

15

news

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF ORGANIC SURFACTANTS
AND THEIR INTERMEDIATES

Foreword

Dear Colleagues,

Since 2011, CESIO Secretariat is involved in the organisation of the CESIO Congress besides the more traditional activities of a trade association and the very active support to ERASM activities.

REACH remains a key area of activities for most CESIO member companies along with the implementation of CLP and harmonisation of classification covering both environmental and human health end-points.

CESIO has contributed significantly to the update of the DID list and remains very close to the ecolabelling activities including the standardisation activities of CEN/AFNOR on the development of standards on the definition of bio-standards.

ERASM Surfactant Life Cycle and Ecofootprint (SLE) project is ending after 5 years of intense activities and remains a very active joint research forum for the detergent and surfactant industries in Europe.

Some cationics producers approached CESIO Secretariat early 2014 to consider the setting up of a platform within CESIO to address issues related to the cationics industry.

CESIO Executive Committee has considered the request and concluded that the current CESIO structure allows Industry to consider issues of relevance to the cationics industry. Should a specific issue require testing and/or research, a project team will be set up. More information is available from Ch De Cooman.

CESIO Statistics are a reliable source of information for Industry. Cefic adopted in June 2013 new statistical rules which will be applicable for the consolidation of 2014 data.

CESIO Statistics task-force has reviewed the impact on these new rules very carefully. Participating companies will be asked to report their 2014 data in an unmodified format to try and optimise the consolidated report which will be issued in 2015 in full compliance with Cefic new rules. The 2014 consolidated report distributed by the Secretariat in July 2014 is not affected by the new Cefic statistical rules.

Last but not least, our association has said farewell to Carles Cornet (KAO) and Claus-Dirk Hager (SASOL), both known by many colleagues for their involvement in CESIO and /or ERASM committees and their dedication to support our association.

Ch. De Cooman
Secretary General

September
2014

- 1** Foreword
- 2** CESIO 2015
- 3** Polymers & REACH Registration
- 3** Work on the continuous implementation of the 2nd ATP of CLP
- 4** OECD / UVCB
- 5** ERASM
- 6** Bio-Surfactants
- 7** Product Environmental Footprint
- 7** Green Public Procurement (GPP)
- 9** EU Ecolabel
- 10** CESIO input to the revision of the DID List
- 10** CESIO Surfactants' Statistics
- 11** CESIO Members 2014



CESIO 2015

Ch. De Cooman



The **10th** World Surfactant Congress and Business Convention will take place in Istanbul at the Haliç Congress Center from June 1 to 3, 2015.

The theme of CESIO 2015 will be “*Surfactants in a Globalising World – Creating New Possibilities*”. We expect that this will bring outstanding speakers and experts from around the globe to share their views on the role of the Surfactants Industry, a vital industry at the crossroads which offers versatile products.

At the time of writing of this article, the deadline for abstract submission was identified as 15th September 2014. More information on abstract submission can be found on http://www.cesio-congress.eu/index/cesio-istanbul/2015_call_for_papers.html.

To respect a more recent tradition, CESIO congress will offer many opportunities for participants and exhibitors to network with colleagues, customers and business partners. Several options will be available to organise business meetings with your suppliers and customers. The “Sponsorship & Exhibition brochure” published in June 2014 is available on CESIO 2015 website http://www.cesio-congress.eu/index/cesio-istanbul/2015_home.html.

CESIO 2015 Organising Committee (SOFW: R Fischer, C Schmidt, TEGEWA : A Föller, S Vrazitorovic, CESIO: Ch De Cooman, S Liebersens and J Rosenblom, Chair Programme Committee) is very active in organising the overall event and supports the Programme Committee chaired by J Rosenblom.

The Programme Committee is divided in three clusters as follows:

Committees	Members
Business & Market Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felix MÜLLER, <i>EVONIK – Germany (Chair)</i> • John HIBBS, <i>SOLVAY – UK (Vice-chair)</i> • Heike KOHM, <i>BASF – Germany</i> • Gerhard CRASS, <i>CLARIANT – Switzerland</i> • Shu YAMAGUCHI, <i>KAO – Japan</i> • Paulina BUNIO, <i>PCC EXOL – Poland</i> • Rudolf STAUBER, <i>SCHÄRER & SCHLÄPFER – Switzerland</i>
Technical & Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Julian BARNES, <i>SHELL – The Netherlands (Chair)</i> • Lothar MÖHLE, <i>KOLB – Switzerland (Vice-chair)</i> • David KARSA, <i>BACS – UK</i> • Kati SCHMIDT, <i>BASF – Germany</i> • Johannes HIMMRICH, <i>CLARIANT – Germany</i> • David ROSS, <i>HUNTSMAN – Belgium</i> • Masaki TSUMADORI, <i>KAO – Japan</i> • Piotr WIERZBICKI, <i>PCC EXOL – Poland</i> • Udo SCHOENKAES, <i>SASOL – Germany</i> • Alexander LERCH, <i>SOLVAY – France</i>
Safety & Regulatory Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katrin SCHWARZ, <i>BASF – Germany</i> • Richard SEDLAK, <i>ACI – AMERICAN CLEANING INSTITUTE – USA</i> • Kate NIEDERMANN, <i>DOW – Switzerland</i> • Yutaka KASAI, <i>KAO – Japan</i> • Xavi GONZALEZ, <i>KAO – Spain</i> • Marcin WILCZYNSKI, <i>PCC EXOL – Poland</i>

CESIO Congress and Business Convention will celebrate its 10th anniversary in 2015. The success of the congress should be credited largely to those companies who have sponsored the event. Consequently, CESIO Executive Committee together with the Organising Committee, has decided that all sponsors should be given the opportunity of playing a role in the structuring of the CESIO Congress in the future and have set up a Sponsor Committee.

The Committee will meet – mostly on the phone – starting on 10th September 2014. Companies who wish to join should contact CESIO 2015 Secretariat (info@cesio2015.com).

A preview of the plenary speakers will already be made available in Montreux where you will be able to visit CESIO stand 304.

We encourage you to share this information with your colleagues. The venue is fantastic and we are doing our utmost to provide you with a very interesting and sometimes challenging programme in a fascinating city.

Polymers & REACH Registration

W. Schröder

Providing polymers fulfil the definition given within REACH regulation (EC 1907/2006), they are exempt from registration under this regulation. Furthermore, any manufacturer or importer of a polymer has to submit a registration for the corresponding monomers and any “other reactant” that have not already been registered by an actor up the supply chain.

According to the Article 138(2) of the REACH regulation, the Commission has to present a report on the risks posed by polymers in comparison with other substances, which could eventually lead to the registration of certain polymers.

In 2012, DG Environment commissionned RPA (consulting firm) to review the REACH regulation concerning the registration requirements on polymers. The outcome of this study was that:

- The number of polymers manufactured or imported is not really known,
- The substance identity is not defined yet and
- The percentage of polymers with human health or environmental concern might be high.

In addition, RPA proposed to define the concept of “Polymer of Low Concern (PLC)”. Additional data will be required for those high molecular substances not meeting the PLC criteria. Following the results of the RPA conclusions, a second study was commissionned. The consulting company Bio-Intelligence was selected with the task of developing criteria for the identification of PLC. The identified PLC criteria will then be compared to the already existing concepts in other OECD countries.

An approach for grouping polymers - that would take into account their inherent variability and hazardous properties - will also be developed. Conclusions of this second study are expected to be published in November 2014 at the latest.

The CESIO REACH Core Team is currently working with the Cefic Product Stewardship to demonstrate that there is no need for extra regulation/registration for polymers. In parallel to these efforts, CESIO TRA has decided to develop rationales, which will strengthen the arguments of the surfactant industry, should registration of polymers become law.

Arguments are:

- The full registration of the corresponding monomers,
- Polymers are less hazardous than the monomers used and
- That existing regulations as well as Product Stewardship principles are sufficient to ensure that polymers do not cause significant risks when used as intended.

To support this, members of the CESIO REACH Core Team are looking for examples that - even if CESIO polymers might be hazardous - nevertheless they do not result in risks when used by industrial or professional users or consumers

Work on the continuous implementation of the 2nd ATP of CLP

A. Willing, M. Top

As you might remember the 2nd ATP of the CLP regulation entered into force on 19th April 2011 to implement the 3rd revision of the UN GHS. Criteria of the 2nd ATP have to be applied for substances since 1st December 2012 and for mixtures from 1st June 2015.

The following aspects were brought into the regulation:

- A new subgroup for skin sensitisation
- A new subgroup for respiratory sensitisation

- New classification criteria for long term ecotoxicity
- Hazard class for hazard for ozone layer
- Provisions to protect individuals already sensitised to a specific chemical

The 2nd ATP is in force and seems to establish a constant regulatory framework. However, companies need now to react on data, which were newly generated, e.g. due to the latest registration deadline of the REACH regulation.

These data can now be considered for the joint classification and labelling of surfactants.

The work was divided into two Task Force groups with experts of CESIO member companies, which were working independently from each other. For each surfactant substance group, an experienced lead company was chosen to gather data and to propose a resulting harmonized C&L.

A. Status HH C&L Recommendation

Since early 2014, a task force has been working on a harmonized classification and labelling of surfactants for Human Health aspects. The group can build on the work done in previous exercises but need now to take into account the new criteria. The task force plans to finish the work by end of the year 2014 and provide a new list of classification and labelling of surfactants to CESIO members.

B. Status ENV C&L Recommendation

The CESIO list with the harmonized, i.e. recommended, environmental classifications of more than 300 surfactants was published in December 2013. The list can be found on CESIO website by clicking on: <http://www.cefic.org/Documents/Industry%20sectors/CESIO/CESIO-Environmental-classification-of-Surfactant-according-to-2nd-ATP.pdf>

It is recommended that Member companies follow the C&L as indicated in the CESIO list. In a lot of cases the C&L will simply reflect the C&L already assigned for REACH registration. In other cases (e.g. polymeric surfactants) the harmonization will help industry to fulfil their obligations according to Art. 31 CLP: by providing well justified agreed entries for a C&L.

One should note that the recommended classifications are based on the current knowledge and remains a living document. Although great care has been taken to consider all available data and to align the CESIO recommendations with the corresponding REACH dossiers, errors cannot be completely excluded. In addition, some REACH consortia are still discussing C&L issues, which may result in additional tests. Industry therefore intends to review CESIO recommendation on a regular basis and update them, if and when required. Thus, if you discover an error in the list or if your company is in the possession of data which are likely to change the current recommendation, you should contact Alain Bouvy. Information will be channelled to the corresponding lead company for the given surfactant group.

OECD / UVCB H. Klotz

ECHA did start in 2012 the development of guidance on UVCB Oleochemicals characterisation as a pilot for OECD. The draft proposal for characterization/substance identification (SID) and naming of Oleochemicals was prepared using, inter alia, information of US-EPA and APAG Fatty Nitriles Group (“naming convention for Oleochemicals based UVCB substances”). Cefic Oleochemicals Sector groups APAG, CESIO, ECOSOL did comment the ECHA draft (2013) especially with regard to the particular situation of the companies in the EU where the REACH regulation applies and with regard to the potential implications on CAS numbers and existing inventories.

OECD member states commented as well and in 2014 OECD approved and published in the Series on Testing & Assessment No.193 an “OECD Guidance for Characterisation Oleochemicals Substances for Assessment Purposes”.

Countries/regions may decide to utilize this guidance in their own hazard assessment activities. ECHA utilize this guidance to judge on the compliance of the substance identity, description and naming for REACH. We therefore strongly recommend to follow this guidance for REACH substances to avoid discussion with ECHA in REACH compliance checks related to substance identification and nomenclature.

ERASM

K. Schwarz

ERASM, Environmental & Health ASsessment and Management of Surfactants, has supported, and is actively promoted by experts from A.I.S.E. and CESIO member companies, various projects with focus on the risk assessment and safe use of surfactants.

Environmental Activities

Surfactant Life Cycle and Ecofootprinting (SLE)

Aim of this ERASM project is to update life cycle inventory (LCI) datasets for 15 standard surfactants including some precursors.

Hydrophobicity of surfactants

The parameter log Kow is a requirement for REACH and is used as an indicator for the tendency of a substance towards bioaccumulation. However the existing methods lead to experimental difficulties and/or unreliable results when applied to surfactants. Objective of this task force is, therefore to carry out a critical review of known and proposed methods for the measurement of Log Kow for surfactants. In a ring test different surfactant classes are tested with different log Kow. This will result in guidance on the best choice of methods.

Sediment bioavailability of cationic surfactants

ERASM is co-funding this project together with APAG. Its goal is the development of a suitable analytical method to quantify the dissolved free concentration of cationic surfactants. Further evidence for the ecological and risk assessment relevance of the freely dissolved concentration will be underlined by further toxicity studies. In 2014 this project could be closed successfully.

Mixture toxicity

Mixture toxicity in general is a topic which is driven by the fear that unexpected high toxicity from synergistic action of mixture components could occur. In this literature project ERASM will summarize what is known about the interaction of differently charged surfactants (anionic/cationic) with regard to mixture toxicity (HH and ENV), provide information about how to determine the mode of action for chemicals and identify if further action is needed.

Human Health Activities

Scientific basis for the modification of safety factors under REACH

The current focus of the task force is the possible refinement of safety factors (SF) for oral to inhalation toxicity as well as for dermal exposure (time and route –to–route SF). The results from the precursor project, which was dealing with the refinement of SFs, confirmed that SFs used by ECHA are too conservative. Out of the previous project 3 publications have been submitted.

Prediction of skin sensitization

Previous CESIO project and studies have confirmed that surfactants have a high potential for incorrect classification as being sensitizers using the test LLNA. A potential explanation is that this may be due to irritation. Two sub projects are looking at possible underlying mechanism. Goal is to show a correlation of possible false positive results in the LLNA with irritation effects from the secretion of IL1 alpha by keratinocytes. Intermediate results support the hypothesis that the stimulation of IL1 alpha production in the skin may be a cause of the false negative responses in the LLNA.

Bio-Surfactants

C. Séné

The CEN/TC-276 is the official body working on the Mandate (M/491) received from the European Commission on Bio-surfactants. A WG-3 has been created in order to tackle this specific Biosurfactant mandate (WG1 and WG2 focus on "Methods of analysis" and "Tests methods" respectively). We have established an official liaison with CEN/TC-411 (so called horizontal TC) which works on Bio-based products and bio-solvents. Two akin CEN/TC exist for bio-plastics and bio-lubricants. The "ERASM Biosurfactants TF" is our shadow industry group.

The bio-surfactants mandate is part of a broader EU initiative called Lead Market Initiative (LMI). Thus, the European Commission has proposed in 2008 "*to unlock market potential for innovative goods and services by lifting obstacles hindering innovation in a first batch of six important markets: eHealth, protective textiles, sustainable construction, recycling, bio-based products and renewable energies*".

For bio-surfactants, we have 6 areas of activity, namely:

Nomenclature: We have provided our comments to CEN/TC-411 who was in charge of publishing this document. The European Norm EN 16575:2013 on "Bio-based products – vocabulary" has been finalised.

Biomass threshold: The criteria for the selection of the biomass threshold are (i) the credibility (vs. Consumers and Authorities) (ii) the economic feasibility (to ensure sufficient market penetration) and (iii) the alignment with other sector groups (e.g. biosolvents, USDA standards). The figure below, based on market data from CESIO statistics, represents the current proposal under discussion where the biomass thresholds are respectively 95% and 25% for bio-surfactants and bio-based surfactants.

Analytical methodology: Even if a mass balance approach is under consideration, there is a need to develop a validated analytical method to quantify the biomass content of a surfactant. We have joined the robustness test organised by CEN/TC-411: several commercial surfactants and detergents in order to assess matrix effects and the specificities related to surfactants are under analysis. Several methods are available and will be discussed within ERASM BioS TF and CEN/TC-276-WG3.

Environmental criteria: Our strategy is to use the outcomes of the ERASM SLE project (expected in Q3-2014) to determine how we can evaluate the environmental performance of surfactants via the use of the Ecofootprints.

Social/societal criteria: As part of the official mandate, we are requested to evaluate the relevance of social/societal criteria for bio-based surfactants and establish such criteria. This is newish field for the industry and represents an important challenge. We have been assessing PROSUTE, a tool sponsored by the European Commission under a PF7 programme and recommend under the mandate. In short, PROSUTE proposes a methodology to perform "social/societal LCA" (www.prosute.org).

Certification: We should make the distinction between the requirements of B2B and B2C: two different bio-based product datasheets have been proposed by CEN/TC-411. The relevance of having a specific logo with or without any indication on the biomass content is higher for B2C than B2B. The discussion on the certification scheme (auto-certification...) will be on our agenda from Q3-2014 onwards.

Product Environmental Footprint

A. Bouvy

DG Environment has worked together with the European Commission's Joint Research Centre towards the development of a transparent, rigorous and harmonized methodology for the calculation of the environmental footprint of products, the so-called the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) methodology.

A reliable, credible and consistent measure of this environment footprint is a fundamental step in raising awareness, amongst businesses and consumers, and hence reducing that footprint.

The PEF methodology is based on the LCA technique and the International Reference Life Cycle Data System (ILCD) handbook as well as other existing standards and guidance documents, including ISO 14040-44, PAS 2050, BP X30, and WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol.

Furthermore, this methodology has been developed on a global perspective, i.e. for all types of products, and has two main objectives:

- To quantify the most relevant impacts of products (goods and services),
- To enable comparisons and comparative assertions between the environmental impacts of products.

However, some aspects and parameters of the study can vary from one product to another. Thus, to enable the comparison of two (or more) PEFs, specific, common and precise rules should be defined. In order to define those rules for each product category, the European Commission has launched - in November 2013 - a three-year testing period over which specific Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules (PEFCRs) will be developed.

13 EF pilot cases have been selected - from IT equipment to household detergents, through t-shirts, paints etc..

Role of PEFCRs is to provide detailed technical guidance on how to conduct a PEF study for a specific product category.

At the end of this three-year testing period, the PEFCRs will be the product rules valid under the PEF and should be used by all stakeholders who decide to measure the performance of their products based on PEF.

A.I.S.E. responded to this call and was selected to lead a pilot study focusing on household liquid laundry detergent. Through this pilot A.I.S.E. will bring the expertise that has been established through its different voluntary initiatives, e.g. the Charter for Sustainable Cleaning.

Partners participating in the project include, to date, the companies Dalli, Ecover, Henkel, McBride, P&G, Unilever, Vandepitte, the national industry associations Afise (France) and Detic (Belgium), and external organisations CESIO, Global Standards 1, SGS, the Sustainability Consortium, the Swiss Government Federal Department of the Environment and the Technical University of Berlin.

The CESIO TRA decided not to actively participate to this exercise but has committed to fully support A.I.S.E.'s efforts by providing environmental data (coming e.g. from the ERASM SLE project) if required. More information on the PEF project can be found on www.aise.eu/pef

Green Public Procurement (GPP)

R. Stangl

Green Public Procurement is defined as a process whereby public authorities seek to procure goods, services and works with a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle when compared to goods, services and works with the same primary function that would otherwise be procured.

GPP is a voluntary instrument, which means that Member States and public authorities can determine the extent to which they implement it. 21 of the EU Member States have set up National Action Plans for greening their public procurement.

In 6 Member States at least some of the GPP elements are legally binding.

Public authorities are major consumers in Europe: they spend approximately 2 trillion Euros annually, equivalent to some 19 % of the EU's gross domestic product. By using their purchasing power to choose goods and services with lower impacts on the environment, they can make an important contribution to sustainable consumption and production.

Since 2008, the Commission has developed common GPP criteria for 19 product groups. The basic concept of GPP relies on having clear, verifiable, justifiable and ambitious environmental criteria for products and services, based on a life-cycle approach and scientific evidence base. The GPP criteria are based on data from an evidence base, on existing ecolabel criteria and on information collected from stakeholders of industry, civil society and Member States. The evidence base uses available scientific information and data, adopts a life-cycle approach and engages stakeholders who meet to discuss issues and develop consensus.

The GPP approach is to propose two types of criteria for each sector covered:

- The Core criteria include the criteria that are easiest for a contracting authority to verify and which focus on important environmental impacts related to the use of certain hazardous substances, the correct use of product in terms of dosage and, where relevant, temperature of water, the generation of packaging waste and, in some cases, the release of phosphorus. They are designed to be used with minimum additional verification effort or cost increases.
- The Comprehensive criteria are for those who wish to purchase the best environmental products available on the market. They correspond to a larger subset of the EU Ecolabel criteria and not only address the above mentioned issues in a more stringent way, but tackle other environmental aspects such as the toxicity to aquatic organisms of the product. They may require additional verification effort or a slight increase in cost compared to other products with the same functionality.

Products carrying the European Ecolabel will be deemed to comply with the GPP criteria. Any other appropriate means of proof will also be accepted (safety data sheets, technical instructions, written declarations etc.).

Among the GPP criteria sets that have been developed so far for 19 product/service groups the criteria set for cleaning products and services is most relevant for CESIO member companies. It covers procurement actions for the purchase of both cleaning products and cleaning services. In terms of products, four categories of products are covered, in line with those covered by the EU Ecolabel:

- All purpose cleaners, sanitary cleaners and window cleaners
- Detergents and rinse aids for dishwashers
- Hand dishwashing detergents
- Laundry detergents and pre-treatment stain removers for washing machines

Key environmental impacts like human health, ecotoxicity, eutrophication, water consumption and waste generation are addressed by the GPP approach and the following criteria must be complied with:

- Certain substances classified as hazardous to human health or to the environment must not be present in the product exceeding a level of 0.01 %
- Phosphorous and biocides which are classified as hazardous to the environment must not be present in the product at a level exceeding 0.01 %
- The "critical dilution volume" of the product shall not exceed certain limits
- Certain packaging requirements must be complied with

Currently a study is undertaken which prepares the ground for the revision of the current EU Ecolabel criteria for soaps, shampoos and hair conditioners and the development of GPP criteria for this product group.

It will be a challenge for CESIO member companies to develop surfactants meeting the above mentioned criteria so that they can be used in products complying with the GPP criteria.

GPP helps establish high environmental performance standards for products, raises awareness of environmental issues and saves money when the lifecycle cost of products is considered.

Further information on GPP can be found at http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index_en.htm.

EU Ecolabel

A. Bouvy

The EU Ecolabel, established in 1992, identifies products and services that have a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle, from the extraction of raw material through to production, use and disposal. Recognized throughout Europe, EU Ecolabel is a voluntary label promoting environmental excellence which can be trusted.

The Joint Research Centre's Institute for Prospective Technological Studies (JRC-IPTS) analyses product groups from the environmental, technological and economic point of view and develops a proposal of product specifications achievable by the 10-20% best performing products on the market.

Key experts, in consultation with main stakeholders, develop the criteria for each product group in order to decrease the main environmental impacts over the entire life cycle of the product. Because the life cycle of every product and service is different, the criteria are tailored to address the unique characteristics of each product type. This proposal is further developed in discussions with stakeholders in a consensus based approach in order to arrive at a legal proposal that meets the needs of consumers and industry at the same time.

Every four years on average, the criteria are revised to reflect technical innovation such as evolution of materials, production processes or in emission reduction and changes in the market. Because of this, it can be ensured that EU Ecolabel continues to stand for the highest environmental performance.

Completing a questionnaire is the first stage in the process of revising the criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabels. Its aim is to find out whether the current scope definition is still appropriate regarding the current market conditions and state of the art of the technology, and which criteria need to be amended, prolonged or withdrawn. One of the goals of the revision is to obtain simplified criteria addressing the most important environmental impacts of substances from a life cycle perspective.

Currently, several groups of products are being revised. These are:

Detergents for Dishwashers

The EU Ecolabel criteria for detergents for dishwashers were adopted in 2011 (2011/263/EU) for detergents for dishwashers and in 2012 (2012/720/EU) for industrial & institutional detergents for dishwashers.

These criteria are due to expire in April 2015 and November 2016, respectively.

Laundry Detergents

The EU Ecolabel criteria for Laundry Detergents were adopted in 2011 (2011/264/EU) for domestic laundry detergents and in 2012 (2012/721/EU) in respect of industrial & institutional laundry detergents.

Here again, these criteria are due to expire in April 2015 and in November 2016, respectively.

Hand Dishwashing Detergents

The EU Ecolabel criteria for hand dishwashing detergents were adopted on 23 March 2005 (2005/342/EC) and revised and replaced on 24 June 2011 (2011/382/EU). These criteria are foreseen to expire in December 2016.

Among the various criteria to be revised, the biodegradability of surfactants is of direct importance for the CESIO.

All-Purpose Cleaners and Sanitary Cleaners

The EU Ecolabel criteria for all-purpose cleaners and sanitary cleaners were adopted 28 June 2011 (2011/383/EU). These criteria are also foreseen to expire in December 2016. Here again, the biodegradability of surfactants is one of the selected criteria.

In all cases, questionnaires were sent to stakeholders and the 1st AHWG meetings are scheduled for end 2014 / beginning 2015 in Seville. A.I.S.E will be deeply involved in such revision. For more details see: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/>

CESIO input to the revision of the DID List

K. Schwarz

The updated DID list 2014 has been published recently (version 2014.1). This new version is valid from October 2014 onwards and will be used for awarding EU Ecolabel products. The DID list covers environmental hazard data (biodegradation, acute and chronic toxicity) which are needed to calculate the so called critical dilution volume as one evaluation criteria for EU Ecolabel and Nordic Swan.

CESIO has been able to give significant input to the DID list revision. Thus, based on CESIO input, the grouping of surfactants was adapted to the systematic of the CESIO C&L recommendation. CESIOS activities had been well received and are helping successfully to harmonize public available hazard information on surfactants.

CESIO Surfactants' Statistics

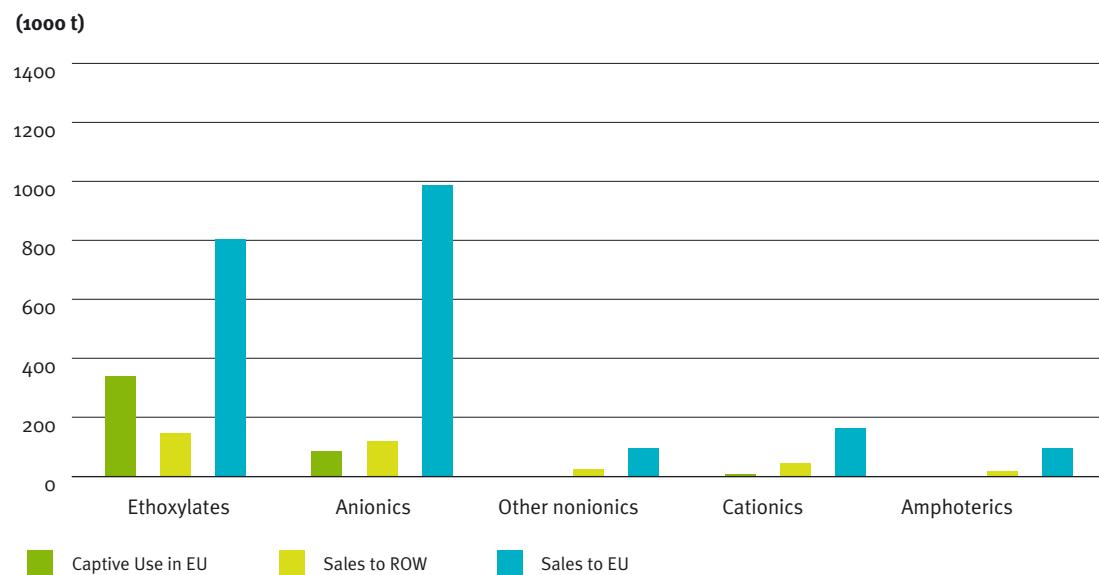
JM. Ubrich, Ch. De Cooman

Over the course of the years the CESIO surfactants statistical survey have made considerable progress. For the calendar year 2013, 29 European companies, representing more than 85% of the European surfactants market, submitted confidentially their data to the Cefic statistics department. The aggregated data show now a good, reliable summary of the European surfactants market.

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

The data below cover the period 2013 and reflect volume expressed as 100% active substances. The overall surfactants market in Western Europe remained quite stable in 2013.

Surfactants 2013: Total 2985 kT



CESIO Members 2014

9 Direct Member Companies

AKZONOBEL

BASF

CEPSA QUIMICA

CLARIANT

DOW

EVONIK

HUNTSMAN

SASOL OLEFINS & SURFACTANTS

SHELL CHEMICALS EUROPE

8 Member Associations

AEPSAT (ES)

ASPA (FR)

BACS (UK)

DETIC (BE)

FEDERCHIMICA – AISPEC/P.I.T.I.O. (IT)

NORSK INDUSTRI (NO)

SCIENCEINDUSTRIES (CH)

TEGEWA (DE)

3 Associate Member Companies

ELEMENTIS SPECIALTIES

INCHEMICA (until end 2014)

PCC EXOL POLAND



Avenue E. Van Nieuwenhuyse 4, bte 1
B – 1160 Brussels
telephone +32 2 676 72 11
fax +32 2 676 73 00
<http://www.cefic.be>



Avenue E. Van Nieuwenhuyse 4, bte 2
B – 1160 Brussels
telephone +32 2 676 72 55
fax +32 2 676 73 47
<http://www.cesio.eu>

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.