

## **Biocidal Products Committee (BPC)**

Opinion on the application for approval of the active substance:

**Silver zinc zeolite**

**Product type: 7**

ECHA/BPC/415/2024

Adopted

29 February 2024

**BPC**  
**BIOCIDAL PRODUCTS  
COMMITTEE**



## Opinion of the Biocidal Products Committee

### on the application for approval of the active substance Silver zinc zeolite for product type 7

In accordance with Article 89(1) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products (BPR), the Biocidal Products Committee (BPC) has adopted this opinion on the approval in product type 7 of the following active substance:

<b>Common name:</b>	<b>Silver zinc zeolite</b>
<b>Chemical name:</b>	<b>Silver zinc zeolite (zeolite, LTA<sup>1</sup> framework type, surface-modified with silver, zinc and ammonium ions)</b>
<b>EC No.:</b>	<b>not assigned</b>
<b>CAS No.:</b>	<b>130328-20-0<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Existing active substance</b>	

This document presents the opinion adopted by the BPC, having regard to the conclusions of the evaluating Competent Authority. The assessment report, as a supporting document to the opinion, contains the detailed grounds for the opinion.

### Process for the adoption of BPC opinions

Following the submission of an application by the European Silver Task Force on 31 October 2008, the evaluating Competent Authority Sweden submitted an assessment report and the conclusions of its evaluation to the Commission on 7 May 2012. In order to review the assessment report and the conclusions of the evaluating Competent Authority, the Agency organised consultations via the Technical Meeting (TM II/2013 and TM IV/2013), BPC (BPC-27, BPC-28 and BPC-50) and its Working Groups (WG-III-2015, II-2016, III-2016, V-2016, V-2017, IV-2023). Additionally, the ED Expert Group was consulted in April and October 2018. Revisions agreed upon were presented and the assessment report and the conclusions were amended accordingly.

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<sup>1</sup> Linde Type A (framework type of the zeolite). The framework type is a crucial part of the identity. A silver zinc zeolite with a different framework-type would not be considered the same substance

<sup>2</sup> The CAS-name is zeolites, synthetic, Ag. The entry in the CAS inventory is broader than the specified chemical name.

## **Adoption of the BPC opinion**

### **Rapporteur: Sweden**

The BPC opinion on the approval of the active substance Silver zinc zeolite in product type 7 was adopted on 29 February 2024.

The BPC opinion was adopted by simple majority of the members present having the right to vote. The opinion and the minority position including their grounds are published on the ECHA webpage at: <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/biocidal-products-regulation/approval-of-active-substances/bpc-opinions-on-active-substance-approval>.

## Detailed BPC opinion and background

### 1. Overall conclusion

The overall conclusion of the BPC is that the Silver zinc zeolite in product type (PT) 7 may be approved. The detailed grounds for the overall conclusion are described in the assessment report.

### 2. BPC Opinion

#### 2.1. BPC Conclusions of the evaluation

##### a) Presentation of the active substance including the classification and labelling of the active substance

This evaluation covers the use of silver zinc zeolite in PT 7.

Silver zinc zeolite (zeolite, LTA framework type, surface-modified with silver, zinc and ammonium ions) is an inorganic active substance, which cannot be analysed as the complete substance. The specification is thus based on the concentration ranges for major elements as well as maximum levels for elements regarded as impurities. Specifications for the reference sources are established. Chromium (Cr) and arsenic (As) are regarded as relevant impurities with a max level of 40 mg/kg each.

The physico-chemical properties of the active substance and biocidal product have been evaluated and are deemed acceptable for the intended use, storage and transportation of the active substance and biocidal product.

Validated analytical methods are available for the technical material with respect to the major elements as well as the elements regarded as impurities (significant and relevant). Validated analytical monitoring methods for silver are available for the relevant matrices (soil, water and food).

The Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS) published an opinion on silver zinc zeolite in December 2023<sup>3</sup>.

The following classification and labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation) has been agreed by RAC<sup>4</sup> and is included in the 10<sup>th</sup> ATP:

<b>Classification according to the CLP Regulation</b>	
Hazard Class and Category Codes	Repr. 2 Skin Irrit. 2 Eye Dam. 1 Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1
<b>Labelling</b>	
Pictogram codes	GHS08 GHS05 GHS09
Signal Word	Danger
Hazard Statement Codes	H361d (suspected of damaging the unborn child) H315 (causes skin irritation) H318 (causes serious eye damage)

<sup>3</sup> Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS) OPINION on Silver Zinc Zeolite ((SCCS/1650/23))

<sup>4</sup> Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC): Opinion proposing harmonised classification and labelling at EU level of Silver zinc zeolite (Zeolite, LTA framework type, surface-modified with silver and zinc ions); CLH-O-0000001412-86-90/F, Adopted 4 December 2015.

	H410 (very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)
<b>Specific Concentration limits, M-Factors</b>	M = 100 for acute, chronic

### **b) Intended use, target species and effectiveness**

Silver zinc zeolite is used to treat polymers to achieve an antimicrobial effect. The silver ion is the active species, which is released out of the treated polymer. The silver ion interacts with the cell membrane of microorganisms, interferes with electron transport processes, binds to nucleic acids, inhibits enzymes and catalyses free radical oxygen species.

Generally, the antimicrobial effect of polymer materials containing silver active substances is dependent on how much of the silver is released. A precondition for the release of silver is a solvent, i.e. a liquid which the material comes into contact with. A dry polymer material surface will not release any silver ions and thus will not exert an antimicrobial effect. This is why claims and use-conditions have to be specified to be able to demonstrate efficacy. Efficacy has to be demonstrated towards at least one example use, respectively, for the claims made.

A claim against bacteria and fungi has been made. The example uses given were i) laminated work surface and ii) paint finish. The use is indoors where conditions are conducive to fungal growth. The test carried out was simulating a laminated shower curtain. The test conditions reflected realistic use conditions by testing an intermittently humid and dry regime. The test-organisms chosen were such which were able to deteriorate the material by biodegradation or discoloration.

Static effects against yeasts (levurostatic) have been demonstrated for an example application. Information demonstrating bacteriostatic effects has not been provided. Thus, efficacy against yeasts but not against bacteria nor filamentous fungi has been demonstrated.

### **Resistance**

The risk of antibacterial resistance and cross resistance developing from an increased use of silver, in particular new and increasing wide-spread and disperse use in consumer products, cannot be assessed with the currently available information. Therefore, attention should be paid to risks posed by the development of resistance/tolerance to silver and co-resistance to other relevant antimicrobial compounds at the renewal of active substance approval.

### **c) Overall conclusion of the evaluation including need for risk management measures**

#### **Human health**

The toxicological studies available are performed with different types of silver zinc zeolites. These are not technically equivalent but read-across among the materials is considered justified.

Animal studies indicate a low acute toxicity via oral, dermal or inhalation routes but the substance causes skin and eye irritation as reflected in the harmonised classification Skin Irrit. 2; H315 and Eye Dam. 1; H318, respectively. Silver zinc zeolite did not cause skin sensitisation reactions in guinea pigs. The substance is expected to dissociate in the gastrointestinal tract and in the absence of substance-specific information it is assumed, based on data for silver nitrate, that 5% of the active substance as well as of silver ions released from silver zinc zeolite are orally absorbed. Similarly, the dermal absorption is expected to be 5% based on data for silver nitrate.

Effects noted following subchronic exposure to silver zinc zeolite include a decrease in haemoglobin (in dogs), histopathological changes in kidneys and discoloration of tissues and organs. The mutagenic potential of the substance has been adequately investigated *in vitro* and *in vivo*. While the *in vitro* test in mammalian cells indicated a mutagenic potential of silver zinc zeolite there were no indications of genotoxicity in the *in vivo* studies conducted, thereby overruling the positive *in vitro* findings. Based on information on chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity of silver zinc zeolite it was concluded by the Risk Assessment Committee (RAC) that classification is not warranted. However, RAC concluded that silver zinc zeolite fulfils criteria for classification Repr. 2; H361d (suspected of damaging the unborn child). No robust information is available to assess the neurotoxic or immunotoxic potential of silver zinc zeolite. However, the available data do not show clear indications of such properties.

Endocrine-disrupting properties were assessed in accordance with the current Guidance for the identification of endocrine disruptors in the context of Regulations (EU) No528/2012 and (EC) No1107/2009 (2018). Based on available information, it can be concluded that silver zinc zeolite does not have endocrine disrupting properties in humans.

The tables below summarise the exposure scenarios assessed.

### **Industrial use**

<b>Scenario</b>	<b>Primary exposure and description of scenarios</b>	<b>Risk acceptable</b>
Mixing and loading (i.e.incorporation of silver zinc zeolite into polymers)	Tier 1	no
	Tier 2 (respiratory protection, 95%)	no
	Tier 2 (protective gloves, 95%)	no
	Tier 2 (respiratory protection, 95% and protective gloves, 95%)	yes

Mixing and loading without personal protection equipment (PPE) showed unacceptable risks. However, the risk is acceptable for industrial professionals when appropriate PPE and RPE is worn.

### **Use of treated articles (paints, coatings and sealants)**

<b>Scenario</b>	<b>Primary exposure and description of scenarios</b>	<b>Risk acceptable</b>
Spray application	by professionals with PPE	no
Brush and roll application	by professionals with PPE and non-professionals,	no
Joint sealant application	professionals and non-professionals, without PPE	yes

The risks for professionals and non-professionals when applying paints by spraying, brushing or rolling are not acceptable. PPE equipment is not sufficient to mitigate these risks. However, the risk from primary exposure during joint sealant application is acceptable, without the use of PPE.

## **Consumer use of treated articles**

### **Non-textile polymers**

<b>Scenario</b>	<b>Exposure category<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>Risk acceptable</b>
Articles intended for dermal contact	small-scale, all age-groups	yes
	medium-scale, all age-groups	yes
	large-scale, all age groups	no
	hand-to mouth contact, infant and toddler	yes
Articles intended for oral contact	all scales, all age-groups	yes

Small- and medium-scale use of non-textile polymers with direct skin contact show acceptable risks in all age-groups, while for large-scale use unacceptable risk was identified which cannot be mitigated. Hand-to-mouth contact from treated articles is acceptable for infants and toddlers. Articles intended for oral contact are acceptable for all age-groups.

### **Environment**

Silver zinc zeolite, under the use envisaged, releases silver ions (Ag<sup>+</sup>), which are the active component of silver zinc zeolite. Besides silver, also zinc ions are released. Thus, environmental fate has been addressed for silver as well as for zinc, because both are toxic to environmental organisms. Owing to its use in treated articles, silver zinc zeolite does not enter water bodies in its original composition (i.e. silver and zinc adsorbed to zeolite). It will dissociate and, thus, the different components silver, zinc and zeolite will have different environmental fates. Silver and zinc are released from the treated polymers through ion exchange and migration in the presence of aquatic media, whereas the zeolite part is expected to mainly remain in the polymer matrix.

Emissions to atmosphere are negligible.

Zinc contributes significantly only to the overall toxicity to microbiological processes in sewage treatment plants (STP). Thus, except for the STP, the environmental risk assessment is conducted for silver only. No unacceptable risks were identified for STP for the intended uses.

The standard concept of assessing potential for bioaccumulation is not applicable for metals. Trophic transfer can be an important route of exposure, but evidence of significant biomagnification is lacking. No unacceptable risk for secondary poisoning has been identified.

No concern for groundwater is expected for the intended uses.

No further risks for the environment are identified from aggregated exposure to silver zinc zeolite, including use in other product types.

Endocrine-disrupting properties were assessed in accordance with the current Guidance for the identification of endocrine disruptors in the context of Regulations (EU) No528/2012 and (EC) No1107/2009 (2018). Based on the available information it is not possible to conclude whether silver zinc zeolite fulfils the criteria for endocrine disruption in non-target organisms.

The table below summarises the exposure scenarios assessed.

<sup>5</sup> Exposure categories refer to the duration of exposure and exposed body surface.



**Polymer formulation – industrial use**

Scenario	Aquatic	Terrestrial	Risk acceptable
Polymer formulation (handling, compounding and conversion of polymers from which paints, sealants and coatings are made)	yes	yes	yes

**Paints, coatings and sealants, application**

Scenario	Aquatic	Terrestrial	Risk acceptable
Paints on façade	no	no	no
Paints on windows and doorframes	yes	yes	yes
Sealants outdoor	yes	yes	yes
Sealants indoor	yes	yes	yes
Bridge over pond,	no	not applicable	no
Paint on house (PT 8 scenario)	not applicable	no	no
Paint on noise-barrier (PT8 scenario)	not applicable	no	no
Paint on fence post (PT8 scenario)	not applicable	yes	yes

**Solid treated articles<sup>6</sup>, paints and coatings, service life**

Scenario	Aquatic	Terrestrial	Risk acceptable
Paints on façade	no	no	no
Paints on windows and doorframes	yes	yes	yes
Sealants outdoor	yes	yes	yes
Sealants indoor	yes	yes	yes
Bridge over pond,	no	not applicable	no
Paint on house (PT 8 scenario)	not applicable	no	no
Paint on noise-barrier (PT8 scenario)	not applicable	no	no
Paint on fence post (PT8 scenario)	not applicable	yes	yes
Non-textile polymer surfaces, indoor use	yes	yes	yes
Non-textile polymers, used outdoors	not applicable	yes	yes

The risk from polymer formulation is acceptable. The application and service life of industrially treated small parts (such as garden fence or windows and doorframes) is acceptable as well as the use of treated articles. The application and use of paints on outdoor infrastructure shows unacceptable risks which cannot be mitigated. Use in treated polymer surfaces (paints and coatings) indoor, as well as indoor use of treated solid articles is acceptable.

**Overall conclusion**

Silver zinc zeolite is used to treat articles. Examples for such are different moulded polymer articles such as toilet seats, laminated surfaces, flooring, etc. These articles can – depending on the claim – belong to different product types. To tackle the wide variety of different uses, types of articles were grouped into exposure categories stipulating the contact path (oral or dermal), a typical contact surface and a typical contact-time. In this way standardised risk assessments could be carried out for a potentially innumerable amount of different treated articles. Within the categories, a realistic worst-case was assumed. As a result, some exposure

<sup>6</sup> In solid polymer articles, silver zinc zeolite can either be applied in a coating (PT7), or it can be incorporated into the polymer (PT9).

categories show risks which cannot be mitigated, some show risks which can be mitigated, and some exposure categories are safe.

The following uses have shown unacceptable risks:

- Industrial use: mixing and loading without PPE and RPE;
- Spray application and brush and roll application of paints and coatings by professionals and non-professionals even when using PPE;
- Use of treated non-textile polymers intended for large-scale direct contact to human skin;
- Due to risks to the environment, the application and use of paints and coatings on outdoor infrastructure (e.g. façade, noise barrier, bridge over pond).

The “Note on the specific conditions to be set in the approval of active substances in relation with treated articles” (CA-Nov14-Doc.6.2 – Final) establishes principles concerning the introduction of possible restrictions in the approval process. In the note it is stated that restrictions shall only be introduced if a major concern is identified. It is concluded that this is the case for the above mentioned exposure categories of treated non-textile polymers and treated textiles, as an unacceptable risk was identified which cannot be mitigated. A major concern is identified due to the wide-spread use pattern involving the general public, including vulnerable groups like children infants and toddlers.

## 2.2. Exclusion, substitution and POP criteria

### 2.2.1. Exclusion and substitution criteria

The table below summarises the relevant information with respect to the assessment of exclusion and substitution criteria:

Property		Conclusions	
CMR properties	Carcinogenicity (C)	no classification required	Silver zinc zeolite does not fulfil criterion (a), (b) and (c) of Article 5(1)
	Mutagenicity (M)	no classification required	
	Toxic for reproduction (R)	Repr. Cat. 2	
PBT and vPvB properties	Persistent (P) or very Persistent (vP)	Silver zinc zeolite as inorganic substance is excluded from the P assessment taking into account Annex XIII of the REACH Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008.	Silver zinc zeolite does not fulfil criterion (e) of Article 5(1) and does not fulfil criterion (d) of Article 10(1)
	Bioaccumulative (B) or very Bioaccumulative (vB)	Silver zinc zeolite is not B or vB.	
	Toxic (T)	Silver zinc zeolite is T.	
Endocrine disrupting	Silver zinc zeolite does not fulfil criterion (d) of Article 5(1).		

Property	Conclusions
properties	The available information is not sufficient to conclude whether silver zeolite fulfils criterion (e) of Article 10(1)..
Respiratory sensitisation properties	Silver zinc zeolite does not fulfil criterion (b) of Article 10(1). No classification required.
Concerns linked to critical effects other than those related to endocrine disrupting properties	No other concerns identified.
Proportion of non-active isomers or impurities	Silver zinc zeolite does not fulfil criterion (f) of Article 10(1).

Consequently, the following is concluded:

Silver zinc zeolite does not meet the exclusion criteria laid down in Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012.

The exclusion and substitution criteria were assessed in line with the "Note on the principles for taking decisions on the approval of active substances under the BPR"<sup>7</sup> and in line with "Further guidance on the application of the substitution criteria set out under Article 10(1) of the BPR"<sup>8</sup> agreed at the 54<sup>th</sup> and 58<sup>th</sup> meeting respectively, of the representatives of Member States Competent Authorities for the implementation of Regulation 528/2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products. This implies that the assessment of the exclusion criteria is based on Article 5(1) and the assessment of substitution criteria is based on Article 10(1)(a, b, d, e and f).

The available information is not sufficient to conclude whether silver zeolite fulfils the substitution criterion (e) of Article 10(1), due to lack of information on non-target organisms other than mammals. However, since the assessment report was submitted before 1 September 2013, further information cannot be requested. Therefore, the criterion for substitution is assessed based on available information required at the time of submission of the assessment report.

### 2.2.2. POP criteria

POP criteria are not applicable for silver zinc zeolite, as the substance is inorganic. There are no indications (monitoring data or modelling data) of any long-range transport potential of the active substance either.

### 2.3. BPC opinion on the application for approval of the active substance silver zinc zeolite in product type 7

In view of the conclusions of the evaluation, it is proposed that silver zinc zeolite shall be

<sup>7</sup> See document: Note on the principles for taking decisions on the approval of active substances under the BPR (available from <https://circabc.europa.eu/d/a/workspace/SpacesStore/c41b4ad4-356c-4852-9512-62e72cc919df/CA-March14-Doc.4.1%20-%20Final%20-%20Principles%20for%20substance%20approval.doc>).

<sup>8</sup> See document: Further guidance on the application of the substitution criteria set out under article 10(1) of the BPR (available from [https://circabc.europa.eu/d/a/workspace/SpacesStore/dbac71e3-cd70-4ed7-bd40-fc1cb92cfe1c/CA-Nov14-Doc.4.4%20-%20Final%20-%20Further%20guidance%20on%20Art10\(1\).doc](https://circabc.europa.eu/d/a/workspace/SpacesStore/dbac71e3-cd70-4ed7-bd40-fc1cb92cfe1c/CA-Nov14-Doc.4.4%20-%20Final%20-%20Further%20guidance%20on%20Art10(1).doc)).

approved and be included in the Union list of approved active substances, subject to the following specific conditions:

1. Specification: minimum purity of the active substance evaluated: 990 g/kg dry weight with the following relevant impurities: arsenic and chromium, each with a maximum content of 40 mg/kg dry weight.
2. The authorisations of biocidal products are subject to the following conditions:
  - a. The product assessment shall pay particular attention to the exposures, the risks and the efficacy linked to any uses covered by an application for authorisation, but not addressed in the Union level risk assessment of the active substance.
  - b. Products shall not be authorised for treatment of polymers that may come into direct contact with skin with a contact area above 300 cm<sup>2</sup> for adults and children, or 200 cm<sup>2</sup> for toddlers and infants.
  - c. Products shall not be authorised for use in paints or coatings which are intended to be used on outdoor infrastructure such as houses, façades or noise barriers, or structures above water.
  - d. Member States competent authorities or, in the case of a Union authorisation, the Commission shall specify in the summary of the biocidal product characteristics of a biocidal product containing silver zinc zeolite the relevant instructions for use and precautions to be indicated on the label of the treated articles under Article 58(3), point (e), of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012.
3. The placing on the market of treated articles is subject to the following conditions:
  - a. Polymer articles treated with or incorporating silver zinc zeolite that may come into direct contact with skin with a contact area above 300 cm<sup>2</sup> for adults and children, or 200 cm<sup>2</sup> for toddlers and infants, shall not be placed on the market.
  - b. The person responsible for the placing on the market of a paint or coating treated with or incorporating the active substance silver zinc zeolite shall ensure that the label of that paint indicates that it shall not be used on outdoor infrastructure such as houses, façades or noise barriers, or structures above water.

The active substance does not fulfil the criteria according to Article 28(2) to enable inclusion in Annex I of Regulation (EU) 528/2012. Silver zinc zeolite gives rise to concern for human health and the environment, i.e. it is classified as Repr. 2 and as Aquatic acute 1.

#### **2.4. Elements to be taken into account when authorising products**

1. The following recommendations and risk mitigation measures have been identified for the uses assessed. Authorities should consider these risk mitigation measures when authorising products, together with possible other risk mitigation measures, and decide whether these measures are applicable for the concerned product:
  - a. If an unacceptable risk is identified for industrial and/or professional users, safe operational procedures and appropriate organizational measures shall be established. Products shall be used with appropriate personal protective equipment where exposure cannot be reduced to an acceptable level by other means.

- b. An unacceptable risk is identified for spray- or brush- and roll application by professionals and non-professionals of paints and coatings containing silver zinc zeolite. If the risk cannot be reduced to an acceptable level by introducing risk mitigation measures or by other means, products should not be authorised for these methods of application.
- c. For products that may lead to residues in food or feed a dietary risk assessment has to be performed at product authorization level. Particular attention should be given to treated articles that may come in contact with food.

## **2.5. Requirement for further information**

Sufficient information has been provided to verify the conclusions on the active substance, permitting the proposal for the approval of silver zinc zeolite.

At the renewal of active substance approval, attention should be paid to risks posed by the development of resistance/tolerance to silver and co-resistance to other relevant antimicrobial compounds.