



LIMITATIONS OF REGULATORY RISK ASSESSMENTS OF CHEMICALS

The example of biocidal active substances in households



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- → exemptions e.g. for plant protection products, human or veterinary pharmaceuticals, personal care products



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Main group 1: **Disinfectants**











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Main group 2: Preservatives











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Main group 2: Preservatives









Main group 3: Pest control



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Main group 1: **Disinfectants**

















Main group 3: Pest control

Main group 2: Preservatives













Main group 4: Other biocidal products

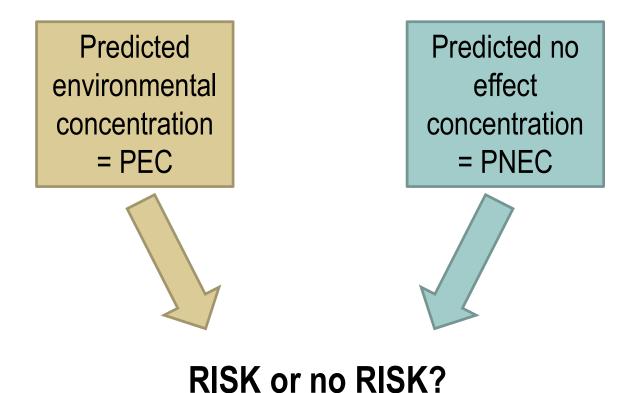


Environmental risk assessment

RISK or no RISK?



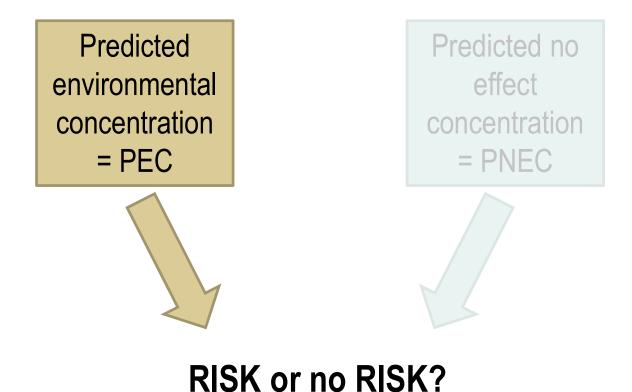
Environmental risk assessment





Environmental risk assessment

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Emissions of biocidal active substances from households can originate from several product categories:

Biocidal active substances according to Biocidal Products Regulation 528/2012



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Biocidal Products (Regulation 528/2012)



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Products
(Regulation 528/2012)

Plant
Protection
Products
(Regulation
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Human and Veterinary Pharmaceuticals (Directives 2001/82, 2001/83, Regulation 726/2004)



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Washing and Cleaning Agents
(Regulation 648/2004)



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Personal
Care
Products
(Regulation
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Personal
Care
Products
(Regulation
1223/2009)

Treated
Materials
(Regulation 528/2012)



Goal

Describe cases where biocidal active substances might enter the sewage system without falling under the Biocidal Products Regulation



Minimize the release of hazardous chemicals (6.3)



Environmentally sound managment of chemicals (12.4)



Methods

- Interviews with standardised questionnaires (not part of this presentation)
- Barcode scans:
 - all products for the control of pests
 - all washing and cleaning products
 - certain personal care products with high release to wastewater





Study areas



Rural neighbourhood (Main study site)



Intermediate neighbourhood



Urban neighbourhood



Results

- Scan of almost 3,000 products
- Retrieved:
 - Names of 96 % of the scanned products
 - Ingredients of 93 % of the scanned products
- 214 biocidal active substances detected that were at least identified under the old Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EC
- Results only include information regarding 79 active substances currently under review or approved active substances



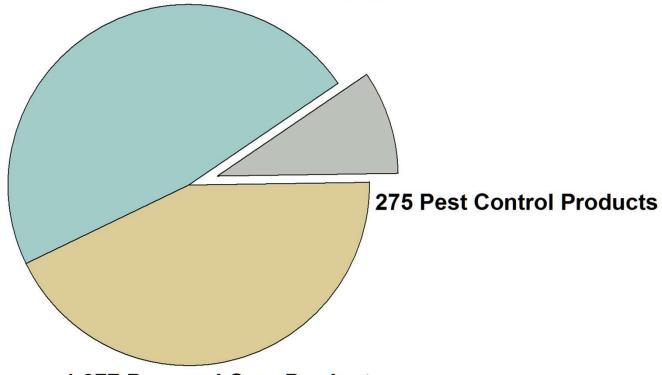
Results

- Households with biocidal active substances: 100%
- Households with biocidal products: 75%
- Average number of biocidal products per household: 1.7
- 9 product types present in the households



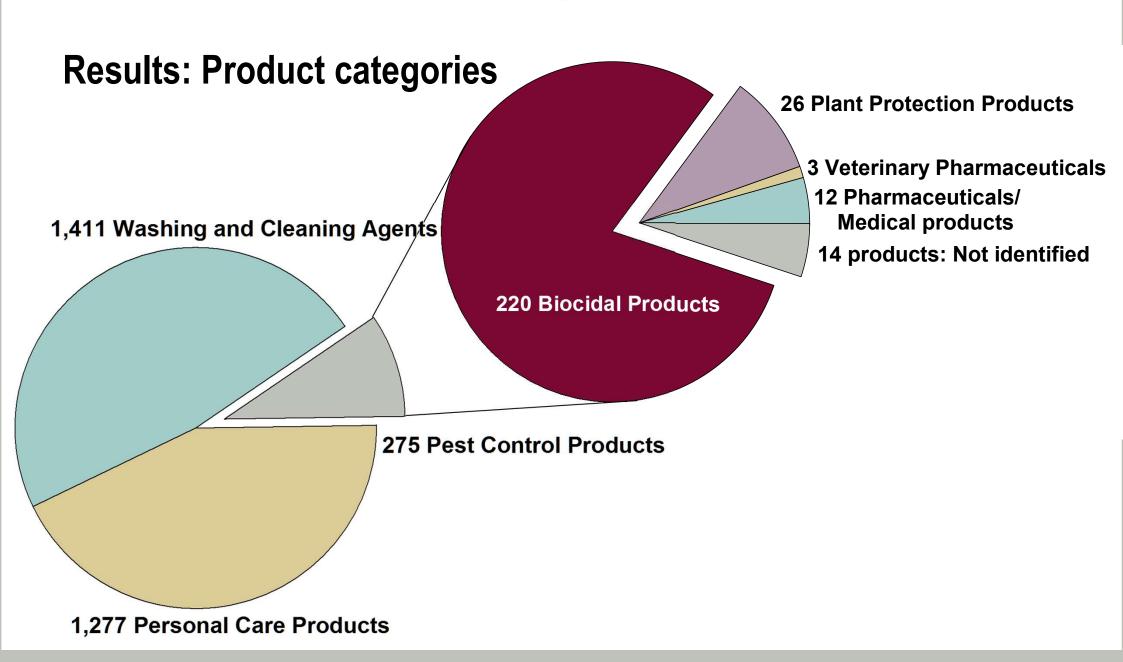
Results: Product categories

1,411 Washing and Cleaning Agents

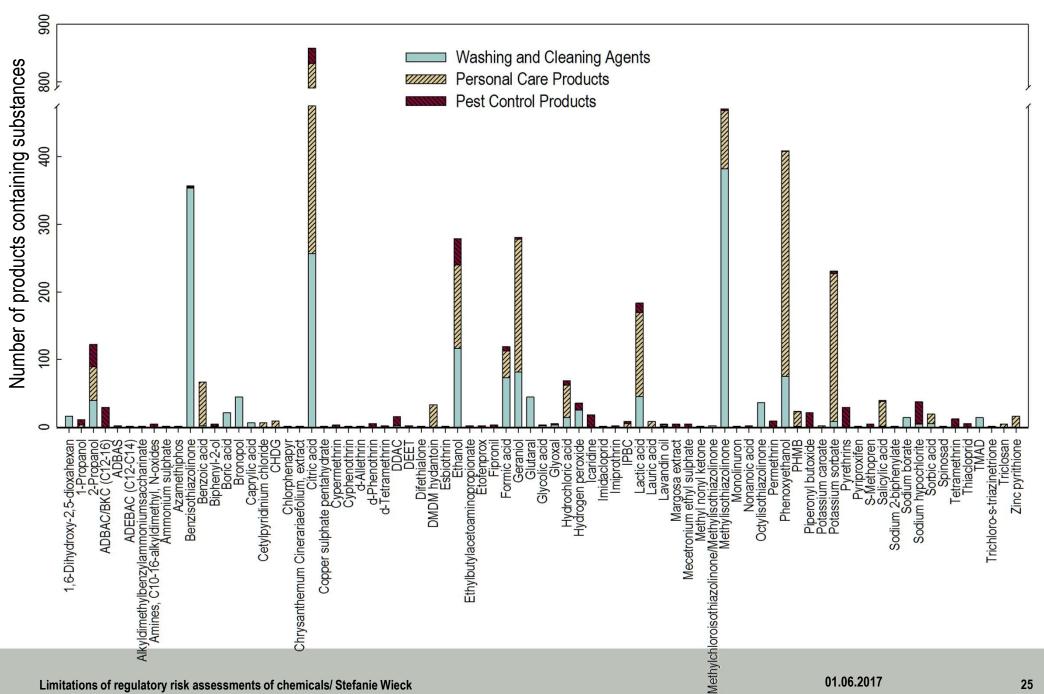


1,277 Personal Care Products

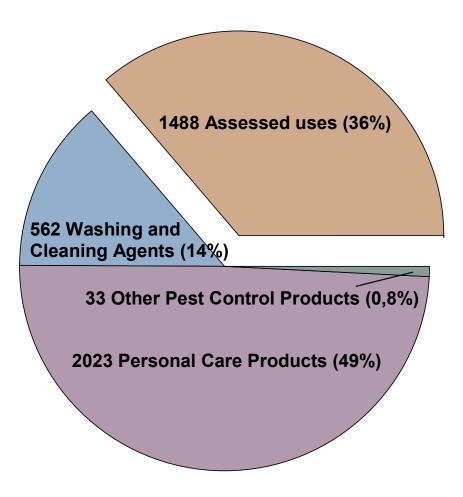




Results: Substances found in the products

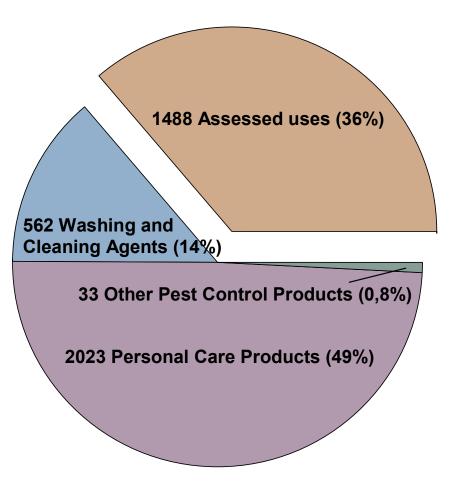






 64 % do not fall under the risk assessment of BPR because:

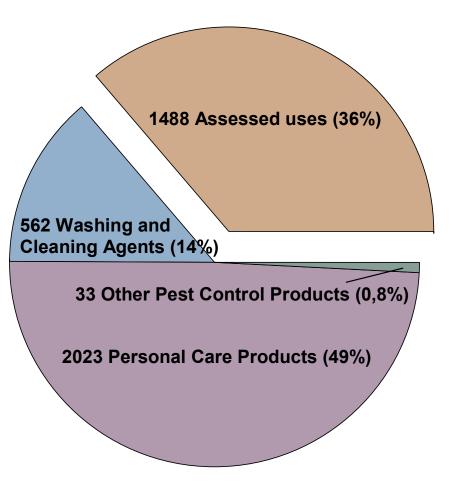




 64 % do not fall under the risk assessment of BPR because:

 Use in a washing and cleaning agent without being assessed as in-canpreservatives (product type 6)



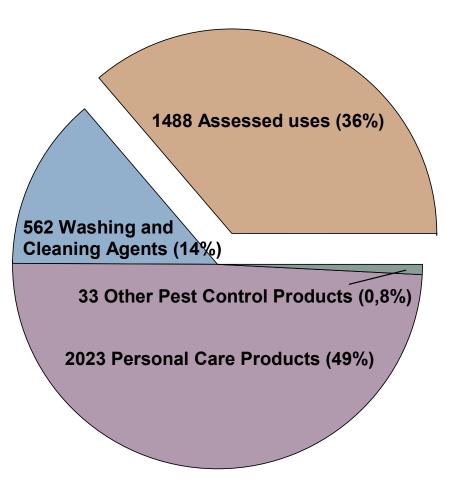


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— Use in a personal care product





- 64 % do not fall under the risk assessment of BPR because:
 - Use in a washing and cleaning agent without being assessed as in-canpreservatives (product type 6)
 - Use in a personal care product
 - Use in another pest control product than biocidal product



Discussion

Personal care products and washing and cleaning agents clearly outnumber
 biocidal products as emission sources of active substances in wastewater



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- Risks might be underestimated because not all emission sources are considered during PEC calculation (no aggregated exposure assessment)

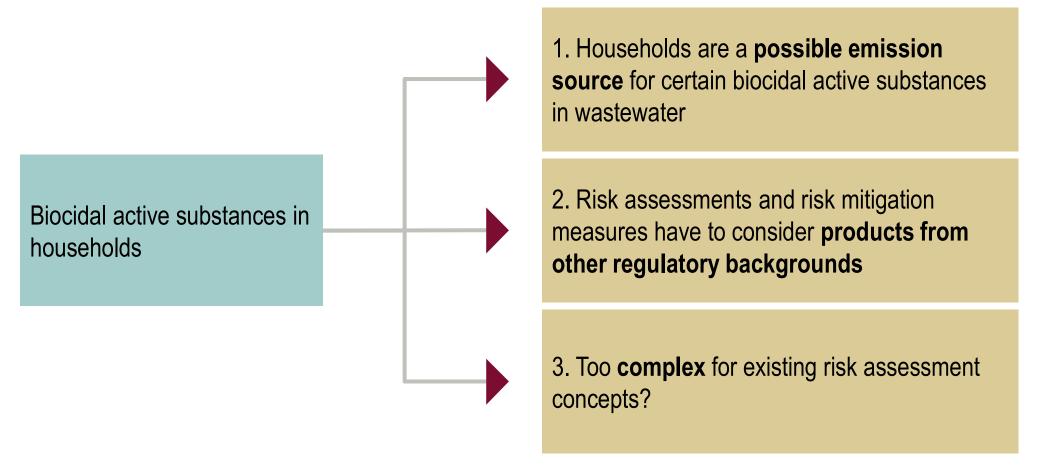


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Conclusions



→ Sustainable use of biocides



Acknowledgments

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www.dbu.de

Contact

Leuphana Universität Lüneburg

Institute for Sustainable and Environmental Chemistry

Dipl.-Ing (FH) Stefanie Wieck, M.A.

Scharnhorststr. 1

21335 Lüneburg

Fon 04131.677-2918

Fax 04131.677-2848

wieck@leuphana.de

» www.leuphana.de

» https://www.dbu.de/stipendien_20014/328_db.html



Literature

Bollmann UE, Tang C, Eriksson E, Jönsson K, Vollertsen J, Bester K. *Biocides in urban wastewater treatment plant influent at dry and wet weather: concentrations, mass flows and possible sources*. Water research 2014;60:64–74.

Wittmer IK, Scheidegger R, Bader H, Singer H, Stamm C. Loss rates of urban biocides can exceed those of agricultural pesticides. The Science of the total environment 2011;409(5):920–32



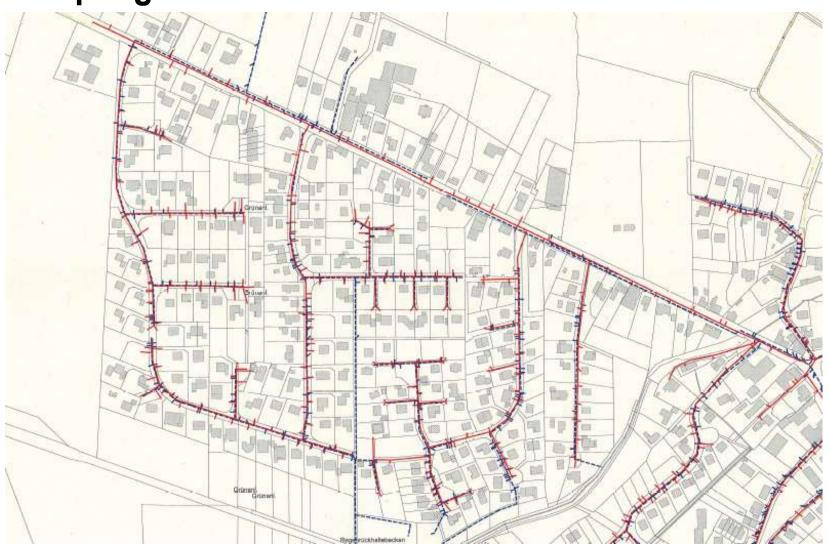
Product categories

- —All washing and cleaning agents;
- —Certain personal care product types with high release to wastewater: shampoo, body wash, bath additives, conditioner, soap, toothpaste, mouth wash, body lotion, hand cream, hair styling products, hair dye and make-up remover
- Products for the control of pests: plant protection products, disinfectants, wood preservatives, construction material preservatives, rodenticides, insecticides, repellents, embalming fluids, products against fleas and lice



Sampling site

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Substances

- Analysis of 15 selected biocidal active substances:
 - Benzalkonium chloride
 - Benzisothiazolinone (BIT)
 - Carbendazim
 - Chloromethylisothiazolinone (CMIT)
 - Dichlorooctylisothiazolinone (DCOIT)
 - N,N-Diethyl-meta-toluamide (DEET)
 - Diuron
 - Icaridine
 - Octylisothiazolinone (OIT)

- Piperonyl butoxide
- Salicylic acid
- Tebuconazole
- Terbutryn
- Tetramethrin
- Triclosan