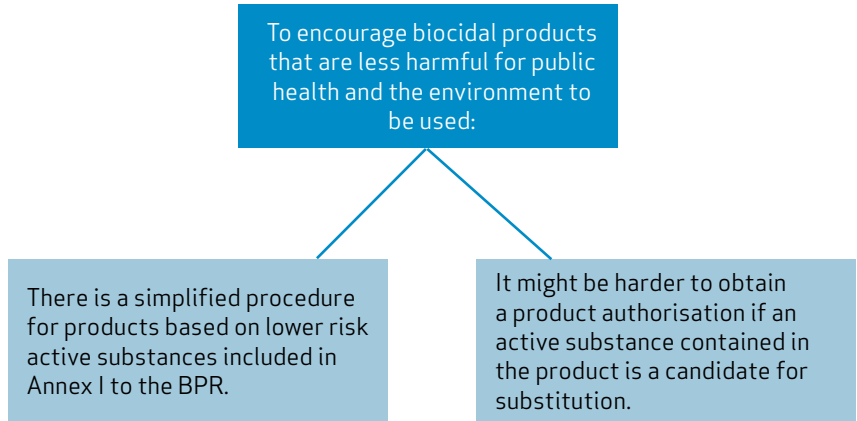
Either a substance supplier (e.g. manufacturer) or a product supplier (e.g. product manufacturer or formulator) of a supply chain must be included on that list for a biocidal product to continue to be made available on the EEA market after 1 September 2015.

Following an active substance’s approval, a product authorisation is required.

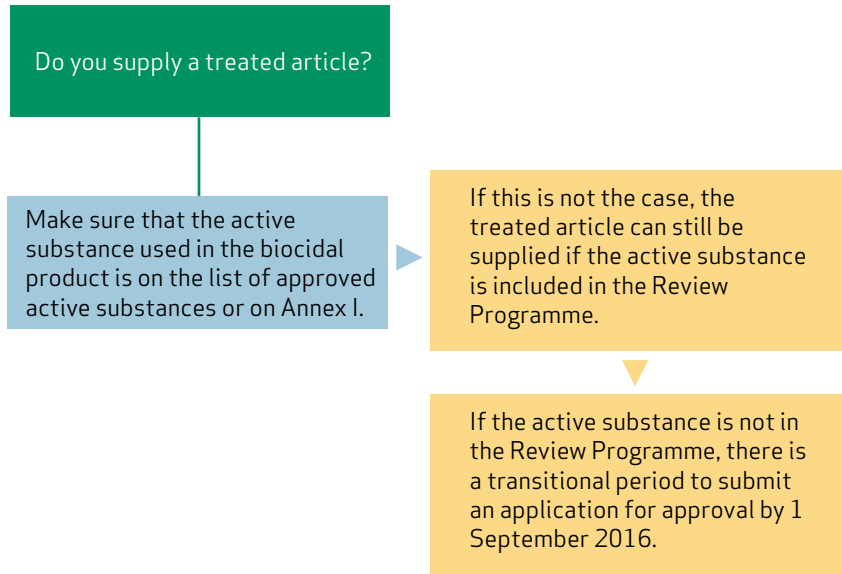
PRODUCT AUTHORISATION



Which procedure to use is a business choice based on your marketing strategy. Either you or the authorisation holder can apply for product authorisation.



ARTICLES CAN ONLY BE TREATED WITH BIOCIDAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING APPROVED ACTIVE SUBSTANCES





2.2 KNOW YOU ARE NOT ALONE

For general understanding and topical information on how the legislation works, visit ECHA's website. Contact your national REACH, CLP, BPR helpdesk and/or ECHA Helpdesk.

» <http://echa.europa.eu/support/helpdesks/national-helpdesks/list-of-national-helpdesks>

For sector-specific information and support, for sharing experience, turn to your industry association. On ECHA's website, you can find a list of European associations in many sectors, which follow the legal developments closely, work with ECHA and provide hands-on support to their members. Some of them also run sector-specific helpdesks.

» <http://echa.europa.eu/about-us/partners-and-networks/stakeholders/accredited-stakeholder-organisations/support-by-echa-accredited-stakeholders>

For substance-specific issues approach your suppliers and other companies in your supply chain. One of the aims of the legislation is to enhance such communication. Its implementation builds on interdependencies and stimulates cooperation among different players.

For information on safer alternatives and access to EU funding for substitution, you may contact the Enterprise Europe Network in your country or region. They run a database of technologies and technology searches across more than 50 countries in Europe and beyond.

» <http://een.ec.europa.eu>



2.3 WAYS TO REDUCE YOUR COSTS

REACH and the BPR, and in some cases also CLP, require the payment of fees and charges to ECHA – the smaller the company, the lower the fees and charges.

You can benefit from reduced fees and charges only if you are a micro, small or medium-sized enterprise according to EU law: Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC. The main factors determining whether you are an SME are the staff headcount ceiling and one (or both) of the financial limits in the following table:

| Enterprise category | Headcount | Turnover | or | Balance sheet total |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------------|----|---------------------|
| medium-sized | < 250 | ≤ 50 million euro | | ≤ 43 million euro |
| small | < 50 | ≤ 10 million euro | | ≤ 10 million euro |
| micro | < 10 | ≤ 2 million euro | | ≤ 2 million euro |

These ceilings apply to the figures for individual firms only.

A company which is part of larger grouping may also need to include employee/turnover/balance sheet data from that grouping.

ECHA's website gives five clear steps and an online calculator to help companies determine their company size category:

» <http://echa.europa.eu/support/small-and-medium-sized-enterprises-smes/how-to-determine-the-company-size-category>

Following these steps can help you to find out if you qualify for the reduced fees and avoid administrative charges if you wrongly declare your company size.

Other costs often exceed the fees. These will depend on your obligations, the need to generate or buy data, the choice of using consultants or the need/decision to find safer alternatives in place of hazardous chemicals.

YOU CAN REDUCE YOUR COSTS TO COMPLY WITH THE LAW BY

- **Making the best use of the free support provided by your national helpdesk, industry associations and ECHA.**
This can help you to understand your duties, to identify tools and resources that are provided free of charge and relevant to a specific substance or sector.

In annex III, you can find useful online information and services with SMEs in mind.

- **Participating in ECHA's annual stakeholders' days**

ECHA events are free of charge and provide an opportunity to have one-to-one consultations with ECHA staff on practical aspects and processes of the legislation. Online participation is also possible and video recordings are published on ECHA's website:

» <http://echa.europa.eu/news-and-events/events/>

- **Selecting carefully your private consultant**

To help you save unnecessary costs, industry associations working with ECHA have prepared a checklist for selecting a good consultant for complying with REACH. It is available in 23 EU languages:

» <http://echa.europa.eu/about-us/partners-and-networks/directors-contact-group>







RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

2.4 FROM LEGAL OBLIGATIONS TO BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Do you know of the legal incentives to go green?

REACH, CLP and the BPR promote the substitution of the most hazardous chemicals by their design. There are also direct provisions to support research and innovation in chemicals:

Substances used for **scientific research and development** are exempt from REACH registration, authorisation and restriction provisions. There are reduced labelling requirements for the inner packaging of substances and mixtures below 10 ml under CLP.

Substances used for **product and process oriented research and development**, such as development and testing a new process when changing raw materials, or testing of new applications for a substance, are exempt from REACH registration for five years. Notification is required instead.

To encourage **research and development in active substances and biocidal products**, the BPR contains specific provisions for experiments and tests involving an unauthorised biocidal product or non-approved active substance (Article 56 of the BPR). Furthermore, provisional national or Union authorisation for up to three years may be issued for biocidal products containing new active substances when certain conditions are met (Article 55(2) of the BPR). Longer periods for data protection (from 10 to 15 years) are granted to new active substances (and their products) as an incentive for developing new and safer products.

SAFER ALTERNATIVES

The availability of **suitable alternatives** is considered in the decisions on REACH authorisations and restrictions. For example, all companies applying for REACH authorisations have to analyse the availability of alternatives and consider their risks, and the technical and economic feasibility of substitution.

Biocidal products containing an active substance that is a candidate for substitution, for example, carcinogenic, toxic to reproduction or to the environment, will undergo a comparative assessment before authorisation. This is done to find out whether there are safer alternatives on the market. If safer alternatives are available and they are effective, the use of the biocidal product can be prohibited or restricted.

FUNDING

Check if you can apply for EU or national funding

REACH and CLP implementation and the provisions of the BPR create a demand for safer alternatives and technologies to replace the most hazardous chemicals on the EU market today. These substances are identified on an ongoing basis as candidates for substitution under the BPR and are included in the REACH Candidate List, the Authorisation and Restriction List, which could be used as a reference where further research and innovation is needed.

Annex IV outlines some EU funding opportunities.

Get involved – provide and promote safer alternatives and technology solutions

ECHA's public consultations on the REACH authorisation and restrictions and on the biocides that are candidates for substitution seek information on safer alternatives. Innovative companies should take advantage of these opportunities to provide information on their alternative solutions if these are relevant to the case under consultation.

Information on a new or a not well known alternative, which appears to be particularly suitable for a certain use, will be of high interest for ECHA and the concerned companies. In addition, the Agency is building up a partner service which can be used by companies to inform others about an alternative or to look for such alternatives. Other initiatives such as the Substitution Support Portal also aim to promote alternative solutions.

For more information

ECHA's public consultations on addressing chemicals of concern under REACH, CLP and the candidates for substitution under the BPR:

» <http://echa.europa.eu/addressing-chemicals-of-concern>

Overview of the public consultations for REACH authorisation:

» <http://echa.europa.eu/fr/addressing-chemicals-of-concern/authorisation/public-consultation-in-the-authorisation-process>

ECHA's Partner Service on REACH authorisation:

» <http://echa.europa.eu/applying-for-authorisation/partners-service-for-applicants>

The Substitution Support Portal:

» <http://www.subsport.eu/>

PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS



Annexes

ANNEX I NEW CLP PICTOGRAMS WHICH PICTOGRAMS ON WHICH PRODUCTS

CORROSIVE



Examples of where we can find it:

Drain cleaners, acetic acid, hydrochloric acid, ammonia

Symbols that will be phased out:



GAS UNDER PRESSURE



Examples of where we can find it:

Gas containers

Symbol that will be phased out:

There is no existing symbol for this hazard pictogram

HEALTH HAZARD/ HAZARDOUS TO THE OZONE LAYER



Examples of where we can find it:

Washing detergents, toilet cleaner, coolant fluid

Symbol that will be phased out:



EXPLOSIVE



Examples of where we can find it:

Fireworks, ammunition

Symbol that will be phased out:



FLAMMABLE



Examples of where we can find it:
Lamp oil, petrol, nail polish remover

Symbol that will be phased out:



HAZARDOUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT



Examples of where we can find it:
Pesticides, biocides, petrol, turpentine

Symbol that will be phased out:



OXIDISING



Examples of where we can find it:
Bleach, oxygen for medical purposes

Symbol that will be phased out:

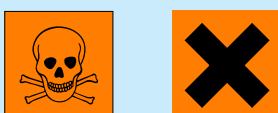


SERIOUS HEALTH HAZARD



Examples of where we can find it:
Turpentine, petrol, lamp oil

Symbol that will be phased out:



ACUTE TOXICITY



Examples of where we can find it:
Pesticide, biocide, methanol

Symbol that will be phased out:



Source :

» <http://echa.europa.eu/chemicals-in-our-life/clp-pictograms>

ANNEX II BIOCIDAL PRODUCT-TYPES

In Annex V to the BPR the biocidal products are classified into 22 biocidal product-types, grouped in four main areas.

| Number | Product-type | Description |
|---|--|---|
| Main group 1: Disinfectants | | |
| These product types exclude cleaning products that are not intended to have a biocidal effect, including washing liquids, powders and similar products. | | |
| Product-type 1 | Human hygiene | Products in this group are biocidal products used for human hygiene purposes, applied on or in contact with human skin or scalps for the primary purpose of disinfecting the skin or scalp. |
| Product-type 2 | Disinfectants and algacides not intended for direct application to humans or animals | <p>Used for the disinfection of surfaces, materials, equipment and furniture which are not used for direct contact with food or feeding stuffs. Usage areas include, inter alia, swimming pools, aquariums, bathing and other waters; air conditioning systems; and walls and floors in private, public, and industrial areas and in other areas for professional activities.</p> <p>Used for disinfection of air, water not used for human or animal consumption, chemical toilets, waste water, hospital waste and soil.</p> <p>Used as algacides for treatment of swimming pools, aquariums and other waters and for remedial treatment of construction materials.</p> <p>Used to be incorporated in textiles, tissues, masks, paints and other articles or materials with the purpose of producing treated articles with disinfecting properties.</p> |

| Number | Product-type | Description |
|--|---|--|
| Product-type 3 | Veterinary hygiene | <p>Used for veterinary hygiene purposes such as disinfectants, disinfecting soaps, oral or corporal hygiene products or with anti-microbial function.</p> <p>Used to disinfect the materials and surfaces associated with the housing or transportation of animals.</p> |
| Product-type 4 | Food and feed area | <p>Used for the disinfection of equipment, containers, consumption utensils, surfaces or pipework associated with the production, transport, storage or consumption of food or feed (including drinking water) for humans and animals.</p> <p>Used to impregnate materials which may enter into contact with food.</p> |
| Product-type 5 | Drinking water | Used for the disinfection of drinking water for both humans and animals. |
| <p>Main group 2: Preservatives</p> <p>Unless otherwise stated these product-types include only products to prevent microbial and algal development.</p> | | |
| Product-type 6 | Preservatives for products during storage | <p>Used for the preservation of manufactured products, other than foodstuffs, feeding stuffs, cosmetics or medicinal products or medical devices by the control of microbial deterioration to ensure their shelf life.</p> <p>Used as preservatives for the storage or use of rodenticide, insecticide or other baits.</p> |
| Product-type 7 | Film preservatives | Used for the preservation of films or coatings by the control of microbial deterioration or algal growth in order to protect the initial properties of the surface of materials or objects such as paints, plastics, sealants, wall adhesives, binders, papers, art works. |

| Number | Product-type | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Product-type 8 | Wood preservatives | Used for the preservation of wood, from and including the saw-mill stage, or wood products by the control of wood-destroying or wood-disfiguring organisms, including insects. This product type includes both preventive and curative products. |
| Product-type 9 | Fibre, leather, rubber and polymerised materials preservatives | Used for the preservation of fibrous or polymerised materials, such as leather, rubber or paper or textile products by the control of microbiological deterioration. This product-type includes biocidal products which antagonise the settlement of micro-organisms on the surface of materials and therefore hamper or prevent the development of odour and/or offer other kinds of benefits. |
| Product-type 10 | Construction material preservatives | Used for the preservation of masonry, composite materials, or other construction materials other than wood by the control of microbiological and algal attack. |
| Product-type 11 | Preservatives for liquid-cooling and processing systems | Used for the preservation of water or other liquids used in cooling and processing systems by the control of harmful organisms such as microbes, algae and mussels. Products used for the disinfection of drinking water or of water for swimming pools are not included in this product-type. |
| Product-type 12 | Slimicides | Used for the prevention or control of slime growth on materials, equipment and structures, used in industrial processes, e.g. on wood and paper pulp, porous sand strata in oil extraction. |
| Product-type 13 | Working or cutting fluid preservatives | Products to control microbial deterioration in fluids used for working or cutting metal, glass or other materials. |
| Main group 3: Pest control | | |
| Product-type 14 | Rodenticides | Used for the control of mice, rats or other rodents, by means other than repulsion or attraction. |

| Number | Product-type | Description |
|--|---|---|
| Product-type 15 | Avicides | Used for the control of birds, by means other than repulsion or attraction. |
| Product-type 16 | Molluscicides, vermicides and products to control other invertebrates | Used for the control of molluscs, worms and invertebrates not covered by other product types, by means other than repulsion or attraction. |
| Product-type 17 | Piscicides | Used for the control of fish, by means other than repulsion or attraction. |
| Product-type 18 | Insecticides, acaricides and products to control other arthropods | Used for the control of arthropods (e.g. insects, arachnids and crustaceans), by means other than repulsion or attraction. |
| Product-type 19 | Repellents and attractants | Used to control harmful organisms (invertebrates such as fleas, vertebrates such as birds, fish, rodents), by repelling or attracting, including those that are used for human or veterinary hygiene either directly on the skin or indirectly in the environment of humans or animals. |
| Product-type 20 | Control of other vertebrates | Used for the control of vertebrates other than those already covered by the other product types of this main group, by means other than repulsion or attraction. |
| Main group 4: Other biocidal products | | |
| Product-type 21 | Antifouling products | Used to control the growth and settlement of fouling organisms (microbes and higher forms of plant or animal species) on vessels, aquaculture equipment or other structures used in water. |
| Product-type 22 | Embalming and taxidermist fluids | Used for the disinfection and preservation of human or animal corpses, or parts thereof. |

IN 23 EU LANGUAGES OR
MULTILINGUAL

ANNEX III USEFUL RESOURCES FOR SMEs

This is a non-exhaustive and constantly evolving list .

Navigator to identify companies' role and requirements under REACH and CLP
» <http://echa.europa.eu/identify-your-obligations>

ECHA-term - to get the language of REACH, CLP and the BPR explained
» <http://echa.cdt.europa.eu/>

Guidance in a Nutshell
» <http://echa.europa.eu/support/guidance-on-reach-and-clp-implementation/guidance-in-a-nutshell>

ECHA SME web section
» <http://echa.europa.eu/sme>

REACH 2018 registration service
» <http://echa.europa.eu/reach-2018>

Leaflets
Chemical Safety and Your Business
Classifying and Labelling Chemicals - a brief guide
ECHA Services at a Glance
» <http://echa.europa.eu/publications/leaflets>

Checklist to hire a good consultant for REACH
» <http://echa.europa.eu/about-us/partners-and-networks/directors-contact-group>

ECHA web pages on the classification of mixtures
» <http://echa.europa.eu/support/mixture-classification>

ECHA web pages on using chemicals safely at work
» <http://echa.europa.eu/use-chemicals-safely-at-work>

EU-OSHA Napo series on Safety with a Smile
» <http://www.napofilm.net>

The Substitution Support Portal
» <http://subsport.eu>

For more information and useful resources in your language, check out the website of your national REACH, CLP and/or BPR helpdesk:

» <http://echa.europa.eu/support/helpdesks/national-helpdesks/list-of-national-helpdesks>



Frequently asked questions on REACH, CLP and the BPR can be browsed by topic or searched on ECHA website

» <http://echa.europa.eu/support/qas-support/qas>

“How to” articles in ECHA’s newsletter, featuring SMEs

» <http://newsletter.echa.europa.eu>

Practical examples and practical guides focusing on specific aspects of the legislation

» <http://echa.europa.eu/publications>

ECHA e-Guide on Safety Data Sheets and Exposure Scenarios

» <http://view.pagetiger.com/ECHAeGuide1-1/Issue1>

ECHA Guidance on Scientific Research and Development and on Product and Process Oriented Research and Development

» <http://echa.europa.eu/support/guidance>

Topical webinars

» <http://echa.europa.eu/support/training-material/webinars>

Topical information sheets

REACH - Production, Import and Supply of Articles

Safety in Contract Cleaning

Information for Retailers on Hazard Labelling and Packaging

Labelling and packaging Requirements for Detergents and Biocidal Detergents

» http://www.hsa.ie/eng/Publications_and_Forms/Publications



Subscribe to ECHA news to keep up-to-date with new information and material that could be useful to your and to your client companies.

» <http://echa.europa.eu/subscribe>

ANNEX IV CHECK EU AND NATIONAL FUNDING

Under certain conditions you may be eligible for EU or national support. You can explore two possibilities:

- Loans and guarantees adapted to the needs of SMEs

Local financial institutions in your country can be supported by COSME, the specific EU programme to help the competitiveness of SMEs. This means additional financing and more favourable conditions. The amount, duration, interest rates and fees are determined by each local institution.



You can use the EU's single portal for access to finance to find out if there is an institution in your country which can help:

» http://europa.eu/youreurope/business/funding-grants/access-to-finance/index_en.htm



The EU Structural Funds also finance SMEs in areas identified as priority by the national authorities. You can find out more from the designated contact points in your country.

» http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/atlas/

Example: Funds from the European Social Fund (ESF) and the Federal Republic of Germany help to reduce the costs to SMEs for consultancy services related to environmental protection and occupational safety.

» <http://www.beratungsfoerderung.net>

- Grants for substitution and innovation from the EU and/or national budgets

Example: Samdokan project

» <http://www.samdokanproject.eu/>



The SME instrument under the EU research and development programme Horizon 2020 provides co-financing and coaching for innovative SMEs.

» http://ec.europa.eu/easme/sme_en.htm

The Eurostar Programme for research SMEs is backed by national and EU funding.

» <https://www.eurostars-eureka.eu/>

Dedicated national programmes for eco-innovation.

» <http://eng.ecoinnovation.dk/>

The EU's Life Programme for the environment and climate action can finance projects for the safer and more sustainable use of chemicals and the substitution of toxic ones with safer alternatives or non-chemical solutions. Information, communication, awareness raising activities and support actions for companies can also be funded by LIFE.



Find out more here:

» <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/>

There are national contact points in your country for each of these programmes, to provide practical information on how to apply.

There may be EU funded support helping you in fulfilling your duties or in substituting hazardous chemicals with safer ones. Contact Enterprise Europe Network. They run a database of technology offers and searches across more than 50 countries.

» <http://een.ec.europa.eu>

Example: The Substitution Portal

» <http://subsport.eu>

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National helpdesks established by the competent authorities in each of the 28 EU Member States and the three EEA countries give advice on the provisions of the BPR, CLP and REACH. They are also part of a network, known as HelpNet and made up of ECHA and the national BPR, CLP and REACH helpdesks. One of its main objectives is to promote harmonisation of the advice given to companies, which covers their responsibilities under each of the three regulations.

Find your national helpdesk at:

» <http://echa.europa.eu/support/helpdesks/>

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THE ENTERPRISE EUROPE NETWORK

The Enterprise Europe Network is a key instrument in the EU strategy to boost growth and jobs. Bringing together close to 600 business support organisations from more than 50 countries, we help small companies seize unparalleled business opportunities in the EU Single Market.

Our member organisations include chambers of commerce and industry, technology centres, research institutes and development agencies. Most of them have been supporting local businesses for a long time. They know their clients' strengths and needs – and they know Europe.

As members of the Enterprise Europe Network they are linked up through powerful databases, sharing their knowledge and sourcing technologies and business partners across all Network countries. They are also closely linked with the European Commission, which enables them to keep abreast of EU policies and to feed small companies' views on them back to Brussels.

SERVICES TAILORED TO SMALL COMPANIES

Supporting small business is a cornerstone of the EU's drive for growth and jobs. As 99% of all EU companies are small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), accounting for 67% of jobs, what is good for SMEs is good for Europe's economy.

We are co-financed through COSME - the EU programme for the Competitiveness of Enterprises and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) running from 2014 to 2020. Our services are tailored to SMEs but are also available to all other businesses, universities and research centres.

STRONG FOUNDATIONS

The Enterprise Europe Network was launched in February 2008 by the Commission's Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry. It builds on the former Euro Info Centre (EIC) and Innovation Relay Centre (IRC) Networks, established in 1987 and 1995 respectively.

Offering the combined services of these highly successful predecessors, and more, we are a true one-stop shop for small businesses. More than 3 000 experienced staff provide practical answers to specific questions in your language.

About us

THE EUROPEAN CHEMICALS AGENCY



Established on 1 June 2007, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) is at the centre of the regulatory system for chemicals in the European Union (EU), which has changed in recent years with the introduction of four new regulations that ensure the free movement of chemicals in the EU and a high level of protection for human health and the environment:

- REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and restriction of Chemicals;
- CLP - Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and mixtures;
- BPR - Biocidal Products Regulation;
- PIC - Prior Informed Consent in the international trade of hazardous chemicals and pesticides.

These legislative acts are applicable in all EU Member States without the need for transposition into national law.

ECHA ensures the consistent implementation of these regulations across the European Union and the countries in the European Economic Area - Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

ECHA'S MISSION

ECHA is the driving force among regulatory authorities in implementing the EU's ground-breaking chemicals legislation for the benefit of human health and the environment as well as for innovation and competitiveness.

ECHA helps companies to comply with the legislation, advances the safe use of chemicals, provides information on chemicals and addresses chemicals of concern.

ECHA'S VISION

ECHA aspires to become the world's leading regulatory authority on the safety of chemicals.

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