

# BASA Bulletin

INFORMED COMMENT FROM THE BRITISH ADHESIVES & SEALANTS ASSOCIATION

## A note from your Chairman

2020 has been a strange year and businesses of all types have been hugely affected by the Coronavirus pandemic. I re-read Scott's parting article in the April 2020 Bulletin issue, that was penned just as we were forced to cancel the March 2020 AGM and Industry Lunch and we went into the first UK Lockdown. I am not sure any of us could have really predicted the devastating global death toll or contemplated the fact that in December we would have only just come out of the second national lockdown with continued long-term restrictions imposed on many businesses. The impacts of COVID-19 to date have been significant on health, the economy and society. The nuances of how to tackle the virus are not straightforward and the actions taken do not have completely predictable effects as there is evidence the pandemic can affect health and wellbeing in many ways: from our care systems to the amount of exercise we do; from our mental health to the quality of the air that we breathe. There were an estimated 633,000 people with COVID-19 in the community in England in the week ending 21 November and prevalence remains high throughout much of the country. We are all pinning hopes that the vaccination breakthrough will change the face of the pandemic in 2021 and we can start to get back to the 'new' normal.



**BASA Chairman:**  
**Phillip Lee**

At the beginning of the year BASA had predicted that Brexit issues including UKREACH, UKCLP, UKBPR, UKCA marking, rules of origin and will-it-happen-or-not with the EU would be our only focus, however events overtook this, and it is only in the last 2 months that many BASA Members have started to engage and take on board the huge repository of information available on the website.

As I write this, we are still contemplating the prospect of no events in the first half of 2021, and a reduction in subscriptions income due to this and the membership loss of some raw materials members who are no longer prioritising the UK market. I can inform you that BASA Council have taken the decision that the AGM will be held virtually in March and have cancelled the traditional March industry lunch once again but we are still hopeful that we can have BASA sports day in June. Much will of course depend upon the vaccine and whether BASA Members are able to attend face to face events again. I really hope it will be possible and we have the opportunity to meet with old friends, make a few new ones, reflect on the events of the last year and celebrate the resilience and resourcefulness of the industry we are involved in. We will start to get information out to you all in the New Year.

*Chairman's message continued on next page....*

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### Chairman's message continued....

The technical team are also hoping to run the spiring Open Industry Forum virtually in February or March and depending on the outcome of any EU deal we will also look to hold free webinars for members in January to help guide you through any changes. We are expecting last minute information if there is a deal, which is far from ideal, but please make sure you keep an eye on the Members website for the latest guidance.

Our hopes for 2021 are that the regulation changes will be pragmatically enforced giving us a chance to adapt to the new world of dual regulation and that we can once again hold face-to-face meetings to gain the benefits that networking brings to business.

**I hope you all have a merry Christmas and a happy, healthy & prosperous New Year.**

**Phillip Lee**



**Secretary:  
Lorna  
Williams**

## Secretary's notes

Email: [secretary@basa.co.uk](mailto:secretary@basa.co.uk)

### BASA'S Inaugural online Open Industry

Moving with the times, the technical team of volunteers and consultants held a virtual event for members as the Autumn OIF Brexit Special. See the detailed article on page 10.

We were delighted that speakers from **BEIS, DEFRA, HSE and MHCLG** were able to join us

for the 4 hour session on Monday 9th November. For Members who missed out we have the recordings of the presentations available on the BASA website under general content > Open Industry Forum.

The post event survey told us that on average members found it fairly easy to join the live Teams Event (4.3/5 rating), Sound quality 3.9, Relevancy of information 4.4 & Information expected 4.5. We understand that some members would prefer to see the speakers in future events.

1		BASA Open Industry Forum 09/11/20 Introduction Lorna Williams 2:36
2		BASA OIF SESSION 1 - Introduction to current Brexit status, Ryan Diggory, BEIS Lorna Williams 17:28
3		BASA OIF SESSION 2 - UKCA Marking, Kate Pickering MHCLG Lorna Williams 21:46
4		BASA OIF SESSION 3 - CLP & BPR, Leo McDaid, HSE Lorna Williams 30:24
5		BASA OIF SESSION 4 - Tariffs and rules of origin, Ryan Diggory, BEIS Lorna Williams 31:38
6		BASA OIF SESSION 5 - UK REACH, Alun Williams, DEFRA Lorna Williams 35:43
7		BASA OIF SESSION 6 - EU Poison Centres Update, Caroline Raine, BASA Lorna Williams 24:31

In addition, we noted some key takeaways for all members:

- UK REACH will come into force on 1st January 2020 – with or without any last minute 'deal' with the EU.
- UKCA marking will come into force on 1st January 2020 – with or without any last minute 'deal' with the EU.
- There will be issues for BASA Members regarding CE marking and UKCA marking in relation to the AVCP3 standards and the type test results, and there is still no clear resolution to this other than getting products for the GB market tested by a GB accredited testing body, and products for the EU market tested by an EU accredited testing body.
- UK manufacturers will not need to make mandatory poison centres notifications for the GB market – the current voluntary submission of SDS to NPIS will continue.
- Existing PC notification for the

continental EU market through any individual EU MS or the harmonised EU portal if made by a UGB Legal entity will be void from 1st January 2020 - but some member states will accept (see article on page 9).

- To benefit from the 1st January 2025 extended deadline, you must make your submission through an EU-27 legal entity before 31st December 2020 (see page 9 for latest).

- Unlike REACH legal assets cannot be transferred for the PC Notifications – the submission must be repeated, although we can advise on how you can copy the data to reduce some of the work.

- If there is a deal with the EU rules of origin and the correct use of commodity codes is essential to minimise duty liability. If you have not yet made any arrangements in relation to your supply into mainland Europe, you are urgently advised to speak to a freight forwarder to ensure that you can continue to trade. This is necessary even if there is a trade deal.

The next OIF would normally be at the AGM and Industry Lunch, but after careful consideration, the 2021 Industry Lunch has also been cancelled as we do not know what the world will look like, and we understand that many members will not feel comfortable approving non-priority expenditure after a really difficult 2020.

We will therefore be running the AGM virtually in March and a second virtual OIF in the Spring. As a reminder we are currently running a weekly drop-in clinic at 10:00 every Friday for you to ask us any technical, non-commercial business or regulatory questions. The Teams meeting link is the same every week, so why not add to a recurring appointment in your diary?

# A room with a view: Chemique Adhesives helps boost efficiency for garden room manufacturer

Future Rooms based near Gloucester, design, manufacture and install a stunning range of garden rooms that create space and style in any garden. Their garden rooms offer a low maintenance, easily installed, cost-effective solution to improving a home by creating additional family or leisure space.



Until recently, Future Rooms were buying SIP panels that were ready built from an outside source. A SIP Panel, or sandwich panel as they are also known, is an insulating layer of rigid core insulation adhered to two layers of structural board. It is then pressed together under a uniform force until the adhesive has set, resulting in an extremely strong structural insulated panel (SIP).

In 2019, Future Rooms decided to take full control of their production costs and build their own SIP panels onsite, which are used in the manufacture of their garden room and office range.

“We wanted a partner that could offer a complete package to assist us in manufacturing the panels,” explained Richard Kocerhan, Owner and MD of Future Rooms. “Chemique were able to provide extensive knowledge in panel lamination, recommend the correct adhesive, as well as supply the most suitable adhesive application equipment for the job.”

“Following an initial meeting, it became apparent that a degree of semi-automation was required for

making the panels and so we trialled our portable rake system in conjunction with a single component, moisture curing polyurethane adhesive from our Solfre range,” said Phil Carter, Chemique Adhesives Business Development Manager.

This was the perfect combination and allowed Future Rooms to efficiently produce high quality laminated panels with an easy to use and cost-effective dispensing system. This method also reduces waste and is much cleaner and user friendly compared to more traditional methods of manual application.

The adhesive used with the rake system is Solfre1 – a single component, solvent-free polyurethane product. Solfre1 is suitable for a variety of applications such as construction panels, truck building, caravan panels and many similar uses where a permanent structural bond is required. Its unique formulation provides superior resistance to chemicals, heat, humidity and thermal shock.



Chemique Adhesives also has a team of service engineers on hand, providing assurance that in the event of a breakdown, this can be dealt with quickly and efficiently. The company’s Total Service Package includes tailor-made adhesive solutions combined with full engineering and technical support. Service contracts are also available for added peace of mind.



# An Economic Update

## Roger Martin-Fagg

As I write this there is a palpable sense of optimism on the airwaves. Families will enjoy Christmas, vaccines will be available for the old and vulnerable in the next three months and by the end of the summer the nation will be fully protected (we hope!). The downside is the Tier system is seen as discriminatory and divisive.

And then there are financial journalists banging on about how taxes must increase significantly to bring down the unsustainable debt incurred by Governments. Additionally it will be the rich who will be required to cough up. I will not comment further on the Covid prevention measures but for the rest of this update I want to brief you on the whole issue of Government debt, how it is managed and why it doesn't have to be paid down. I will try and keep this as simple as possible without losing the subtleties.

The capitalist system depends on individuals with energy and vision monetising land and or intellect. This means adding value to land and or intellect. In short it means arranging for something to happen which others will willingly pay for. So it is the supply of goods, buildings, and services which others would willingly pay for. We attempt to measure this and call it GDP. Paying for something requires the exchange of money. The exchange of money creates jobs and more goods and services as it flows between people.

The industrial revolution began in the UK around 1750. Lloyds Bank was founded in 1765 by a button maker and a Quaker iron merchant at Dale End in Birmingham. The first cheques were issued 100 years earlier by London gold and silver merchants. The cheque enabled individuals to make payments whilst keeping their wealth locked up in vaults. By 1750 there were small privately owned banks beginning to issue cheques in the provinces.

The earliest surviving cheque of an English provincial bank was drawn on Samuel Smith & Co of Nottingham in 1705. The first pre-printed cheque form (apart from the Bank of England's) was issued by Vere, Glyn & Hallifax in the 1750s, and in 1811 Commercial Bank of Scotland issued the first

cheques pre-printed with the customer's name.

The Bank of England was established in 1694 in order to lend to the Government. It was clear at the time that France could and would invade Britain. However in 1693 the British Navy in partnership with the Dutch showed its superiority off the coast of Barfleur. Louis XIV continued to expand his army and its generally accepted that in 1695 would have invaded but for a famine in Europe at the time. The Government needed to spend more than its tax income to build up our defences which is why the Bank was established. It was established to supply credit to the Government. Gilts were issued for the first time in 1694 to raise £1.2 million. The Gilts were purchased by wealthy merchants and landowners. This was not the quantitative easing we see today. No new money was created, instead existing money was merely transferred from savers (the rich) to spenders (the Government).

The industrial revolution was enabled by the emerging banking system. In essence banks discovered that customers would accept a bit of paper (a cheque) as money and would only require a proportion of their money held by the bank in cash. So arithmetically the following happens : customer A deposits £100 physical cash, but only requires £20 cash on demand, so £80 is idle. Customer B wants a loan of £400, but only £80 on demand in cash, the rest he will spend using a cheque. So the bank creates £300 of credit. The cash ratio in this example is 20%. Issuing a cheque allowed credit to be created out of thin air. And this is how the Industrial revolution was financed: it was built on debt.

When individuals bang on about debt and how bad it is they forget that if they have a mortgage they are living beyond their means. We are the sixth richest country on Earth because debt financed initiative and creativity. It also financed our exploitation of foreign lands adding value to natural resources and regrettably to the trading of humans. So to be clear. As and when individuals borrowed from their bank, new money came into existence, and began to flow between people and businesses. New money in existence allows original money borrowed from a bank to be paid back. The bank could then destroy it in its balance sheet. BUT the bank wishes to grow its own business, so it doesn't



destroy it, it finds another borrower. So the total amount of money in the system continues to grow and simultaneously the GDP with it.

Providing the new money creates new goods and services inflation will remain subdued. There will be individual product and service inflation based assumed quality and functionality ( e.g. Apple and Dyson pricing) but also price reductions due to competition and efficiency e.g. a modern TV is 90% cheaper than one made in 1955. Inflation took off after 1973 in most Western economies. This is primarily because of a quadrupling in the price of oil. Individuals wanted to maintain their standard of living, so they pushed for higher wages but the supply of goods and services did not increase: the result is inflation.

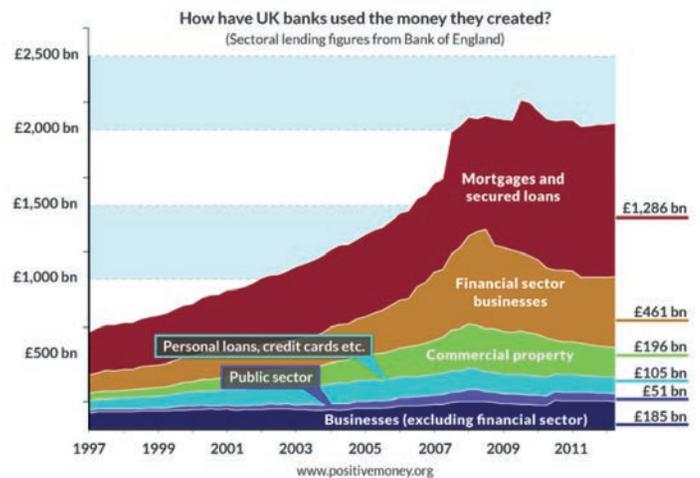
Changes in regulation in 1971 allowed banks to create more mortgages. The money supply grew by 76% over the next four years, and house prices responded. In 1971 the average house price was £5.6K in 1975 it had nearly doubled to £10.3K.

Where did the money to pay the higher wages come from? The banks created it by selling many more and much larger value mortgages. Companies also borrowed heavily to buy real estate. The insurance industry began offering endowment mortgages. The Government gave tax relief on interest payments and there was zero capital gains tax on disposal. Money supply growth expanded wealth (the value of a house and commercial property).

Western Governments claim that the fall in inflation rates since the early 1990's is due to their careful and responsible management of their respective economies. I believe it is the entry of China and India into the global supply chain which is primarily responsible. If imported clothing, footwear, vehicles and consumer durables are falling in price, overall CPI is moderated and the demand for wage increases in tandem.

From 2000 the free movement of young eastern Europeans offset the poor demographics of the UK such that labour shortages were met with increased supply and not escalating wages. By 2000 Basle 2 allowed banks to effectively determine the own risk profiles and yet again they caused the mortgage market to expand rapidly the new money driving up house prices.

If you look at the chart below, you see that lending for growing business is negligible, whereas lending for property is dominant. Note too that many of the financial sector businesses will also be supplying mortgages! In 2008 we experienced the collapse of the Western Banking System, the inevitable consequence of allowing bonus driven banks to determine their own risk profile and over leverage their balance sheets as a result.



Banks began to call in loans to commercial property companies and financial sector businesses. They were rescued by the Bank of England who purchased bonds from the private sector with new money which ended up in the accounts of pension funds, insurance companies and the banks own accounts. None of this money went to the man in the street. Of £375Bn newly created QE money, only £23Bn resulted in new spend. But the already rich became even richer.

The only benefits the average person obtained were the safety of their bank deposits and a fall in the cost of mortgages. Governments brought in austerity measures to ensure that spending was inline with lower tax revenues except the spend on state pensions which was triple locked. Effectively capital investment was diverted to pensioners. And the infrastructure of the nation began to deteriorate. By 2019 it was quite clear that productivity growth since 2008 had stalled. The new Conservative Government in March 2020 announced they would spend £130Bn each year on infrastructure to level up North and South and make Britain great again. This money to be financed by borrowing through the issue of gilts at virtually zero cost to the Government because the Bank of England agreed to provide the necessary funds and purchase the bonds at the highest price.

***Read the rest of this article on the members area of the BASA website under Working Groups > BSC.***

# Technical Working Groups



**Chairman:**  
**Jim  
Palmer**

## TSC overview

Looking back at the last hard copy of the BASA Bulletin in March this year makes me realise how much things have changed. Primarily by the necessary precautions taken in working practices in response to the corona virus pandemic, but also the impending legislative changes resulting from the UK's exit from the EU.

When the first lockdown was introduced at the end of March, BASA immediately switched all its meetings, technical and commercial, to virtual meetings for safety and cost containment reasons. Virtual meetings via Microsoft Teams, GoTo Meeting and Zoom have become part of our everyday lives. Whilst they are not the same as face-to-face meetings, we have all become more familiar with the technology, which is still advancing, and learned how to make our meetings effective.

In response to these challenges TSC began meeting monthly to share issues and solutions to problems for communication to the membership via our website. We have prepared a number of single-issue maps covering Brexit issues and sustainability issues to help members navigate the necessary changes. We have also organised a series of webinars presented by Valpak on packaging

recycling and recovery issues

Since October we have also held a weekly 30-minute clinic session at 10 am every Friday morning to assist members with the regulatory changes coming at the end of the transition period. Topics covered thus far are: Roles in the supply chain, Poison Centres, REACH and UKREACH, and CE Marking. These are open to all members and will attempt to answer any relevant questions raised. If you have a question or topic you would like to see addressed, please contact myself or Lorna.

At the beginning of November, we held our first ever virtual Open Industry Forum. This event was very well attended with excellent presentations from UK Government representatives from BEIS, HSE, DEFRA and MHCLG, covering Brexit, UKCA marking, UK CLP & BPR, Tariffs and rules of origin, UK Reach, and an update on EU poison centre requirements from our consultant Caroline Raine. All the presentations were recorded and have been published on YouTube, access to them is only available via a link in the members area of the BASA website.

As we move into 2021 we will continue with these initiatives to support members business needs.

## Packaging Adhesives

The working group has held virtual meetings in March and October and the minutes and key

issues are detailed on the BASA Packaging Adhesives Working Group webpage.

The BASA working group has been discussing the issue of Non Intentionally Added Substances (NIAS) and how best to respond to customer enquiries, guidance from the FEICA group is expected.

Other issues at FEICA level are the FEICA Sustainability and Recyclability of Adhesives in Paper and Packaging Applications (SRAPPA) Technical Task Force are developing a useful terminology paper to assist the developments in this area. They are also preparing a position paper calling for harmonisation of guidance on recycling of packaging.

The FEICA Paper and Packaging Adhesives group have published a position paper on the biodegradability and compostability of packaging adhesives in response to the EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy in plastics. Additionally, recommendations on the assessment of primary aromatic amines (PAAs) in polyurethane adhesives intended for food contact applications is also available along with an updated guidance for compiling food contact adhesive compliance statements.

Adhesives in recycling streams is also an issue followed by the working group and contacts are being developed with some of the players in the recycling industry to develop discussions about their concerns.

## Key Activities

**Energy** – A reminder that the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) came into force in April 2019 and is to be an annual mandatory reporting of energy and transport for qualifying businesses. A company with a financial year starting 1st April 2019 should have complied by 31st March 2020. A company with a financial year starting January 2020 will need to comply by 31st December 2020.



**Waste - Plastic Tax** - This will affect UK producers of plastic packaging, importers of plastic packaging, business customers of producers and importers of plastic packaging, and consumers who buy goods in plastic packaging in the UK, UK producers of plastic packaging, importers of plastic packaging, business customers of producers and importers of plastic packaging, and consumers who buy goods in plastic packaging in the UK. This is a new tax that applies to plastic packaging produced in, or imported into the UK that does not contain at least 30% recycled plastic. This comes into effect in April 2022.



**Chairman:**

**Jenny  
Barnett**



## Environment & Sustainability

**Microplastics** - Intentionally added polymer (or mixture of polymers) particles (typically <5mm) contained within products or can be released into the environment during their lifecycle. These could be added as an abrasive e.g. microbeads or added for other functions, such as controlling the thickness, appearance and stability of a product.

This will affect water dispersion technologies including paints and coatings.

Dependent upon the nature of the material/product, there will be restrictions, labelling and reporting requirements and bans. Following the RAC/SEAC opinion from ECHA being sent to the EU at the end of this year, 1st draft of the legal text for implementation into Annex XVII of REACH will be issued some time in early 2021 with the official publication into the journal (and entry into force) looking likely to be late 2022.



# Technical Working Groups



**Chairman:**  
**James**  
**Follows**

## Health & Safety

### Chemicals update provided by Caroline Raine, BASA Consultant

Substances Very High Concern (SVHC): The list now contains 209 substances. The full list can be found here: <https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>

Substance Name	EC no	CAS no	Date of inclusion	Reason for inclusion
Dibutylbis(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')tin	245-152-0	22673-19-4	25/06/2020	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)
Butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate	202-318-7	94-26-8	25/06/2020	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - human health)
2-methylimidazole	211-765-7	693-98-1	25/06/2020	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)
1-vinylimidazole	214-012-0	1072-63-5	25/06/2020	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)

### Authorisation updates

ECHA regularly assesses the substances from the Candidate List to decide which ones should be included in the Authorisation List as a priority. Downstream users including BASA members of substances are encouraged to communicate relevant information regarding their uses and conditions of use up the supply chain to ensure that registrants have sufficient information to update their registration dossiers. There are no open consultations.

### REACH restriction

The restrictions database contains 71 unique substances/entries

### Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) updates

If a substance is on this list, it means that a Member State has evaluated or will evaluate it over the coming years. The list is called the Community rolling action plan (CoRAP). For each substance, the table shows the evaluating Member State, the (planned) year of evaluation and a short description of the concern which led to it being placed on the list. Documents to

do with substance evaluation are also available here <https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/evaluation/community-rolling-action-plan/corap-table>

They include: documents justifying selection of the substances, decisions to request more information. Member States' conclusions and Member States' final evaluation reports are included for substances for which evaluation has been finalised.

### Harmonised classification and labelling consultations

Parties concerned are invited to comment on hazard classes open for consultation, which are indicated in the substance table below.

Name	EC no	CAS no	Hazard classes open for commenting	Start of consultation	Deadline for commenting
2,2',6,6'-tetrabromo-4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol; tetrabromobisphenol-A	201-236-9	79-94-7	Germ cell mutagenicity Carcinogenicity Reproductive toxicity Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure	16/11/2020	29/01/2021
7,7,9(or 7,9,9)-trimethyl-4,13-dioxo-3,14-dioxo-5,12-diazahexadecane-1,16-diyl bismethacrylate	276-957-5	72869-86-4	Skin sensitisation	09/11/2020	22/01/2021
Benzyl alcohol	202-859-9	100-51-6	Acute Toxicity – inhalation Acute Toxicity – dermal Acute Toxicity – oral Serious eye damage/eye irritation Skin Sensitisation	19/10/2020	18/12/2020
Dibutyltin maleate	201-077-5	78-04-6	Germ cell mutagenicity Reproductive toxicity Acute Toxicity – inhalation Acute Toxicity – dermal Acute Toxicity – oral Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure Skin corrosion/irritation Serious eye damage/eye irritation	16/11/2020	29/01/2021
Dibutyltin oxide	212-449-1	818-08-6	Germ cell mutagenicity Reproductive toxicity Acute Toxicity – dermal Acute Toxicity – oral Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure Skin corrosion/irritation Serious eye damage/eye irritation	16/11/2020	29/01/2021
hydrogen sulphide, hydrogen sulfide	231-977-3	7783-06-4	Flammable gas Gases under pressure Acute toxicity Hazardous to the aquatic environment	19/10/2020	18/12/2020
Silver	231-131-3	7440-22-4	Explosive Flammable solid Self-reactive substance Pyrophoric solid Self-heating substance Substance which in contact with water emits flammable gas Oxidising solid Corrosive to metals Acute toxicity Skin corrosion/irritation Serious eye damage/eye irritation Respiratory sensitization Skin sensitization Germ cell mutagenicity Carcinogenicity Reproductive toxicity Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure Hazardous to the aquatic environment	19/10/2020	18/12/2020
Tetramethylene dimethacrylate	218-218-1	2082-81-7	Skin sensitisation	09/11/2020	22/01/2021

Remember to visit [www.basa.uk.com](http://www.basa.uk.com) for further information and updates, or if Health and Safety is a subject that interests you and you want to be at the forefront of legislation then why not join the working group. We are a friendly bunch and meet twice a year.

Please see the last minutes for the Health and safety working group on the BASA website – member's area for other topics the group is working on.

# Member states approaches to PCN

## Romania

Romanian notifications that were made in advance of the 1st March 2019 have expired. Romania changed the way that notifications were made to the poison centre last year, however failed to make it clear that previously made notifications expired as the new system was introduced.

Notifications were made prior to this change in 2019 and so are no longer valid.

In order to rectify this and allow you to benefit from the 2025 transition period (before you need to make harmonised Annex VIII notifications) you will need to redo these notifications.

You will need your local distributor to help you make these notifications.

### What do you need to do?

Create the account via this webpage at <http://retox.registre-insp.ro/user/register/np>

You will need to provide the following information; upload the Romanian "Certificat fiscal" (tax certificate) and "Certificat inregistrare Registrul Comertului" during the registration process, your address and contact details.

It is important to be aware that once the account has been created the Romanian authorities will contact your distributor to confirm the account. It is vital that the distributor responds to this as this will ensure the account is activated quickly. It is likely to be via phone but can also be via email.

## Belgium

The Belgian Poison Centre advises against introducing product notifications for plant protection products through the ECHA submission portal. On the one hand, it would mean duplication of work for the applicant, as the required information will already have been introduced in PANAMA. Moreover, the introduction of data in PANAMA is less complex than in IUCLID. On the other hand, the Poison Centre would receive double declarations for the same product (through PANAMA and through ECHA) creating unnecessary complexity.

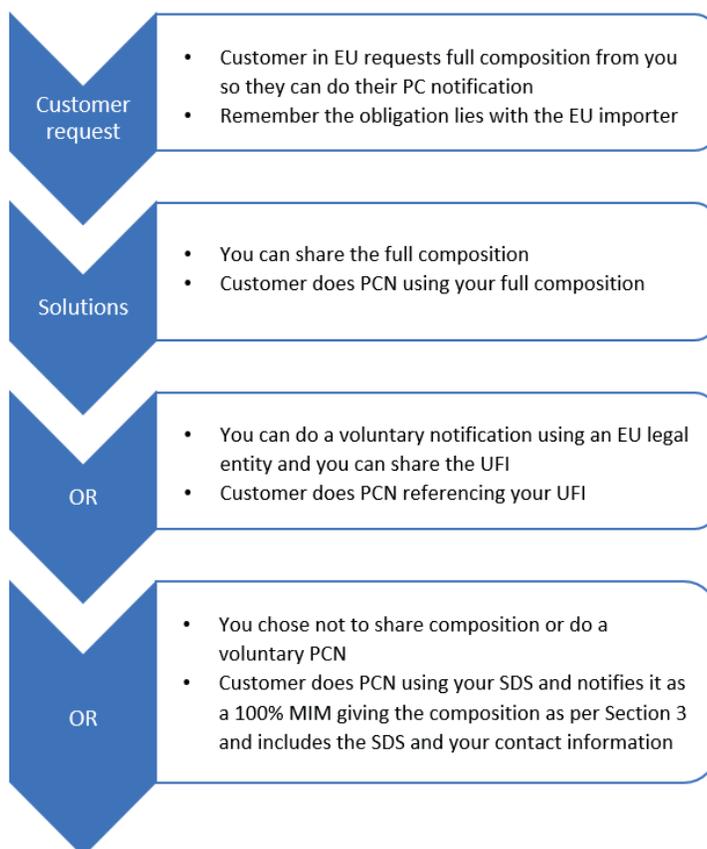
We are looking into this to see if there is any wider impact to other products e.g. adhesives or it is simply related to Plant Protection Products.

## UK notifications and transition period

Germany, Ireland, and The Netherlands have all confirmed the poison centre notifications made to them before the end of December 2020 via a UK legal entity will benefit from the till 2025 transition period. Sweden are also believed to be honouring this, this will be confirmed in due course. The rest have been contacted but as it stands an EU legal entity is required (this can be done using your EU customer/distributor). If you have any other intel on what a member state is doing, please let Caroline or Lorna know!

As the obligation to do the PC notification will lie with the importer, this obligation will be on your EU customer. You can of course make a voluntary notification using an EU legal entity, but your customer will still need to do a 100% MIM or UFI based notification.

We are trying to establish if the role of Only Representative can take on responsibility for PC notifications freeing your customer from any burden. But as we do not have it yet we strongly recommend you do your notifications NOW to benefit from the 2025 transition period.

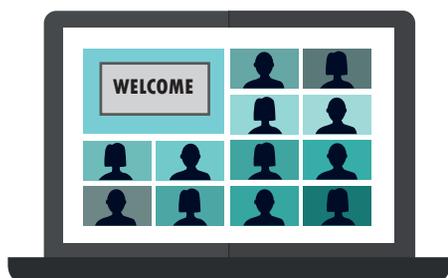


# Technical Working Groups

In place of some of the normal working group reports, the Chairs have suggested that Members would be looking for the latest position of all the current BREXIT and non-BREXIT related subjects such as REACH, UFI, Poison Centre notifications, CE & CA. As such they have asked me to give a roundup of the latest information, we have presented at the inaugural Virtual Open Industry Forum held via Teams Live Events on 9th November and also the weekly BASA drop-in Clinics.

## BASA Drop-in Q&A Clinics

What drop-in Clinics some of you may ask? If that is you, then I would suggest that you sign up for the weekly email notifications so you can get a simple summary email automatically each week summarising the new website content. This will save you having to log in to the members area to keep up to date, and there is a huge amount of data in the Members-only area. Please do not share your log-in with any non-BASA member company as this information is part of your very valuable annual membership subscription and not available to non-members.



BASA's Technical Steering Committee (TSC) decided a number of months ago to start holding a regular 30minute catch up using Microsoft Teams, for any

BASA Member to join and ask any questions they may have. This is mainly Brexit related, but any relevant question will be answered. We may not have an immediate answer, but we will get back to you with an answer. The Teams meeting link is the same for every meeting which takes place from 10:00 to 10:30 every Friday – so why not join us. The intention is to continue to hold these at least for the first quarter of 2021.

## BASA Virtual Open Industry Forum

We had a great line-up of speakers on 9th November, and some great questions submitted by Members. We have put the recordings on YouTube and the link is available on the website. Look on the Members-only area under General Content – Open Industry Forum.

## So, what did we talk about?

We were lucky enough to have BASA regulars Ryan Diggory, BEIS and Alun Williams, DEFRA who have both previously attended a Croner hosted Open Industry Forum in the past, and BASA's expert Consultant, Caroline Raine. In addition, we had Kate Pickering from MHCLG and Leo McDaid from HSE

The hot topics were: UKREACH, UKCA Marking, UKCLP & UKBPR, Tariffs & rules of origin with a sprinkling of EU Poison Centres updates.

The morning started off with the usual introduction by Jim Palmer, BASA's Technical Officer and TSC Chair, who reminded Members to keep an eye on the BASA Website and to sign up for the automatic notifications. Don't know how to

do that? Drop me an email asking to subscribe you and I will do this for you. Jim went on to explain that we had been trying to disseminate the Covid guidance since March but that we had moved focus to Brexit after we came out of the first lockdown. Jim explained that we will get a lot of regulatory changes as a result of Brexit and that members should take advantage of the FREE 30-minute unformatted drop-in clinics held every Friday at 10:00 via Microsoft Teams.

We then moved onto the main Speakers.

## **Ryan Diggory, Trade Policy Advisor, Materials sector team, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy**

Ryan started off with a short presentation about what the UK's proposed Free Trade Agreement with the EU would achieve. He outlined the aim of a tariff-free market access with simple, appropriate rules of origin, with provisions to support the efficiency of documentary clearance, transparency, advance rulings and non-discrimination. It would have reciprocal commitments to allow EU and UK road transport operators to provide services to, from and through each other's territories and visa-free access for EU and UK nationals to undertake short-term business trips to supply services, including intra-company transfers; contractual service suppliers; and independent (i.e. self-employed) professionals and investors.

It would also provide a framework for either party to request that the other consider its technical

regulation to be equivalent to its own regulation and mutual recognition of conformity assessment of goods.

I would urge you all to take a look at Ryan's presentation on the BASA Website as it is full of extremely useful links for more information and free webinars. Vitally, if you want to find out what changes will apply to your business, use the online checker tool for tailored advice:

- Visit [gov.uk/transition](https://www.gov.uk/transition)
- Answer a few questions to get a personalised list of actions for you and your business
- Then sign up for emails to get updates when things change

### **UKCA Marking, Kate Pickering, MHCLG**

This topic is currently exercising BASA and BASA members and is proving to be a lot more complicated than anticipated, mainly due to the issues with EU Notified Bodies, with current UK EU NB being dropped on 1st January 2021. Unfortunately, unless the UK and EU can sign a Mutual Recognition Agreement this situation cannot change.

There is also confused guidance from BSI and CLC (Construction Leadership Council), whose latest advice is confusing the intention to follow the Cabinet Office definition for qualifying NI goods when further legislation is eventually laid in late 2021 with the current situation.

Link:

[www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2020/9780348212969/contents](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2020/9780348212969/contents)



**Until 1 January 2022, all construction products (incl. those from GB, NI and the EU) can be placed on the GB market with the CE & UK(NI) marking, as long as any third-party conformity assessment has been carried out by a UK approved body.**

#### **Check your Notified Body:**

- A. EU CE marking – AVCP3 products must be covered by a type test report from an EU-27 NB
- B. UK CA marking - AVCP3 products must be covered by a type test report from a UK AB
- C. CE UKNI marking – AVCP3 products covered by a type test report from a UK AB (former EU NB)

**Products under A** can be sold in the EU, GB and NI market throughout 2021.

**Products covered under B** can be sold into the GB market in 2021 and beyond.

**Products Covered under C** can be sold in the GB and NI markets certainly in 2021, and we await legislation to understand the continued use beyond 2021.

Finally, please remember that continued recognition of CE and CE UK(NI) marking in GB is a temporary measure and the intention is to bring forward legislation next year that will end recognition of CE and CE UK(NI) marking in GB from 1st January 2022.

**You should prepare to affix the UKCA mark, using accreditation from a UK approved body, from 1st January 2022.**

#### **UK CLP & BPR, Leo McDaid, HSE**

Leo gave members a detailed view of how HSE intend to establish the GB chemicals framework from 1st January 2021. We were informed

that even though negotiations are still underway to establish the future trading relationship with the EU, the UK Government has made clear it will maintain regulatory and legal autonomy in GB and therefore the arrangements for CLP, biocides and PIC regulation are largely unaffected by any negotiation outcome. The GB regimes will reflect the EU frameworks, but they will operate independently and the HSE will act as the Agency/competent authority for GB for CLP & biocides. All Applications and notifications that previously went to ECHA now will go to HSE.

Leo explained the consequences of the Northern Ireland protocol and that Under the Protocol, EU Regulations will continue to directly apply in Northern Ireland. The HSE laid an SI on 15 October to make amendments to the retained EU law so that it is operable with the Protocol from the end of the Transition Period, and the SI also legislates for Unfettered Access – Northern Ireland based businesses with an EU approval can supply Great Britain without a further approval (providing that HSE is notified with information).

All EU decisions legally in force on 31 December 2020 will become UK law including CLP harmonised classifications and BPR active substance decisions.

The UKREACH SI is still to be amended to take into account the date shift to the end of the Implementation Period and also the NI protocol. The UK will effectively adopt the United Nations Globally Harmonized System (UN GHS) in the same way as the EU at the end of the transition period, but this opens up

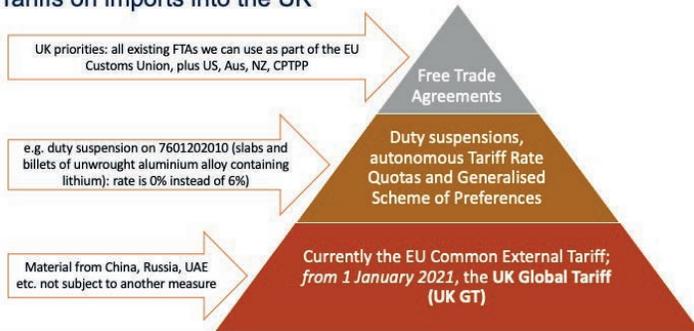
# Technical Working Groups

scope for UK and EU divergence in the future if the EU diverge from GHS.

For biocides there is a 'Lift & shift' of EU legislation with no policy changes and the EU article 95 list becomes the GB Article 95 list. HSE will, however, lose access to the ECHA IT tools and access to data stored in the ECHA systems, so applications and data will have to be resubmitted to HSE, by a company established in the UK (for article 95 and product authorisations) within 12 months of the end of the transition period.

## Tariffs & Rules of Origin Ryan Diggory, BEIS

### Tariffs on imports into the UK



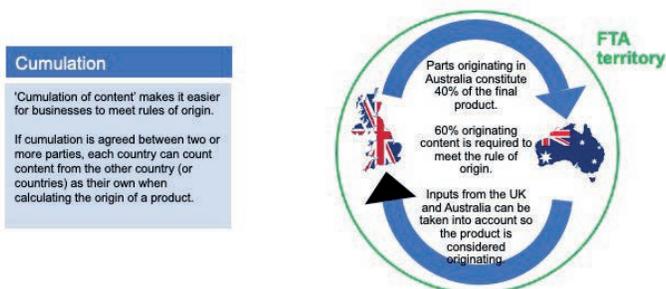
The **UK Global Tariff** will apply to all goods you import from 1 January 2021 unless an exception applies, for example if the goods you're importing:

1. Are from a country that has a trade agreement with the UK
2. Are from a developing country that pays less or no duty because it's part of the Generalised Scheme of Preferences
3. Have a relief or tariff suspension that's operated by the UK.

Check this link for details:

<https://www.gov.uk/check-tariffs-1-january-2021>

### Cumulation of content: Helping businesses to meet rules of origin



Rules of origin are designed to make sure that significant manufacturing has taken place in the parties to the agreement to make sure prevents manufacturers in

other countries don't circumvent tariffs by routing exports through an FTA party.

Ryan gave some examples to illustrate the product specific rules and also outlined the CEFIC/CIA proposals for a UK-EU FTA that are in discussion.

### Customs controls between GB and EU from January 2021



Ryan then explained the customs controls that will be in place from January 2021 and explained options for Import VAT and the key actions manufacturers should take. Vitally important is to carefully consider the commercial arrangements you have in place with suppliers and customers, ensuring you have the correct INCOTERMS in place contractually from 1st January 2021.

Exporters of goods from GB should ensure they are familiar with the 'Check How to Export Goods' tool which provides detailed information on duties and customs procedures for over 160 countries.

UK exporters Delivering Duty Paid to EU customers will need to be familiar with EU import customs rules (including the EU EORI requirement) and VAT as well. For the latter, they may need a fiscal representative. Ryan finished with a brief overview of the Northern Ireland Protocol stating that Moving goods from Northern Ireland to Great Britain should take place as it does now and that changes for goods moving from Great Britain to Northern Ireland will be kept to an absolute minimum. There is a Trader Support Service, available to all traders at no cost, to be established to provide wraparound support, alongside guidance on the processes for food and agricultural products designed to uphold the longstanding status of the island of Ireland as a single epidemiological unit.

**If you are moving goods from GB to or through NI, sign up to HMRC's NI Trader support service: [www.gov.uk/guidance/trader-support-service](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/trader-support-service)**

## UK REACH, Alun Williams, DEFRA

Alun was our final external speaker and had the unenviable task of talking about what UK REACH means for industry. Both the UK and EU will operate REACH, but the two systems will not be linked in any way. Businesses will therefore need to take steps to ensure regulatory requirements are fulfilled on both sides of the Channel in order to maintain continuity of supply chains.

Companies from both markets would have 'third country' status in the other. An important point to note is that UK companies procuring chemicals directly from EU/EEA suppliers, will change from downstream users to importers under UK REACH and therefore may have unfamiliar obligations.

**From 1 January 2021, regardless of any deal with the EU, the UK will put in place its own independent chemicals regulatory framework, UK REACH**

### Actions for Business: Access to the UK Market - Transitional Measures

All existing UK-held EU REACH registrations, authorisations, and imported substances (from EEA/EU) will remain valid at the end of the Transition Period.

- Existing UK-held EU REACH registrants have 120 days to provide UK authorities with some initial information.
- We have extended the deadline for importers of substances from EU based registrants by a further 120 days. These registrants now have 300 days to provide UK authorities with some initial information.

Deadline Post 28 October 2021	Tonnage	Hazardous Property
2 years from 28 October 2021	1000 tonnes or more per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction (CMRs) - 1 tonne or more per year</li> <li>• Very toxic to aquatic organisms (acute or chronic) - 100 tonnes or more per year</li> <li>• Candidate list substances (as at 31 December 2020)</li> </ul>
4 years from 28 October 2021	100 tonnes or more per year	• Candidate list substances (as at 27 October 2023)
6 years from 28 October 2021	1 tonne or more per year	

Companies then have 2, 4 or 6 years beginning after those 300 days for full registrations to be completed and these deadlines are dependent on tonnage bands and hazard profile, with the highest tonnage and most hazardous chemicals first.

The UK is looking to negotiate a deal like those the EU has previously struck with other friendly countries like Canada and negotiations are ongoing. This will not

stop UK REACH but our approach in negotiations is to have a Chemicals Annex, that should ensure high levels of protection for the environment and human and animal health and it also puts forward that, to support industry, the UK and EU could agree data and information sharing mechanisms.

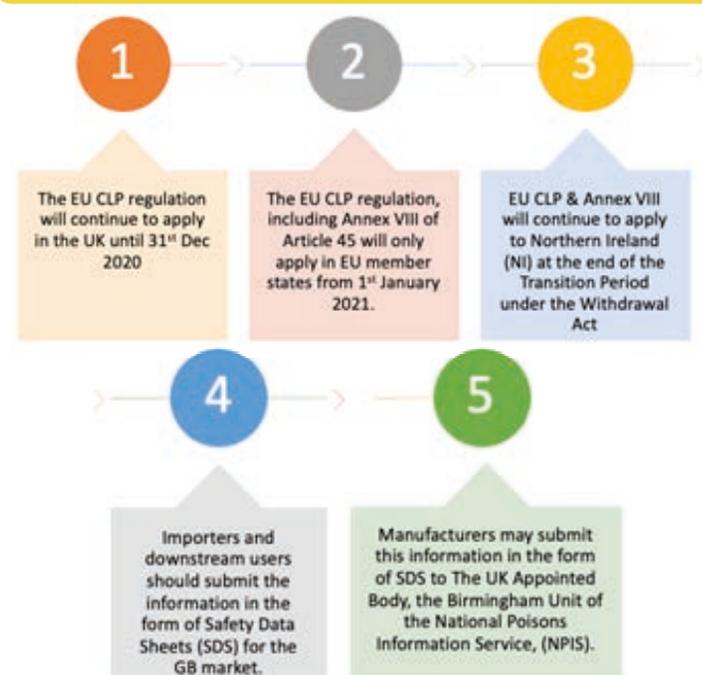
Summing up Alun recommended that UK and EU businesses identify the chemicals they manufacture, sell or use and their regulatory responsibilities with respect to that chemical in the UK market, checking plans across their supply chain to understand what information they may need to provide to maintain UK and EU market access. All businesses should consider appropriate actions if the status of existing EU REACH registrations or authorisations changes.

**Any questions regarding EU exit and chemicals can be sent to REACH-IT@defra.gov.uk**

### EU Poison Centres Update

Closing the OIF was BASA's consultant Caroline Raine, who gave us a quick update on EU Poison Centres, reminding us that most Mixtures classified as hazardous for physical effects and/or health effects for Consumer and Professional use and placed on the EU market must comply with the new Annex VIII requirements on harmonised information relating to the provision of information for emergency health response after 1st January 2021.

**From 1st January 2021 the UK will not be an EU MS and therefore the UK have decided not to implement this amendment to EU CLP, so there are no mandatory notification requirements for companies placing product on the GB market.**



## UK Construction Products Regulation

As many members are aware the UK have decided that they want to replicate what many of us view as a flawed regulation after the end of the transition period on 1st January 2021.

There has been guidance on gov.uk and information about a number of issues that are going to make life difficult for BASA Manufacturers of currently CE marked construction products, and this article has been written on the basis of the latest guidance received on 23rd November 2020.

The government has made a statutory instrument which will come into effect on 1 January 2021, called Statutory Instrument No. 465/2019 The Construction Products (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations.

The government proposes to amend this statutory instrument to take into account the effect of the Withdrawal Agreement and Northern Ireland Protocol and further changes may be made if the UK and EU establish different arrangements under the future trade agreement. The amended statutory instrument will come into effect on 1 January 2021 replacing the current statutory instrument.

### **To be clear, regardless of any deal with the EU between now and the end of the year – UKCA marking will come into force on 1st January 2022.**

Reading material and some essential points for information are:

- SI 465/2019 The Construction Products (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/465/made>
- Amendment to reflect the introduction of the Northern Ireland Protocol [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2020/9780348213577/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2020/9780348213577/contents)
- Guidance - Construction Products Regulation from 1 January 2021 <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/construction-products-regulation-from-1-january-2021>

- New guidance on the “Construction Products Regulation in Northern Ireland from 1 January 2021” <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/construction-products-regulation-in-northern-ireland-from-1-january-2021>

- All existing harmonised European standards will become UK ‘designated standards’. This will mean that immediately after the end of the transition period harmonised European standards and UK designated standards will be identical.

- The government will publish and maintain the list of these designated standards on a UK Database.

- Under the terms of the Withdrawal Agreement, goods lawfully marked with the CE mark and placed on the EU market before the end of the transition period can continue to circulate until they reach their end user, whether they are in the UK or the EU.

- Under the EU and UK CPR individual batches of sealant or adhesive are considered to be placed on the market individually.

- To be lawfully marked with the CE mark:
  - They must be covered by a harmonised European standard, which is the same as a UK designated standard (as noted above)
  - They must have the CE marking affixed
  - They must be accompanied by a manufacturer’s declaration of performance
  - They must have been assessed by an EU-recognised notified body, where third party assessment is required

- The type testing under AVCP3 is required to be carried out by an EU NB for CE marking and a UK AB for UKCA marking. There is currently no possibility of an EU NB re-issuing an AVCP3 type test report for a UK AB or vice versa because of issues with the National accreditation bodies and EU and UK government. Data can be shared for some limited FPC certification, but most adhesives & sealants are under AVCP3 and do not have this option.

- The only resolution is if there is a deal with the EU and as part of that deal there is a Mutual Recognition Agreement.
- Products meeting Northern Ireland requirements and bearing the CE marking or the combined CE and UKNI marking, and which are qualifying NI goods, can be placed on the entire UK market on an ongoing basis from 1 January 2022. This will be legislated for in 2021.
- All such products, whether qualifying NI goods or not, can be placed on the entire UK market until 1 January 2022.
- The following table summarises the issue:

Where placed on the market	Notified/Approval Body Used	What Marking is required up to 31/12/2021
England/Scotland/Wales	UK AB (former EU NB)	UKCA or CE UK(NI)
England/Scotland/Wales	EU-recognised NB	CE
NI	UK AB (former EU NB)	CE UK(NI)
NI	EU-recognised NB	CE

These rules apply to manufacturers based in GB, NI, the EU or the rest of the world

- The UKNI marking is not permitted on its own and Information on how to use the UKNI marking alongside the CE marking can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/using-the-ukni-marking-from-1-january-2021>
- Until 1st January 2022, where no third-party conformity assessment is required (AVCP system 4) the manufacturer can choose whether to affix the UK marking or the CE marking, provided that the underlying requirements are met.
- An additional Declaration of Performance is not required for the GB market where the obligations of the EU and UK standard for the product are the same (which they will be immediately from the end of the transition period), where the product has been legitimately affixed with CE marking and the declaration of performance is supplied in English.





**Consultant:**  
**Caroline**  
**Raine**

## Poison Centres & CLP Update

### 2nd Amendment of Annex VIII of CLP

The second amendment to Annex VIII to CLP, concerning poison centres was published in the Official Journal on 13 November 2020 and entered into force on 14 November 2020.

This amendment includes sector-specific and cross-sector solutions by addressing the concerns raised by industry on the administrative burden for companies while still meeting the information needs of poison centres.

The amendment addresses the challenges associated with;

- Interchangeable components
- Standard formulations for mixtures with raw material of natural origin
- Unique Formula Identifier (UFI) for point of sale paints

### Interchangeable components

Components may be grouped in a submission in an interchangeable component group as long as they meet several conditions. The purpose of the interchangeable components is to allow companies to buy the same chemical from different suppliers. The criteria to be met is for all components in the interchangeable component group, they must meet the following conditions;

- the technical function(s) for which the components are used in the mixture for which the submission is made is (are) identical,

- the classification for health and physical hazards is identical (hazard class and category),
- the toxicological properties, including at least the type of toxicological effect(s) and the target organ(s), are the same

In addition, for all possible combinations of the resulting final mixture based on the components in the interchangeable component group, the hazards identification and additional information referred to in Section 2 of Part B are identical.

Where components are classified only for skin corrosion, skin irritation, eye damage, eye irritation, aspiration toxicity, or respiratory or skin sensitisation, or a combination thereof, they may be grouped in an interchangeable component group provided that the following conditions are met;

- the classification for health and physical hazards (hazard class and category) is identical for all components
- the pH, where applicable, of all components classified for skin corrosion, skin irritation, eye damage, or eye irritation is either acidic, neutral or alkaline
- the interchangeable component group does not contain more than five components
- for all possible combinations of the resulting final mixture based on the components grouped in the interchangeable component group, the hazards identification and additional information referred to in Section 2 of Part B are identical.



## **Standard formulations for mixtures with raw material of natural origin**

As it is more important for components of natural origin to meet defined standards rather than chemical composition, it is difficult to know the exact composition of the mixture containing such components. In cases like this, standard formulas may be used to deviate from the default limits outlined in Annex VIII.

The new amendment gives us defined standard formulas, specifying mixture composition (components identity and concentrations).

Mixtures with a composition corresponding to a standard formula can be notified according to that formula and deviate from the default Annex VIII concentration limits

There are standard formulas for 4 sectors:

- Cement sector
- Gypsum sector
- Concrete sector
- Petroleum sector

There are 20 standard formulas for cement, 1 standard formula for gypsum and 2 standard formula for ready mix concrete.



## **Fuels**

For those fuels listed in the table below, the identity and concentration of the mixture's components listed in the Safety Data Sheet in accordance with Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 may be submitted. The identity and concentration of any other known component shall also be submitted.

Gasoline EN228	Product description Automotive fuels – Unleaded petrol
Gasoline E85	Automotive fuels – Ethanol (E85) automotive fuel
Gasoline alkylate	Motor fuels – special petrol for powered implements
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas used as fuel
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas used as fuel
Diesel fuel	Automotive fuels – diesel engine fuels with/without biofuel
Paraffinic diesel fuels (e.g. GTL, BTL or HVO)	Automotive fuels – Paraffinic diesel fuel from synthesis or hydrotreatment
Heating oil	Liquid mineral fuels with the characteristics of domestic fuel oil
MK 1 diesel	Automotive fuels – Diesel fuel oil of environmental class 1 and 2 for high-speed diesel engines
Aviation fuels	Aviation turbine engine and piston engine fuels
Kerosene – Illuminating paraffin	Illuminating paraffin lampoil Type B and C
Heavy fuel oil	All grades of heavy fuel oil
Marine fuel	Marine fuels, containing or not biodiesel
Fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) – Diesel B100	Fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) for use in diesel engines and heating applications





**Consultant:**  
**Tony**  
**Bingham**

## FEICA SD Committee

The FEICA Sustainable Development Working Group (WG) last met virtually on October 22nd 2019 and its focus remains on the monitoring of the Commission's activities within the area of Circular Economy and Sustainability, as well as engaging with regulators to ensure the value the European Adhesives and Sealants industry contributes is recognised.

Engagement with other relevant stakeholder associations and bodies is also ongoing where appropriate.

### European Green Deal

In October FEICA organised a Webinar on the European Green Deal initiative featuring MEP Maria Spyraiki. Details of this can be found on the FEICA website.

The Green Deal is being monitored by both the SD Committee and FEICA's European Advocacy Group (EAG) to ensure the industry voice is present at both the relevant public and committee comment stages.

### European Coalition for Chemical Recycling

This topic is in the initial stages of discussion within FEICA and it was agreed a subgroup of interested

parties should be formed to look at this. BASA have also been invited to put a member forward for this group and at the last BASA Technical Steering Committee (TSC) meeting it was agreed that we would.

### FEICA Video

For those who have not yet seen it, I once again draw your attention to FEICA's excellent video launched at last year's Riga FEICA Conference, the objective of which is to help the public and officials understand the benefits of adhesives and sealants in everyday use.

This can be found on the YouTube link below:

[www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=3&v=nvCFj5mPMyc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=3&v=nvCFj5mPMyc)



**The next meeting of the Sustainability Group is 30th March 2021.**

### FEICA SRAPPA

The present major focus of this group is to understand what the recycling industry means (and wants) by the terms removable and dispersible where adhesives are concerned. There are many different tests currently used but there is not one industry-wide accepted method for determining these characteristics.

The FEICA group are carrying out a review of available methods to compare their differences with a view to try to achieve agreement with the recycling industry for 'standard' test methods. One particular issue is that different recycling techniques require different demands from the adhesives.

We are also working to develop a 'useful terminology' glossary document for this whole area, more news on this later.

Lastly, a review of the many recycling industries' guidance papers is underway to produce a FEICA Position Paper calling for harmonisation of existing guidance on the recycling of packaging.

### Good Practice Stories

The Group has been posting 'Good Practice Stories' on the FEICA public website where there are currently 22 stories, covering industries such as Construction (Energy Saving, Insulation and Extending Life-span), Bookbinding, Packaging, Consumer and Automotive.

Please look at these and if you have anything that you would like to submit that helps promote our industry in this area, please get in touch with the BASA Secretary (Lorna Williams) or myself.

These stories can be found at:

<http://www.feica.eu/information-center/good-practices.aspx>



# Some Pre-Covid memories...



## BASA Member Webinars 2021 ideas?

We would like to run some webinars in early 2021. Initial topics suggested:

- UK Reach registration
- UK Reach - DUINs
- EU PCNs
- SCIP Notifications

But, what do you need guidance on?  
Please let us know, and make sure you sign up for the automatic email notifications on the BASA website.

<https://basa.uk.com/Account/Login>

  
**Register**

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Please select ▼

New registration for website access if you work for an existing BASA member company. If you have previously registered your email address you should use forgot password to reset your password

### Member Articles

We are always looking for member articles to publish. If you have any stories that you want to be featured in our next issues then please email to [accounts@basa.uk.com](mailto:accounts@basa.uk.com)

A PDF version of all the previous editions of the BASA Bulletin are available to download on the BASA website under BASA Publications.

### The BASA Bulletin is published by Williams Consultancy Professionals for:

The British Adhesives and Sealants Association,  
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Cambridgeshire, CB6 2BN  
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Website: [www.basa.uk.com](http://www.basa.uk.com)

## Events

Every Friday 10am

### BASA Members drop in Q&A Clinic via Microsoft Teams

The BASA Secretariat including the BASA consultants run a 30 minute clinic every Friday at 10:00 to present important Brexit information and guidance and to give BASA members an opportunity to ask questions.  
Teams link available on the BASA website.

Wednesday 13th January 2021, 9.30am - 12.30pm

### Navigating UK REACH

Following the success of our first two sessions, REACHReady is delighted to be re-running this half day seminar in conjunction with Dr Knoell. This half day online workshop is designed to take you through the process of planning and to support companies on how to meet their compliance obligations.

Wednesday 10th & Thursday 1st March 2021, 9.30am - 12.30pm

### REACH - The Basics

For companies importing or exporting chemicals within the EU, obligations under the REACH Regulation will still exist post-Brexit. Our most popular workshop is an excellent place to start for anyone in the EU who needs to understand more about the Regulation. Also of interest to non-EU suppliers of substances and mixtures who are looking to support their EU customers on REACH. This workshop will be delivered via a web-based environment and split over 2 half day sessions

Late February/early March 2021

### BASA Virtual OIF

We plan to hold a virtual Open Industry Forum again in 2021, date TBA (keep an eye on the BASA website/socials).

Late March 2021

### BASA Virtual AGM

Keep an eye on the BASA website in 2021 for a date for the virtual AGM, which we plan to hold the last week of March 2021.

12th-13th May 2021

### CHEM UK 2021, NEC, Birmingham

FREE TO ATTEND - The CHEMUK EXPO & Speaker Programme brings together the UK's industrial chemicals, biochemical, chemicals processing & chemical product formulation industries. BASA will have a stand at the event again in 2021. Sign up to receive an alert when registration opens in 2021: [interest.chemicalukexpo.com](http://interest.chemicalukexpo.com)

8th - 9th June 2021

### SURFEX Exhibition, Ricoh Arena, Coventry

FREE TO ATTEND - Surfex brings an essential focus to surface coatings technologies and offers attendees an opportunity to discover new ideas, find answers to technical challenges and source information for immediate use in their working environment.  
More info at [www.surfex.co.uk](http://www.surfex.co.uk)

15th - 17th September 2021

### FEICA Conference and EXPO, Warsaw, Poland

FEICA is proud to announce the 2021 European Adhesive and Sealant Conference & EXPO, set in the Warsaw Marriott Hotel.  
Registration opens January 2021: [www.feica-conferences.com](http://www.feica-conferences.com)

Keep an eye on events posted on the BASA website under 'Forthcoming Events'



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