SCC
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NEWSLETTER

SCC Newsletter Vol. 18, No. 2, March 2018

REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS AND THE WIND OF (GLOBAL) CHANGE

Dear Subscribers,

Due to permanent requests for our services, we are delighted to announce that **Dr Hans-Josef Leusch** has been appointed as head of the new functional area CORPORATE DEVELOPMENT to shape the ongoing internationalisation progress of SCC with the main focus on Asia at first. You can find out more about the Director of Strategic Business Development in the related article.

With regard to the important issue of endocrine disruption and corresponding criteria, please find a regulation update and a report on one of the latest congresses for your review. SCC will serve you as a dedicated and highly experienced partner when it comes to assembling the lines of evidence. We will support you in gathering, evaluating and putting together all relevant information required for establishing whether the ED criteria are fulfilled.

This issue of the SCC Newsletter also includes articles that refer to important information concerning the fields of agrochemicals, biocides, chemicals, and regulatory science (international maximum residue limit (MRL) setting).

I would also like to return briefly to the topic of Brexit. The UK is leaving the EU under what is known as the Article 50 process, which sets a two-year deadline from the day it is triggered. In the UK's case, the day it is scheduled to leave is 29 March 2019. So far, both the UK and the EU want a transition period to follow, which aims to smooth the way to a post-Brexit relationship. The EU wants this to last from Brexit day until 31 December 2020. The UK calls it an implementation period and says it should last around two years from March 2019. Finally, on 23 March 2018, the European council has approved guidelines for the negotiation of future relations with the UK after Brexit, including trade. Before this approval, EU leaders have also ratified an agreement on a 21-month transition period between March 2019 (when the UK officially leaves) and the end of 2020.

In the fast-moving world of regulation, SCC is committed to keeping its customers on course for success. We provide high-quality support and consulting for your scientific and regulatory needs. Our expertise here includes exposure modelling and risk assessment and extends over a broad range of areas, including agrochemicals and biopesticides, biocides, chemicals, consumer products, feed and food additives, GLP archiving solutions and task force management.

We appreciate your feedback and comments regarding the SCC Newsletter.

Please send us an e-mail at newsletter@scc-gmbh.de.

Dr Friedbert Pistel

IN THIS ISSUE:

CORPORATE DEVELOPMENT

Director of Strategic Business Development

As of January 2018, "Strategic Business Development" has been created as a new functional area within SCC's company structure.
Allow me to introduce myself: My name is Hans-Josef Leusch. I have been appointed Director of this new area. In close cooperation with my colleagues from SCC's various business units, I am exploring SCC's opportunities in key markets outside the EU.
My focus is on services related to the registration of plant protection products, chemicals, and biocides and I hope that we will soon be able to offer our clients regulatory support in key markets in Asia and the Americas.
I am no newcomer to the SCC team: Before taking over my new responsibility, I have worked for nearly 18 years as Head of SCC's Business Unit Biocides.
Do you have any comment, suggestion, or question? Please do not hesitate to drop me a line.

For more information, please contact
Dr Hans-Josef Leusch at
hans-josef.leusch@scc-gmbh.de

AGROCHEMICALS

France: Explanatory note for applicants relating to biocontrol product published

On the 1st of March 2018, ANSES has published an explanatory note for applicants relating to biocontrol products. The document summarises the regulatory framework for biocontrol product authorizations in France including definitions, regulations, examples, application fees, and timelines.

Biocontrol products are defined as products containing active substances based upon micro-organisms, chemical mediators such as pheromones and kairomones and natural substances of plant animal or mineral origin. All biocontrol plant protection products are subject to the evaluation of their efficiency, of their selectivity, and of their risks to humans (operator, worker, residues ...), the different mediums (water, air, soil, fauna, flora) and the non-targets organisms therein.

ANSES has published a list of biocontrol products authorized in France, which is updated regularly (every 2 months). The products on this list are exempt from several regulatory obligations. The products on this list are exempt from prohibitions or obligations concerning plant protection products, in several fields of application such as commercial advertising, phytosanitary approval, CEPP, open spaces to the public, the transfer self-service, non-professional use, etc.). They also benefit from a reduced tax on the sale of plant protection products used to finance the phytopharmacovigilance scheme.

For more information see the following link:

https://www.anses.fr/fr/content/note-%C3%A0-l%E2%80%99attention-des-demandeurs-d%E2%80%99amm-cas-des-produits-de-biocontr%C3%B4le

France: Draft national action plans to reduce the use of plant protection products of concern published in January 2018

On 19 January 2018 the French government published a draft action plan on plant protection products to be finalised before the end of the first quarter of 2018.
Four priorities were identified with proposed actions to reach the goals.

Priority 1 - Rapidly reduce the use of substances of greatest concern to health and the environment.

This goal will be reached through:

- Improving the evaluation scheme for active substances and plant protection products by e.g. revising the European legislation to a more transparent and simpler system
- Ensuring compliance with the European timetable for the removal of the most worrying substances and accelerate its implementation.
  This includes substances classified as carcinogenic category 1 (C1A or C1B), or toxic for reproduction category 1 (R1A or R1 B), or endocrine disruptors and substances identified by the the IGAS CGAER CGEDD mission (RAPPORT IGAS N°2017-124R / CGEDD N°011624-01 / CGAAER N°17096 of December 2017) as of concern.
- Link value chains in the transition of farming systems.
- Separate distribution and consulting activities
- Review the non-point-of-sale tax to encourage reductions in consumption and help finance transitions.

It is furthermore proposed to resume the schedule proposed by the CGAAER-IGAS-CGEDD mission.

France will oppose the renewal or extension of the most critical substances at European level e.g. through the withdrawal of marketing authorization, restriction of uses or requests for further studies.

Glyphosate will be part of this national and European approach and will be the subject of further studies, including experimental toxicological studies, the results of which will be expected within 3 years.

Priority 2 - Structure and strengthen research on plant protection impacts of plant protection products in support of enhanced protection of populations.

The objective is to strengthen the means to protect professionals and their families, residents and the general population, by developing research and prevention of health and environmental issues of the use of plant protection products.

1. Structure and strengthen research on plant health impacts of plant protection products by e.g.
   Establish national monitoring programs of pesticides in ambient air and strengthening the research at Europe an level on the cocktail and cumulative effects of pesticides.
2. Prevent exposure to plant protection products and inform people, as well as train and inform health professionals.

Priority 3 - Increase the research and development of alternatives and the implementation of these solutions by farmers.

1. Strengthen research actions towards the implementation of operational solutions, in particular on alternatives to herbicides (e.g. glyphosate and neonicotinoids
2. Support the development of biocontrol through the support of e.g. small and medium enterprises.
3. Facilitate the use of low concern natural preparation by immediately engaging with stakeholders to identify and authorize other natural biostimulants of agronomic interest as well as support for the approval of basic substances.
4. Accompany farms in the transition to reduce quantities and implement alternative solutions.

Priority 4 - Strengthen the Ecophyto 2 plan, improve its governance and functioning

The Ecophyto plan is part of the European directive 2009/128 on the use of plant protection products compatible with sustainable development, which requires that "Member States use national action plans to set quantitative targets, targets, measures, timeframes and indicators to reduce the risks and effects of pesticide use on human health and the environment and to encourage the development and introduction of integrated pest management pests and alternative methods or techniques to reduce dependence on pesticide use ".

The French government confirmed the ambition to adopt the Ecophyto Plan 2 (25% reduction in 2020 and 50% reduction in 2025).

The report of the CGAAER-CGEDD-IGAS general inspections confirmed insufficient steering and methodological difficulties (indicators), difficulties in mobilizing funding, particularly at the national and especially regional levels, are a cause of delay of implementing actions.

For more information see the following link:
https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/lancement-concertation-sur-propositions-plan-dactions-sur-produits-phytopharmaceutiques-et

For more information, please contact
Dr Albrecht Heidemann at
albrecht.heidemann@scc-gmbh.de

BIOCIDES

Pure Sodium Hypochlorite Product Consortium formed

The Pure Sodium Hypochlorite Biocidal Product Group EWIV (PSHBPG EWIV) is a consortium of manufacturers and suppliers of sodium hypochlorite biocidal products. Members cooperate with the purpose to facilitate the authorization of pure sodium hypochlorite products (i.e. products containing only the active substance sodium hypochlorite, but no co-formulants) in product types 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

The active substance sodium hypochlorite will be approved under the BPR on 1 January 2019 for PTs 1 to 5. Thus, applications for product authorisations must be submitted before this date in order to keep existing sodium hypochlorite based biocidal products on the market.

Henning Krueger from JurSolution takes care of the management of the consortium, while SCC GmbH as Technical Consultant is responsible for all technical aspects of the dossier compilation and the authorisation process.

The consortium is still open to new members. Two time slots for admission of new members are scheduled in March/April 2018 and July/August 2018. For more information please visit the website of the PSHBPG (www.purenaclo-bpg.eu).

If you are interested in joining the PSHBPG consortium, you are welcome to contact Henning Krueger (contact information available via the PSHBPG website).

For more information, please contact
Dr Martina Galler at
martina.galler@scc-gmbh.de

CHEMICALS/REACH

Recent developments regarding poison centre notifications

Regulation (EU) 2017/542 has been published amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) by adding Annex VIII on harmonised information relating to emergency health response. The new regulation includes the harmonisation of information on mixtures to be provided to appointed bodies.

Mixtures that are placed on the market and are classified as hazardous on the basis of their health and physico-chemical effects need to be notified. The information has to be provided by importers and downstream users at a national level.

Application of the new information requirements is depending on the uses of the mixture. Phase deadlines have been set to:

- 1 January 2020 for consumer use
- 1 January 2021 for professional use
- 1 January 2024 for industrial use

1 January 2025 marks the end of the transition period for mixtures that have already been notified before 2020, i.e. all mixtures that have been notified to the national appointed bodies before the applicable deadline above have until 2025 to comply with the obligations of Regulation (EU) 2017/542. However, this does not apply for new or changed mixtures.

Tools, formats, and technical/scientific guidance lies in the responsibility of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) according to the new regulation. Therefore, ECHA has created a website especially for poison centres (link). There, a harmonised XML format and a poison centre notification (PCN) editor for providing mixture information can be found.

Furthermore, an introduction of a new European Product category system is available on the website. An ECHA guidance on the interpretation and application of the new Annex VIII to the CLP Regulation will most likely be published in December 2018.

You are strongly advised to check your mixture portfolio and take necessary actions in order to be able to comply with Annex VIII of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. In case you have already gathered some information, it is further advisable to submit as many poison centre notifications as possible before the applicable deadline. With that approach you can make use of the transitional period until 2025. Please let us know in case you need any further assistance in this matter and contact Dr Thomas Roth, Head of Chemical Department (thomas.roth@scc-gmbh.de).

ECHA study on dossier updates – updates to be enforced by implementing regulation?

With the last REACH registration deadline approaching fast, it is very likely that the regulator's focus will shift from registration to dossier accuracy. Since REACH Article 22 requires that dossiers have to be kept up-to-date, SCC recommends that clients check whether their dossiers require updates and systematically review them on an ongoing basis.

ECHA recently presented its conclusions and recommendations of the "study on dossier updates" to the members of the CARACAL (Competent Authorities for REACH and CLP). The study had been triggered by the results of an ECHA evaluation, which found that almost two-thirds of the registration dossiers submitted to ECHA have never been updated. In the final report four main issues were identified that may affect a company's views regarding updates.

- Seeing registration as the end of the process
- Lack of clarity on what needs to be done, when and by whom
- Limited resources
- Limited use of the whole set of data

One main recommendation of the report is that the requirements of REACH Article 22 could be clarified and reinforced by an implementing regulation. Article 22 lays down the duties of registrants following the registration. In particular ECHA is focusing on the obligation to update the registration dossier with regard to compliance with REACH requirements, the total quantities manufactured or imported and new identified uses, which directly affects the risk assessment of the chemicals. A number of Competent Authorities and observers support this recommendation and proposed that a mandatory update at regular intervals would need to be imposed.
The EU Commission acknowledged in its REACH review report adopted 5 March 2018 that a lack of compliant information in the registration dossier hampers the functioning of other REACH processes. In addition, the Commission notes that amending Article 22 of REACH should be considered further to specify the situations that trigger mandatory updates, as well as to set precise deadlines.

Some Industry Associations are in contact with Commission and ECHA about this issue in order to avoid a binding regulation with precise deadlines for updates. Industry prefers to update their dossiers on a voluntary basis after the final REACH registration deadline (31 May 2018).

Nevertheless, it is from SCC's perspective very likely that the implementation of a regulation will be brought forward by the Commission, the Competent Authorities, and ECHA.

In conclusion, SCC recommends planning your resources accordingly. Keep in mind that the successful registration is not the end of the journey and that REACH is an on-going business obligation. SCC offers you support for all types of REACH follow-up activities e.g. dossier updates, risk assessment, defending your substance during substance evaluation or compliance checks.

Unexpected commission positions on applicability of REACH phase-in status: watch out for changes

Registrants of phase-in substances as well as registrants of 'Annex III Dossiers' are strongly advised to closely follow the on-going controversial debate about whether the phase-in status should be indefinitely applicable or not. If the phase-in sta-

tus will be terminated by means of a specified cut-off date (as proposed by the EU Commission), the change would have significant impact on the timing of registration upgrades to higher tonnage bands and on dossier requirements for 'Annex III Dossiers'.

In the course of the CARACAL meeting on 15-16 November 2017, the German Competent Authority (CA) raised the question regarding the time point for the end of the phase-in status, as there is no definitive date given in the legal text. In the interpretation of the German CA, after the last REACH deadline has passed, the 'three years average' tonnage calculation principle for phase-in substances is still applicable. This interpretation of the German CA has been repeatedly communicated via the German REACH helpdesk and supported by other CA's and ECHA.

ECHA responded to the question during ECHA's stakeholder day in this spirit but also stressed that there is an on-going discussion with the EU Commission. The German CA asked the EU Commission for clarification and alignment regarding the interpretation of the phase-in status after 31 May 2018.

On the CARACAL Meeting in March 2018 the Commission presented its opinion, which opposes the interpretation of the German CA. The Commission stated that *"to continue to apply [the phase-in status] indefinitely, this would result in a situation of 'unequal treatment' between the registration of phase-in and non-phase-in substances in REACH".* The Commission intend to resolve this issue by specifying a clear cut-off date for the application of the status as "phase-in substance", by means of implementing legislation.

This would have three major consequences for the management of phase-in substances under REACH:

1. Once the specified cut-off date for the application of the definition of "phase-in substance" has passed, the tonnage calculation is based on the 'per year' rule defined in the first part of REACH Article 3(30).

2. A manufacturer or importer of a phase-in substance, who has pre-registered that substance and exceeds the 1 tonne per year threshold in 2018, based on the 'three-year average', is still required to register even if manufacturing or import ceases after 1 June 2018.

3. After the specified cut-off date, updates of registrations that were made in accordance with Article 12(1)(b) ('Annex III Dossiers') must comply with the information requirements specified for non-phase-in substances in Article 12(1)(a) of REACH.

The first point will have an impact on the planning of registration activities. In case of rapidly increasing manufacturing or import volumes, the 'three year average' principle allows shifting the registration by one year [example: (1 + 2 + 15) tons = Ø 6 tpa]. This will change once the 'per year' principle will apply. Increase of tonnage will thus have an immediate impact on registration obligations if a tonnage band threshold will be reached.

The second point will have a huge impact on the management of chemicals. In the view of the German CA a company that ceases manufacturing or import of a pre-registered substance after May 2018 will have no registration obligations with the consequence that a volume below 100 t of such a substance could be placed on the market after May 2018. This has been repeatedly communicated by the BAuA Helpdesk to the chemical industry in Germany. The Commission's opposing position is however that if a company ceases to manufacture or import after 1 June 2018, it still has registration obligations. This issue has been controversially discussed at the last CARACAL meeting.

The third point will affect companies that registered phase-in substance with reduced information requirements (only physicochemical data) according to Article 12(1)(b) of REACH (so called 'Annex III Dossiers'). Once the set cut-off date has passed, there is no longer a legal basis for submitting dossiers with reduced information requirements. Thus, any update of such a dossier after the cut-off date will require the update to a full data set. Taking into account the recommendations in ECHA's "dossier update study" (please refer to the other newsletter article), ECHA is expecting dossier updates on a regular basis by industry. Thus, in case implementing regulation will come into force for both topics, a full data set would have to be generated for the current 'Annex III Dossiers'.

We would like to point out that these points are currently under discussion and might be subject to change. We will keep you in the loop and will provide an instant update once the situation has been clarified. In case you have a specific question regarding your situation, please get into contact with Dr Thomas Roth.

8. ATP to CLP entered into force on 01 February 2018

The 8th adaptation to technical and scientific progress (ATP) amending the CLP Regulation entered into force on 01.02.2018. This ATP harmonised the wording for the classification of aquatic toxicity. From this date onwards the hazardous to the aquatic environment is differentiated into:

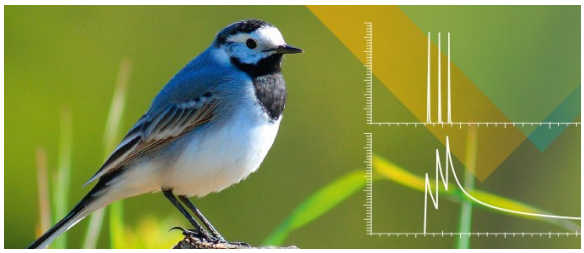
- short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
- long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

With this ATP all reference to acute aquatic toxicity and chronic aquatic toxicity was revised to the above mentioned wording. Substances and mixtures placed on the market before 1 February 2018 shall not be required to be relabelled and repackaged in accordance with this Regulation before 1 February 2020.

SCC recommends to check whether your EHS Systems needs to be updated to reflect these changes.

For more information, please contact
Dr Thomas Roth at
thomas.roth@scc-gmbh.de

REGULATORY SCIENCE



Endocrine Disruption

Regulation update

The EU is the first region in the world to define scientific criteria for endocrine disruptors (EDs) in regulatory terms. Under the Biocidal Products and Plant Protection Products Regulations (EU No 528/2012 and EC No 1107/2009), active substances, which are considered as having endocrine disrupting potential will not be approved unless the risk from exposure is negligible or there is evidence that it is essential to prevent or control serious pests or negative impacts on society.

The ED-criteria for biocides (EU No 528/2012) were approved in November 2017 and a draft guidance document for identification of endocrine disruptors in the context of Biocides and Plant Protection Products regulations was published for public consultation (7th December, 2017). The ED-criteria for Biocides will apply from 7th June, 2018, to all new and on-going applications for biocides. The ED-criteria for plant protection products (EC No 1107/2009) is still under scrutiny of the Council and the European Parliament. The final adoption by the Commission is expected in early April 2018.

The process to set scientific criteria for the identification of endocrine disruptors and a recent regulation update can be found on the homepage of the European Commission (https://ec.europa.eu/health/endocrine_disruptors/next_steps_en).

The public consultation on the draft Guidance document for identification of endocrine disruptors in the context of Biocides and Plant Protection Products regulations (EU No 528/2012 and EC No 1107/2009) ended on 31st January, 2018. More than 2,000 comments were received. Concurrent with the guidance document, a workshop on the

draft guidance document with member state competent authorities, stakeholders from industry and public interest organisations was held in Brussels (1st and 2nd February, 2018).

Currently, the draft guidance document is under revision whereby the public comments and the feedback from the workshop will be taken into account. The revised guidance document will be subjected to two further consultations before final publication, i.e. by the ECHA Biocidal Products Committee, EFSA Scientific Committee and PPR Panel and the EFSA Pesticide Steering Network as the relevant risk assessment bodies and by the representatives of Member State competent authorities for the implementation of the Biocidal Products Regulation and Standing Committee on Plants, animals, Food and Feed as the risk management bodies. The final guidance document is planned to be published in June 2018, i.e. when the ED-criteria for biocides become applicable.

The time lines of the implementation of the guidance document can be found on the EFSA homepage under following link http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/topics/topic/endocrine-active-substances.

Conference summary

The 3rd international conference on endocrine disruptors in Berlin organized by ChemAcademy (16th – 18th October, 2017) brought experts from industry and authorities together to discuss recent regulatory developments and the consequences for the European market as well as challenges faced by industry.

The industry cautions that harmonisation with international trade rules needs to be taken into consideration. The US government is concerned that the hazard-based cut-off criteria could have severe implications for EU imports of U.S. agricultural goods. The Canadian government fears that a significant disruption of Canadian and global exports would result from a de-listing of a variety of plant protection products extensively and safely used in Canada. Additionally, there are strong concerns about the impact of disproportionate ED-criteria.

Industry representatives emphasized that the ED regulation must clearly distinguish endocrine disruptors from endocrine active substances and potency, reversibility, severity and lead toxicity as hazard characterization elements need to be taken into account.

The debate on hazard versus risk assessment for potential EDs was picked up by the SETAC Pellston Workshop (February 2016), where experts from academia, industry and government were represented. According to the workshop, conducting environmental risk assessment of EDs is scientifically sound if environmental exposure, effects on relevant taxa and life stages, delayed effects, and dose/concentration-response relationships are adequately characterized. If all this information is not available, a hazard based decision is scientifically justified. Nevertheless, the participants of the workshop concluded that there is a need for fundamental biological research to evaluate endocrine pathways next to the EATS (estrogen, androgen, thyroid and steroidogenesis) pathways and to develop methods to predict no effect concentrations/thresholds of potential EDs. Representatives from the German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR) proposed a revision of OECD Test guidelines to include ED parameters.

All parties agreed that more research on endocrine pathways is urgently needed as well as guidance for the identification of EDs. Consistency in implementation as well as predictability are important for the industry placing products on the market.

New version of EFSA Pesticide Residue Intake Model (PRIMo) released

The long announced revision 3 of the EFSA Pesticide Residue Intake Model (PRIMo) has been published by EFSA in January 2018. For all applications since February 1st 2018 the use of PRIMo v3 is a requisite for calculating the dietary risk of pesticide residues for the consumers. In addition it will be used for Art. 12 reviews by EFSA starting with the data call-in February 2018.
The new version now considers 30 Member State diets and 6 GEMS/Food cluster diets relevant for EU Member States for chronic exposure assessments and performs acute exposure assessments according to JMPR methodology using variability

factors of 1, 5 or 7 for IESTI case 2a/b. In addition to the updated food consumption data and diets, the food classification in the model has been aligned with the latest version of Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 and more options for consideration of processed products/processing factors, correction factors for different residue definitions for monitoring/enforcement/processing or even use of alternative variability factors have been added allowing sufficient flexibility of the tool for compound specific adaptions of the calculation.

In the new model all input values are now entered into a single spreadsheet giving an easy overview of the available data. Furthermore it is possible to easily switch between normal and refined calculation mode, the latter considering only the GAPs under assessment, and to add/remove GAPs from the refined calculation by selecting them as under assessment or not (Y/N). The user is also supported by already implemented prerequisites, e.g. use of the highest residue (HR) for acute exposure calculation for cereals only in case of post-harvest use or use of default processing factors from the OECD guidance document in case no specific processing factor is entered for a processed commodity.

Moreover, the model calculates also the acute risk using the new IESTI equations, which are currently under discussion, and the chronic risk using the UK model (Rees Day model). The results are given as supplementary information as these methodologies are not (yet) agreed on EU/international level.

The Excel based model PRIMo v3 and the corresponding EFSA guidance document are available via the EFSA homepage (PRIMO v3 link, http://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/applications/EFSA_PRIMo_rev3.xlsm ; EFSA guidance document link, http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.2903/j.efsa.2018.5147/epdf).

For more information, please contact
Dr Monika Hofer at
monika.hofer@scc-gmbh.de

Segment REGULATORY SCIENCE

CALENDAR

In-cosmetics Global 2018 in Amsterdam, the Netherlands
17 - 19 April 2018

We are happy to announce that SCC will be present at in cosmetics Global 2018, taking place in Amsterdam in April 2018.
The exhibition is the global launch place for innovation in ingredients and technologies, providing high-level scientific education and consumer insights for formulators, R&D and regulatory professionals. For more information, please visit the event website.

Dr Mathias Rietzel-Röhrdanz, Senior Manager Regulatory Affairs, will be happy to welcome you at our **stand No. K154** in the Testing and Regulation Zone. Mathias has long-standing international hands-on experience in the cosmetics field and looks forward to discussing with you about company's support needs for cosmetic technologies, ingredients and products.

Biocides Symposium 2018 in Berlin, Germany
3 - 4 May 2018

Please meet

Dr Martina Galler, Head of Biocides, and
Dr Maren Lillich, Assistant Manager Regulatory Affairs Biocides

at the 9th Biocides Symposium in May 2018. The upcoming symposium is focusing on authorisation of biocidal products within the Biocidal Product Regulation. To view the programme, please follow this link.

Martina and Maren look forward to meeting you in Berlin and discussing your regulatory needs concerning biocidal active substances and products.

Food Contact Regulations Europe 2018 in Brussels, Belgium
7 - 8 May 2018

Please meet

Dr Karsten Schilling, Senior Manager Regulatory Affairs,
at the Food Contact Regulations Summit in Brussels. This unique event from Chemical Watch will bring us up-to-date on the very complex and latest developments in the EU regulations landscape of food contact materials. Click here to learn more about the upcoming summit.
Karsten will be pleased to meet you at the event in Brussels to discuss any regulatory or scientific issue you may be interested in.

International Fresenius Biocontrol Conference: Biopesticides – Biofertilisers – Biostimulants in Mainz, Germany
5 - 6 June 2018

Please meet

Dr Lars Huber, Senior Manager Regulatory Affairs, Head of Biostimulants, Fertiliser, IMP
at the international Fresenius Biocontrol Conference, taking place in Mainz in June 2018.

Lars looks forward to meeting you and discussing your registration needs for biorationals and any other regulatory or scientific issue you might want to address.
The upcoming Fresenius conference aims at promoting an active exchange among professionals as well as updating the participants on the latest EU and international developments in the regulatory field of biopesticides, biofertilisers and biostimulants.
For more information, please visit the event website.

Chemspec Europe 2018 in Cologne, Germany
20 - 21 June 2018

We are exhibiting at the 33rd International Exhibition for Fine and Speciality Chemicals, taking place at Koelnmesse in Cologne on 20 - 21 June 2018.
For more information on the event, please visit Chemspec's official website.

Meet us on stand K146 / Hall 8 to talk about any regulatory or scientific issues you would like to address.

CONTACT DETAILS

SCC Scientific Consulting Company
Chemisch-Wissenschaftliche Beratung GmbH

Dr Friedbert Pistel, President

Headquarters Bad Kreuznach

Am Grenzgraben 11
D-55545 Bad Kreuznach
Tel. +49 671 29846-0
Fax +49 671 29846-100
info@scc-hq.de
www.scc-gmbh.de

Office Berlin

Dr Achim Schmitz
Branch Manager SCC Office Berlin
Senior Expert Ecotoxicology
Tel.: +49 30 2592-2569
achim.schmitz@scc-gmbh.de

Address
Friedrichstraße 40
D-10969 Berlin

Liaison Office Japan

Coordinator Agrochemicals & Biopesticides, Pharma, Pre-Clinical
Mr Toshiyasu Takada
Director Agrochemicals and Biopesticides
toshiyasu.takada@scc-japan.com

Coordinator Chemicals/REACH, Biocides and other services
Mr Kozo Inoue
Director Chemicals/REACH,
Biocides and other services
kozo.inoue@scc-japan.com

Chemicals/REACH and OR Services
Mr Kenji Makita
Senior Consultant
kenji.makita@scc-japan.com

Chemicals/REACH, Biocides and other services
Mr Takashi Nishimura
Senior Consultant
takashi.nishimura@scc-japan.com

Do you have any comments, questions or suggestions?
Drop us an E-mail at newsletter@scc-gmbh.de.