

# CESIO

## news



# 14

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF ORGANIC SURFACTANTS  
AND THEIR INTERMEDIATES

September  
2010

## Foreword

Dear Colleagues,

The two key topics by which 2010 will be remembered for a lot of companies in the chemical industry will be REACH & CLP. *Phase I* of REACH and CLP notification is on our doorsteps.

Whilst CESIO member companies are involved in preparing for both deadlines, CESIO Core Team continues to examine the concerns/issues raised by member companies with regard to the implementation of REACH and CESIO TRA has set up a procedure to help companies comply with their CLP obligations in a most efficient manner for all.

ERASM's newly set up Human Health Task-Force is working on two areas of key importance for the implementation of REACH & CLP – Safety Factors under REACH and Reversibility of ocular effects. ERASM Environment Task-Force has also initiated new projects.

CESIO LLNA TF was at the core of the inception and organisation of Cefic LRI workshop dedicated to the Applicability of sensitization testing methods for regulatory purposes on 2nd & 3rd February 2010 along with the support of CES & EFFCI. This workshop raised the visibility of the issue of key importance to the Surfactants Industry and will be followed by the publication of a report on the workshop and on the comparative testing commissioned by CESIO.

The EU Ecolabelling board is undertaking the revision of criteria but has yet to prove that it will take into consideration some new principles adopted by the revised ecolabelling scheme such as scientific basis, life cycle approach. Cefic has taken an active role with the Commission in this area.

In terms of future priorities for CESIO, Ecolabelling, with the revision of the ecolabelling criteria, IPPC (Integrated Prevention and Pollution Control) & IED (Industrial Emissions Directive) along with the revision of the LVOC (Large Volume Organic Chemicals) BREF are likely to become quite significant issues.

Communication has become a priority for the Secretariat with the quarterly publication of electronic news reporting on both European and national activities. This new type of communication is still in a learning phase. Comments for improvement are welcome.

The organisation of CESIO 2011 Congress & Business convention, scheduled for 6th – 8th June 2011, is now in full swing. All programme committees have been set up and the members of the Organising Committee, A Föller, Ch Séné, B Brancq, Ch Holvoet & Ch De Cooman are determined to make this event a success, the first ever CESIO Congress & Business Convention.

There have been organisational changes – Cedric Delveaux has taken over ERASM Human Health activities with some support from Ch De Cooman, Alain Bouvy continues with ERASM Environmental activities and Ch De Cooman supports the Steering Committee.

Once again, we thank all those who actively participate in CESIO working groups, task-forces and represent our association at meetings, thereby contributing to the reputation and recognition of our association as stakeholder.

**Ch De Cooman**  
Secretary General

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## CESIO 2011

Ch Séné, Ch De Cooman, A Föller



The **8th World Surfactant Congress and Business Convention** will take place in Austria at the Austria Center from June 6 to 8, 2011. It will be the ideal opportunity to network with your colleagues, customers and business partners from all over the world. Outstanding speakers and experts from around the globe will be expected to share their knowledge with participants on scientific, economic, technical as well as safety and regulatory aspects of surfactants and their industrial and consumer applications.

The theme of CESIO 2011 is “Sustainability of the Surfactant Industry in a highly regulated world”.

**Abstract submission** is open (deadline: Oct 2010)

More information and abstract submission on [www.cesio-congress.eu](http://www.cesio-congress.eu)

The format of the CESIO congress has been reviewed and a Business Convention has been added to the event. Accordingly, it remains a place to learn and exchange with the experts and a place to organise business meetings with your suppliers and customers. The CESIO congresses are becoming a 2 year event (in early June) (instead of every 4 years) with the 1st event taking place in June 2011 in Vienna.

The “Sponsorship & Exhibition brochure” has been published in June 2010.

An Organising Committee which supervised four Programme Committees has been established to support the organisation of CESIO 2011 (see table below).

Committees	Members		
<b>Organising Committee</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iréna Bardiné, <i>MCI</i></li> <li>Bernard BRANCO, <i>ASPA</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chantal DE COOMAN, <i>CESIO</i></li> <li>Christianne HOLVOET, <i>CESIO</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alex FÖLLER, <i>TEGEWA</i></li> <li>Christophe SENE, <i>STEPAN</i></li> </ul>
<b>Business Committee</b> (Sherpa: Alex Föller, <i>TEGEWA</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thomas MEYER, <i>BASF – Germany (Chair)</i></li> <li>Astrid BUIJSSEN, <i>Shell – The Netherlands (Vice-chair)</i></li> <li>Bernard BRANCO, <i>ASPA – France</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raul CATAUSUS, <i>AEPSAT – Spain</i></li> <li>Wioleta KUTA-GORSKA, <i>Rokita, Poland</i></li> <li>Göran LINDQVIST, <i>AKZO – Sweden</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pierre RENAUD, <i>ASPA – France</i></li> <li>Peter WEBER, <i>Cognis – Germany</i></li> <li>Peter WILKES, <i>Kolb – Switzerland</i></li> </ul>
<b>Market Trends &amp; Applications</b> (Sherpa: Christophe SENE, <i>STEPAN</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Julian BARNES, <i>Shell – The Netherlands (Chair)</i></li> <li>Felix MÜLLER, <i>Evonik – Germany (Vice-chair)</i></li> <li>Anna BORKIEWICZ, <i>Rokita – Poland</i></li> <li>Emmanuel BOYER, <i>STEPAN – France</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yves DUCCINI, <i>Seppic – France</i></li> <li>Johannes HIMMIRICH, <i>Clariant – Germany</i></li> <li>Heike KOHM, <i>BASF – Germany</i></li> <li>Rita KÖSTER, <i>Cognis – Germany</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Catherine LE HEN-FERRENBACH, <i>Cognis – France</i></li> <li>Karl LINTNER, <i>Kalidees – France</i></li> <li>Jean-Eric POIRIER, <i>Colas – France</i></li> </ul>
<b>Technical Committee</b> (Sherpa: Christophe SENE, <i>STEPAN</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jan SHULMAN, <i>Dow – USA (Chair)</i></li> <li>Alain MILIUS, <i>Seppic – France (Vice-chair)</i></li> <li>Clement CHOY, <i>Seventh Generation – USA</i></li> <li>Karlheinz HILL, <i>Cognis – Germany</i></li> <li>Lothar MOEHLE, <i>Kolb – Suisse</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mathieu PEPIN, <i>Stepan – France</i></li> <li>David ROSS, <i>Huntsman – Belgium</i></li> <li>Marie-Esther SAINT-VICTOR, <i>SC Johnson – USA</i></li> <li>Anna SKORUPA, <i>Rokita – Poland</i></li> <li>George SMITH, <i>Huntsman – USA</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wolfgang SPIEGLER, <i>BASF – Germany</i></li> <li>Masaki TSUMADORI, <i>Kao – Japan</i></li> <li>Joachim VENZMER, <i>Evonik – Germany</i></li> </ul>

Committees	Members		
<b>Safety &amp; Regulatory Affairs Committee</b> (Sherpa: Christophe SENE, STEPAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thomas PETRY, <i>Toxminds – Belgium (Chair)</i></li> <li>• Dominique RAISON, <i>Rhodia – France (Vice-chair)</i></li> <li>• Przemyslaw CHWALA, <i>Rokita – Poland</i></li> <li>• Carles CORNET, <i>KAO – Spain</i></li> <li>• Coral VERGE, <i>CEPSA – Spain</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monica DIA, <i>Seppic – France</i></li> <li>• Sylvie LEMOINE, <i>A.I.S.E. – Belgium</i></li> <li>• Eva OSTERBERG, <i>Akzo Nobel – Sweden</i></li> <li>• Graham PAYNE, <i>EOSCA – UK</i></li> <li>• Ernie ROSENBERG, <i>SDA/ACI – USA</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Katrin SCHWARZ, <i>BASF – Germany</i></li> <li>• Richard SEDLAK, <i>SDA/ACI – USA</i></li> <li>• Helen STUBBS, <i>DOW – Switzerland</i></li> <li>• Andreas WILLING, <i>Cognis – Germany</i></li> <li>• Yukata KASAI, <i>Kao – Japan</i></li> </ul>

The current **Draft Programme** is as follows. The latest updated version is published on [www.cesio-congress.com](http://www.cesio-congress.com)

	Saturday 4th June	Sunday 5th June	Monday 6th June	Tuesday 7th June	Wednesday 8th June	
8.30 – 10.30	Set up Exhibition TO BE CONFIRMED	Set up booths & posters 8:00 to 15:00	Opening Ceremony Plenary 1 (General Theme) Session	Parallel sessions Market Trends Applications Regulatory Technical	Parallel sessions Market Trends Applications Regulatory Technical	
10.30 – 11.30			Coffee Break			Business Meetings
11.00 – 12.00			Plenary 2 (Economic slant)	Parallel sessions Market Trends Applications Regulatory Technical	Parallel sessions Market Trends Applications Regulatory Technical	
12.00 – 13.00			Plenary 3 (Technical)			
13.00 – 14.30			Lunch & poster session	Lunch & poster session	Dismantling Booths & Posters	
14.30 – 15.30		Emerging Issues	Parallel sessions Market Trends Applications Regulatory Technical			
15.30 – 16.00		Business Meetings	Coffee Break	Business Meetings		Coffee Break
16.00 – 17.00		Emerging Issues	Parallel sessions Market Trends Applications Regulatory Technical			
17.00		Opening of Registration Welcome Reception in the Exhibition area	Keynote Conference			
Evening				Gala dinner at the City Hall		

## REACH Update

### D Ross

We do not need to tell you that the first REACH registration date fast approaches. Every company which manufactures a chemical in the EU or brings a chemical on to the EU market should already have assessed which of the substances require registration. If you have a substance to register by the 30 November this year you should have already planned how you will achieve your registration. Most will be buying a letter of access to a dossier being prepared in the SIEF but even with this purchase the task has not finished and there are a number of important steps you have to take:

- Analytical data for your substance – is it the same?
- Confirm that the use of your substance is covered by the CSR
- If you are preparing the IUCLID ensure that it passes the checks before submitting the file to ECHA
- Ensure that you pay ECHA on time for the privilege of handling your dossier.

The CESIO REACH Core team has been working for approximately 2.5 years to help this process by setting out some guidelines and working with other industry associations to try and help with contracts and cost sharing which has been mentioned before.

Analysis has been a very difficult issue and more detail on this can be found in the report on the Analytical Task Force. The complex task of the use of descriptors and the fact that every down stream user association came out with their own matrix of descriptors made the analysis very difficult and time consuming. CESIO met with A.I.S.E. to try and get a better understanding of this problem and a meeting is planned with DUCC. The technical specialists have put these matrix into the various analysis tools and have looked for ways of reducing the red flags that appeared, most of which were caused by the fact that little measured data exists for the downstream user which triggered default values.

One unexpected problem that arose during the year was the subject of naming. There was a very late change in these recommendations that meant a number of the REACH consortia had to re-examine the substance names and how they were grouped. Discussion has not been completed in all consortia.

After your registration has been completed you have your token which means that you can legally go about your business while we all wait for feedback on the submissions.

## CLP Regulation (GHS)

### C Cornet

Once again we are referring to the CLP Regulation, the EU version of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling (GHS). Remember that by end of 2008 the CLP was published in the DOE (Regulation 1272/2008 published on 31 December, 1355 pages) with an implementation date of 20 of January 2009. Now we can say that we are totally immersed in the so called Phase I:

*Phase I (20 January 2009 till 1 December 2010). For substances and mixtures: existing system (67/548/EEC) is binding, CLP is optional. In case of following this Regulation, labelling should follow the CLP (67/548/EEC shall not apply for labels).*

Now one of the main aspects to take note of is the Notification to ECHA to be done by 3rd of January 2011. The goal of ECHA is to construct a public **Classification and Labelling Inventory**.

Remember also that this Regulation is applied irrespective of the volume of the substance (not only those in the scope of REACH register), meaning that any amount **placed on the market** is under the scope of this Regulation. Of course polymers also need to be considered as well as any sample supplied to a third party.

### CESIO efforts for the implementation

We already told you last year some highlights on CESIO TRA discussions and agreements for supporting our members for the compliance of this Regulation. Since the creation of the CESIO CLP CORE team good work has been done, in spite of the difficulties encountered to proceed correctly.

In parallel, the CESIO REACH Consortia has the commitment to take care of the C&L following CLP criteria not only for substances to be registered for REACH within 2010 but also for those included already in the group approach of each specific Consortium. Although this is the logical decision and the best way to proceed, the high level of difficulties associated with the REACH dossier construction (Agreements among all members, Risk Assessments, CSA, CSR and so on) is provoking a substantial delay in the deliverables of the experts involved. This means that the output of all these efforts could be not achieved in the timeframe that some of our companies need in the context of internal implementation schedules. This is important to understand as it concerns the most important surfactants included in any of these REACH Consortia, at least in the sense of volumes and broad use.

For the “Non REACH Phase I Surfactants”, or “orphans” as they are known to some of us, the groups of the CESIO CLP CORE team have already collected contributions from different sources. This has also been a tough task, with not too much information to be collected due to the less global use of such surfactants. With this in mind, we can ensure that the work done could be considered of high value. More than half of the 16 groups identified in the beginning have already achieved proposals for C&L. Key points are still on the table with few possibilities to have a good answer, e.g. how to state the C&L for a 100% substance when data is only available for a diluted product (majority of anionics).

CESIO TRA decided some months ago to search for an external adviser to help this “exercise” and improve the outcome of all efforts trying to harmonise it. After some work ToxMinds was identified and agreed to be contracted for this purpose. Their work has been scheduled to be in a position to supply some preliminary output to all CESIO members before end of September 2010, with the idea to give further and later updates at the time when more substantial correct information will be collected.

The environmental C&L for alcohols ethoxylates ( $\geq 5$  EO) show some differences for similar type of material manufactured by CESIO members. A task force team existing of a few CESIO TRA members is working together with SGS Fresenius, an external party, to harmonise the existing classification and labelling and to align with CLP. The results will be reported in the course of September 2010.

### Additional remarks

Are your companies already prepared to start printing the new labels with the new format and the new C&L? Has your SDS software already been updated for the CLP? (Annex II of REACH was published very late at the end of May 2010). I am pretty sure that all of you are working hard on these points and there are still some key aspects not totally solved.

With Phase I our troubles will not finalise. We have in front of us the coming steps:

*Phase II (1 December 2010 till 1 June 2015). CLP for substances is mandatory although SDS must contain BOTH (67/548/EEC and this Regulation). Mixtures must follow the existing system (1999/45/EC), being CLP optional but if they follow CLP this should be applied for labelling.*

*Phase III. Transition Period finalised. CLP is obligatory and the current system (67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC) loses its legal status.*

May be at the end of this we will need to take some real holiday to recover and to be capable to do our “daily” tasks.

## Revision of Ecolabelling

### Ch Séné

Following months of discussion, the EU Ecolabel scheme has been reviewed by the adoption of a new piece of legislation: Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel (published on 30 Jan 2010 in the OJEU). This Regulation defines the new EU Ecolabel scheme and fixes the framework for the definition and adoption of the criteria for the different product families.

REGULATION (EC) No 66/2010 introduced several topics that we have been advocating for many years. The new criteria should be (i) scientifically based, (ii) based on a sustainable approach (i.e. with the consideration of the social and economic elements), (iii) based on a life cycle approach and (iv) achievable by a significant proportion of existing products (i.e. the criteria should not be too selective or elitist, minimum market penetration of xx %). Other elements of interest are: (i) transparency in the setting up of the criteria (per product family), (ii) full stakeholder position for industry (iii) no distortion of trade within the EU and (iv) no distortion of trade between EU and Non-EU.

The challenge faced by industry in general and CESIO in particular is to make sure that the principles defined in the new EU Ecolabel regulation are strictly applied. Particular attention needs to be paid to this point since the stakeholders involved in defining the criteria of the Product Families are still the same. The five product families (4 on Detergent product families and 1 on Soaps & Shampoos) which are relevant for surfactants have to be reviewed according to this new EU Regulation by end 2011. CESIO believes that the EU Ecolabel should be consistent with REACH: in short, this means consistent (i) with the scientifically-based REACH tox/ecotox dataset and (ii) with the conclusions of the REACH Risk Assessment. In that respect, since 2010 and following our request, Cefic has taken a role in monitoring and advocacy EU Ecolabel activities. In order to monitor and influence the situation, CESIO has become a member of the Cefic SCP (Sustainable Consumption & Production) Task Force.

In Europe, in addition to the EU Ecolabel scheme, several national and private Ecolabel schemes exist. The COSMOS scheme which is an initiative taken by several private ecolabels to define and harmonise their individual schemes on cosmetic products is worth highlighting.

In France, the top political initiative called the Grenelle de l'Environnement (GdE) has initiated the creation of a new eco-labelling scheme. Amongst the 17 families, two are relevant to surfactants (GT 3 (detergent products) and GT4b (Cosmetic products)). ASPA is monitoring and advocating in GT3 and GT4b. The national institute ADEME and the French normalisation agency AFNOR are responsible for defining these new schemes which are expected to come into force in 2012. It is important to mention that GdE ecolabelling will be mandatory (by law): the idea is to force the manufacturers to inform the consumer on the "environmental" footprint of goods or services and eventually to introduce a bonus/malus scheme.

2011 will be an active year in terms of Ecolabel.

## The LLNA: Adding to the Weight of Evidence

### A Mehling

An integral part of hazard and safety assessments for consumer and occupational health is the estimation of a chemical's potential to cause sensitization. Both the murine LLNA (OECD 429) and guinea pig based tests (GPTs, OECD 406; Guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) or Buehler tests) are accepted test methods to assess this endpoint. As a 3R method, the LLNA has become the preferred method for sensitization testing under REACH and scientific justification is needed to conduct other tests. Comparative test data resulting from LLNAs and GPMTs reveal that there are a disproportionately large number of discordant results when testing certain substance classes, e.g. surfactants and fatty acids. In these cases, the results from LLNAs generally indicate a sensitization potential which warrants classification whereas the GPMT results do not. In this context it should be noted that the surfactant sodium lauryl sulphate is considered to be the classic "false positive" in the LLNA.

To increase the awareness of this issue among the scientific and regulatory community, including those in the process of developing non-animal alternative methods, the CESIO LLNA task force has undertaken to present comparative data at major scientific conferences and meetings. A paper authored by D. Basketter and CESIO member companies titled "Application of a weight of evidence approach to assessing discordant sensitization data sets: Implications for REACH" was published (October 2009) in the peer-reviewed journal *Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology*. A second paper titled "Comparative testing for the identification of skin-sensitizing potentials of nonionic sugar lipid surfactants" is now available as an electronic publication in the same journal. These publications help to provide the basis for scientific justification and interpretation of LLNA results with respect to substances such as surfactants.

CESIO, along with Cefic LRI (Long-range Research Initiative), CES and EFFCI sponsorship, also initiated a workshop with the working title "Applicability of sensitization test methods for regulatory purposes". This workshop, chaired by Juan-Carlos Carrillo, took place in February 2010 and was used to facilitate a constructive exchange of information and experience made with sensitization methods by industry, academia and regulatory bodies and to help mutually define future approaches. A paper describing the workshop contents and outcome is being drafted and will be available on the workshop website upon completion (<http://www.workshop-sensitization-methods.org/>).

Based on the increased awareness within the scientific community, the recently revised version of the OECD No. 429 guideline (adopted on July 22, 2010) has taken aspects into account and now reads "...Despite the advantages of the LLNA over TG 406, it should be recognised that there are certain limitations that may necessitate the use of TG 406 (e.g. false negative findings in the LLNA with certain metals, false positive findings with certain skin irritants [such as some surfactant type chemicals], or solubility of the test substance). In addition, test substance classes or substances containing functional groups shown to act as potential confounders may necessitate the use of guinea pig tests (i.e. TG 406)...."

To decide whether the GPMT or the LLNA result correctly predicts the sensitization potential in these cases, it has been proposed to use a weight-of-evidence approach. Furthermore, one of the outcomes of the LRI workshop was to suggest a testing strategy and/or decision tree. In order to gain more insight into the responses induced by exemplary surfactants, a battery of *in vivo* and *in vitro* tests were therefore conducted using the same chemicals. These included LLNAs (with B220 cell counting), GPMTs, and various *in vitro* tests including LC-MS based peptide reactivity assays and antioxidant response element (ARE)-assays (KeratinoSens). In general, the results from these tests indicate that the LLNA may be overestimating the sensitization potential of the test substances. As results obtained from LLNAs are increasingly being used as the gold standard for the development of new non-animal alternative test methods, results such as these highlight the necessity to carefully evaluate test results and the applicability domains of different tests methods. It is also important to stress that an accurate data base is needed to develop and validate satisfactory non-animal alternatives for sensitization testing.

## HERA (*Human and Environmental Risk Assessment*) Ch Séné

The HERA project is a European voluntary initiative launched in 1999 by Cefic and A.I.S.E.. CESIO has made a significant contribution since 25% of the substances are surfactants.



Although not all Risk Assessments have been published, the HERA program has come to an end and the risk assessment activities have been superseded by REACH.

2009 has been an active year with the publication of the Alcohol Ethoxylates (update), LAS report (update) and the completion of the Ester Quat reports.

Experience gained from the HERA project has been used for the implementation of REACH. The HERA targeted risk assessment reports have been systematically taken into account for the writing up of the REACH dossiers and in that sense HERA has represented an asset for the surfactant industry.

The HERA targeted risk assessment reports are available on the HERA website ([www.heraproject.com](http://www.heraproject.com)).

HERA targeted risk assessment report of surfactants (situation on August 2010)	Date of publication / Status
<b>Alcohol Ethoxylates</b>	Full report: Sept. 2009 (updating of August 2007 report)
<b>Alcohol Ethoxysulphates</b>	Human Health report: Jan. 2003 Environmental report: June 2004
<b>Alkyl Sulphate</b>	Human Health report: Dec. 2002 Environmental report: March 2002
<b>Amine Oxides</b>	Pending
<b>Cocamidopropyl betaine</b>	Human Health report: July 2005 Environmental report: pending
<b>Ester Quats</b>	Human Health report: Nov. 2009 Environmental report: June 2008
<b>Linear Alkylbenzene Sulphonate (LAS)</b>	Full report: June. 2009 (updating of May 2004 report)
<b>Secondary Alkane Sulphonate (SAS)</b>	Full report: April 2005
<b>Hydrotropes : Sodium Sulphate Xylene / Cumene / Toluene Sulphonate</b>	Full report: Sept 2005

## ERASM K Schwarz

ERASM, Environmental & Health Risk ASsessment and Management, is the joint research platform between detergents and surfactants manufacturers represented by their associations A.I.S.E. and CESIO. ERASM's objective is to improve and enlarge the scientific knowledge about risk assessment of detergent-based surfactants in the environment (since 1991) and for human health issues (since 2009)

Over the last year various projects have been actively accompanied by experts from A.I.S.E. and CESIO member companies.

### Environmental Activities

#### Anaerobic biodegradation screening method

As a consequence of issues raised by SCHER in their 2nd opinion, this project focuses on the development and regulatory acceptance of an alternative method to measure anaerobic biodegradation rates of surfactants under more "robust" simulation test-like conditions. This test is a modification of a test according to DIN 38 414. In the current ring test set up, 9 laboratories are testing 7 different surfactants. The aim is to gain broader experience with this test system and define the standard for test conditions. The project started in autumn 2009 and is expected to be finalised by end of 2010.

#### Alcohol sourcing II

Objective of this follow-up project is to gain a better understanding of the origin of free alcohol concentration measured in environmental compartments. It could be demonstrated that the analytical method used in this project, the stable isotope approach, has significant discriminatory power to distinguish between alcohols derived from surfactants versus alcohols derived from other non-surfactant sources. In the study commissioned by ERASM, SDA and APAG, Dr. Mudge, University of Bangor, has analyzed different parts of a WWTP as well as different sediment samples. The resulting fatty alcohol "signature" suggests a large *in-situ* synthesis of fatty alcohols during secondary treatments and in marine sediments. A publication has been submitted.

#### Surfactant Life Cycle and Ecofootprinting (SLE)

This ERASM project aims at updating and expanding the Life Cycle Inventory datasets, energy requirements and carbon footprint of the main classes of commercial surfactants. The project will deliver 1) updated inventories for the individual companies for their main commercial surfactants, 2) average

inventories per surfactant type across all participating producers, which will be publically available as the 'gold standard', and 3) (semi)technical communications.

The SLE project, from initiation to publication, is a large initiative likely to take 3 – 4 years. The first half of 2010 was devoted to running a Pilot Phase to define the compounds of interest and agree on the methodology. ERASM is supported in this work by the consultant PE International. To date, the participating companies in this project include: Shell Chemicals Europe, Cognis, Henkel, Sasol O&S, BASF, Rhodia, Stepan Europe, Kao Chemicals Europe, Huntsman, Unilever, P&G, Evonik, CEPESA Quimica, and Dow Europe.

Should your Company be interested in joining the SLE Project, please contact the ERASM Secretariat ([aby@Cefic.be](mailto:aby@Cefic.be)).

#### Other ongoing environmental projects:

- Marine Exposure and Effect Data Summary
- Marine Sediment Risk Assessment
- Sediment Availability of Cationic Surfactants

### Human Health Activities

#### Safety Factors under REACH

A scientific basis for modification of the safety factors has been developed using data from short term studies to estimate results from a long term study. The report "Derivation of sound time extrapolation factors for repeated-dose toxicity studies using RepDose" and has been submitted for publication.

The applicability domain of extrapolation factors derived from RepDose data with regard to surfactants is the current focus of this project.

#### Reversibility of ocular effects

The objective of this active project is to find a sound technical basis to distinguish truly irreversible from reversible ocular effects based on the evaluation of data from existing *in vivo* eye irritation tests. The statistical analysis of available *in vivo* eye irritation data has been completed. A first draft version was evaluated by the subgroup and a few additional statistical analyses have been suggested and are currently conducted.

#### Other ongoing human health projects

- Reprotoxicity testing strategies
- Pristine

## CEN Standardisation (CEN/TC 276) and CESIO REACH Analytical TF Ch Séné

The Analytical activities of CESIO can be summarized in the table below:

Official European Standardisation (CEN norms)	CESIO
<b>CEN/TC 276</b>	
<i>President:</i> Ch. Séné (Stepan)	
<b>Working Group:</b>	<b>CESIO REACH Analytical TF</b>
<b>WG-1: « Analysis »</b>	<b>Chairman:</b>
<i>Convener:</i> R. Gerhards (Evonik)	R. Gerhards (Evonik)
<i>Scope:</i> Analytical methodology	
<b>Working Group:</b>	<b>No CESIO TF</b>
<b>WG-2: « Test Method »</b>	
<i>Convener:</i> R. Traber (BASF)	
<i>Scope:</i> Methodology for Phys-Chem testing	

Table. Relationship between CEN/TC 276 and CESIO REACH Analytical Task Force

2010 has been a special year for the CEN/TC 276 due to the high level of REACH activities: WG-1 and WG-2 have postponed some activities to 2011 in term of CEN normalisation. However, the activities related to analytical methods and Phys-Chem have been intense in order to support the REACH consortia.

A lot of Phys-Chem data has been generated for REACH and some methodologies might need to be standardized (CEN norms). Similarly, the methods described in the CESIO REACH ANALYTICAL GUIDANCES might also need to be CEN standardised to ensure acceptance by ECHA during evaluation.

Bearing in mind the importance of the analytical and Phys-Chem data in the REACH dossiers, an evaluation on the need for CEN standardisation of surfactants will be carried out in 2011.

### CESIO REACH Analytical TF:

The CESIO REACH Analytical TF had the mission to develop CESIO REACH ANALYTICAL GUIDANCES for several surfactant families (phase 1) in order to support the analytical section of the REACH dossier. The Analytical Guidances had two objectives: (i) propose an analytical method for the end points which do not have any optimised methods and (ii) harmonise as much as possible analytical methods used in the REACH dossiers.

The CESIO REACH Analytical TF has issued Analytical Guidances for several REACH Phase 1 families. In 2011, these activities will continue for Phase 1 substances (consolidation of draft documents or uncompleted phase 1 guidances). Guidances for Phase 2 / 3 substances will be initiated.

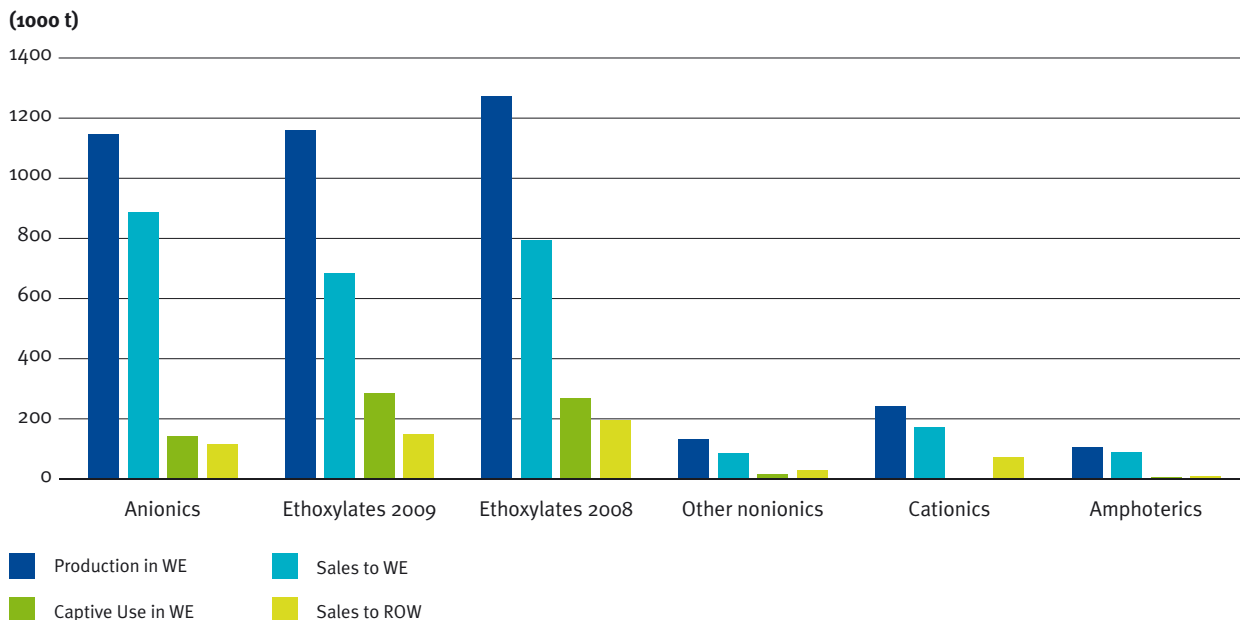
### CEN Standardisation (CEN/TC 276):

The outcome of the CEN/TC 276 for the 2009 – 2010 period can be summarised in the Table below:

EN Standards	2009 – 2010 period
<b>Newly published EN standards</b>	EN 15647:2009 “Surface active agents – Determination of the dispersing effect of surfactants on powder” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EN ISO 2870: 2009 “Surface active agents – Detergents – Determination of anionic – active matter hydrolysable and non-hydrolysable under acid conditions”</li> <li>prEN ISO 8799 “Surface active agents – Sulphated ethoxylated alcohols and alkylphenols – Determination of content of unsulphated matter”</li> </ul>
<b>EN standards confirmed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16 EN standards have been confirmed in 2009 – 2010 periods</li> </ul>

## CESIO Surfactants' Statistics CD Hager

### Surfactants 2009: 2.77 mio tonnes



The CESIO surfactants statistical surveys have made considerable progress over the years. For the calendar year 2009, 28 European companies, representing more than 85% of the European surfactants market, submitted their data confidentially to the Cefic statistics department. The aggregated data now shows a good, reliable summary of the European surfactants market.

A very brief summary of the surfactants statistics is shown above. The much more detailed survey containing the breakdown by surfactants groups will be made available only to those member companies which have actively contributed to the survey.

The data above covers the period 2009 and reflects volume expressed as 100% active substances. In comparison to the previous year the market declined by almost 10% because of the impact of the global economic crisis. The sales of anionic and nonionic surfactants to technical applications were more strongly affected than those to consumer users.

## CESIO Members 2010

### 11 Direct Member Companies

AKZONOBEL

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BASF

---

CEPSA QUIMICA

---

CLARIANT

---

COGNIS

---

CRODA

---

DOW

---

EVONIK

---

HUNTSMAN

---

SASOL OLEFINS & SURFACTANTS

---

SHELL CHEMICALS EUROPE

---

### 3 Associate Member Companies

ELEMENTIS SPECIALTIES

---

INCHEMICA

---

PCC ROKITA

---

### 8 Member Associations

AEPSAT (ES)

---

ASPA (FR)

---

CIA / GOSIP (UK)

---

DETIC (BE)

---

FEDERCHIMICA – AISPEC/P.I.T.I.O. (IT)

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NORSK INDUSTRI (NO)

---

SGCI (CH)

---

TEGEWA (DE)

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Cefic, the European Chemical Industry Council, is the Brussels-based organisation representing the European chemical industry. It represents 29,000 companies that produce 29 per cent of the world's chemicals and employ about 1.2 million people.

CESIO (Comité Européen des Agents de Surface et de leurs Intermédiaires Organiques) is the Cefic sector group representing the European producers of surfactants. The aim of CESIO is to develop and promote surfactants, keeping in mind environment and health.