Date of issue: 30 August 2017

Document index:

1. Regulatory framework ................................................................. p2
2. Scope of the BPR ................................................................. p2
3. The electronic systems to submit data ................................................ p3
4. The guidance documents .......................................................... p3
5. Review program ........................................................................ p5
6. Status of our dossiers ................................................................. p6
   - Wood preservation = PT 8 ......................................................... p6
   - Other application areas: PT 1,2,3,4,6,10,11,12,13 ............ p7
7. Services that can be provided for customers .................................... p8
8. List of abbreviations used ............................................................ p9
9. Description of the steps / timelines in the peer review process of an active substance approval .................................................. p10
10. Biocidal product phase ............................................................ p11
11. Product Types supported by AkzoNobel Surface Chemistry AB per active substance ...................................................... p12
12. Disclaimer ................................................................................. p13
1. Regulatory framework

The Biocidal Product Regulation (BPR – EU 528/2012) on the use and placing on the market of biocidal products repealed and replaced the Biocidal Product Directive (BPD) on biocides (98/8/EC) on 1 September 2013. The transition period has been extended up to 2024. Details on this revision/replacement can be found on: http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/biocidal-products-regulation

The new regulation should increase the protection of health and environment, and it should be more efficient at the same time, notably through the active involvement of European Chemicals Agency (ECHA - also in charge of REACH). It will retain the two-step authorization process brought in by the Directive, whereby active substances are first tested and approved and included in a Community list or Union list (known as the Annex I under the Directive), with subsequent authorization of the products containing the approved active substance.

Under the BPR the RMS’s (Rapporteur Member States) are now called eCAs (evaluating Competent Authorities). An eCA does the initial evaluation of an active substance dossier and writes the draft CAR (Competent Authority Report). Draft CAR’s can be discussed with applicant and/or individual MS and in Working Groups to solve open issues before they are brought to BPC (Biocidal Product Committee) for conclusions. According to the Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR) the opinion on the approval of an active substance has to be submitted by ECHA to the Commission within 270 days of the receipt of the conclusions of the evaluating Competent Authority (eCA).

A very detailed overview of the different steps in this BPR process for authorization of a biocidal active substance of the peer review can be found for further information at the following ECHA website: https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/4221979/bpc_working_procedure_active_substance_en.pdf/3a35e75d-7c08-4c87-b501-8c24f0081d9d

A flowchart of the evaluation process can be found in chapter 9.

Amendments to the BPR were found to be necessary in an early phase after implementation and entered into force on 25 April 2014.

A consolidated version of the BPR can be found in all EU languages via the following link: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1409322218709&uri=CELEX:02012R0528-20140425

2. Scope of the BPR

The scope has been extended to cover articles and materials treated with biocidal products, including furniture and textiles. The regulation will also apply to active substances generated in situ, and to biocidal products used in materials that come into contact with food. But other products that are sufficiently covered by existing legislation (including food and feed, food and feed additives and processing aids) are excluded from the scope of the new regulation. Biocidal products approved under the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships’ Ballast Water and Sediments are considered as authorized.

3. The electronic systems to submit data

The registration data-base system to submit dossiers for active substances and biocidal products is part of REACH-IT, the system is paperless and IUCLID based. IUCLID is the electronic data-base system to collect all data and to prepare all biocides dossiers. This is the same electronic system as...
used for REACH dossiers. Via REACH-IT companies can generate their own account to submit their dossiers. Early July 2016 the IUCLID software had a major upgrade to version 6. R4BP3 is the communication tool to be used for communication with ECHA for all issues on biocides dossiers. R4BP was upgraded to version 3 in 2016 and from this date only dossiers in IUCLID 6 format can be submitted. Dossiers in older IUCLID formats will be refused by the system.

You can find more information on upgrade details in ECHA’s news item, e.g. Questions & Answers on adapting to the new versions of R4BP 3 and IUCLID. A manual to submit national authorizations can be found at the following link:

https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/14938692/bsm_06_national_authorisation_en.pdf/bc9ad1fd-75e9-4eef-b686-0bb90e83e1e9

IUCLID can be downloaded from ECHA (https://iuclid6.echa.europa.eu/) for free and access to R4BP3 is possible via ECHA when a REACH-IT account is generated. Recently also a “cloud” version of IUCLID became available. For more information on R4BP3: https://echa.europa.eu/support/dossier-submission-tools/r4bp

4. The guidance documents

Under the BPR there is a possibility for Union Authorization at the ECHA. The deadlines are laid down in Art 42 of the BPR. To avoid an overload of ECHA a step-wise planning is laid down. Applicants may apply for Union authorization for biocidal products which have similar conditions of use across the Union with the exception of biocidal products that contain active substances that fall under Article 5 and those of Product Types 14, 15, 17, 20 and 21. The Union authorization may be granted:

(a) from 1 September 2013, to biocidal products containing one or more new active substances and biocidal products of product-types 1, 3, 4, 5, 18 and 19;

(b) from 1 January 2017, to biocidal products of product-types 2, 6 and 13; and

(c) from 1 January 2020, to biocidal products of all remaining product-types (besides those excluded).

Active substance suppliers not having own dossier or Letter of Access had to phase out by September 2015. In order to be able to check if suppliers have submitted dossiers under the BPD/BPR a list is prepared by ECHA with approved suppliers and this list is monthly updated. With the amended BPR there are now also possibilities to apply for listing by formulators of some biocidal products. This possibility is mainly generated for importers of formulations for which the active substance is not supported by the non-EU manufacturers. The latest list of approved suppliers can be found on the ECHA website:

http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/active-substance-suppliers?_sm_au_=i2HDPpMr46pdW76r
Fact sheet BPR

Suppliers participating in the review program had to do an Article 95 notification via R4BP3 to come on this list. Akzo Nobel Surface Chemistry AB has done this Article 95 notification for all our active substance - PT combinations evaluated in the review program. It is very important for formulators of biocidal products to check if their suppliers are included in the Article 95 list for the product types of their interest. The list is legally binding since 1st September 2015. If the active substance supplier is not on the list the formulator is no longer allowed to use the active ingredient from this supplier.


The detailed rules for the Review Program have been adapted to the provisions of the BPR in the new Review Program Regulation (EU) No 1062/2014, which repeals and replaces Commission Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007. Full details can be found via the following link: http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/biocidal-products-regulation/approval-of-active-substances/existing-active-substance

In preparation of the legal status of Article 95 several member states have initiated to collect Declarations of Delivery from the registration holders to confirm they are buying from Art 95 listed suppliers. For our customers we make available on request a statement on the Art 95 notification and/or Declarations of Delivery for the active substances supported by Akzo Nobel Surface Chemistry AB.

If a company wants to remain active in the biocides market on the longer term, it will be a legal obligation in all member states of interest to have approval for all the formulations with biocidal claims. In the biocidal product dossier, the access to the active substance dossier will have to be covered with a Letter of Access from the actual supplier of the active ingredient (unless the active substance dossier is also owned by the applicant). Details for the Letter of Access are laid down in Art 61 of the BPR.

ECHA regularly publishes new guidance on BPR. Practical guides on various topics relevant to the BPR can be found on: http://echa.europa.eu/practical-guides/bpr-practical-guides
5. Review program

Under the BPR, the application areas are called Product Types (PT). The different PT's we support for our active substances are given in Table 2. A detailed description of the PT's can be found on: http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/biocidal-products-regulation/product-types

As AkzoNobel Surface Chemistry AB we support three quaternary ammonium compounds:
- Didecyldimethylammonium chloride (CAS number 7173-51-5) in case of the DDAC dossier,
- C12-16-alkyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride (CAS number 68424-85-1) in case of the BKC dossier
- Cocoalkyltrimethylammonium chloride (CAS number 61789-18-2) in case of the TMAC dossier.

For simplicity we will remain calling these single substances in this factsheet BKC, DDAC and TMAC.

The three quaternary ammonium compounds are being evaluated by Italy. Italy has informed us that they intend to follow the priority setting made by ECHA to meet the 2024 deadline (see listing below).

Next to the 3 quaternary ammonium compounds we support Triameen Y12D (N-(3-aminopropyl)-N-dodecylpropane-1,3-diamine - CAS no 2372-82-9) sometimes abbreviated in the review program as Diamine. The evaluation of Triameen Y12D is done by Portugal.

Although a proposal for a decision on inclusion officially had to be taken by the RMS within 1 year after accepting dossiers as complete, unfortunately this did not happen in practice.

To be able to meet the new deadline for the review program of 2024 ECHA has set priorities for the different application areas (PT's) in the new review program.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Existing active substances for product types</th>
<th>Deadline for submission of all draft CARs by eCA to ECHA</th>
<th>Deadline for ECHA to deliver its opinions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st priority list</td>
<td>8, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21</td>
<td>31/12/2014</td>
<td>30/09/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd priority list</td>
<td>3, 4, 5</td>
<td>31/12/2016</td>
<td>30/09/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd priority list</td>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>31/12/2018</td>
<td>30/09/2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th priority list</td>
<td>6, 13</td>
<td>31/12/2019</td>
<td>30/09/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th priority list</td>
<td>7, 9, 10</td>
<td>31/12/2020</td>
<td>30/09/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th priority list</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>31/12/2022</td>
<td>30/09/2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th priority list</td>
<td>12,15,17,22 and 23 (new PT20 under BPR)</td>
<td>31/12/2023</td>
<td>30/09/2024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When several active ingredients are included in a biocidal product, of which one is not yet approved, then the deadline for BPR product dossiers is related to the official approval of the last active substance. When the formulation is used for several PT's the deadline for product dossier submission is related to the approval the last PT. (See p39 of the ECHA guidance: http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/21742587/pg_on_bpr_6_national_authorisation_en.pdf).

In the meantime of course the national rules have to be followed.
6. Status of our dossiers:

In the overview below (under chapter 9) all the different steps (actions) in the evaluation process under the BPR are listed in a flow chart. The implementation of the BPR has slightly changed the evaluation process and the system of TM meetings and CA meetings is replaced by a system of WG (Working Group) and BPC (Biocidal Product Committee) meetings at ECHA. It is planned that the frequency of meetings will increase to speed up the process in order to try to meet the 2024 deadline. In the new process the BPC meets about 5 times per year (instead of 3 times for the previous TM meetings) to discuss the technical issues and decide on a final version of the CAR (= AR and Conclusions).

- Wood preservation = PT 8:

For BKC and DDAC:
There are 2 consortia involved in these two active substances, an US consortium (US-ISc) and the European QUAT Consortium (EQC). We as Akzo Nobel Surface Chemistry AB are member and chair of the EQC.

In February 2013 the decisions on Union list inclusion of CAS number 68424-85-1 (BKC) and CAS number 7173-51-5 (DDAC) for PT 8 became final and the deadline for product dossier submission for PT8 for all existing biocidal products on the market using the approved CAS numbers (independent of the supplier) was February 1st 2015.

The official decisions for PT8 can be found here:

BKC:  

DDAC:  

For access to the latest public combined assessment reports of DDAC and BKC for PT8 you can use the following link:  

For TMAC:
The BPC decision for approval for PT8 was taken in the BPC meeting of April 2016. The deadline for biocidal product dossiers under the BPR is 1st of May 2018.

The official decisions for PT8 can be found here:

Other application areas: PT 1,2,3,4,6,10,11,12,13:

For BKC and DDAC:

Italy has informed us that they intend to follow the priority setting made by ECHA to meet the 2024 deadline. The consequence is that PT 1,2 and PT 3,4 will be discussed and approved separately. In the current ECHA working program of Working Group meetings and BPC meetings a WG meeting for PT3 and 4 dossiers for DDAC and BKC is booked for November 2017 and a BPC meeting for March 2018.

The working program can be found here: [https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/17287015/wp_active_substance_approvals_2016_17_en.pdf/fe3698a4-c6c5-4e41-bbfc-06ba64f283db](https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/17287015/wp_active_substance_approvals_2016_17_en.pdf/fe3698a4-c6c5-4e41-bbfc-06ba64f283db)

The planning for PT1,2 is not included in the working program mentioned above yet. For the other PT’s 10, 11 and 12 we are at the start of the evaluation process, we received completeness for the dossiers submitted under the review program but no draft Assessment Reports are received yet.

Triameen Y12D:

For the evaluation of Triameen Y12D (N-(3-aminopropyl)-N-dodecylpropane-1,3-diamine) with CAS no 2372-82-9 we have not received any Assessment Report yet for any PT’s involved in. Portugal informed us years ago that they intend to come with draft Competent Authority Reports for all Product Types supported in one go, but they could not give an indication when the draft CAR’s will be made available.

Since the official deadlines are not followed by the authorities, it is difficult / not possible for us to predict dates for final Union listing for the remaining PT’s supported.
7. Services that can be provided for customers:

- **Letter of Access** = LoA to the active substance under the national system (needed for national approvals as long as the active substance/PT combination is not approved yet under the BPR and a national approval system exists)

- **Letter of Access** = LoA to the active substance under the BPR (needed for PT8 biocidal products based on BKC and/or DDAC for which all other actives are already approved and no other PT’s are involved)

- **Statement on Art 95** (needed to proof that you are using an approved supplier of the active substance)

- **Declaration of Delivery** (required by some national authorities to proof the supplier used is on Art. 95)

- **Listing of Endpoints** = LoE (needed to perform the risk assessments of the biocidal products to be registered under the BPR, but might also be needed/used when a national registration scheme already exists or might be needed to prepare your own product SDS). This LoE contains all conclusions to be taken into account for product authorization this means: the conclusions from all physical-chemical studies and all endpoints from all Toxicity and Ecotoxicity studies and contains the Classification and Labelling details of the active substance.

- **Robust Study Summary** of analytical methods = RSS (these RSS are needed in your biocidal product dossier to be able to check the concentrations of the active substance in your biocidal product)

Please contact your local sales/account manager in case you need such statements/letters. They can also give you more information on the terms/conditions involved.
8. List of abbreviations used

AR: Assessment Report
BPC: Biocidal Product Committee (selected experts of the MS’s that meet about 5 times per year at ECHA to propose active substance decisions)
BPD: Biocidal Product Directive
BPR: Biocidal Product Regulation
CA: Competent Authority
CAR: Competent Authority Report
COM: Commission (In the overview COM is used but where relevant to be more specific also COM-ENV (Directorate General Environment) and COM-JRC (Joint Research Centre) are used.
eCA: evaluating Competent Authority
ECHA: European Chemicals Agency
EQC: European QUAT consortium
LOE: Listing of Endpoints
MS: Member State
MSCA: Member State Competent Authority
PT: Product Type (application area)
RCOM: response to commenting table (consolidated commenting table)
RMS: Rapporteur Member State
RSS: Robust Study Summary
SECR: ECHA secretariat
TM: Technical Meeting (representatives present of all MS)
US-ISC: United States based QUAT Consortium
WG: Working Group meeting (selected technical experts of the MS’s that meet about 5 times per year at ECHA to discuss technical issues)

Due to the implementation of the BPR there is now again a kind of "transition state". New active substance dossiers (not falling under the review program) will be under the responsibility of ECHA directly. The existing active substances already under evaluation according to the BPD continue to be evaluated by those RMS’s / eCA’s that were already responsible for the substances. They do the evaluation up to the level of draft CAR publication. Instead of moving then to TM level it is now moved via the WG meeting to BPC meeting level at ECHA.

For the CAR’s submitted before 1 September 2013 the situation is as follows: A number of evaluations have been submitted by RMS’s under the BPD. The peer review of these CARs can be at any stage of the process, as e.g. some of them have gone through the commenting stage and others have been finalized at the Technical Meetings under the BPD. The decisions on these active substances will be made according to the BPD, while the decisions on active substances for which the CAR is submitted after 1 September 2013 will be made according to the BPR.
9. Description of the steps / timelines in the peer review process of an active substance approval can be found in the guidance called “working procedure for active substance approval”. The latest version can be found at: https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/4221979/bpc_working_procedure_active_substance_en.pdf/3a35e75d-7c08-4c87-b501-8c24f0081dde

Below you can find a detailed flowchart from the ECHA guidance that gives a clear picture of the steps involved in the active substance approval process.
## 10. Biocidal product phase:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Deadline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biocidal Product authorization:</strong> Biocidal product suppliers have to apply for authorization at country authority level of the country/countries of interest for marketing the biocidal product. Alternatively Union authorization can be applied for at ECHA.</td>
<td>The official approval date (for inclusion in the Union list) of the active substance is in general 24 months after approval in the BPC meeting. The official approval is generally published 5-6 months after agreement in the BPC meeting. Latest at the date of official Union List inclusion of the active substance, all biocidal product dossiers have to be submitted that would like to profit from the review program. From this official publication date, generally about 18 months are left to submit the biocidal product dossiers. Authorities then have maximum 36 months to finalize the evaluations of the biocidal product dossiers submitted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2: Product Types supported by AkzoNobel Surface Chemistry AB per active substance: x (on Art 95)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Type (PT)</th>
<th>BKC CAS no: 68424-85-1</th>
<th>DDAC CAS no: 7173-51-5</th>
<th>TMAC CAS no: 61789-18-2</th>
<th>Triameen Y12D CAS no: 2372-82-9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main group I: Disinfectants and general biocidal products</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Human hygiene</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Disinfectants and algaecide not intended for direct application on humans or animals (previously called Private and public health area)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Veterinary hygiene</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>4. Food and feed area</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>x</td>
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<td>5. Drinking water</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Main group II: Preservatives</strong></td>
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<td>6. Preservatives for products in storage (previously called: In can preservatives)</td>
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<td>x</td>
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<td>7. Film preservatives</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Wood preservatives</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Fiber, leather, rubber and polymerized material preservatives</td>
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<td>10. Construction material preservatives (previously called: Masonry preservatives)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Preservatives for liquid cooling and processing systems</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>12. Slimicides</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>13. Working and cutting fluid preservatives (previously called: Metalworking fluid preservatives)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Main group III: Pest control</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>14. Rodenticides</td>
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<td>15. Avicides</td>
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<tr>
<td>16. Molluscicides, vermicides and products to control other invertebrates</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. Piscides</td>
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<tr>
<td>18. Insecticides, acaricides and products to control other arthropods</td>
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<tr>
<td>19. Repellants and attractants</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Main group IV: Other biocidal products</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>20. Control of other vertebrates</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Antifouling products</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Embalming and taxidermist fluids</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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