Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products

**PRODUCT ASSESSMENT REPORT  
OF A BIOCIDAL PRODUCT FOR RENEWAL**

**OF A NATIONAL AUTHORISATION**



***Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP***

Product type 8 (Wood preservatives)

Active substances:

Disodium tetraborate

Boric acid

Case Number in R4BP: BC-WB033650-50

Evaluating Competent Authority: Poland

Date: March 2019

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# Conclusions

The Polish CA has processed an application for renewal of the authorisation of the biocidal product **Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP** which contains the active substances Boric acid (3% w/w) and Disodium tetraborate (1% w/w).

The product Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP is a water based liquid ready to use.

The product has been classified according to the 1st (corr) ATP of Regulation (EC) No1272/2008 (Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/669 of 16 April 2018).

The biocidal product has been documented as efficient against wood destroying basidiomycetes, wood boring beetles (*Hylotrupes bajulus*).

The long-term stability study showed an acceptable degradation of the active substances, thus a claim for 2 years shelf-life can be accepted in HDPE containers.

The assessment presented in the Product Assessment Report for the first authorisation showed no unacceptable risks for human health, if the product is used as a wood preservative (product-type 8) for wood impregnation in classes UC1 and UC2, with painting or brushing method by the non-professional and professional users.

However, potential risk for soil during outdoor application and storage of preserved wood might occur. Additionally, permissible concentration is exceeded during storage of protected wood outdoor while exposed to rain. As a consequence, the preserved wood must be used only indoor or outdoor under cover and fully protected from the weather. The contact of impregnated wood with the ground or permanent contact with fresh or salt water should be avoided. The product cannot be used close to water and any spillage should be collected.

Comparative assessment

As a consequence of the new harmonised classification, the active substances Boric acid (3% w/w) and Disodium tetraborate (1% w/w) meet the criteria for exclusion according to Article 5(1) BPR as well as for substitution according to Article 10(1)(a) BPR. Therefore, in line with Article 23(1) BPR a comparative assessment for the product Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP has been conducted. The outcome of the comparative assessment was not sufficiently conclusive to state that the criteria of Article 23(3) of EU Regulation 528/2012 are met.

Overall conclusion

No new data were provided on Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP. Therefore, the assessment of the biocidal product Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP and the first authorisation remain valid. However, the terms and conditions of authorisation have been adapted, where necessary, taking into account the points mentioned above.

The biocidal product is authorised according to Article 31(2) BPR and renewed for 5 years according to Article 23(6) BPR.

Chronology:

1. First authorisation – 5 March 2014
2. Shortening the valid period after authorisation granting – 30 August 2017
3. Renewal authorisation - March 2019

The current PAR is based on PAR of the first authorisation. The text marked in grey refers to the parts introduced or changed during renewal assessment (NA-RNL).

# General information about the product application

## Applicant

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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### Person authorised for communication on behalf of the applicant

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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| **Fax:** | +48 61 640 00 09 |
| **E-mail address:** | k.siekierska@dekspol.pl |

## Information about the biocidal product

### General information

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Trade name:** | *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* |
| **Manufacturer’s development code number(s), if appropriate:** | − |
| **Product type:** | 8 (wood preservatives) |
| **Composition of the product (identity and content of active substance(s) and substances of concern; full composition see confidential annex):** | Boric acid 3%  Disodium tetraborate 1% |
| **Formulation type:** | Liquid |
| **Ready to use product (yes/no):** | Yes |
| **Is the product the very same (identity and content) to another product already authorised under the regime of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 (yes/no);**  **If yes: authorisation/registration no. and product name:**  **or**  **Has the product the same identity and composition like the product evaluated in connection with the approval in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 (yes/no):** | No |

### Information on the intended use

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Overall use pattern (manner and area of use):** | * Use classes: * UC 1 (wood or wood-based product under cover and fully protected from the weather, not exposed to wetting) * UC 2 (wood or wood-based product under cover and fully protected from the weather but where high environmental humidity can lead to occasional but not persistent wetting) * Application method: * Painting * Brushing |
| **Target organisms:** | * Wood destroying *Basidiomycetes*: * Coniophora puteana * Gloeophyllum trabeum * Poria placenta * Wood boring beetle: * Hylotrupes bajulus, larvae |
| **Category of users:** | Non-professional  Professional |
| **Directions for use including minimum and maximum application rates, application rates per time unit (e.g. number of treatments per day), typical size of application area:** | * 200 g product/m2 in 2 or more coats against wood destroying basidiomycetes (6 g boric acid/m2 and 2 g disodium tetraborate/m2) * 500 g product/m2 in 4 or more coats against wood boring beetles (15 g boric acid/m2 and 5 g disodium tetraborate/m2) |
| **Potential for release into the environment (yes/no):** | Yes |
| **Potential for contamination of food/ feedingstuff (yes/no)** | No |
| **Proposed Label:** | - |
| **Use Restrictions:** | Please refer to section 3.9 |

### Information on active substances

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Active substance chemical name:** | Boric acid | Disodium tetraborate |
| **CAS No:** | 10043-35-3 | 1330–43–4 |
| **EC No:** | 233-139-2 | 215–540–4 |
| **Purity (minimum, g/kg or g/l):** | > 990 g/kg | > 990 g/kg |
| **Inclusion directive:** | **2009/94/EC** | **2009/91/EC** |
| **Date of inclusion:** | 01.09.2011 | 01.09.2011 |
| **Is the active substance equivalent to the active substance in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 (yes/no):** | Yes | Yes |

**Manufacturer of active substances used in the biocidal product**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company Name:** | US Borax Inc | ETI MADEN ISLETMELERI |
| **Address:** | 14486 Borax Road | Korkutreis Mah**.**, Cihan Sok. No:2 |
| **City:** | Boron, CA | Sıhhiye Çankaya, Ankara |
| **Postal Code:** | 93516-2000 | 06430 |
| **Country:** | USA | Turkey |
| **Telephone:** | + 1 760 762 7000 | - |
| **Fax:** | - | - |
| **E-mail address:** | - | - |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active substance** | Boric acid |
| **Name of manufacturer 1** | U.S. Borax Inc. Boron Operations |
| **Address of manufacturer 1** | 14486, Borax Road, California 93516-2000, Boron, USA |
| **Location of manufacturing sites 1** | 14486, Borax Road, California 93516-2000, Boron, USA |
| **Name of manufacturer 2** | ETI MADEN ISLETMELERI |
| **Address of manufacturer 2** | Korkutreis Mah., Cihan Sok. No:2, Sihhiye Cankaya 06430, Ankara, Turkey |
| **Location of manufacturing sites 2.1** | Eti maden isletmeleri g.m. Bandirma bor ve asit fab. Islt. Mudurlugu, Bandrima 10200, Balikesir, Turkey |
| **Location of manufacturing sites 2.2** | Eti maden islemeleri g.m. Emet kolemanit Islt. Mudurlugu, Emet 43700, Kutahya, Turkey |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active substance** | Disodium tetraborate |
| **Name of manufacturer 1** | U.S. Borax Inc. Boron Operations |
| **Address of manufacturer 1** | 14486, Borax Road, California 93516-2000, Boron, USA |
| **Location of manufacturing sites 1** | 14486, Borax Road, California 93516-2000, Boron, USA |
| **Name of manufacturer 2** | ETI MADEN ISLETMELERI |
| **Address of manufacturer 2** | Korkutreis Mah., Cihan Sok. No:2, Sihhiye Cankaya 06430, Ankara, Turkey |
| **Location of manufacturing sites 2.1** | Eti maden isletmeleri g.m. Bandirma bor ve asit fab. Islt. Mudurlugu, Bandrima 10200, Balikesir, Turkey |
| **Location of manufacturing sites 2.2** | Eti maden islemeleri g.m. Emet kolemanit Islt. Mudurlugu, Emet 43700, Kutahya, Turkey |

### Information on the substance(s) of concern

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Substance chemical name** | benzyl-C12-14-alkyldimethyl, chlorides |
| **CAS No:** | 85409-22-9 |
| **EC No :** | 287-089-1 |
| **Purity (minimum, g/kg or g/l):** | ≥99% |
| **Typical concentration (minimum and maximum, g/kg, or g/l):** | 0.13% w/w |
| **Relevant toxicological/ecotoxicological information:** | H302, H314, H400  P273, P280, P305 + P351 + P338, P 310 |
| **Original ingredient (trade name):** | *Barquat MS-100* |

### Type of formulation

The product *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* is a water base ready for use liquid.

## Documentation

### Data submitted in relation to product application

Please see to Annex 2.

### Access to documentation

Dekspol P.P.H. Iwona Oleszak has letter of access (dated on 18 August 2011) to data held by European Borates Association A.I.S.B.L. which was used to support the Annex I listing of the active substances boric acid and disodium tetraborate according to Directive 98/8/EC.

# Summary of the product assessment

## Identity related issues

The biocidal product *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* contains two active substances – boric acid (3%) (purity > 990 g/kg) and disodium tetraborate (1%) (purity > 990 g/kg).

Active substances used in the biocidal product are identical to the active substances that are listed in Annex I of 98/8/EC.

## Classification, labelling and packaging

### Harmonised classification of the biocidal product

Product classification: None

### Labelling of the biocidal product

The current Classification of Boric acid under Dir 67/548/EEC is:

T- Toxic

R60, R61

The current Classification of Boric acid under EC 1272/2008 is:

|  |
| --- |
| Repr. 1B, H360FD |

The current Classification of Disodium tetraborate under Dir 67/548/EEC is:

T- Toxic

R60, R61

The current Classification of Disodium tetraborate under EC 1272/2008 is:

Repr. 1B, H360FD

Classification and labelling of the product under Dir 67/548/EEC is:

R-phrases

None

S-phrases

Keep out of the reach of children.

Classification and labelling of the product under EC 1272/2008 is:

Hazard statements:

None

Precautionary statements:

Keep out of the reach of children.

**Harmonised classification and labelling of the biocidal product according to the Regulation (EC) 1272/2008**

| **Classification** | |
| --- | --- |
| Hazard category |  |
| Hazard statement |  |
|  | |
| Signal words |  |
| Hazard statements |  |
| Precautionary statements | P102 Keep out of the reach of children.  P501 Dispose of contents/container to … |
|  | |
| Note |  |

The current Classification of Boric acid under EC 1272/2008:

|  |
| --- |
| Repr. 1B, H360FD |

The current Classification of Disodium tetraborate under EC 1272/2008:

Repr. 1B, H360FD

### Packaging of the biocidal product

The packaging details for the biocidal product *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP*, are outlined below for non-professional and professional users.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Packing type** | **Pack sizes for  non-professional use** | **Pack sizes for  professional use** |
| Canister made of HDPE | 5 kg | 5 kg |
| Canister made of HDPE | 10 kg | 10 kg |
| Canister made of HDPE | 20 kg | 20 kg |
| Pail made of HDPE | - | 25 kg |
| Pail made of HDPE | - | 50 kg |
| Barrel made of HDPE | - | 100 kg |
| Barrel made of HDPE | - | 200 kg |
| Container made of HDPE | - | up to 1200 kg |

## Physical-chemical properties and analytical methods

The product *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* is a water base ready for use liquid with following concentration of active substances: 3% of boric acid and 1% of disodium tetraborate.

Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP is odourless and colourless liquid with no oxidizing nor explosive properties. It is also not fulfilling a criterion for highly flammable and is not self igniting. Relative density of the product is equal to 1.095. Water suspension of the product gives light-acetic pH (1%, pH = 6.73 to 6.92 – after storage stability test).

Taking into consideration results from the accelerated storage stability test and also stability of technical characteristics, the shelf life of the product is considered acceptable up to two years in ambient conditions. The stability at low temperatures was confirmed.

The colorimetric method according to method described in AOAC. vol. 10 number 31.049, 31.050 and 31.051 with rules of GLP and SANCO/3030/99. rev.4 guide is acceptable for determination of the active substance content in the product.

### Physical-chemical properties

Physical-chemical properties of the active substances:

The letter of access from European Borates Association A.I.S.B.L in short “EBA”, granted to Dekspol P.P.H. Iwona Oleszak, has been submitted for the active substance therefore no additional information for this point is needed.

Physical-chemical properties of the biocidal product:

|  | Method | Purity/  Specification | Results | Reference |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Physical state and nature** | Polish Pharmacopoeia VI Edition (2002) and according to EPA Product Properties Test Guideline OPPTS 830.6302 | Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna  FIRESTOP, partia nr (lot No.)  DP.10.05.11.P 95. | liquid | EMC Nr 373800019, BF-25/11 |
| **Colour** | Farmakopea Polska, wyd. VI (2002) and according to EPA Product Properties Test Guideline OPPTS 830.6303 | Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna  FIRESTOP, partia nr (lot No.)  DP.10.05.11.P 95. | colourless | EMC 373800019  study code:  BF-25/11 |
| **Odour** | Farmakopea Polska, wyd. VI (2002) and according to EPA Product Properties Test Guidelines OPPTS 830.6304 | Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna  FIRESTOP, partia nr (lot No.)  DP.10.05.11.P 95. | odourless | EMC Nr 373800019, BF-25/11 |
| **Explosive properties** | n.a. | n.a. | Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna  FIRESTOP does not possess explosive properties | n.a. |
| **Oxidizing properties** | n.a. | n.a. | Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna  FIRESTOP does not possess oxidizing properties | n.a. |
| **Flash point** | n.a. | n.a. | Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna  FIRESTOP is not highly flammable | n.a. |
| **Autoflammability** | n.a. | n.a. | The self-ignition of Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna  FIRESTOP did not occur | n.a. |
| **Other indications of flammability** | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| **Acidity / Alkalinity** | CIPAC MT 75 | Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna  FIRESTOP, partia nr (lot No.)  DP.10.05.11.P 95. | pH of 1% water suspension is 6.73 before and 6.92 after accelerated storage stability test | EMC Nr 373800019, BF-25/11 |
| **Relative density / bulk density** | CIPAC MT 3.2 | Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna  FIRESTOP, partia nr (lot No.)  DP.10.05.11.P 95. | Relative density is 1.095 | EMC Nr 373800019, BF-25/11 |
| **Storage stability – stability and shelf life** | CIPAC MT 46  (2 weeks 54 °C) | Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna  FIRESTOP, partia nr (lot No.)  DP.10.05.11.P 95. | Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna  FIRESTOP is stable for two weeks in 54 °C | EMC Nr 373800019, BF-25/11 |
| **Storage stability – stability and shelf life** | CIPAC MT 39.3  (7 days at 0oC) | Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna  FIRESTOP, partia nr (lot No.)  DP.10.05.11.P 95. | Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna  FIRESTOP is stable at low temperature. | EMC Nr 373800019, BF-25/11 |
| **Effects of temperature** | n.a. | n.a. | Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna  FIRESTOP is stable for two weeks in 54 °C. It is also stable at low temperature. | n.a. |
| **Reactivity towards container material** | CIPAC MT 46 | Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna  FIRESTOP KONCENTRAT, partia nr (lot No.)  DP.10.05.11.P 95. | the weight, colour and shape of container as well as physical-chemical properties of product did not change during storage stability test | EMC Nr 373800019, BF-25/11 |
| **Technical characteristics in dependence of the formulation type**  ***Pourability*** | CIPAC MT 148 | Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna  FIRESTOP, partia nr (lot No.)  DP.10.05.11.P 95. | Rav = 0.22%  R’av = 0.16% | EMC Nr 373800019, BF-25/11 |
| ***Persistence of foaming*** | CIPAC MT 47 | Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna  FIRESTOP  partia nr (lot No.) DP.10.05.11.P 95. | After 1 min. 2 ml of foam | EMC Nr 373800019, BF-25/11 |
| **Compability with other products** | n.a. | n.a. | Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna  FIRESTOP  will not be used with other products (especially biocidal products) | n.a. |
| **Surface tension** | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| **Viscosity** | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| **Particle size distribution** | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |

### Analytical methods

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Principle of method** |
| **Technical active substance as manufactured:** | - |
| **Impurities in technical active substance:** | - |
| **Active substance in the formulation:** | Specific analytical method with validation data was established for determination of content of the active substance in the product.  The colorimetric method according to method described in AOAC. vol. 10 number 31.049, 31.050 and 31.051 with rules of GLP and SANCO/3030/99. rev.4 guide. In this method the total content of borates was determined by spectrophotometer in UV in water solutions containing colour complex - product of reaction of borates with curcumin in acidic solution. |

## Risk assessment for physical-chemical properties

Based on the physical-chemical data submitted for *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* it can be concluded that there are no additional, specific physical-chemical risks for the product. The product has no explosive nor oxidizing properties. The product is not highly flammable and there are not autoflammability indications. A part of physical-chemical properties characteristics of the product is done before and after accelerated storage stability test. Due to test results, creation of persistent foam is expected to occur.

Taking into consideration results from the accelerated storage stability test, the shelf life of the product is considered acceptable up to two years in ambient conditions. The stability at low temperatures was confirmed.

## Effectiveness against target organisms

### Function

Product *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* is ready-to-use wood preservative to preserve against wood destroying basidiomycetes and wood boring beetles. Certain efficacy data have been generated for the product *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP.*

### Field of usage

The product contains 3 % boric acid and 1 % disodium tetraborate. The product is intended to be used on wood above-ground in use classes 1 and 2[[1]](#footnote-1).

According to label claims the product is efficient against wood destroying basidiomycetes and wood boring beetles.

The product is applied by superficial treatment (brushing/painting) to give an application rate of:

* 200 g product/m2 in 2 or more coats against wood destroying basidiomycetes (6 g boric acid/m2 and 2 g disodium tetraborate/m2);
* 500 g product/m2 in 4 or more coats against wood destroying basidiomycetes and wood boring beetles (15 g boric acid/m2 and 5 g disodium tetraborate/m2)

### Effect of target organisms

*Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* is 20 % water solution of *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP KONCENTRAT*. Working concentration of both products is the same. Therefore results of efficacy tests conducted on one of the products are directly applicable to both products. In the text all results refer to ready for use product *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP*, independently which product was tested, unless otherwise stated.

#### Wood destroying basidiomycetes

**Study 1**

In study conducted according to test standard PN-ENV 839, efficacy of *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* was tested against wood destroying basidiomycetes.

The blocs used in the test were artificially aged according to PN-EN 73.

Table 3.1 Percentage of mass loss of virulence specimens

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test fungus/wood species** | **Mass loss** | | **Average loss  [%]** | **Requested minimal value according to PN-ENV 839 [%]** |
| **[g]** | **[%]** |
| *Coniophora puteana*  BAM Ebw. 15  Scotch pine sapwood | 3.67  3.30  2.57  2.86  3.50  3.74 | 42.77  39.90  29.61  34.05  40.89  47.10 | 39.1 | 20.0 |
| *Gloeophyllum trabeum*  BAM Ebw. 109  Scotch pine sapwood | 1.85  2.22  2.42  2.73  2.91  2.07 | 22.26  27.07  28.57  31.89  33.45  25.37 | 28.1 | 20.0 |
| *Poria placenta*  FPRL 280  Scotch pine sapwood | 1.92  2.21  1.72  2.80  1.80  2.11 | 21.69  27.18  21.55  31.67  21.95  25.86 | 25.0 | 20.0 |

Toxic threshold concentrations in superficial application were determined as follows:

* Coniophora puteana 200 g/m2 of ready for use product assuming wood density 0.51 g/cm3
* Gloeophyllum trabeum 200 g/m2 of ready for use product assuming wood density 0.51 g/cm3
* Poria placenta 200 g/m2 of ready for use product assuming wood density 0.51 g/cm3

Biological reference value against basidiomycetes after evaporation is 200 g/m2.

**Study 2**

In a second study conducted according to a standard PN-EN 113:2000/A1:2005, efficacy of Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP was tested against wood destroying basidiomycetes.

The blocs used in the test were artificially aged according to PN-EN 73:1993.

In this study serial dilutions of product *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP KONCENTRAT* was tested.

Table 3.2 Toxic values for *Wood* *Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP KONCENTRAT* (arithmetic means of 6 replicates).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test fungus/wood species** | **Concentration of preservative solution**  **[% (w/w)]** | **Preservative absorption**  **[kg/m3]** | **Average of the adjusted mass loss of the highest concentration without protective effectiveness**  **[%]** |
| *Coniophora puteana*  BAM Ebw. 15  Scotch pine sapwood | 0.25 – 0.40 | 1.49 – 2.42 | 23.7 |
| *Gloeophyllum trabeum*  BAM Ebw. 109  Scotch pine sapwood | 0.25 – 0.40 | 1.51 – 2.43 | 6.2 |
| *Poria placenta*  FPRL 280  Scotch pine sapwood | 0.25 – 0.40 | 1.53 – 2.45 | 6.4 |

Table 3.3 Percentage of mass loss of virulence specimens

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test fungus/wood species** | **Mass loss  [%]** | **Average loss  [%]** | **Requested minimal value according to  PN-EN 113:2000 [%]** |
| *Coniophora puteana*  BAM Ebw. 15  Scotch pine sapwood | 34.58  44.89  37.16  43.56  33.49  39.09 | 38.8 | 20.0 |
| *Gloeophyllum trabeum*  BAM Ebw. 109  Scotch pine sapwood | 35.26  31.61  32.07  25.06  27.07  32.16 | 30.5 | 20.0 |
| *Poria placenta*  FPRL 280  Scotch pine sapwood | 24.26  23.05  20.81  20.99  25.65  26.67 | 23.6 | 20.0 |

Recalculated results for product *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* indicated that the *b.r.v (biological reference value*) were 12.1 kg/m3 against *C. puteana*, 12.15 kg/m3 against *G. trabeum* and 12.15 kg/m3 against *P. placenta*

#### Wood boring beetles

In this study conducted according to a test standard PN-EN 46-1:2009, *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* was tested for efficacy against wood boring beetles (recently hatched larvae of *Hylotrupes bajulus*).

The blocs used in the test were artificially aged according to PN-EN 73:1993.

Table 3.4 Summary results for *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* (6 replicates)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Solution retention  [g/m2]** | **Number of larvae** | | | **Number of larvae not recovered**  **[n]** |
| **Dead** | | **Alive [n]** |
| **Not gnawed [n]** | **Gnawed [n]** |
| 498.4 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 500.0 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 498.4 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 500.0 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 499.2 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 499.2 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

The test results indicated that, following treatment at an application rate of 500 g/m2 of ready to use product *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* all larvae are dead.

As 90 – 100 % of the larvae exposed to the untreated control test specimens and of those exposed to control test specimens treated with the solvent survived, therefore the test is valid.

### Discussion

#### Wood destroying basidiomycetes

The study conducted according to PN-ENV 839 was carried out at rate 200 g/m2 and 250 g/m2 of ready to use product *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP.*

The study demonstrated that product *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* is efficient in rate 200 g/m2.

Dipping application method used in the test is the superficial treatment. Painting/brushing is also a superficial method and in the Polish Competent Authority view, the results support requested application by brushing.

According to European standard PN-EN 599-1, the critical value (*c.v.)* is the highest *b.r.v* from all of the biological tests carried out on the product. Therefore the *c.v*. derived in the test study conducted according to PN-EN 113 on product *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* is 12.15 kg/m3.

Test standard PN-EN 599-1 states (section 5.2.15) that for superficial treatments, the *b.r.v* in grams per square metre shall be deemed to be equivalent to twice the *b.r.v* established in kilograms per cubic metre. On this basis the c.v. of 12.15 kg product m3 is equivalent to an application rate of 24.3 g product/m2 (0.73 g boric acid/m2 and 0.24 g disodium tetraborate/m2).

The application rate against wood destroying basidiomycetes for the product is 200 g/m2 (6 g boric acid/m2 and 2 g disodium tetraborate/m2).

Therefore, the data supports the proposed by Applicant application rate for superficial treatment against wood destroying basidiomycetes with *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP.*

For the above reasons Polish Competent Authority considers the data to be acceptable in support of *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP.*

#### Wood boring beetles

The PN-EN 46-1 study demonstrated the efficacy of *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* as a preventive wood preservative against wood boring beetles at a application rate of 500 g product/m2 (15 g boric acid/m2 and 5 g disodium tetraborate/m2).

The Applicant has indicated that the application rate of the product against wood boring beetles is 500 g product m2 (15 g boric acid/m2 and 5 g disodium tetraborate/m2). Therefore the results support proposed application rate of the product.

The Applicant has declared that the product is intended for use in 1 & 2 wood use classes. On the basis on *TNsG* on Product Authorisation, Appendices to Chapter 7, Product Type 8, Section 2.2.1, the submitted data meet the required criteria for use classes 1 & 2.

For the above reasons Polish Competent Authority considers the data to be acceptable, in support of *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP.*

### Conclusion

Sufficient data confirming efficacy in declared field of use have been generated on the product *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP.*

## Exposure assessment

### Description of the intended use

*Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* is a ready-to-use wood preservative for preventive use against wood destroying basidiomycetesand wood boring beetle*.* Biocidal product is intended to use in use class 1 (UC1 – wood or wood-based product under cover and fully protected from the weather, not exposed to wetting) and in use class 2 (UC2 – wood or wood-based product under cover and fully protected from the weather but where high environmental humidity can lead to occasional but not persistent wetting).

The biocidal product is intended for professional and non-professional users, recommended method of application is painting and/or brushing.

The *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* contains 3% w/w of boric acid and 1% w/w disodium tetraborate. Both substances are relevant for the risk assessment of the biocidal product. The toxic effects of them are similar and in both cases due to the content of boron. Therefore, in the exposure calculations the active substances will be expressed as B (boron) equivalents; the conversion factors for boric acid and disodium tetraborate into equivalent doses of boron are 0.175 and 0.215, respectively.

### Assessment of exposure to humans and the environment

The biocidal product *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* contain two active substance: boric acid and disodium tetraborate and one substance of concern – quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl-C12-14-alkyldimethyl, chlorides (CAS 85409-22-9), trade name *Barquat MS 100*, classified and labelled under CLP regulation 1272/2008. The *Barquat MS 100* concentration in the product is very low (0.13%) and does not affect on overall classification of product. Please see Document IIIB6.5 for details.

New exposure studies have not been submitted and the risk assessment was performed based on the information presented in Competent Authority Reports for boric acid and disodium tetraborate [[2]](#footnote-2).

## Risk assessment for human health

The biocidal product *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* has been tested from toxicological point of view. However, information about toxicokinetics, critical endpoints and assessment factorspresented in this section are taken from the final ARs on boric acid and disodium tetraborate to which the letter of access form the EBA A.I.S.B.L. has been submitted.

### Hazard potential

#### Toxicology of the active substance

**Critical endpoints and assessment factors**

Overall NOAEL

The toxicological data base reveals that the major targets for toxicity of borates are the testes and the blood. In the repeated dose studies with mouse, rat and dog, consistently effects on the testes and on blood parameters were found. In a 90 days study in the mouse the Animals appeared to be more sensitive to the effects on the haematopoietic system than on the testes. In the rat effects on both the testes and on the blood were observed at dose levels of 334 mg boric acid/kg b.w./day. The NOAEL in this study was 100 mg/kg b.w./day (17.5 mg B/kg b.w./day). Similar results were obtained from studies with disodium tetraborate decahydrate at equimolar doses of boron. Based on the NOAEL for embryotoxic/teratogenic effects of boric acid of 55 mg/kg b.w./day (9.6 mg B/kg b.w./day) the overall NOAEL is 9.6 mg B/kg b.w./day.

Total assessment factor

The available information on kinetics and dynamics does not allow refinement of the standard assessment factors (10 for interspecies variation and 10 for intraspecies variation). There are indications that the sensitivity for the effects on the testes does not differ markedly between subchronic and chronic exposure. Therefore the application of an additional assessment factor for extrapolation from subchronic to chronic exposure is not required.

AOEL (acceptable operator exposure level)

Using the standard assessment factor of 100 (10 for interspecies- and 10 for intraspecies variation) an oral AOEL of 0.096 mg B/kg b.w./day can be derived based on the NOAEL for embryotoxic/teratogenic effects of boric acid of 9.6 mg B/kg b.w./day. Based on the NOAEL of 17.5 mg B/kg b.w./day in a 2-year study in the rat and an assessment factor of 300 due to serious effects and based on the NOAEL of 21.8 mg B/kg b.w./day in a teratogenicity study in the rabbit and an assessment factor of 300 due to serious effects AOEL values can be derived of 0.06 and 0.07 mg B/kg b.w./day, respectively. For the risk assessment, a rounded (systemic) AOEL value of 0.1 mg B/kg b.w./day was used for boric acid, even though values of 0.06 and 0.07 mg B/kg b.w./day could be derived from the critical effects.

MOE (margin of exposure)

For the risk assessment of borates the systemic NOAEL of 9.6 mg/kg b.w./day will be used. A MOE of 100 would be considered acceptable, on the basis of the standard assessment factors of 100 (10 x 10) for interspecies and intraspecies variability.

#### Toxicology of the substance(s) of concern

The biocidal product contains one substance of concern – quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl-C12-14-alkyldimethyl, chlorides (CAS 85409-22-9), trade name *Barquat MS 100*, classified and labelled under CLP regulation 1272/2008. The *Barquat MS 100* concentration in the product is very low (0.13%) and does not affect on overall classification.

Toxicokinetics

Absorption of borates via the oral route is nearly 100%. For the respiratory route also 100% absorption is assumed. Dermal absorption through intact skin is very low. For risk assessment of borates a dermal absorption of 0.5% is used. In the blood boric acid is the main species present. Boric acid is not further metabolised. Boric acid is distributed rapidly and evenly through the body, with concentrations in bone 2-3 higher than in other tissues. Boron is excreted relatively rapidly with elimination half-lives of 1h in the mouse, 3h in the rat and 21h in humans, and has low potential for accumulation. Boric acid is mainly excreted in the urine.

Acute toxicity

The biocidal product is of low acute toxicity: LD50 oral rat > 2000 mg/kg; LD50 dermal rat >2000 mg/kg.

Irritation and Corrosivity

The biocidal product is not a skin irritant or an eye irritant.

Sensitization

The biocidal product is non-sensitizer, on the basis of a guinea pig maximization test.

The toxicology of Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP was examined according to standard requirements.

The toxicological properties of the active substances are summarised in the respective CA reports:

* Boric acid - RMS NL 2009,
* Disodium tetraborate – RMS NL, 2008

No new data were provided on Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP. The criteria for the classification of mixtures according to the Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) were followed and accordingly, Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP does not need to be classified.

***Skin corrosion and irritation***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Conclusion used in Risk Assessment – Skin corrosion and irritation** | |
| Value/conclusion | Not harmful |
| Justification for the value/conclusion | The substance of concern (0.13%) is classified for skin irritant 2. Using the guidance for classifying mixtures under Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP), the biocidal product does not need to be classified for skin irritation 2 as the concentration is < 1%. |
| Classification of the product according to CLP and DSD | According to CLP no classification for skin irritation is necessary. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data waiving** | |
| Information requirement | Study scientifically unjustified |
| Justification | The toxicity of the active substances is known. Thus, toxicological properties and classification of the Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP can be deduced from the respective properties of the a.s. using the guidance for classifying mixtures under Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP). |

***Eye irritation***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Conclusion used in Risk Assessment – Eye irritation** | |
| Value/conclusion | Not harmful |
| Justification for the value/conclusion | The substance of concern (0.13) is classified for eye damage 1. Using the guidance for classifying mixtures under Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP), the biocidal product does not need to be classified for eye irritation as the concentration of substance of concern is < 1%. |
| Classification of the product according to CLP and DSD | According to CLP, no classification for eye irritation is necessary. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data waiving** | |
| Information requirement | Study scientifically unjustified |
| Justification | The toxicity of the active substances is known. Thus, toxicological properties and classification of the Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP can be deduced from the respective properties of the a.s. using the guidance for classifying mixtures under Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP). |

***Respiratory tract irritation***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Conclusion used in the Risk Assessment – Respiratory tract irritation** | |
| Value/conclusion | Not irritating to the respiratory tract. |
| Justification for the conclusion | A study for respiratory tract irritation with Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP has not been conducted. None of the active substances is classified as respiratory tract irritant. |
| Classification of the product according to CLP and DSD | According to CLP no classification for respiratory irritation is necessary. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data waiving** | |
| Information requirement | Study scientifically unjustified |
| Justification | The toxicity of the active substances is known. Thus, toxicological properties and classification of the Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP can be deduced from the respective properties of the a.s. using the guidance for classifying mixtures under Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP). |

***Skin sensitization***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Conclusion used in Risk Assessment – Skin sensitisation** | |
| Value/conclusion | Not sensitizing |
| Justification for the value/conclusion | None of the active substances is classified as skin sensitizer. |
| Classification of the product according to CLP and DSD | Not sensitising according to Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP). |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data waiving** | |
| Information requirement | Study scientifically unjustified |
| Justification | The toxicity of the active substances is known. Thus, toxicological properties and classification of the Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP can be deduced from the respective properties of the a.s. using the guidance for classifying mixtures under Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP). |

***Respiratory sensitisation (ADS)***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Conclusion** **used in Risk Assessment – Respiratory sensitisation** | |
| Value/conclusion | Not sensitising for the respiratory tract. |
| Justification for the value/conclusion | Respiratory sensitization studies with Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP have not been conducted. According to BPR guidance on human health risk assessment, it is plausible to suspect skin sensitizers for also being sensitising to the respiratory tract. None of the active substances is classified as skin sensitizer. |
| Classification of the product according to CLP and DSD | Not sensitising to the respiratory tract according to Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP). |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data waiving** | |
| Information requirement | Study scientifically unjustified |
| Justification | The toxicity of the active substances is known. Thus, toxicological properties and classification of the Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP can be deduced from the respective properties of the a.s. using the guidance for classifying mixtures under Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP). |

***Reproductive toxicity***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Conclusion used in Risk Assessment – reproductive toxicity** | |
| Value/conclusion | Not toxic |
| Justification for the value/conclusion | Reproductive toxicity studies with Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP have not been conducted. The active substances disodium tetraborate (1%) and boric acid (3%) are classified as reproduction toxicant. However, specific concentration limit has been established for disodium tetraborate and boric acid in accordance with the 1th ATP (corrected) to CLP (Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/669 of 16 April 2018). The concentration of disodium tetraborate is below the concentration limit of 4.5% and the concentration of boric acid is also below the concentration limit of 5.5%. |
| Classification of the product according to CLP and DSD | No classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data waiving** | |
| Information requirement | Study scientifically unjustified |
| Justification | The toxicity of the active substances is known. Thus, toxicological properties and classification of the Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP can be deduced from the respective properties of the a.s. using the guidance for classifying mixtures under Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP). |

***Acute toxicity***

*Acute toxicity by oral route*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value used in the Risk Assessment – Acute oral toxicity** | |
| Value | Not harmful |
| Justification for the selected value | The substance of concern is classified for acute oral toxicity 3. Using the guidance for classifying mixtures under Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP), the biocidal product does not need to be classified for acute oral toxicity as ATEmix is > 2000 mg/kg. |
| Classification of the product according to CLP and DSD | According to CLP, classification for acute oral toxicity is unnecessary. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data waiving** | |
| Information requirement | Study scientifically unjustified |
| Justification | The toxicity of the active substances is known. Thus, toxicological properties and classification of the Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP can be deduced from the respective properties of the a.s. using the guidance for classifying mixtures under Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP). |

*Acute toxicity by inhalation*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value used in the Risk Assessment – Acute inhalation toxicity** | |
| Value | Not harmful |
| Justification for the selected value | Acute toxicity studies with Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP have not been conducted. None of the active substances is classified as respiratory sensitizer or toxicant by inhalation. |
| Classification of the product according to CLP and DSD | According to CLP, no classification for acute inhalation toxicity is necessary. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data waiving** | |
| Information requirement | Study scientifically unjustified |
| Justification | The toxicity of the active substances is known. Thus, toxicological properties and classification of the Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP can be deduced from the respective properties of the a.s. using the guidance for classifying mixtures under Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP). |

*Acute toxicity by dermal route*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value used in the Risk Assessment – Acute dermal toxicity** | |
| Value | Not harmful |
| Justification for the selected value | The substance of concern is classified for acute dermal toxicity 3. Using the guidance for classifying mixtures under Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP), the biocidal product does not need to be classified for acute dermal toxicity as ATEmix is > 2000 mg/kg. |
| Classification of the product according to CLP and DSD | No classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data waiving** | |
| Information requirement | Study scientifically unjustified |
| Justification | The toxicity of the active substances is known. Thus, toxicological properties and classification of Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP can be deduced from the respective properties of the a.s. using the guidance for classifying mixtures under Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP). |

### Exposure

The exposure to borates is calculated by using the selected models and default values for wood preservatives from the *User Guidance TNsG*[[3]](#footnote-3) as a guideline. In the calculations the process information given by the notifier is used as a base for the calculation.

The exposure for users is related to painting and/or brushing method of application. It is also assumed that non-professional user use the biocidal product only occasionally.

There are three main paths of exposure – oral, dermal, inhalation which should be taken into account in human exposure assessment.

The treated wood is not placed on the market until it is dry. Use of biocidal product on wood, which is likely to come into prolonged direct contact with foodstuffs or feedstuffs is not expected.

Indirect exposure via the environment is considered not relevant based upon the rapid environmental degradation of biocidal product ingredients.

#### Exposure of professional and non-professional users

Assumptions used in the estimations of exposure:

* the total content of active substances is 4% w/w,
* the total content of active substances in product ready to use expressed as B equivalents is 3% boric acid × 0.175 + 1% disodium tetraborate × 0.215 = 0.0074 B equivalents
* the application rate for worst case scenario as 1 kg product/m2 (40 g a.s./m2)
* default factor 0.1 for the use of PPE

Based on List of Endpoints for boric acid for calculation it was assumed:

* rate and extent of dermal absorption: 0.5%
* rate and extent of oral absorption: 100%
* rate and extent of inhalation absorption: 100%.

Non-professional exposure: painting/brushing

The exposure is calculated by using models and default values for wood preservatives from the *User Guidance TNsG* as a guideline. For calculating the exposure during painting/brushing, the model ‘Consumer Product Painting: Model 3’ (75th percentile; *TNsG*) is used which described the potential dermal exposure as well as the inhalation exposure. probability of potential dermal exposure is 16.9 mg product/min

* probability of exposure by inhalation – 4.15 mg of product ready to use/m3
* inhalation rate – 0.021 m3/min
* use: 1 days/year (see: *User Guidance TNsG*, 1-2 days/year)
* 155 min/day
* no PPE

Acute systemic exposure:

dermal exposure: 19.38 mg B/day × 0.005 = 0.097 mg B/day = 0.0016 mg B/kg b.w./day

inhalation exposure: 0.1 mg B/day × 1 = 0.1 mg B/day = 0.0017 mg B/kg b.w./day

Professional exposure: painting/brushing

The exposure is calculated by using models and default values for wood preservatives from the *User Guidance* *TNsG* as a guideline. There is no exposure models for professional painters, therefore, the exposure is assessed based on the model ‘Consumer Product Painting: Model 3’ (75th percentile; *TNsG*).

* potential dermal exposure is 16.9 mg product/min
* potential exposure by inhalation – 4.15 mg of product ready to use/m3
* inhalation rate – 0.021 m3/min
* use 4 hours/day (see: *User Guidance TNsG* the use of preservative by professionals is less than half the time spent at the job)
* during the application and post-application phase gloves, coverall and respiratory protective equipment are used. In ‘Consumer Product Painting: Model 3’ the exposure with PPE is not stated, only the exposure inside gloves and inside shoes, which is approximately 5.8 % of the potential dermal exposure. The exposure inside gloves and inside shoes certainly isn’t the total dermal exposure with PPE. Therefore, the default factor of 0.1, which is common practice in the UE and stated in the *TNsG*.

Chronic systemic exposure:

* without PPE

dermal exposure: 30.1 mg B/day × 0.005 = 0.15 mg B/day = 0.0025 mg B/kg b.w./day

inhalation exposure: 0.15 mg B/day × 1 = 0.15 mg B/day = 0.0025 mg B/kg b.w./day

* with PPE

dermal exposure: 0.00025 mg B/kg b.w./day

inhalation exposure: 0.00025 mg B/kg b.w./day

#### Indirect exposure as a result of use of the active substance in biocidal product

Indirect exposure to borates as a result of use can occur during the use of timber treated with wood preservatives. Treated timber could be used for playground structures outdoors but under cover where high environmental humidity can lead to occasional wetting. Children playing at these constructions could be exposed to borates by contacting the wood. In the *User Guidance* *TNsG* a ‘reference scenario’ for children playing on playground structures outdoors is described. This scenario will be starting point of the exposure assessment.

The ’indirect exposure as a result of use’ is mainly based on assumptions and not on measurements nor on default values derived from measurements. Therefore the result of the exposure assessment must be seen as an indication of the order of magnitude.

#### Exposure of a child playing on playground structure outdoors

Scenario: Child playing on playground structure outdoors but under cover where high environmental humidity can lead to occasional wetting. The structures are made of wood, which has been treated with wood preservative and there is prolonged and repeated contact of wood with hands, which causes dermal exposure. Oral exposure may occur via hand-to-mouth transfer. It is assumed that 10% of the dermal exposure to borates is ingested orally due to hand-to-mouth transfer.

Child, 2-5 years of age, 16.7 kg.

*Exposure hands*

Surface loading of boron in treated wood: 0.01 mg/cm2 wood × 0.0074 B equivalents = 0.000074 mg B/cm2

Hand surface area = 200 cm2

Assume 20% of hand (40 cm2) contaminated at 100% of surface concentration

Total exposure on the hands = 0.000074 × 40 = 0.003 mg B/day

It is assumed that 10% of the total exposure that ends up on the skin of a child is taken in orally due to hand-mouth contact.

Dermal exposure 0.9 × 0.003 = 0.0027 mg B/day

Dermal absorption factor: 0.005

Internal chronic dermal exposure = 0.0027 [mg B/day of exposure] × 0.005 / 16.7 [kg b.w.] = 0.00000081mg B/kg b.w./day

Oral exposure due to hand-mouth contact: 0.1 × 0.003 = 0.0003 mg B/day

Oral absorption factor: 1

Internal chronic oral exposure = 0.0003 [mg B/day of exposure] / 16.7 [kg b.w.] = 0.000018 mg B/kg b.w./day

**Exposure of a toddler or a child playing on playground structure outdoors**[[4]](#footnote-4)

Scenario: Toddler or child playing on playground structure outdoors but under cover where high environmental humidity can lead to occasional wetting. The structures are made of wood, which has been treated with wood preservative and there is prolonged and repeated contact of wood with hands, which causes dermal exposure. Oral exposure may occur via hand-to-mouth transfer. It is assumed that 10% of the dermal exposure to borates is ingested orally due to hand-to-mouth transfer.

Toddler, 2 years of age, 10 kg.

*Exposure hands*

Surface loading of boron in treated wood: 0.01 mg/cm2 wood × 0.0074 B equivalents = 0.000074 mg B/cm2

Hand surface area = 115.2 cm2

Assume 20% of hand (23.04 cm2) contaminated at 100% of surface concentration

Total exposure on the hands = 0.000074 × 23.04 = 0.0017 mg B/day

It is assumed that 10% of the total exposure that ends up on the skin of a child is taken in orally due to hand-mouth contact.

Dermal exposure 0.9 × 0.0017 = 0.0015 mg B/day

Dermal absorption factor: 0.005

Internal chronic dermal exposure = 0.0015 [mg B/day of exposure] × 0.005 / 10 [kg b.w.] = 0.00000077mg B/kg b.w./day

Oral exposure due to hand-mouth contact: 0.1 × 0.0017 = 0.00017 mg B/day

Oral absorption factor: 1

Internal chronic oral exposure = 0.00017 [mg B/day of exposure] / 10 [kg b.w.] = 0.000017 mg B/kg b.w./day

### Risk Characterisation

The risk characterization was performed in accordance with the recommendations of the technical guidelines *TNsG* (Annex I Inclusion Revision of Charter 4.1: Quantitative Human Health Risk Characterisation), based on the determined values of MOE and AEL.

#### Risk for non-professional users

Table 3.5 Risk assessment of biocidal product – without PPE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exposure** | **Estimated exposure [mg B/kg b.w./day]** | **AOEL systemic [mg B/kg b.w./day]** | **Risk index** |
| Painting/brushing | 0.0033 | 0.1 | 0.033 |
| Table 3.6 Risk assessment of biocidal product – without PPE | | | |
| **Exposure** | **Estimated exposure [mg B/kg b.w./day]** | **NOAEL systemic [mg B/kg b.w./day]** | **MOE** |
| Painting/brushing | 0.0033 | 9.6 | 2 909 |

Based on the AOEL approach and MOE approach it can be concluded that adverse health effects for the unprotected professional users due to the combined dermal and respiratory exposure to *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* can be excluded (risk index < 1 and MOE > 100).

#### Risk for professional users

Table 3.7 Risk assessment of biocidal product

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exposure** | **Estimated exposure [mg B/kg b.w./day]** | | **AOEL systemic [mg B/kg b.w./day]** | **Risk index** | |
| **without PPE** | **with PPE** | **without PPE** | **with PPE** |
| Painting/ brushing | 0.005 | 0.0005 | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.005 |
| Table 3.8 Risk assessment of biocidal product | | | | | |
| **Exposure** | **Estimated exposure [mg B/kg b.w./day]** | | **NOAEL systemic  [mg B/kg b.w./day]** | **MOE** | |
| **without PPE** | **with PPE** | **without PPE** | **with PPE** |
| Painting/ brushing | 0.005 | 0.0005 | 9.6 | 1 920 | 19 200 |

Based on the AOEL approach and MOE approach it can be concluded that adverse health effects for the unprotected professional users due to the combined dermal and respiratory exposure to *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* can be excluded (risk index < 1 and MOE > 100).

#### Indirect exposure as a result of use of the active substance in biocidal product

Table 3.9 Risk assessment of biocidal product – without PPE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exposure** | **Estimated exposure [mg B/kg b.w./day]** | **AOEL systemic [mg B/kg b.w./day]** | **Risk index** |
| Exposure of a child playing on playground structure outdoors | 0.0000188 | 0.1 | 0.000188 |
| Table 3. Risk assessment of biocidal product – without PPE | | | |
| **Exposure** | **Estimated exposure [mg B/kg b.w./day]** | **AOEL systemic [mg B/kg b.w./day]** | **Risk index** |
| Exposure of a child playing on playground structure outdoors | 0.0000188 | 9.6 | 510 367 |

Table 3.9 Risk assessment of biocidal product – without PPE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exposure** | **Estimated exposure [mg B/kg b.w./day]** | **AOEL systemic [mg B/kg b.w./day]** | **Risk index** |
| Exposure of a child playing on playground structure outdoors | 0.0000178 | 0.1 | 0.000178 |
| Table 3.10 Risk assessment of biocidal product – without PPE | | | |
| **Exposure** | **Estimated exposure [mg B/kg b.w./day]** | **NOAEL systemic [mg B/kg b.w./day]** | **MOE** |
| Exposure of a child playing on playground structure outdoors | 0.0000178 | 9.6 | 539 325 |

For child playing on a playground structure outdoors (but under cover where high environmental humidity can lead to occasional wetting) a health risk as a consequence of exposure to borates can be excluded.

## Risk assessment for the environment

*Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* is a water based ready to use formulation for use as a wood preservative against wood destroying basidiomycetes and wood boring beetle.

Biocidal product is intended to use in use class 1 (UC1 – timber under cover and fully protected from the weather, not exposed to wetting) and in use class 2 (UC2 – timber under cover and fully protected from the weather but where high environmental humidity can lead to occasional but not persistent wetting).

### Fate and distribution in the environment

The biocidal product *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* contains two active substances: boric acid (3%) and disodium tetraborate (1%) and one substance of concern – quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl-C12-14-alkyldimethyl, chlorides (CAS 85409-22-9), trade name *Barquat MS 100*, classified and labelled under CLP regulation 1272/2008. The *Barquat MS 100* concentration in the product is very low (0.13%) and does not affect on overall classification of product.

Therefore only active substances are considered as of concern for environment and the risk characterisation can be performed only for these substances. Data necessary to estimate fate and behaviour of these substances were derived from the Competent Authority Report for boric acid and disodium tetraborate.

The characteristics of active substances including lists of endpoints are available in Competent Authority Reports for boric acid and disodium tetraborate. Applicant confirmed access to those data by the Letter of Access for boric acid and disodium tetraborate.

### Emission to environmental compartments

The product *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* is intended to used in UC1 and UC2. No emission scenarios are available for these Use Classes, since the potential risk from treated wood to the outer environment is considered negligible. Therefore, there is no necessity to assess the environmental risk.

Assuming that wood is preserved/stored after treatment outdoor, emission to the environment is possible. Since there is no dedicated scenario for such application, scenario for treatment by brushing of wooden fence was adopted to calculate emission to the environment (for further explanation see Document IIB).

Emission, fate and behaviour in the environment were considered jointly for boric acid and disodium tetraborate because disodium tetraborate are converted into boric acid/borate upon dissolution in water. The same way as in Competent Authority Reports for active substances it is assumed that boric acid will be the predominant species in environmental compartments. Predicted Environmental Concentrations of active substances in environmental compartments (PEC’s) were converted to boron concentration (for further explanation see Document IIB). These values were compared to Predicted No Effect Concentrations (PNEC’s) derived from Competent Authority Reports for boric acid and disodium tetraborate. PNEC’s values for both active substances were also expressed as concentration of boron.

It has to be noted that boron is present in natural environments. Therefore the PEC’s and PNEC’s mentioned in this document are PECadd’s and PNECadd’s, added concentrations on top of the background concentration, due to emission of boric acid to the environment.

The analysis of the results obtained in efficacy studies shows that in superficial application the minimum amount of the product for wood protection against wood destroying basidiomycetes is 200 g/m2 of wood (two or more coats) and 500 g/m2 against wood destroying basidiomycetes and wood boring beetles (four or more coats). Therefore amount 500 g/m2 was used to calculate the emission.

According to declaration of Applicant biocidal product *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP* is a fire retardant. This is not evaluated by Polish Competent Authority because it is not biocidal activity. However for sake of completeness the highest application rate declared by Applicant (1 kg of product per m2 of wood) was also considered in assessment.

### Environmental risk assessment

#### Aquatic compartment

##### Surface water and sediment

According to the *ESD*[[5]](#footnote-5), no emission to surface water is expected during the outdoor treatment process. Emission during indoor use is negligible. Therefore risk estimation for water is not necessary.

##### Sewage treatment plant

There is no emission to STP during outdoor application and storage. Emission during indoor use is negligible. Therefore risk characterisation is not necessary.

#### Atmosphere

Due to the low volatility of the inorganic borates, emission to air is very low. Therefore estimation of risk for atmosphere is considered to be not necessary.

#### Terrestrial compartment

According to the *ESDs* it is assumed that during application of wood preservative on wood outdoor and then leaching from treated wood soil is only compartment exposed.

A PNECadd,soil of 0.4 mg B/kgdwt soil, which is equivalent to 0.35 mg B/kgwwt soil was derived from Competent Authority Reports for boric acid and disodium tetraborate. This value is compared with values of PECadd,soil to estimate risk for soil.

Table 3.11 PECadd,soil/PNECadd,soil ratio for terrestrial compartment – leachable area 4m2

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **4 m2 of wood per 1m2 of soil** | | | |
| **PECadd,soil**  **[mg B/kg wwt]** | | **PEC/PNEC** | |
| **biocidal** | **fire ret.** | **biocidal** | **fire ret.** |
| **Outdoor application (amateur)** | 0.87 | 1.74 | 2.49 | 4.97 |
| **Outdoor application**  **(professional)** | 0.52 | 1.04 | 1.49 | 2.97 |
| **Outdoor storage** | 17.4 | 34.8 | 49.7 | 99.4 |
| **Storage + application (amateur)** | 18.4 | 36.8 | 52.6 | 105.2 |
| **Storage + application (professional)** | 17.9 | 35.8 | 51.1 | 102.3 |

Table 3.12 PECadd,soil/PNECadd,soil ratio for terrestrial compartment - leachable area 11m2

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **11 m2 of wood per 1m2 of soil** | | | |
| **PECadd,soil**  **[mg B/kg wwt]** | | **PEC/PNEC** | |
| **biocidal** | **fire ret.** | **biocidal** | **fire ret.** |
| **Outdoor application (amateur)** | 2.39 | 4.78 | 6.83 | 13.66 |
| **Outdoor application**  **(professional)** | 1.43 | 2.46 | 4.09 | 7.03 |
| **Outdoor storage** | 47.85 | 95.70 | 136.71 | 273.43 |

All PEC/PNEC ratios are >1, indicating potential risk for soil during outdoor application and storage of preserved wood.

### Risk characterisation for groundwater used as drinking water

Since the *TGD*[[6]](#footnote-6)does not mention a method to calculate a PNECadd, grw, a risk assessment for groundwater could not be performed on the basis of a PECadd/PNECadd comparison. The calculated PECadd,grw are evaluated according to the criteria for water that will be used for production of drinking water. The limit value for boron is 1 mg B/L. Therefore permissible concentration is exceeded during storage of protected wood outdoor, exposed to rain (see Document II B).

### Non compartment specific effects relevant to the food chain (secondary poisoning)

Boron is an essential micronutrient for all plants and is applied as an agricultural fertiliser. Borates are therefore part of an everyday diet of fresh fruit and vegetables. While boron may accumulate in plants and some animals relative to their immediate environment, there is evidence from field studies that boron is not bioconcentrated or bioaccumulated along the food chain (for further explanation please see Competent Authority Reports for boric acid and disodium tetraborate).

### PBT assessment

PBT assessment has to be done according to the *TGD* especially for substances which can be shown both to persist for long periods and bioaccumulate in biota, and can give rise to toxic effects after a greater time and greater distances than chemicals without these properties.

Substances which fulfil the PBT or vPvB criteria will not be included in Annex I unless releases to the environment can be effectively prevented.

Being an inorganic compound, boron does not biodegrade in marine or freshwater and sediments, and should therefore be considered as Very Persistent (vP). Boron is not bioconcentrated, based on the available data the BCF is < 2000 L/kg wwt.

The chronic NOEC of boron for marine or freshwater organisms is > 0.01 mg B/L, moreover boron is not considered to have endocrine disrupting effects. However, based on CMR data, boron is classified with Toxic for reproduction category 2 and assigned risk phrases R60 and R61 (see Competent Authority Reportfor boric acid or disodium tetraborate). Therefore, boron should be considered as fulfilling the criteria for Persistence and Toxicity, but not for Bioaccumulation.

**Conclusion:** Since boron does not meet criteria *B*, the substance is not considered a PBT candidate.

### 3.8.6 Comparative assessment

PBT assessment has to be done according to the *TGD*[[7]](#footnote-7)especially for substances which can be shown both to persist for long periods and bioaccumulate in biota and can give rise to toxic effects after a longer time and greater distances than chemicals without these properties.

Substances which fulfil the PBT or vPvB criteria will not be included in Annex I unless release to the environment can be effectively prevented.

Being an inorganic compound, boron does not biodegrade in marine or freshwater and sediments and should therefore be considered as Very Persistent (vP). Boron is not bioconcentrated; based on the available data the BCF is < 2000 L/kg ww. The chronic NOEC of boron for marine or freshwater organisms is > 0.01 mg B/L.

Boron is not considered to have endocrine disrupting effects. However, based on the new Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2017/2100 for biocidal products and upcoming renewals for boron the assessments in terms of endocrine disrupting effects might be changed. Additionally, boron is classified with Toxic for reproduction category 1B with assigned risk phrase H360FD (see Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/669 of 16 April 2018). Therefore, boron should be considered as fulfilling the criteria for Persistence and Toxicity, but not for Bioaccumulation.

**See Comparative assessment file**

**Conclusion:** Boron meets two of the criteria for being PBT in accordance with Annex XIII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. As boric acid and disodium tetraborate fall within the scope of the Article 10(1)(a, d) of Regulation 528/2012 as a candidate for substitution, product can be authorised for a period of 5 years with comparative assessment according Article 23 of Regulation 528/2012.

## Measures to protect man, animals and the environment

Primary as well as secondary exposure of humans, non-target animals and the environment are minimised, by considering and applying the following appropriate and available risk mitigation measures:

1. Authorisation is granted for Use Class 1 (wood or wood-based product under cover and fully protected from the weather, not exposed to wetting) and Use Class 2 (wood or wood-based product under cover and fully protected from the weather but where high environmental humidity can lead to occasional but not persistent wetting).
2. Treated timber must not be permanently exposed to weather or used in external situations where it is in contact with the ground or in permanent contact with fresh or salt water.
3. The preserved wood must be used only indoor or outdoor under cover and fully protected from the weather.
4. Preserved wood must be protected from leaching until the roofing.
5. Always read the label before use and follow the instructions provided.
6. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
7. Contaminated gloves should be cleaned or disposed. Do not allow that water used for cleaning gloves get into the soil, surface water or sanitary sewer system.
8. Suitable personal protective equipment (coveralls, gloves, foot protection, eye protection glasses and respiratory protective equipment) are recommended when applying the product and when handling freshly treated timber. Avoid excessive contamination of protective equipment.
9. In case of accident (e.g. if swallowed, contact with eyes) or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show packaging and the label).
10. Wash hands and exposed skin before meals, drinking, smoking and after use.
11. Do not mix with other products.
12. The working area should be ventilated adequately by natural or mechanical means.
13. Freshly treated wood should be stored in areas with good ventilation.
14. The treated wood is not placed on the market until it is dry.
15. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this product is handled, stored and processed.
16. Do not use for wood in direct contact with food, feeding stuffs and drinking water.
17. Biocidal product should not be used where food, feeding stuffs or drinking water could be contaminated.
18. Do not contaminate ground, waterbodies or watercourses with biocidal product or used container.
19. The product cannot be used close to water.
20. Do not contaminate plant life. Cover ground and all water storage tanks before application
21. Avoid release to the environment.
22. Avoid contamination of soil, surface water or sanitary sewer system from product or packaging the product.
23. In case of accidental release of product into the environment, it should be collected with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite and place in labeled container for disposal and deliver to authorised company which are empowered to utilization of hazardous wastes and their disposal. During collect avoid direct contact with the skin.
24. Do not empty into drains.
25. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers, or sewers, inform the appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.
26. Product contains substances potentially dangerous to bats.
27. Product should be stored in original, labelled and closed containers in cool, dry and   
    well-ventilated area.
28. Keep in a safe place.
29. Keep out of the reach of children.
30. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Moreover it should be tightly closed and stored in vertical position precluding efflux.
31. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
32. Packaging of the product, any contaminated materials (i.e. water used for cleaning of contaminated surface, protective foil, cleaning solvent), unused product, the remains of the product after use (closed in a labeled container) and the out-of-service treated wood must be treated as hazardous waste and delivered to authorised company which are empowered to utilization of hazardous wastes and their disposal.
33. Package cannot be reused and be used for any other purpose.

# Proposal for decision

1. **Product Formulation**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Active substance content** | **% w/w** | **Manufacturer of active substance** |
| Boric acid | 3 | please refer to PAR section:  *Manufacturer of active substance used in the biocidal product* |
| Disodium tetraborate | 1 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **Formulation type** | liquid |
| 1. **Product type** | PT8 |
| 1. **User** | non-professional and professional |
| 1. **Packaging** | please refer to PAR section 2.2.3 |
| 1. **Application Method** | painting/brushing |
| 1. **Application Rate** | * 200 g product/m2 in 2 or more coats against wood destroying basidiomycetes (6 g boric acid/m2 and 2 g disodium tetraborate/m2); * 500 g product/m2 in 4 or more coats against wood boring beetles (15 g boric acid/m2 and 5 g disodium tetraborate/m2) |
| 1. **Organism controlled** | * Wood destroying basidiomycetes: * Coniophora puteana, * Gloeophyllum trabeum, * Poria placenta * Wood boring beetle: * Hylotrupes bajulus, larvae |
| 1. **Shelf life** | up to 2 years |
| 1. **Expiry data  of the authorisation** | 5 years after authorisation granting |
| 1. **Any other specific conditions:** | please refer to PAR section 3.9. |

###### List of studies reviewed

***List of new data submitted in support of the evaluation of the biocidal product***

| **Section No** | **Reference No** | **Author** | **Year** | **Title** | **Owner of data** | **Letter of Access** | | **Data protection claimed** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Yes** | **No** | **Yes** | **No** |
| |  | | --- | | IIIB | | 3.1.1 3.1.2 3.1.3  3.5 3.6 3.7 3.8 | Al Amin Idris | 2011 | Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP. Determination of physicochemical properties.  Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Warsaw  Report No. EMC Nr 373800019,  Study code No. BF-24/11, | Dekspol P.P.H. Iwona Oleszak | 🞏 | 🗷 | 🗷 | 🞏 |
| |  | | --- | | IIIB | | 4.1 | Drożdżewska Katarzyna | 2011 | Badania analityczne “Przeciwogniowego Impregnatu do drewna Wood Protector FIRESTOP”  Instytut Przemysłu Organicznego, Warszawa  Report No EMC Nr 373800023  Study code No BA-13/11 | Dekspol P.P.H. Iwona Oleszak | 🞏 | 🗷 | 🗷 | 🞏 |
| |  | | --- | | IIIB | | 5.10-01 | Abram Alicja | 2011 | Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna Firestop koncentrat  Instytut Techniki Budowlanej, Warszawa, 2011  Test Report No  LM 02-2265/10/Z00NM | Dekspol P.P.H. Iwona Oleszak | 🞏 | 🗷 | 🗷 | 🞏 |
| IIIB | 5.10-02 | Abram Alicja | 2011 | Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna Firestop koncentrat  Instytut Techniki Budowlanej, Warszawa, 2011  Test Report No  LM 01-2265/10/Z00NM | Dekspol P.P.H. Iwona Oleszak | 🞏 | 🗷 | 🗷 | 🞏 |
| III-B | 5.10-03 | Fennert Eva-Maria, Doblinski M. | 2010 | Determination of the preventive action against recently hatched larvae of *Hylotrupes bajulus* (L.) according to EN 46-1 (2009) after evaporative ageing procedure according to EN 73 (1988).  Wood Protector Firestop Koncentrat  MPA Eberswalde,  Test report No. 32/10/9443/02A | Dekspol P.P.H. Iwona Oleszak | 🞏 | 🗷 | 🗷 | 🞏 |
| IIIB | 6.1.1 | Kupny Joanna,  Fochtman Przemysław | 2011 | WOOD PROTECTOR przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP Koncentrat. Acute oral toxicity study – fixed dose method on rats according to the OECD Guideline No 420/EU Method B.1.BIS.  Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna,  Study code: PO-8/11, | Dekspol P.P.H. Iwona Oleszak | 🞏 | 🗷 | 🗷 | 🞏 |
| IIIB | 6.1.2 | Kupny Joanna,  Fochtman Przemysław | 2011 | WOOD PROTECTOR przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP Koncentrat. Acute dermal toxicity study on rats according to the OECD Guideline No 402/EU Method B.3.  Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna  Study code: DER-8/11 | Dekspol P.P.H. Iwona Oleszak | 🞏 | 🗷 | 🗷 | 🞏 |
| IIIB | 6.2.1-1 | Gruszka Katarzyna, Fochtman Przemysław | 2011 | WOOD PROTECTOR przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP Koncentrat. *In vitro* skin corrosion: Transcutaneous electrical resistance test (TER) according to the OECD Guideline No 430/EU Method B.40.  Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna  Study code:OES-4/11 | Dekspol P.P.H. Iwona Oleszak | 🞏 | 🗷 | 🗷 | 🞏 |
| IIIB | 6.2.1-2 | Krupny Joanna, Fochtman Przemysław | 2011 | WOOD PROTECTOR przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP Koncentrat. Acute skin irritation/corrosion study on rabbits according to the OECD Guideline No 404/EU Method B.4.  Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna  Study code: DDR-10/11, | Dekspol P.P.H. Iwona Oleszak | 🞏 | 🗷 | 🗷 | 🞏 |
| IIIB | 6.2.2-1 | Gruszka Katarzyna, Fochtman Przemysław | 2011 | WOOD PROTECTOR przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP Koncentrat. Isolated Chicken Eye Test Method for Identifying Ocular Corrosives and Severe Irritants according to the OECD Guideline No 438/EU Method B.48.  Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna  Study code: ICE-1/11 | Dekspol P.P.H. Iwona Oleszak | 🞏 | 🗷 | 🗷 | 🞏 |
| IIIB | 6.2.2-2 | Kupny Joanna,  Fochtman Przemysław | 2011 | WOOD PROTECTOR przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP Koncentrat. Acute eye irritation/corrosion study on rabbits according to the OECD Guideline No 405/EU Method B.5.  Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna  Study code:ODR-12/11 | Dekspol P.P.H. Iwona Oleszak | 🞏 | 🗷 | 🗷 | 🞏 |
| IIIB | 6.3 | Kupny Joanna,  Fochtman Przemysław | 2012 | WOOD PROTECTOR przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP Koncentrat. Skin sensitization study according to the OECD Guideline No 406/EU Method B.6.  Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna  Study code:Al-7/11 | Dekspol P.P.H. Iwona Oleszak | 🞏 | 🗷 | 🗷 | 🞏 |

###### Analytical methods residues – active substances

**< Boric acid >**

**< Disodium tetraborate >**

No new data for the active substances residues was submitted. For datailed information please see the Competent Authority Reports for active substances boric acid and disodium tetraborate.

###### Toxicology and metabolism –active substances

**< Boric acid >**

**< Disodium tetraborate >**

No new data for the active substances was submitted. For datailed information please see the Competent Authority Reports for active substances boric acid and disodium tetraborate.

###### Toxicology – biocidal product

**< *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP*** **>**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **General information** | | | |
| Formulation Type: | | liquid | |
| Active substance(s) (incl. content) | | 3% boric acid, 1% disodium tetraborate | |
| Category | | PT 8 – wood preservatives | |
| **Acute toxicity, irritancy and skin sensitisation of the preparation (Annex IIIB, point 6.1, 6.2, 6.3)** | | | |
| Rat LD50 oral (OECD 420) | | > 2 000 mg/kg b.w. | |
| Rat LD50 dermal (OECD 402) | | > 2 000 mg/kg b.w. | |
| Rat LC50 inhalation (OECD 403) | | - | |
| Skin irritation (OECD 404) | | Non irritat | |
| Eye irritation (OECD 405) | | Non irritat | |
| Skin sensitisation (OECD 429; LLNA) | | Non sensitiser | |

| **Additional toxicological information (e.g. Annex IIIB, point 6.5, 6.7)** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Short-term toxicity studies | Not required |  |  |  |
| Toxicological data on active substance(s) (not tested with the preparation) | For datailed information please see the Competent Authority Reports for active substances boric acid and disodium tetraborate. | | | |
| Toxicological data on non-active substance(s) (i.e. substances of concern) | The biocidal product contains one substance of concern – quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl-C12-14-alkyldimethyl, chlorides (CAS 85409-22-9), trade name *Barquat MS 100*, classified and labeled under CLP regulation 1272/2008. The *Barquat* *MS 100* concentration in the product is very low (0.13%) and does not affect on overall classification of product. Please see Doc.IIIB6.5 for details. | | | |
| Further toxicological information | Not required | | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Classification and labelling proposed for the preparation with regard to toxicological properties (Annex IIIB, point 9)** | |
| Directive 1999/45/EC | None |
| Regulation EC 1272/2008 | None |

###### Safety for professional operators

**< *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP*** **>**

See point 2.7.3.2 above

###### Safety for non-professional operators and the general public

**< *Wood Protector przeciwogniowy impregnat do drewna FIRESTOP*** **>**

See point 2.7.3.1 above

###### Residue behaviour

**< Boric acid >**

**< Disodium tetraborate >**

No new data for the active substances was submitted. For datailed information please see the Competent Authority Reports for active substances boric acid and disodium tetraborate.

1. According to *EN 335-1:2006*, *Durability of wood* *and wood-based products. Definition of use classes. Part 1:General* [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Competent Authority Reports available at *https://circabc.europa.eu* [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. *Technical Notes for Guidance (TNsG). Human Exposure to Biocidal Products – Guidance on Exposure Estimation. Contract B4-3040/2000/291079/MAR/E2. DG Environment June 2002.User Guidance, Version 1 belonging to Report Human Exposure to Biocidal Products* (TNsG June 2002). Available from http://ecb.jrc.it [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. According to HEEG opinion 18, Default human factor values for use in exposure assessments for biocidal products [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. *OECD serried on Emission Scenario Documents, number 2, Emission Scenario Document for Wood Preservatives*, OECD 2003 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. *Technical Guidance Document on Risk Assessment in support of Commission Directive 93/67/EEC on Risk Assessment for new notified substances, Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 on Risk Assessment for existing substances. Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market*. Part II. Published. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Technical Guidance Documents on Risk Assessments [↑](#footnote-ref-7)