

## Annex 1: Proposed CiP Programme information-sharing format



### SAICM Chemicals in Products Programme

#### Summary of Activities and Actions Towards Accessing, Exchanging and Using Information on Chemicals in Products

##### 1. Organization and Contact Information

Company/Organization Name and Address:	National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology (Inmetro) Conformity Assessment Directorate 416, Santa Alexandrina st., Rio Comprido, Rio de Janeiro 20261-232/ Brazil		
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Website:	<a href="http://www.inmetro.gov.br/">http://www.inmetro.gov.br/</a>		
Product Sector(s):	several		

Contact person (#1):	Rosaura Maria Nascimento de Moraes
Position/job title:	Chemical Engineer/ Executive analyst in metrology and quality
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## 2. Description of System(s) used to Access or Exchange Information on Chemicals in Products (CiP information)

### 1 Organization activities summary

Describe briefly the activities of the company/organization: In what product sectors does it operate? Through which product life cycle stages (for example, raw materials and feedstocks, formulations, manufacturing, transport, brands and retail, consumer/product use, waste handling, recycling)?

The National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology (Inmetro) is a federal agency created by law to support Brazilian enterprises to increase their productivity and the quality of goods and services. Its major task is to improve the quality of life of the ordinary citizen as well as to seek the competitiveness of the economy through metrology and quality.

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- *Scientific and Industrial Metrology;*
- *Legal Metrology;*
- *Biotechnology and Biology Metrology;*
- *Conformity Assessment;*
- *Accreditation of Laboratories and Certification Bodies;*
- *Technological Information and Education;*
- *Technology and Innovation;*
- *WTO/Technical Barriers to Trade Enquiry Point.*

Inmetro was formally designated to establish technical regulations on industrial supplies, finished products and services, focusing on safety, health, environmental protection and misleading trading practices, where there is no sectoral regulatory authority in place.

Specifically, in the area of Conformity Assessment, we established:

- *Number of Technical Regulations: 198*
- *Number of Regulated Products: >600*

Examples of regulated sectors:

- *Civil construction*
- *Electro-electronic*
- *Automotive*
- *Toys*
- *Textiles*
- *Furniture*

### 2 Needs for CiP information

What drivers (e.g. regulatory, customer requirements, internal mandate, consumer demands, etc.) stimulated your organization's need to access and/or provide chemicals in product information?

CiP information is an important input to the whole regulatory cycle. During regulatory impact assessment, it

is essential to determine the need and level of government intervention on market. During development of the regulatory measure, CiP information is vital to enable the regulator to determine the maximum allowed level of chemicals present in a given product, as well as the definition of the laboratory tests which will be used either by third party certification organisms – when the regulatory measure applied involves both a technical regulation and a mandatory conformity assessment procedure; or market surveillance procedures, when the technical regulation alone is the chosen regulatory measure to be applied to a particular object.

Specifically, we can point the following CiP types:

- *Banned or listed toxic substances;*
- *Chemicals substances typically added on products;*
- *Content of chemicals;*
- *Chemicals risks of products;*
- *Supply chain information;*
- *Producer related information;*
- *Precautions for safe use / handling and disposal;*
- *Notification about non-conformity in products (such as RAPEX);*
- *Recall alerts;*
- *Regulatory policies of other government authorities.*

### **3 What CiP information system(s) do you use**

If you utilize a system made available through others (i.e. through an association or a third party, such as a certification service provider) please identify the system and provide the web address.

If you use a CiP information system designed for your particular needs, please describe the main system characteristics and provide a web address or forward available literature.

In fact, when we need data on a given compound or substance in a given product, we consult associations such as ABIQUIM, or industry associations. The Internet is also a valuable source of CiP information. Unfortunately, we do not have a national, structured, reliable online CiP system that we can consult. However, we used to consult some data bases about intoxication and poisoning records, such as Sinitox, and non-compliant products notifications, such as Rapex.

Sinitox (<http://sinitox.icict.fiocruz.br/>)

Rapex

([http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/consumers\\_safety/safety\\_products/rapex/alerts/main/?event=main.search](http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/consumers_safety/safety_products/rapex/alerts/main/?event=main.search))

#### 4 Progress to date and uses of CiP information

Please summarize your progress to date in fulfilling your organization's CiP information needs (relating progress to the CiP Programme objectives<sup>2</sup> is encouraged).

What are the main uses of CiP information in your organization?

Currently, there is no systematic process to gather CiP information, however, we consider very important to participate in such initiative.

#### 5 Challenges and lessons learned

Please describe the challenges faced in the implementation and operation of the CiP information system and how they were met.

Also identify lessons learned, key factors for success and insights.

The main challenge is to access and gather reliable and systematic data as inputs to the regulatory processes (impact assessment, policy formulation and market surveillance).

### 3. Share your practices on chemicals management using CiP information

Please describe specific actions you take to manage chemicals based on the CiP information you obtain.

Some of our regulations establishes limits for hazardous chemicals in finished products, and also, the requirements for testing, conformity assessment and market surveillance.

Examples of products regulated by Inmetro:

- Toys (regulated since end of 90's – establishes limits for: several phthalates; formamide; Sb; As; Ba; Cd; Cr; Pb; Hg and Se)
- Baby Bottles and baby bottles nipples (regulated since 2008 – regulation reviewed in 2014 ; establishes limits for: bisfenol A and N-nitrosamines)
- Cribs/Cradles (regulated since 2011 – establishes limits for: Sb; As; Ba; Cd; Cr; Pb; Hg and Se )
- Thermal and acoustic insulation products (flame retardants such as PBDEs)
- Costume jewelry (Cd; Pb)

We work jointly with conformity assessment bodies that are responsible for laboratory testing, productive processes auditing and other requirements established in the regulations. The CiP data can be accessed through formal requests to these bodies. Another way of accessing these data is by market surveillance testing.

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<sup>2</sup>CiP Programme Objectives:

**1. Within supply chains, to know and exchange information** on chemicals in products, associated hazards and sound management practices

**2. To disclose** information of relevance to stakeholders outside the supply chain to enable informed decision-making and actions about chemicals in products

**3. To ensure** that, through due diligence, information is accurate, current and accessible