



User Manual

for preparing XML files

for mass registration in the

Product register for chemicals (RPC)

VERSION 5.2 (SINCE VERSION RPC 4.4.0)
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2 Introduction

The Product Register RPC¹ offers as of version 2.2 the possibility for product maintenance by means of mass registration in addition to the previous formulation-based registration and updating of chemical products. The manual describes from the users' point of view the mass registration for the RPC System and the XML-based format description for developing or adapting the source system.

3 Initial Situation

Up to now, companies that registered a large number of preparations and existing substances as well as numerous authorised biocidal products or parallel imported plant protection products were forced to enter and to maintain the data twice. Once in their own system (source) and a second time in the chemical products register (target system). The related effort is not insignificant, as errors may occur during the transfer process, leading to inconsistent data between the source and the target system. The mass registration interface is intended to simplify the notification effort and to eliminate the existing source of errors.

¹ Product register for chemicals, Online under [RPC \(admin.ch\)](http://rpc.admin.ch)

4 Procedure for a mass registration

The procedure for the maintenance of chemical products by means of the mass registration will be described below, step by step, from the user's (notifier's) perspective.

Under the menu item *Mass registration* the system provides an assistant that supports the product entry.

The step sequence for the product entry is shown in the following Table.

1. The notifier opens a browser session with the URL of the product register [RPC \(admin.ch\)](http://rpc.admin.ch)
2. The notifier logs in to the Product Register system.
3. The notifier selects the entry 'Mass registration' in the menu
In order to perform a mass registration the notifier needs an additional role. This role has to be assigned to the notifier by the Notification Authority for chemicals.
4. The notifier uploads the source data into the system (data upload).
5. The system validates the source data on the basis of the underlying XSD format definition of Chapters 9.1 and 9.15.
If the source data cannot be validated against the format definition, then the action is cancelled and an error message is issued.

6. The system checks whether the product being entered is new or being updated.

The product will be newly created if it concerns an Insert action and the ID of the source system is given. The product will be updated if it concerns an Update action and a product in the RPC database can be referenced by the key or the article number or the CPID in combination with the identity of the notifying Company. Only those characteristics that are contained in the XML will be updated – the remainder is ignored. This only applies to the first level characteristics, thus e.g. formulation, consumer, usage

7. The system checks whether the components (either a substance or a product) referenced in the composition exist in the RPC database.
*The substance is identified by the PAID, CAS number, EU number, the substance identifier or the key of the substance in the source database.
The product is identified exclusively by the CPID.*

8. The system makes the update.
Each product is updated within its own transaction. Insofar as no non-treatable errors occur, the process is fully transferred, even if individual products could not be imported due to errors.

9. The system creates a log file in MS Excel format which gives the exact information on the import status of each product.

Each product notification that was in the source data is listed in the log file (1 – n lines).

The data contains the following information:

1. *Transactions-ID (only for the 'accounts' and possible debugging)*
2. *Product run-index*
3. *User name who made the entry*

4. **IMPORT_PRODUCT_ID**
Product key in the source data
5. **IMPORT_STATUS**
Import Status of the product, e.g. that the import failed.
Possible values are:
[IMPORTED, REGISTRATION_FAILED, IMPORT_FAILED, NOTCHANGED]
6. **PRODUCT_STATUS**
Product status after import
Possible values are:
[OK, FAILED, PROGRESS, DISPATCHED]
7. **ERROR_DESCRIPTION**
Detailed description of a possible error.
8. **CPID**
(only if the product has been successfully saved)
9. **PRIMARY_NAME**
Product identifier or main identifier
10. **MODIFIED**
Time of update
11. **SUBSTANCE_ID**
Identification of the substance (characteristics from the source data), which possesses no equivalence relation to a substance in the target database (when present)
12. **PAID**
an empty column, in which the user enters the substance mapping between the SUBSTANCE_ID of the source database and the PAID of the Product register.

An example of a fictitious log file is shown in the Annex in Chapter 9.13

10. **Alternative Procedure: the import fails**

Not all products could be imported. The reason is described in detail for each product.

The user corrects the product rejected by the log in the source database or the product data to be imported and repeats the import. (same chapter point 4)

The product data can be uploaded several times. The already imported products that have not been modified are skipped; the user can then easily correct the product errors.

11. **Alternative Procedure: Mapping of the substance references fails**

The substances referenced in the product of the composition cannot be mapped to the internal database.

The user creates the mapping with the help of the log file by entering the PAID of the product register in the line for the rejected substance-ID (in the column PAID).

The user uploads the log file. (same chapter point 9)

The system saves the mapping.

The log file is uploaded in the GUI at the same place where the product data was uploaded. The system creates one line per product and unreferenced substance in the log file.

Mapping between the substance ID of the source database and the target database (PAID) is permanently stored in the system per notifying Company and is reused for later imports.

5 Notification Format

The notification format for maintaining the chemical products in the RPC Product register is based on XML² and the XML-scheme (XSD³) responsible for the format validation.

At present the products have to be saved as an XML file that can then be uploaded into the product register.

A B2B web service or a message interface is not available at present.

The XML scheme and the example of a fictitious biocidal product are found in the Annex. The scheme can also be retrieved from the RPC system.

See links in the Annex of Chapter 9.1.

The scheme uses English identifiers for the individual product elements and attributes; however, their German translation is available in the 'documentation' tag.

Almost all elements and attributes that are available in the product register on formulation-based entries are also comprised in the scheme. The order and description of the elements are not superimposable, however. Therefore, a simpler reference to the identifiers is given in the following chapter.

Many notification components, such as the H- and P-phrases of the label, are based on codes that are not reproduced in the scheme. These codes are hereinafter designated as code domains. They are separately available as an Excel file; see Annexes 9.9 and 9.10 and 9.12.

Not all notification components and their interrelationships are validated by the XSD. Thus, for example, the relationship between product type and methods of use, intended use etc. are not checked by the XML.

The individual notification components and their specificities are treated below in detail.

² <http://www.w3.org/standards/xml/>

³ <http://www.w3.org/standards/xml/schema>

6 Structure of the XML file format

6.1 Products

The purpose of the interface of the mass notification tool is to report a large number of product notifications in a single file. These individual messages are "grouped" into a product group. The individual messages are displayed completed in the product group and can be represented schematically as follows.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<p:products
xmlns:cl="http://rpc.admin.ch/classification/2/1"
xmlns:p="http://rpc.admin.ch/product/3/1"
xmlns:u="http://rpc.admin.ch/usages/2/1"
xmlns="http://rpc.admin.ch/types/2/1">

    <p:product> ... </p:product>
    <p:product .../>
    <p:product .../>
</p:products/>
```

The first line of code (`<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>`) is defined as a prologue and is always placed at the beginning of the XML document. It is an optional element containing the definition, encoding and other definitions and rules useful for reading the file. We therefore recommend including it in your announce using the same options as in the example above.

The structure of an XML file consists of several layers of information enclosed and defined by so-called nodes or tags (e.g.: `<p:product> ... </p:product>`).

The first level of information, or Root Element, consists of the first node containing all the other elements of the document. In our case, the Root Element is the `<p:products ... >` node, closed by the corresponding `</p:products ... >` node.

As a rule, these tags are opened (`<p:product>`) and subsequently closed (`</p:product>`) by the corresponding opening tags preceded by the "/" symbol. Information about that specific node and/or further sub-Tags (...) is entered in it.

In addition to the information normally contained between nodes, they may also contain additional information within them. These are defined as attributes (e.g. `encoding="UTF-8"`).

The last visible element in our first example are the prefixes and its definitions. Prefixes are placed within the node and consist of one or two letters (in the example marked in purple) followed by a colon (e.g. `<p: ...>`) and are to be placed in each node as displayed in general example 6.2 or in Chapter 7. They are defined by the four lines of code contained in `<p:products>`. The definitions `xmlns:cl="http://rpc.admin.ch/classification/2/1"`, `xmlns:p="http://rpc.admin.ch/product/3/1"`, `xmlns:u="http://rpc.admin.ch/usages/2/1"` and `xmlns="http://rpc.admin.ch/types/2/1"` are therefore to be entered as shown in the example above⁴.

⁴ Alternatively, it is also possible to insert the definition with its URI at each node instead of the prefix. The alternatives are equal and therefore, given their relative simplicity, we recommend adopting the solution proposed by the manual.

6.2 Product elements in the overview (top account level)

The following example shows the top structural level of the product. The elements of this structural level partly possess additional subordinate information that will be described in detail in the next chapters.

```
<p:product status="DISPATCHED" action="INSERT"
marketedAmount="NON_ENVIRONMENTAL_HAZARD"
stateOfMatter="FLUESSIG" isKitComponent="true"
removedFromMarketAt="2000-10-10">

  <p:id id="TestId10000" official="false" type="Biocide"/>

  <p:primaryName>Primary name (main name of the produkt)</p:primaryName>

  <p:tradeNames>
    <tradeName>Secondary Name</tradeName>
    <tradeName>Secondary Name</tradeName>
  </p:tradeNames>

  <p:approvalNumber>Authorisation number (only PIPSM!)</p:approvalNumber>

  <p:remark>Comments</p:remark>

  <p:usage>
    <u:usagecode>Intended Usage</u:usagecode>
  </p:usage>

  <p:eanNumbers>
    <ean>101</ean>
  </p:eanNumbers>

  <p:applicantItemNumbers>
    <applicantItemNumber>215425995001</applicantItemNumber>
  </p:applicantItemNumbers>

  <p:manufacturer>Address of chemical manufacturer<p:manufacturer>

  <p:consumer industry="true" public="false"/>
  <cl:labelingGhs signalword="GEFAHR">

  <p:formulation>Composition</p:formulation>

  <p:descriptors>Descriptors</p:descriptors>

  <p:biocideUsage>Intended usage for biocides</p:biocideUsage>

  <p:classificationGhs>Classification of Product</p:classificationGhs>

  <p:contactInformation>Contact information</p:contactInformation>

</p:product>
```

The individual elements (nodes) are explained below. In addition, relevant information in regard to programming is discussed directly in the individual nodes.

6.3 Product Elements: General Overview

The following example shows a complete notification, including both top-level nodes and subordinate nodes. This is a fictitious advertisement including all nodes available in the RPC in order to give a clear panoramic of the structure of an XML advertisement and the order in which the various levels of nodes are inserted. Therefore, not all of this information needs to be included. More detailed instructions on this will be provided in Chapter 7.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<p:products
xmlns:cl="http://rpc.admin.ch/classification/2/1"
xmlns:p="http://rpc.admin.ch/product/3/1"
xmlns:u="http://rpc.admin.ch/usages/2/1"
xmlns="http://rpc.admin.ch/types/2/1">

  <p:product status="DISPATCHED" action="INSERT"
marketedAmount="NON_ENVIRONMENTAL_HAZARD"
stateOfMatter="FLUESSIG" isKitComponent="true"
removedFromMarketAt="2000-10-10">

    <p:id id="TestId10000" official="false" type="Biocide"/>

    <p:primaryName> Main designation </p:primaryName>

    <p:tradeNames>
      <tradeName>Secondary Name</tradeName>
      <tradeName>Secondary Name</tradeName>
    </p:tradeNames>

    <p:approvalNumber>N° of homologation (only PIPSM!)</p:approvalNumber>

    <p:remark>Observations</p:remark>

    <p:usage>
      <u:usagecode> Intended use </u:usagecode>
    </p:usage>

    <p:eanNumbers>
      <ean>0000000000000</ean>
      <ean>1111111111111</ean>
    </p:eanNumbers>

    <p:applicantItemNumbers>
      <applicantItemNumber>215425995001</applicantItemNumber>
      <applicantItemNumber>215425995003</applicantItemNumber>
    </p:applicantItemNumbers>

    <p:manufacturer>
      <p:address>
        <name> Fictional producer 1 </name>
        <zipCode>3000</zipCode>
        <town>Ostermundigen</town>
        <country>CHE</country>
      </p:address>
      <p:address>
        <name> Fictional producer 2 </name>
        <zipCode>8000</zipCode>
        <town>Zürich</town>
        <country>CHE</country>
      </p:address>
    </p:manufacturer>

    <p:consumer industry="true" public="false"/>
    <cl:labelingGhs signalword="GEFAHR">
      <cl:hphrase code="H372">
        <placeholder lang="de">Wasser</placeholder>
        <placeholder lang="fr">Eau</placeholder>
        <placeholder lang="it">Acqua</placeholder>
      </cl:hphrase>
    </cl:labelingGhs>
  </p:product>
</p:products>
```

```

    <placeholder lang="en">Water</placeholder>
  </cl:hphrase>
  <cl:symbol code="GHS01" />
</cl:labelingGhs>

<p:formulation>

  <p:ufi>1234-1234-1234-1235</p:ufi>

  <p:component min="20" max="40"
logicalOperator="BETWEEN_INCLUSIVE" declared="true">
  <p:unitType>
    <p:massFraction unit="G_PER_100G" />
  </p:unitType>
  <p:substanceRef id="174762-00" official="true" />
  <p:classificationGhs explicitNotClassified="false">
    <cl:hazardCategoryGhs category="FAE-C1">
      <hphrase code="H222" />
      <hphrase code="H229" />
    </cl:hazardCategoryGhs>
  </p:classificationGhs>
  <p:function code="BWS" />
</p:component>

  <p:component min="40" max="40"
logicalOperator="BETWEEN_INCLUSIVE" declared="true">
  <p:unitType>
    <p:massFraction unit="G_PER_100G" />
  </p:unitType>
  <p:substanceRef id="174762-00" official="true" />
  <p:classificationGhs explicitNotClassified="false">
    <cl:hazardCategoryGhs category="FAE-C1">
      <hphrase code="H222" />
      <hphrase code="H229" />
    </cl:hazardCategoryGhs>
  </p:classificationGhs>
  <p:function code="BWS" />
</p:component>
</p:formulation>

<p:descriptors>
  <p:descriptor value="UNKNOWN" code="nanoparticles" />
  <p:descriptor value="TRUE" code="pbt" />
  <p:descriptor value="FALSE" code="svhc" />
  <p:descriptor value="TRUE" code="vpvb" />
  <p:descriptor value="TRUE" code="environment" />
  <p:descriptor value="FALSE" code="zwischenprodukt" />
</p:descriptors>

<p:biocideUsage>
  <p:type code="02-01" />
  <p:type code="21-01" />
  <p:type code="22-00" />
  <p:type code="23-00" />
  <p:area code="0" />
  <p:method code="SPR" />
  <p:target code="V" />
</p:biocideUsage>

<p:classificationGhs explicitNotClassified="false">
  <cl:hazardCategoryGhs category="FAE-C1">
    <hphrase code="H222" />
    <hphrase code="H229" />
  </cl:hazardCategoryGhs>
  <cl:hazardCategoryGhs category="FAE-C2">
    <hphrase code="H223" />
    <hphrase code="H230" />
  </cl:hazardCategoryGhs>
</p:classificationGhs>

```

```

    <p:contactInformation>
      <contact>
        <title>Ing</title>
        <firstName>First Name</firstName>
        <lastName>Last Name</lastName>
        <gender>MALE</gender>
        <correspondenceLanguage>IT</correspondenceLanguage>
        <tel>079 123 45 67</tel>
        <mail>mail@mail.ch</mail>
      </contact>
    </p:contactInformation>

  </p:product>

  <p:product status="DISPATCHED" action="INSERT"
    marketedAmount="NON_ENVIRONMENTAL_HAZARD"
    stateOfMatter="FLUESSIG" isKitComponent="true"
    removedFromMarketAt="2000-10-10">
    ...
  </p:product>
</p:products>

```

7 XML node levels in detail

7.1 Prologue and Root Element

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<p:products
  xmlns:cl="http://rpc.admin.ch/classification/2/1"
  xmlns:p="http://rpc.admin.ch/product/3/1"
  xmlns:u="http://rpc.admin.ch/usages/2/1"
  xmlns="http://rpc.admin.ch/types/2/1">
  ...
</p:products>

```

As mentioned in Chapter 6.1, the prologue and the root element are the first two nodes usually found at the beginning of each MMT advertisement.

The prologue consists of an optional element that includes everything that comes before the root element and which we recommend for each advertisement. The first element (`version="1.0"`) declares that the document follows the W3C XML version 1.0 recommendation.

The element `encoding="UTF-8"` on the other hand defines which character encoding standard is used.

The last visible element in the example (`standalone="yes"`), where the chosen option is "yes", means that all the necessary information for the tags are present in the document.

The use of the prolog (`<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>`) is optional. However, we recommend the encoding shown.

In contrast to the prologue, the second element visible in the example above is not optional but must be present in every XML announcement. This is the so-called root element, i.e. the first

and only node of the announcement that will contain all the remaining information and nodes of the ad. In our case, the root element is `<p:products>`.

In XML, nodes are not predefined as for instance in the case of HTML, but are defined by the developer. This is why it is useful to define unique prefixes to avoid any possible conflict between names. Prefixes are therefore to be placed at the beginning of nodes to identify them without misunderstanding and usually consist of one or two letters, purple in our example, followed by a colon. Before these prefixes can be used, however, they must be defined, and to do this, so-called namespaces must be defined within the root node, as in our example. In our case, this is done with the following namespaces to be copied into your announcement:

```
xmlns:cl="http://rpc.admin.ch/classification/2/1"  
xmlns:p="http://rpc.admin.ch/product/3/1"  
xmlns:u="http://rpc.admin.ch/usages/2/1"  
xmlns="http://rpc.admin.ch/types/2/1"
```

7.2 Metadaten - `<p:product [...]>`

```
<p:product status="DISPATCHED" action="INSERT"  
marketedAmount="NON_ENVIRONMENTAL_HAZARD"  
stateOfMatter="FLUESSIG" isKitComponent="true"  
removedFromMarketAt="2000-10-10">
```

Attribute	Explanation
-Status (Required field) <ul style="list-style-type: none">DISPATCHED	Desired action Send notification; the product status is then 'qualified' or 'under examination'. It remains in the status 'in process' if the notification cannot be submitted for consistency reasons.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">PROGRESS	Update data but do not send the notification; the product then has the status 'in process' and can be edited in the RPC online application.
-action (Required field) <ul style="list-style-type: none">INSERTUPDATE	What is to be done with this data set? Add new data set Update data set ⁵

⁵ It is not possible to make two UPDATES to the same product in the same XML file, as this will cause the process to stop and ignore all subsequent information. We therefore recommend either grouping all UPDATES concerning the same product in one node or loading them in separate XML files.

-marketedAmount (Required field if announcing preparations and/or substances dangerous for the environment⁶).

Quantity placed on the market annually

For chemicals preparation:

- **NON_ENVIRONMENTAL_HAZARD** Not dangerous for the environment
- **LESS_1_T** Less than 1 tonne of a product dangerous for the environment
- **MORE_1_T** More than 1 tonne of a product dangerous for the environment
- **MORE_10_T** More than 10 tonnes of a product dangerous for the environment
- **MORE_100_T** More than 100 tonnes of a product dangerous for the environment

For substances

Description	XML
Environmentally friendly	Descriptor (<code><p:descriptor value="FALSE" code="environment"/></code>)
< 1 kilo per year	LESS_1_KG
1 to 10 kilos per year	B1_10_KG
10-100 kilos per year	B10_100_KG
100-1000 kilos per year	B100_1000_KG
< 1 tonne per year	LESS_1_T
1 to 10 tonnes per year	B1_10_T
10 to 100 tonnes per year	B10_100_T
> 100 tons per year	MORE_100_T
> 1000 tons per year	MORE_1000_T

-stateOfMatter (Required field)

- **FEST** solid
- **FLUESSIG** liquid
- **GASFOERMIG** gas

Still more physical states may be chosen in the RPC. The complete list of all available physical states is found in Annex 9.6.

⁶ The annual quantity placed on the market must be indicated if a parallel imported preparation or plant protection product is being advertised. In case you are announcing a substance, the quantity placed on the market annually must be indicated if one of the following cases persists

The substance is declared as dangerous for the environment via the descriptor "environment" (`<p:descriptor value="TRUE" code="environment"/>`).

The substance is declared as a nanomaterial and at the same time also as PBT, VPvB or SVHC (`<p:descriptor value="TRUE" code="nanoparticles"/> & <p:descriptor value="TRUE" code="pbt" or "svhc" or "vpvb"/>`).

Finally, the last case in which a substance requires the indication of the quantity annually placed on the market occurs when it is declared as a nanomaterial and at the same time contains a classification.

You will find more information in the sub-chapter: 7.13 Descriptors - `<p:descriptors>`.

-isKitComponent (Optional field)

- True
- False

Is the present notification a component of a Kit?⁷

Yes
No

-removedFromMarketAt (Optional field)

- YYYY-MM-DD (2013-11-23)

Product is “off the market”

Date of removal from the market.

A future date may also be selected.

Attention: By including this attribute in your advertisement, you will no longer be able to make further updates to your advertisement.

7.3 Productidentifiers - <p:id [...]/>

Example: Official= False

```
<p:id id="Firmeninterne Nummer" official="false" type="Biocide"/>
```

Oder

```
<p:id type="Biocide" id="Firmeninterne Nummer" official="false"/>
```

As can be seen from the above examples, the order is not important.

Attribute

Explanation

-id

In RPC, one can distinguish between two categories of IDs. The official ID, referred to as the CPID, and an internal company ID (primary key).

The CPID has the form 123456-78 and is automatically generated and assigned to each new product when it is first announced. Therefore, the first time a product is announced, the user will enter it using any unofficial ID by communicating that it is a non-RPC-generated ID via the option `official="false"`. After successful announcement, a log file in xlsx format containing among other information also the CPID assigned to the product can be downloaded. The internal company ID is automatically stored in the "Primary Key" section.

We then recommend using the CPID to identify the product in the event of changes (informing the system that an official ID is being used via the option `official="true"`).

It should be noted that if the notification is intended to be carried out with an internal company ID (primary key), then this must be already present for an update in the system. Furthermore, it must be able to identify the product uniquely. In fact, it may happen that two or more products are entered using the same internal company ID (primary key) and as a result the system is unable to identify the desired product.

⁷ In the Internet form for chemical products, a kit is understood to be a compound consisting of at least two components (preparations or substances), usually prepared on site to achieve a desired effect (e.g. two-component glue). A common packaging for several products (e.g. colour box) is not considered a kit.

Example: Official= True

```
<p:id id="CPID Nummer" official="true" type="Biocide"/>
```

-official

- True
- False

Is the ID an official ID of the system?

Yes
No

-type

- Biocide
- Preparation
- Substance⁸
- PIPSM

Product type

Biocide
Preparation
Existing substance
Parallel imported plant protection agent

If the product has various language-dependent tradenames, then one shall be specified as the primary name, under which the product is entered in the product register.

7.4 Product name - <p:primaryName>

The main designation (name of the product) must be specified for a first notification, otherwise the system cannot qualify the notification. If the product has different trade names depending on the language, one of them must be specified as the main designation under which the product is entered in the product register.

```
<p:primaryName>Primary name (main name of the produkt)</p:primaryName>
```

If further designations are to be used, these can be entered using the following codes for secondary designations. (Note: the number of secondary designations that can be entered is unlimited)⁹

```
<p:tradeNames>  
  <tradeName>Secondary Name</tradeName>  
  <tradeName>Secondary Name</tradeName>  
</p:tradeNames>
```

7.5 Approval number - <p:approvalNumber> [Biocide]

```
<p:approvalNumber>Authorisation number (only PIPSM!)</p:approvalNumber>
```

Important: For biocides, the approval number is allocated by the Notification Authority for chemicals. The node “<p:approvalNumber>” can only be used for PIPSM.

No authorisation number needs to be provided for biocidal products. Biocidal products must be authorised by the notification authority for chemicals. After a positive assessment, the company receives an authorisation with the official authorisation number, which is entered into the RPC by the authority. More information on the authorisation procedures can be found on the homepage of the notification authority for chemicals ([Authorisation biocidal products \(admin.ch\)](#)).


With all other product types, the above cited node can be left out.

⁸ When announcing a substance, it is necessary to communicate that it is the main substance. This is done via the <p:function code="MAIN"/> node and, as shown in the example, the choice of the MAIN argument. More information in subsection 7.11.3 Role of the substance (function code).

⁹ It is planned to maintain backward compatibility with the previous codes for secondary names until at least the beginning of 2024. However, we recommend adopting the updated version of the codes as soon as possible.

7.6 Remark - <p:remark>

Comments can also be recorded in the product register.

 --
538224-88, Zubereitung

Bemerkungen

Bemerkungen

Abbrechen Speichern < Zurück Weiter >

This text field can also be described using the mass notification tool.

```
<p:remark>Comments</p:remark>
```

Important: This node serves to transmit remarks. The Notification Authority for chemicals would like to point out that any type of remark leads to a product being placed “in examination”. As employees of the Notification Authority for chemicals would have to manually clear the product, we suggest not to make use of this.

Delete comment

It is also possible to delete comments in this area. In this case, the corresponding node must be accessible without storing the data.

```
<p:remark> </p:remark>
```

7.7 Usage codes of preparations - <usagecode>

```
<p:usage>  
  <u:usagecode>PC15</u:usagecode>  
</p:usage>
```

Usage Code	Remark
• PC0	Other ¹⁰
• PC1	Adhesives, sealants
• PC2	Adsorbents
• PC3	Air care products
• PC4	Anti-Freeze and de-icing products
• PC7	Base metals and alloys
• PC8	Biocidal Products

¹⁰ **Important:** When using PC0, it is mandatory to enter a text describing the intended use of the substance.

```
<p:usage>  
  <u:usagecode>PC0</u:usagecode>  
  <u:otherUsage>Insert text for PC0 here</u:otherUsage>  
</p:usage>
```

- **PC9a** Coatings, paints, thinners, re-movers
- **PC9b** Fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay
- **PC9c** Finger paints

A complete list of all usage codes may be found in Annex 9.2. In case the intended type of use is not included in the list, Code PC0 (= Other) must be used.

7.8 EAN numbers - <p:eanNumbers>

```
<p:eanNumbers>
  <ean>000000000000</ean>
  <ean>111111111111</ean>
</p:eanNumbers>
```

Important: A plurality of EAN numbers can be given for a notified product.

7.9 Item numbers - <p:applicantItemNumbers>

The necessary article numbers can be entered using the following codes.

```
<p:applicantItemNumbers>
  <applicantItemNumber>215425995001</applicantItemNumber>
  <applicantItemNumber>215425995003</applicantItemNumber>
</p:applicantItemNumbers>
```

7.10 Manufacturer - <p:manufacturer> [Biocides]

For notifications of biocides, the chemical manufacturer of the product must also be declared. The following information on the chemical manufacturer is expected in the product register. Company name, postcode, city and international ISO code of the country.

```
<p:manufacturer>
  <p:address>
    <name> Biocide company </name>
    <zipCode>3072</zipCode>
    <town>Ostermundigen</town>
    <country>CHE</country>
  </p:address>
</p:manufacturer>
```

In the RPC, it is also possible to list several chemical manufacturers, so this possibility is also available for MMT. In this case, proceed as described below

```
<p:manufacturer>
  <p:address>
    <name> Biocide company 1</name>
    <zipCode>3000</zipCode>
    <town>Ostermundigen</town>
    <country>CHE</country>
  </p:address>
  <p:address>
    <name> Biocide company 2</name>
    <zipCode>8000</zipCode>
    <town>Zürich</town>
    <country>CHE</country>
  </p:address>
</p:manufacturer>
```

Note: This information should only be provided for biocides.

7.11 Product labelling - <cl:labelingGhs>

The labelling of the product is by far one of the most complex parts of the XML. As can be understood from Figure 3, the structural construction on information differs from the data model in RPC.

Figure 3: General construction of labelling in XML

```
<p:consumer industry="true" public="false"/>
<cl:labelingGhs signalword="GEFAHR">
  <cl:hphrase code="H372">
    <placeholder lang="de">Wasser</placeholder>
    <placeholder lang="fr">Eau</placeholder>
    <placeholder lang="it">Acqua</placeholder>
    <placeholder lang="en">Water</placeholder>
  </cl:hphrase>
  <cl:symbol code="GHS01"/>
  <cl:symbol code="GHS02"/>
  <cl:symbol code="GHS07"/>
</cl:labelingGhs>
```

```
<p:consumer industry="true" public="false"/>
```

-industry

- true
- false

Is the product intended for professional purposes?

- Yes
- No

-public

- true
- false

Is the product intended for sale to the public?

- Yes
- No

```
<cl:labelingGhs signalword="GEFAHR">
```

-signalword

- KEIN_SIGNALWORT
- ACHTUNG
- GEFAHR

GHS Signal word

No signal word
Warning
Hazard

```
<cl:hphrase code="H372">
```

Lists of all available H-phrases can be found in Annexes 9.9, 9.10 and 9.11

Placeholders for H- and P-phrases:

```
<placeholder lang="de">Wasser</placeholder>  
<placeholder lang="fr">Eau</placeholder>  
<placeholder lang="it">Acqua</placeholder>  
<placeholder lang="en">Water</placeholder>
```

GHS pictogram

```
<cl:symbol code="GHS01"/>  
<cl:symbol code="GHS02"/>  
<cl:symbol code="GHS07"/>
```

-GHS Code

- GHS01
- GHS02

Explanation

exploding bomb
flame

Lists of all available pictograms can be found in Annex 9.3

7.12 Formulation - <p:formulation>

The components of the composition are entered independently of one another, as in RPC. This means that each component has to be self-contained.

As can be understood from the Figure below, the example again shows a composition of two components that are self-contained.

Information that has to be made for the field Formulation:

```
<p:formulation>
<p:ufi>1234-1234-1234-1235</p:ufi>
<p:ufi>1234-1234-1234-1236</p:ufi>

  <p:remark>Comments regarding the composition</p:remark >

  <p:component min="20" max="40" logicalOperator="BETWEEN_INCLUSIVE"
    declared="true">
    <p:manufacturer>
      <p:address>
        <name>Test1Company</name>
        <zipCode>4711</zipCode>
        <town>Colon</town>
        <country>CHE</country>
      </p:address>
    </p:manufacturer>
    <p:unitType>
      <p:massFraction unit="G_PER_100G"/>
    </p:unitType>
    <p:substanceRef id="1234550" official="false"/>
    <p:classificationGhs explicitNotClassified="false">
      <cl:hazardCategoryGhs category="FAE-C1">
        <hphrase code="H222"/>
        <hphrase code="H229"/>
      </cl:hazardCategoryGhs>
    </p:classificationGhs>
    <p:function code="BWS"/>
  </p:component>

  <p:component min="40" max="40" logicalOperator="BETWEEN_INCLUSIVE"
    declared="true">
    <p:manufacturer>
      <p:address>
        <name>Test1Company</name>
        <zipCode>4711</zipCode>
        <town>Colon</town>
        <country>CHE</country>
      </p:address>
    </p:manufacturer>
    <p:unitType>
      <p:massFraction unit="G_PER_100G"/>
    </p:unitType>
    <p:substanceRef id="12345501" official="false"/>
    <p:classificationGhs explicitNotClassified="false">
      <cl:hazardCategoryGhs category="FAE-C1">
        <hphrase code="H222"/>
        <hphrase code="H229"/>
      </cl:hazardCategoryGhs>
    </p:classificationGhs>
    <p:function code="BWS"/>
  </p:component>
</p:formulation>
```

Important: The address only needs to be entered for biocides or for components that act as biocidal active substances.

```
<p:component min="20" max="40" logicalOperator="BETWEEN_INCLUSIVE"
declared="true">
```

-logicalOperator

Choice of operators

(refers to the fraction in the formulation)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| • LT | Less than (<) |
| • LTEQ | Less than or equal to (\leq) [illustrated in RPC: < =] |
| • EQ | Equals (=) |
| • GTEQ | Greater than (\geq) [illustrated in RPC: =] |
| • GT | Greater than (>) |
| • BETWEEN_INCLUSIVE | Between ($\leq x \leq$) [illustrated in RPC: < = x < =] |
| • BETWEEN_INCLUSIVE | Between (< x <) |

In general, EQ (=) shall be used as the operator and the scalar quantity is to be entered in the field 'max'. For less than and less than or equal to, the field 'max' is to be marked; for greater than and greater than or equal to, the corresponding field 'min' is to be used, and for indicating ranges then both fields are used.

- declared

Has the component been declared?

- | | |
|----------------|-----|
| • true | Yes |
| • false | No |

```
<p:unitType>
  <p:massFraction unit="G_PER_100G"/>
</p:unitType>
```

-unit

Component units

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • G_PER_100G | Data in g per 100g (g/100g) |
| • KG_PER_KG | Data in kg per kg (kg/kg) |
| • PPM_OMEGA | Data in parts per million (ppm) |
| • PERCENT_OMEGA | Data in per cent (%) |

7.12.1 UFI

From RPC version 3.6, it is possible to enter and modify the UFI code. The code must be written in the following format XXXX-XXXX-XXXX. To insert multiple UFIs, more lines of code can be added.

```
<p:ufi>1234-1234-1234-1234</p:ufi>
<p:ufi>1234-1234-1234-1235</p:ufi>
<p:ufi>1234-1234-1234-1236</p:ufi>
```

7.12.2 The various possibilities to specify components in a product

There are four different variants to define a substance reference.

Only the substance ID of the source database is used as the substance reference. An additional import has to be made which guarantees a 1 to 1 relationship between the substance number of the source database and the product register. See chapter 4.

If the ID used is not the official one (**official="false"**)

```
<p:substanceRef official="false" id="12345555897"/>
```

Case where the official substance ID, or PAID (**official="true"**), is used as the substance reference.

```
<p:substanceRef official="true" id="123456-78"/>
```

The official substance ID is unknown but the CAS number, the principal name or the EC number is. The product register is able to assign the official substance ID to this substance.

```
<p:substanceRef id="123455" official="false" casrn="64-17-5" name="ethyl alcohol" ecno="200-578-6"/>
```

Please Note: If the name, CAS or EC number are not used then the corresponding information has to be completely omitted. See the example below, where name and EC number were not used- In addition a company-internal substance-ID must also be notified.

```
<p:substanceRef id="123455" official="false" casrn="64-17-5"/>
```

The official CPID of the product register is used as the product reference.

```
<p:productRef cpid="177795-19"/>
```

-official

- **true** Official substance ID or PAID of the components
- **false** Unofficial designation of components

7.12.3 Role of the substance (function code)

```
<p:function code="BWS"/>
```

Function Code	Remarks
ADDITIV	Additive
BWS	Biozider Wirkstoff
BWSD	Biozider Wirkstoff (nur zur Deklaration)
BWSP	Wirkstoffeinbringendes Produkt
DYE	Farbstoff
IMPURITY	Verunreinigung
MAIN	Hauptkomponente
NORMALFORMULATION	Normale Zusammensetzung
PERFUME	Duftstoff
PIGMENT	Pigment
TOPFKONSERV	Topfkonservierungsmittel

Attention: As mentioned in chapter 7.3 Productidentifiers - `<p:id [...]/>` if you are announcing a substance, you must use the function with the code 'MAIN' to declare it as the main component.

What must be taken into account:

1. Company internal number An additional import must be performed which creates a 1 to 1 relationship between the substances.
2. The PAID number from our system was used. No 1 to 1 relationship has to be made between the systems, but this information must be extracted from our system.
3. The official (internal PAID) is not known, but the CAS number, the name or the EC number of the substance is used. The system should recognise the components.
4. A product was used which is already in the system, the CPID number of this product is known and was used. Should the CPID number not be known, one must proceed as under point 1.

Important: The PAID is the sole official component name.

7.13 Descriptors - <p:descriptors>

Information on the descriptors has also to be stated in RPC under master data. Between 3 different details can be selected from the four descriptors (see Figure). This information must also be provided when products are first notified.

Deskriptoren	Qualifikation
ist / enthält	
Umweltgefährlicher Stoff ?	Nein ▼
Nanomaterial ?	Nein ▼
Zwischenprodukt ?	Nein ▼
PBT ?	Nein ▼
vPvB ?	Nein ▼
SVHC ?	Nein ▼

In der XML Meldung sieht die Meldung folgendermassen aus:

```
<p:descriptors>
  <p:descriptor value="UNKNOWN" code="nanoparticles"/>
  <p:descriptor value="TRUE" code="pbt"/>
  <p:descriptor value="FALSE" code="svhc"/>
  <p:descriptor value="TRUE" code="vpvb"/>
  <p:descriptor value="TRUE" code="zwischenprodukt"/>
  <p:descriptor value="TRUE" code="environment"/>
</p:descriptors>
```

-value

- TRUE
- FALSE
- UNKNOWN

Qualification of the descriptor

- Applicable
- Not applicable
- Undetermined

- code	Description of the descriptors
• nanoparticles	Nanomaterial [specifically produced material (Art. 2 par. 2 let. m ChemO)]
• pbt	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic.
• svhc	Contains a substance of very high concern (In the candidate list according to REACH).
• vpvb	Very persistent, very bioaccumulative

For substance declarations, the following descriptors must also be determined.

- **zwischenprodukt** Substances manufactured and used exclusively for further chemical processing and transformed into one or more other substances.
- **environment** A substance is considered environmentally hazardous if it meets the classification criteria for danger to the environment set out in the CLP Regulation (Part 4 Annex I CLP).

Attention: The descriptor 'environment' implies the presence of an environmentally hazardous component and in the case of substance announcements requires that the quantity placed on the market annually (`marketedAmount="..."`) be indicated within the `<p:product ...>` node. The same applies if the descriptor "nanoparticles" is entered as TRUE, but only in conjunction with one of the following cases

- **nanoparticles + PBT**
- **nanoparticles + vPvB**
- **nanoparticles + SVHC**
- **nanoparticles + Classification (GHS, H-phrase or P-phrase)**

The following table summarises the cases in which the indication of the quantity placed on the market annually is required¹¹.

Annual Quantity Placed on the Market	
Type	Descriptors (and other Characteristics)
Preparation	Always
PIPSM (Parallel Imported Plant Protection Agent)	Always
Substance	environmental
	nanoparticles + PBT
	nanoparticles + vPvB
	nanoparticles + SVHC
	nanoparticles + Classification

¹¹ A product that is not harmful to the environment despite falling under one of the cases described above does not require a declaration of the quantity placed on the market annually and can be entered as follows:
`marketedAmount="NON_ENVIRONMENTAL_HAZARD"`.

7.14 Usage of Biocides - <p:biocideUsage> [Biocides]

It should be noted that areas of use, methods of usage and intended uses depend on the selected biocide types. As the system checks this dependency, this must also be observed in XML. Otherwise, these errors will be detected during the import process.

The result is that the product may not be imported and a correction must be made.

Overview of the uses of biocides:

```
<p:biocideUsage>
  <p:type code="02-01"/>
  <p:type code="21-01"/>
  <p:type code="22-00"/>
  <p:type code="23-00"/>
  <p:area code="0"/>
  <p:method code="SPR"/>
  <p:target code="V"/>
</p:biocideUsage>
```

For biocides, the product types have to be shown in the XML file as in the following examples.

7.14.1 Product type / Product subtype <p:type code>

```
<p:type code="02-01"/>
<p:type code="21-01"/>
<p:type code="22-00"/>
```

Important: A list of all subtypes is found in Annex 9.5

7.14.2 Area of Use - <p:area code>

```
<p:area code="0"/>
```

Area code	Remark
A	Other (specify in tab "Comments")
D	dumpsite
EL	Inlet pipes (into contact with the aquatic environment)
F	In feed storerooms
FA	Fishing and aquaculture equipment
GK1	Use class 1
GK2	Use class 2
GK3	Use class 3
GK4	Use class 4
GS	In a closed system
H	In household
HA	Use on the skin
HI	Harbour infrastructure
I	Indoor
IP	Industrial process
K	sewers
M	In milk chamber
O	Outdoor
OI	Offshore infrastructure
S	In stables
SF	Ship hull

7.14.3 Methods of use - <p:method code>

```
<p:method code="SPR"/>
```

Method Code	Remark
B	Fumigation
BT	Impregnation through drill perforation/Inoculation
CIP	Cleaning in Place
EPFM	Incorporation in products, fibres, materials
FK	bait
IL	Dissolved in liquid
KDI	Boiler pressure impregnation/alternated vacuum and pressure impregnation
N	Nebulisation
O	Other (specify in tab "Comments")
R	rubbing
SPR	Spraying / aspersion
SR	Brush/roller
ST	Spray tunnel
T	Dipping
TT	Prolonged immersion
V	Evaporation
W	Wiping
WI	With a device (join information)

7.14.4 Intended use - <p:target code>

```
<p:target code="V"/>
```

Target code	Remark
B	Treatment
V	Prevention

7.15 Classification (classification of the product)

The relevant H-phrases have also to be specified in the classification.

As, however, H-phrases may exist in various hazard categories, it is not sufficient to only specify the corresponding H-phrase. The notification must be made as in the example cited below. Only H-phrases that are assigned to a corresponding hazard class may be used. The XSD scheme that can be used to check the programming will not verify this dependency. The product notification will fail if the H-phrases and hazard classes do not match. A list of H-phrases as a function of the hazard categories can be found in the Annex. Please take into account that not all hazard category codes have been transferred 1 to 1 from the CLP Regulation in RPC.

```
<p:classificationGhs explicitNotClassified="false">
  <cl:hazardCategoryGhs category="FAE-C1">
    <hphrase code="H222"/>
    <hphrase code="H229"/>
  </cl:hazardCategoryGhs>
  <cl:hazardCategoryGhs category="FAE-C2">
    <hphrase code="H223"/>
    <hphrase code="H230"/>
  </cl:hazardCategoryGhs>
</p:classificationGhs>
```

Hazard class, hazard category and H-statements (GHS classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard class	2.6 Flammable liquids
Hazard category	Category 2 [Flam. Liq. 2]
H-statements	<input type="checkbox"/> H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

If there is no GHS classification then:

```
<p:classificationGhs explicitNotClassified="true"/>
```

Note: If you are announcing Explosives Division 1.6, Organic Peroxide Type G or Self-reactive Substances and Preparations Type G, you do not have to add any H-phrases but only the classification code, which you can find in Annex 9.9 Annex: Classification - Hazard class codes.

```
<p:classificationGhs explicitNotClassified="false">
  <cl:hazardCategoryGhs category="EXP-D1.6"/>
  <cl:hazardCategoryGhs category="OPO-TG"/>
  <cl:hazardCategoryGhs category="SRS-TG"/>
</p:classificationGhs>
```

7.16 Contact information

```
<p:contactInformation>
  <contact>
    <title>Ing</title>
    <firstName>Name</firstName>
    <lastName>Surname</lastName>
    <gender>MALE</gender>
    <correspondenceLanguage>EN</correspondenceLanguage>
    <tel>079 123 45 67</tel>
    <mail>mail@mail.ch</mail>
  </contact>
</p:contactInformation>
```

The contact person information should be entered as in the example above.

For the person's gender node (<gender>MALE</gender>), the possible options are FEMALE (= Female gender), MALE (= Male gender) and UNKNOWN (= Undetermined).

For the correspondence language

(<correspondenceLanguage>DE</correspondenceLanguage>), the options available are DE (= German), FR (= French), IT (= Italian) and EN (= English).

8 Important error messages and notes

The following notes are based on feedback from the programmer and may also be found in the document entitled: Frequently asked questions on the Mass registration interface which can be found in the following page:

<https://www.anmeldestelle.admin.ch/chem/en/home/themen/pflicht-hersteller/chemikalienregister-rpc/massenmeldetool.html>

The most frequent error messages and how best to avoid them are described and explained below. This is intended as a help for users.

8.1 Overview of frequently occurring error messages:

- Substance not found
- Substance not unique
- Code not found
- Contact information should have at least 10 characters
- UsageList contains duplicates
- Primary name is required
- Invalid cpid
- Product not found
- Product type is required
- It is not allowed to create product with given official id
- Creation of new product failed - product with given id already exists
- Updating product failed - product not found
- Biocide usage area ABC cannot be used with given usage type
- Biocide usage method ABC cannot be used with given usage type
- The data regarding the concentration of component ABC are incomplete or invalid
- Please fill in at least the previous-law classification or GHS-classification of the product.
- Component ABC must have a qualified GHS classification or explicitly not be classified

Practical examples will now be explained in the following pages. The Notification Authority for chemicals is available to answer your questions. Please e-mail your questions to us at: cheminfo@bag.admin.ch

Should your question concern error messages and/or problems occurring when attempting to make an announcement via MMT, please provide us with as much information as possible in the first email. In particular, please forward us the XML file responsible for the error and the corresponding log file.

Error message 1:

result returns more than one elements; nested exception is javax.persistence.NonUniqueResultException: result returns more than one elements -

The interface issues this error if a substance is present more than once in the databank (duplicate) and thus an unambiguous 1 to 1 relationship could not be made. In the case where an error message of this type appears, the user has two possibilities.

1. The user performs a mapping by means of the log file.
The exact procedure is found in chapter 3 under point 11
2. The user informs the Notification Authority for chemicals of the presence of a duplicate. In this case, the Notification Authority for chemicals will resolve this. However, this may take several days, depending on the circumstances.

Error message 2:

*„Code not found,
element:/products/product/classificationGhs/hazardCategoryGhs/hphrase/code, code:H335“*

There are three reasons for this error.

1. The H-phrase is incorrect. In that, for example, there is a space between H and the number.
2. The H-phrase does not exist in the system.
3. The H-phrase does not exist in the corresponding hazard category.

This error has often been reported to us by the developers. In the majority of cases the error resulted from the use of an incorrect hazard category. The exact details on the dependencies between hazard category and H-phrase can be found in Annex II.

Error message 3:

„<p:substanceRef id="404" official="false" casrn ="7647145" name="Natriumchlorid" ecno="00"/>“

The reason for this error message is that the programming is incorrect. As described in chapter 7.10, page 17, the substance notification must not contain an empty value.

This means that the correct notification has to appear as follows:

<p:substanceRef id="404" official="false" casrn ="7647-14-5" />

General remark:

In general, designating the name should be avoided if at least the CASRN or EC number exists. This data only makes sense if a substance is to be referenced which has neither a CAS number nor an EC number. Although the designation 'Natriumchlorid' is correct and also registered in the system, it is, however, only present as a synonym and not as a primary name; the comparison, however, is made exclusively with the primary name, that for Natriumchlorid is 'sodium chloride'.

Error message 4:

Code not found, element:products/product/labelingGhs/signalword, code:KEIN SIGNALWORT

In this case the code could not be assigned to the interface. In the abovementioned case, for example, the code: KEIN SIGNALWORT is false.

The correct code is: KEIN_SIGNALWORT

In the programming, close intention should be paid to ensure that the codes are used correctly.

Error message 5:

Code not found, element:products/product/stateOfMatter, code:GRANULAT

In diesem Fall war es der Schnittstelle nicht möglich den Code zuzuordnen. Im oben genannten Fall ist es zum Beispiel so, dass der Code: GRANULAT falsch ist.

Der korrekte Code lautet: GR

Error message 6:

commit failed; nested exception is org.hibernate.TransactionException: commit failed

In general it can be stated that if the log file returns an exception, then this is an indication that a bug exists in the application. This does not necessarily mean that products cannot be imported. It means that no error message has been provided for this error. In such cases send an email with the log file and the XML file that was used to cheminfo@bag.admin.ch

Error message 7:

Creation of new product failed - product with given id already exists

In this case it was attempted to attach a product that already exists in the databank with the same product ID. In the case that the product should nonetheless be recorded and name and product-ID are identical, then the product-ID (with article number or primary key) for the product that is already in RPC must be deleted. Otherwise the import cannot be carried out. The same applies when one wishes to make an update. If the product exists in duplicate form then the following error message is generated:

Updating product failed - product id not unique

Error message 8:

One aggregate state must be indicated.

In this case the aggregate state has not been specified in XML. It needs to be added.

Error message 9:

Please indicate the function of composition component {0} in the composition.
Please indicate in the composition only one component as "main component"

These two error messages normally appear together for a product.

In this case the component functions have not been declared for the components in a notification for an existing substance. In principle, a component function must be assigned to each component of a product notification.

Error message 10:

Substance not unique - Id: x1y2z3, casrn: 69011-36-5

This error message shows the existence of a duplicate in the substance databank. This means that a mapping (a 1 to 1 relationship) must be undertaken here. More detailed information on mapping can be found in chapter 4 under point 10

Error message 11:

The data regarding the concentration of component {0} are incomplete or invalid.

This shows that there is an error in the quantity data. For example, the following may be in XML.

```
<p:component min="20" max="40" logicalOperator="EQ" declared="true">
```

In this case a paradox is created because only a number may be used (under max.) for the operator EQ that corresponds to the equal sign ("="). If a content range is intended, then another operator has to be used. See also chapter 7.10.

Error message 12:

You must specify a GHS classification for the product.

In this case there probably exists an error in the programming.

```
<p:classificationGhs explicitNotClassified="true"/>
```

Question 1:

In our products we are using components that have not been found.
How should we proceed?

Answer:

If you use substances/components, which when entered have generated an error message, please contact us via e-mail cheminfo@bag.admin.ch and state the name, CAS number and EC number of these products. We will then include these substances in our databank of default substances. Depending on the number of notified substances, this may take some time, however.

General remark:

In the context of self-regulation companies are responsible for the identification of substances/components.

Question 2:

For hazardous consumer-products the exact concentrations of the ingredients have to be given. Which field is provided: *component min with operator EQ*, *component max with operator EQ* or *min/max with between inclusive*?

Answer:

The choice of operator is governed by the actual situation. A range has to be given when the formulation is not always the same, because a product characteristic has to be adjusted (e.g. viscosity, density, pH *inter alia*) and the resulting content of the individual components therefore varies. In general, EQ (=) shall be used as the operator and the scalar quantity is to be entered in the field 'max'. For *less than* and *less than or equal to*, the field 'max' is likewise marked; for *greater than* and *greater than or equal to*, the corresponding field 'min' is to be used, and for indicating ranges then both fields are used.

Question 3:

What must be entered in **3 languages** (apart from place holders in H/P phrases)?

Answer:

The presence of all language identifiers is not validated. It is the responsibility of the notifier or applicant to provide appropriate language identifiers in particular cases.

Question 4:

In the context of a test series in the portal RPC-A, products were imported via Mass registration interface and received a CPID. Is this CPID binding and the product thereby officially registered or is this only applicable to the training platform?

Answer:

The CPID, assigned by the test system, is valid only in the test system. The official CPID is assigned exclusively by the production system.

Question 5:

In a telephonic request the question arose whether components should be notified by means of PAID or whether CAS and/or EC numbers should be used for this.

Answer:

It may be said here that the interface accepts both.

However, in the second case the PAID for each substance has to be provided in the source system. This would mean additional work for companies, as on the one hand they have to import this information into the source system and associate it to the corresponding substances. In addition, new components are continually added in the target system. For this reason we recommend you to use CAS and/or EC numbers. An import with the primary name is not recommended, as many synonyms are often used for one substance. It may be well possible that we do not list the exact synonym in the databank.

Question 6:

As a company when notifying a product, if I would like to notify a product as a component it is not quite clear how the system can differentiate the PAID number of a default substance from a CPID number of an already existing product. Theoretically, a CPID number and a PAID number are identical.

Answer:

The answer can be found in chapter 7.10 of the guidelines on page 20.

Question 7:

In XML it is not possible to differentiate whether the entered Id (unofficial) is a primary key or an article number.

Answer:

At present only one information can be notified via the Mass registration interface. It should also be said that the information is saved in the field: primary key. It is important to mention here that neither the primary key nor the article number can be modified via the Mass registration interface. In this case, such modifications have to be made manually in RPC.

Question 8:

What does the programming look like if a product is intended to be withdrawn from the market?

Answer:

```
<p:product removedFromMarketAt="2000-10-10" action="Update"
status="DISPATCHED">
  <p:id id="TestId10000" official="false" />
</p:product>
```

9 Annexes

9.1 Online Resources and XSD Scheme and Codes

The XSD scheme for checking the XML document can be found in Annex 9.15. All codes referred to in the document are also contained on the following pages in the Annex.

The XSD scheme can also be downloaded as a zip file from the following page:

<https://www.anmeldestelle.admin.ch/chem/en/home/themen/pflicht-hersteller/chemikalienregister-rpc/massenmeldetool.html>

Many notification components, such as the H- and P-phrases of the label, are based on codes that are not reproduced in the scheme. These codes are hereinafter designated as code domains. The current code list can be downloaded as an Excel file from the product register.

<https://www.rpc.admin.ch/rpc/public/service/query/MASSENMELDUNG-CODES-7/XLS>

In order to download this you need to be logged in with your user name and password to www.rpc.admin.ch.










Each hazard category has a number of valid H-phrases assigned to it. This relationship is not shown in the scheme, but can be downloaded as an Excel file from the product register. You must also be logged in to www.rpc.admin.ch to do this.

<https://www.rpc.admin.ch/rpc/public/service/query/MASSENMELDUNG-EINSTUFUNG-1/XLS>

9.2 Annex: Usage codes

Usage Code	Remarks
PC0	Other
PC00	Intended use included in the IUCLID file
PC1	Adhesives, sealants
PC11	Explosives
PC12	Fertilizers
PC13	Fuels
PC14	Metal surface treatment products, including galvanic and electroplating products
PC15	Non-metal-surface treatment products
PC16	Heat Transfer Fluids
PC17	Hydraulic fluids
PC18	Ink and Toners
PC19	Chemical intermediates
PC2	Adsorbents
PC20	Products such as ph-regulators, flocculants, precipitants, neutralization agents
PC21	Laboratory chemicals
PC23	Leather tanning, dye, finishing, impregnation and care products
PC24	Lubricants, Greases and Release Products
PC25	Cooling lubricants
PC26	Paper and board dye, finishing and impregnation products: including bleaches and other processing aids
PC27	Plant Protection Products
PC28	Perfumes, Fragrances
PC29	Pharmaceuticals
PC3	Air care products
PC30	Photo-chemicals
PC31	Polishes and wax blends
PC32	Polymer preparations and compounds
PC33	Semiconductors
PC34	Textile dyes, finishing and impregnating products
PC35	Washing and cleaning products (including solvent based products)
PC36	Water softeners
PC37	Water treatment chemicals
PC38	Welding and soldering products (with flux coatings or flux cores.), flux products
PC39	Cosmetics, personal care products
PC4	Anti-Freeze and de-icing products
PC40	Extraction agents
PC7	Base metals and alloys
PC8	Biocidal Products
PC9a	Coatings, paints, thinners, re-movers
PC9b	Fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay
PC9c	Finger paints
PC0	Other

9.3 Annex: GHS-Pictogram

GHS Code	Remark
GHS01	 GHS01
GHS02	 GHS02
GHS03	 GHS03
GHS04	 GHS04
GHS05	 GHS05
GHS06	 GHS06
GHS07	 GHS07
GHS08	 GHS08
GHS09	 GHS09
NO-PICTOGRAM	No Pictogram

9.4 Annex: Biocidal product types

PT-Code	Remark
01	Human hygiene biocidal products
02	Private area and public health area disinfectants and other public health area biocidal products
03	Veterinary hygiene biocidal products
04	Food and feed area disinfectants
05	Drinking water disinfectants
06	In-can preservatives
07	Film preservatives
08	Wood preservatives
09	Fibre, leather, rubber and polymerised materials preservatives
10	Masonry preservatives
11	Preservatives for liquid-cooling and processing systems
12	Slimicides
13	Metalworking-fluid preservatives
14	Rodenticides
15	Avicides
16	Molluscicides
17	Piscicides
18	Insecticides, acaricides and products to control other arthropods
19	Repellents and attractants
20	Products to control other vertebrates
21	Antifouling products
22	Embalming and taxidermist fluids

9.5 Annex: Biocidal product subtypes

Code	Remark
01-01	Hygienic hand disinfection
01-02	Surgical hand disinfection
01-03	Hygienic hand washing
01-04	Mouth wash
01-99	Other disinfectants for human hygiene
02-06	Disinfectants: Athlete's foot prophylaxi
02-07	Instrument disinfection
02-08	Disinfectants: Sterilisation
02-09	Surface disinfection general
02-10	Disinfectants: Surfaces for medical use, schools, pharmaceuticals, etc.
02-11	Industrial surface disinfection
02-12	Surface disinfection: Air conditioning, refrigeration, ventilation
02-13	Surface disinfection for solariums
02-14	Household disinfection (exclusively)
02-15	Surface disinfection: Other (specify in tab "Comments")
02-16	Disinfectants: Odor inhibition / inhibitors (microbicide)
02-17	Disinfectants: Automobile air conditioning
02-18	Disinfectants: Anti-mould
02-19	Swimming pool disinfection: Surface/plumbing
02-21	Public and private swimming pool: Water disinfection
02-22	Private swimming pool: Water disinfection
02-23	Algicide for swimming pool water
02-24	Algicide: Other (ponds, aquariums, etc.)
02-26	Treatment of waste water, waste, chemical toilet
02-27	Laundry disinfection
02-28	Algicide for cleansing construction materials.
02-29	Disinfection of air
02-30	Disinfectants as additives in textiles and objects of any sort
02-31	Objects classified as biocidal products (eg paints, masks, textiles, etc.)
02-99	Other disinfectants and algaecides not intended for direct application to humans or animals
03-01	Animal husbandry: Preventive disinfection (define the species in tab "Comments")
03-02	Teat disinfection
03-03	Preventive immersion baths, disinfection
03-04	Official animal epidemic control
03-05	oral or personal hygiene products (in veterinary hygiene)
03-06	Instrument disinfection (in veterinary hygiene)
03-99	Other disinfectants for veterinary hygiene
04-01	Disinfectants for food industry (incl. kitchens, restaurants, canteens): Surfaces
04-02	Food and feed area disinfectants: CIP (cleaning in place)
04-04	Disinfectants for beverage industry and brewery
04-05	Disinfectants for dairy, milk processing
04-06	Disinfectants for milking machines
04-07	Surface disinfection: Greenhouses, agriculture
04-08	Disinfection of private kitchens

04-09 Storage of feed disinfectants

04-10 Disinfectants for food warehouses

04-99 Other disinfectants in Food and feed area

05-01 Disinfection of drinking water for water supplies (primary and secondary disinfection)

05-02 Disinfection of drinking water for municipalities, large facilities, etc.

05-03 Disinfection of drinking water in building installations

05-04 Disinfection of drinking water for receptacles (drinking bottles for travel, baby bottles, etc.)

05-05 Disinfection of filter and membrane systems

05-06 Disinfection of drinking water for animals (e.g. animal watering troughs)

05-07 Inhibition of contamination in tanks or containers

05-99 Disinfection of drinking water for other purposes (describe under "other field of application")

06-01 Preservatives for washing and cleaning agents during storage

06-02 Preservatives for other detergents during storage

06-03 Preservatives for paints and varnishes during storage

06-04 Preservatives for raw materials for paper production during storage

06-05 Preservatives for fuel during storage

06-06 Preservatives for adhesives during storage

06-07 Preservatives for sealants and fillers during storage

06-08 Preservatives for machining and cutting fluids during storage

06-09 Products for protecting rodenticide or insecticide baits or other baits during their storage or use

06-99 Other preservatives for products during storage

07-01 Film preservatives for paint

07-02 Film preservatives for plastic

07-03 Film preservatives for glue

07-04 Film preservatives for paper, textile and leather

07-05 Film preservatives for sealants and filling materials

07-99 other film preservatives

08-00 Wood preservatives

09-02 Preservatives against microbial damage to paper

09-03 Preservatives against microbial damage to rubber and polymerised materials

09-04 Preservatives against microbial damage to textiles and leather

09-05 Preservatives against the colonisation of microorganisms in order to inhibit/prevent odours or for all other improvements

09-99 Other preservatives for fibres, leather, rubber and polymerised materials

10-00 Preservatives for masonry or other construction materials except wood

11-01 Preservatives for flow systems

11-02 Preservatives for circulation systems

11-99 Other preservatives for liquids in cooling and process systems

12-01 Slimicides for oil extraction

12-02 Slimicides for paper pulp

12-99 Other slimicides

13-00 Working or cutting fluid preservatives

14-01 Rodenticides: Bait

14-99 Rodenticides: Other (specify in tab "Comments")

15-00 Avicides

16-00 Molluscicides, vermicides and products to control other invertebrates

17-00 Piscicides

- 18-03 Insecticides etc.: use in private or public areas (living areas, restaurants), vicinity of domestic animals
- 18-04 Insecticides etc.: insect control around farm animals
- 18-05 Insecticides etc.: use on horses and farm animals
- 18-06 Insecticides etc.: use on domestic animals
- 18-07 Insecticides etc.: for nebulising or spraying from aerosols or from a programmable device
- 18-08 Insecticides etc.: For evaporation from strips or electric vaporisers
- 18-09 Insecticides etc.: Fumigants
- 18-11 Insecticides etc.: use in agro-food establishments
- 18-99 Insecticides etc.: Other (specify in tab "Comments")
- 19-03 Repellents: Human application (skin, hair, clothing)
- 19-04 Repellents: Application on horses and livestock
- 19-05 Repellents: Application on dogs and cats
- 19-06 Repellents and attractants for evaporation from strips or electric vaporisers
- 19-07 Repellents for vertebrate control (e.g. dogs, cats, martens)
- 19-08 Attractants
- 19-99 Repellents and attractants: Other (specify in tab "Comments")
- 20-00 Products to control other vertebrates
- 21-01 Antifouling products: Soluble matrix
- 21-02 Antifouling products: Insoluble matrix
- 21-03 Antifouling products: Self-polishing
- 21-99 Other antifouling products
- 22-00 Embalming and taxidermist fluids

9.6 Annex: Physical states

Code	Remark
AEROSOL_DRUCKGASPACKUNG	Aerosol / compressed gas dispenser
AEROSOL_HANDPUMPE	Aerosol / Hand pump dispenser
FEINKOERNIG	Fine grained
FEST	Solid
FLUESSIG	Liquid
FLUESSIG_SPRUEHEN	Liquid; Type of application: spraying / aspersion
GASFOERMIG	Gas
GELARTIG	Gel
GR	Granule
GROBKOERNIG	Coarse grained
PASTOES	Paste
PELLET	Pellet
PULVERFOERMIG	Powder
SCHUPPENARTIG	Flaky
SUSPENSION	Suspension
TABLETTEN	Tablets
WACHSARTIG	Waxy

9.7 Annex: Units of mass

Code	Remark
G	g
KG	kg
MG	mg
NG	ng
UG	µg

9.8 Annex: Units of mass

Code	Remark
G_PER_100G	g/100 g
KG_PER_KG	kg/kg
PERCENT_OMEGA	% (m/m)
PPM_OMEGA	ppm (m/m)

9.9 Annex: Classification - Hazard class codes

Chapter	Hazard class	Hazard category	Off. Code	Code	H phrase	Class de	Class fr	Class it
2.1	Explosives	Unstable Explosive	Unst. Expl.	EXP-UE	H200	Explosive Stoffe/Gemische und Erzeugnisse mit Explosivstoff	Explosibles	Esplosivi
2.1	Explosives	Division 1.1	Expl. 1.1	EXP-D1.1	H201	Explosive Stoffe/Gemische und Erzeugnisse mit Explosivstoff	Explosibles	Esplosivi
2.1	Explosives	Division 1.2	Expl. 1.2	EXP-D1.2	H202	Explosive Stoffe/Gemische und Erzeugnisse mit Explosivstoff	Explosibles	Esplosivi
2.1	Explosives	Division 1.3	Expl. 1.3	EXP-D1.3	H203	Explosive Stoffe/Gemische und Erzeugnisse mit Explosivstoff	Explosibles	Esplosivi
2.1	Explosives	Division 1.4	Expl. 1.4	EXP-D1.4	H204	Explosive Stoffe/Gemische und Erzeugnisse mit Explosivstoff	Explosibles	Esplosivi
2.1	Explosives	Division 1.5	Expl. 1.5	EXP-D1.5	H205	Explosive Stoffe/Gemische und Erzeugnisse mit Explosivstoff	Explosibles	Esplosivi
2.1	Explosives	Division 1.6	Expl. 1.6	EXP-D1.6	--	Explosive Stoffe/Gemische und Erzeugnisse mit Explosivstoff	Explosibles	Esplosivi
2.2	Flammable gases	Category 1A	Flam. Gas 1A	FGA-C1A	H220	Entzündbare Gase	Gaz inflammables	Gas infiammabili
2.2	Flammable gases	Category 1B	Flam. Gas 1B	FGA-C1B	H221	Entzündbare Gase	Gaz inflammables	Gas infiammabili
2.2	Flammable gases	Category 2	Flam. Gas 2	FGA-C2	H221	Entzündbare Gase	Gaz inflammables	Gas infiammabili
2.2	Flammable gases	Pyrophoric Gas	Pyr. Gas	FGA-PG		Entzündbare Gase	Gaz inflammables	Gas infiammabili

2.2	Flammable gases	Chem. Unst. Gas A	Chem. Unst. Gas A	FGA-GA		Entzündbare Gase	Gaz inflammables	Gas infiammabili
2.2	Flammable gases	Chem. Unst. Gas B	Chem. Unst. Gas B	FGA-GB		Entzündbare Gase	Gaz inflammables	Gas infiammabili
2.3	Aerosols	Category 1	Aerosol 1	FAE-C1	H222,H229	Aerosole	Aérosols	Aerosol
2.3	Aerosols	Category 2	Aerosol 2	FAE-C2	H223,H229	Aerosole	Aérosols	Aerosol
2.3	Aerosols	Category 3	Aerosol 3	FAE-C3	H229	Aerosole	Aérosols	Aerosol
2.4	Oxidising gases	Category 1	Ox. Gas 1	OGA-C1	H270	Oxidierende Gase	Gaz comburants	Gas comburenti
2.5	Gases under pressure	Compressed gas	Press. Gas	GUP-CG	H280	Gase unter Druck	Gaz sous pression	Gas sotto pressione
2.5	Gases under pressure	Liquefied gas	Liq. Gas	GUP-LG	H280	Gase unter Druck	Gaz sous pression	Gas sotto pressione
2.5	Gases under pressure	Refrigerated liquefied gas	Ref. Liq. Gas	GUP-RG	H281	Gase unter Druck	Gaz sous pression	Gas sotto pressione
2.5	Gases under pressure	Dissolved gas	Diss. Gas	GUP-DG	H280	Gase unter Druck	Gaz sous pression	Gas sotto pressione
2.6	Flammable liquids	Category 1	Flam. Liq. 1	FLI-C1	H224	Entzündbare Flüssigkeiten	Liquides inflammables	Liquidi infiammabili
2.6	Flammable liquids	Category 2	Flam. Liq. 2	FLI-C2	H225	Entzündbare Flüssigkeiten	Liquides inflammables	Liquidi infiammabili
2.6	Flammable liquids	Category 3	Flam. Liq. 3	FLI-C3	H226	Entzündbare Flüssigkeiten	Liquides inflammables	Liquidi infiammabili
2.7	Flammable solids	Category 1	Flam. Sol. 1	FSO-C1	H228	Entzündbare Feststoffe	Matières solides inflammables	Solidi infiammabili
2.7	Flammable solids	Category 2	Flam. Sol. 2	FSO-C2	H228	Entzündbare Feststoffe	Matières solides inflammables	Solidi infiammabili
2.8	Self-reactive substances and mixtures	Type A	Self-react. A	SRS-TA	H240	Selbstzersetzliche Stoffe oder Gemische	Substances et mélanges autoréactifs	Sostanze e miscele autoreattive

2.8	Self-reactive substances and mixtures	Type B	Self-react. B	SRS-TB	H241	Selbstzersetzliche Stoffe oder Gemische	Substances et mélanges autoréactifs	Sostanze e miscele autoreattive
2.8	Self-reactive substances and mixtures	Type C	Self-react. C	SRS-TC	H242	Selbstzersetzliche Stoffe oder Gemische	Substances et mélanges autoréactifs	Sostanze e miscele autoreattive
2.8	Self-reactive substances and mixtures	Type D	Self-react. D	SRS-TD	H242	Selbstzersetzliche Stoffe oder Gemische	Substances et mélanges autoréactifs	Sostanze e miscele autoreattive
2.8	Self-reactive substances and mixtures	Type E	Self-react. E	SRS-TE	H242	Selbstzersetzliche Stoffe oder Gemische	Substances et mélanges autoréactifs	Sostanze e miscele autoreattive
2.8	Self-reactive substances and mixtures	Type F	Self-react. F	SRS-TF	H242	Selbstzersetzliche Stoffe oder Gemische	Substances et mélanges autoréactifs	Sostanze e miscele autoreattive
2.8	Self-reactive substances and mixtures	Type G	Self-react. G	SRS-TG	--	Selbstzersetzliche Stoffe oder Gemische	Substances et mélanges autoréactifs	Sostanze e miscele autoreattive
2.9	Pyrophoric liquids	Category 1	Pyr. Liq. 1	PLI-C1	H250	Pyrophore Flüssigkeiten	Liquides pyrophoriques	Liquidi piroforici
2.10	Pyrophoric solids	Category 1	Pyr. Sol. 1	PSO-C1	H250	Pyrophore Feststoffe	Matières solides pyrophoriques	Solidi piroforici
2.11	Self-heating substances and mixtures	Category 1	Self-heat. 1	SHS-C1	H251	Selbsterhitzungsfähige Stoffe oder Gemische	Substances et mélanges auto-échauffants	Sostanze e miscele autoriscaldanti
2.11	Self-heating substances and mixtures	Category 2	Self-heat. 2	SHS-C2	H252	Selbsterhitzungsfähige Stoffe oder Gemische	Substances et mélanges auto-échauffants	Sostanze e miscele autoriscaldanti
2.12	Substances and mixtures which, in contact with	Category 1	Water-react. 1	EFG-C1	H260	Stoffe und Gemische, die bei Berührung mit Wasser entzündbare Gase abgeben	Substances et mélanges qui, au contact de l'eau,	Sostanze e miscele che, a contatto con l'acqua,

2.12	water, emit flammable gases Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases	Category 2	Water-react. 2	EFG-C2	H261	Stoffe und Gemische, die bei Berührung mit Wasser entzündbare Gase abgeben	dégagent des gaz inflammables Substances et mélanges qui, au contact de l'eau, dégagent des gaz inflammables	sviluppano gas infiammabili Sostanze e miscele che, a contatto con l'acqua, sviluppano gas infiammabili
2.12	water, emit flammable gases Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases	Category 3	Water-react. 3	EFG-C3	H261	Stoffe und Gemische, die bei Berührung mit Wasser entzündbare Gase abgeben	dégagent des gaz inflammables Substances et mélanges qui, au contact de l'eau, dégagent des gaz inflammables	sviluppano gas infiammabili Sostanze e miscele che, a contatto con l'acqua, sviluppano gas infiammabili
2.13	Oxidising liquids	Category 1	Ox. Liq. 1	OLI-C1	H271	Oxidierende Flüssigkeiten	Liquides comburants	Liquidi comburenti
2.13	Oxidising liquids	Category 2	Ox. Liq. 2	OLI-C2	H272	Oxidierende Flüssigkeiten	Liquides comburants	Liquidi comburenti
2.13	Oxidising liquids	Category 3	Ox. Liq. 3	OLI-C3	H272	Oxidierende Flüssigkeiten	Liquides comburants	Liquidi comburenti
2.14	Oxidising solids	Category 1	Ox. Sol. 1	OSO-C1	H271	Oxidierende Feststoffe	Matières solides comburantes	Solidi comburenti
2.14	Oxidising solids	Category 2	Ox. Sol. 2	OSO-C2	H272	Oxidierende Feststoffe	Matières solides comburantes	Solidi comburenti
2.14	Oxidising solids	Category 3	Ox. Sol. 3	OSO-C3	H272	Oxidierende Feststoffe	Matières solides comburantes	Solidi comburenti
2.15	Organic peroxides	Type A	Org. Perox. A	OPO-TA	H240	Organische Peroxide	Peroxydes organiques	Perossidi organici

2.15	Organic peroxides	Type B	Org. Perox. B	OPO-TB	H241	Organische Peroxide	Peroxydes organiques	Perossidi organici
2.15	Organic peroxides	Type C	Org. Perox. C	OPO-TC	H242	Organische Peroxide	Peroxydes organiques	Perossidi organici
2.15	Organic peroxides	Type D	Org. Perox. D	OPO-TD	H242	Organische Peroxide	Peroxydes organiques	Perossidi organici
2.15	Organic peroxides	Type E	Org. Perox. E	OPO-TE	H242	Organische Peroxide	Peroxydes organiques	Perossidi organici
2.15	Organic peroxides	Type F	Org. Perox. F	OPO-TF	H242	Organische Peroxide	Peroxydes organiques	Perossidi organici
2.15	Organic peroxides	Type G	Org. Perox. G	OPO-TG	--	Organische Peroxide	Peroxydes organiques	Perossidi organici
2.16	Corrosive to metals	Category 1	Met. Corr. 1	CTM-C1	H290	Auf Metalle korrosiv wirkende Stoffe oder Gemische	Substances ou mélanges corrosifs pour les métaux	Sostanze o miscele corrosive per i metalli
2.17	Desensitised explosive substances/mixtures	Category 1	Desen. Expl. 1	DES-C1	H206	Desensibilisierte explosive Stoffe/gemische	Substances/mélanges explosifs désensibilisés	Sostanze/miscele esplosive desensibilizzate
2.17	Desensitised explosive substances/mixtures	Category 2	Desen. Expl. 2	DES-C2	H207	Desensibilisierte explosive Stoffe/gemische	Substances/mélanges explosifs désensibilisés	Sostanze/miscele esplosive desensibilizzate
2.17	Desensitised explosive substances/mixtures	Category 3	Desen. Expl. 3	DES-C3	H207	Desensibilisierte explosive Stoffe/gemische	Substances/mélanges explosifs désensibilisés	Sostanze/miscele esplosive desensibilizzate
2.17	Desensitised explosive substances/mixtures	Category 4	Desen. Expl. 4	DES-C4	H208	Desensibilisierte explosive Stoffe/gemische	Substances/mélanges explosifs désensibilisés	Sostanze/miscele esplosive

3.1	Acute toxicity (inhalation)	Category 1	Acute Tox. 1	ATI-C1	H330	Akute Toxizität, inhalativ	Toxicité aiguë (inhalation)	desensibilizate Tossicità acuta (inalazione)
3.1	Acute toxicity (inhalation)	Category 2	Acute Tox. 2	ATI-C2	H330	Akute Toxizität, inhalativ	Toxicité aiguë (inhalation)	Tossicità acuta (inalazione)
3.1	Acute toxicity (inhalation)	Category 3	Acute Tox. 3	ATI-C3	H331	Akute Toxizität, inhalativ	Toxicité aiguë (inhalation)	Tossicità acuta (inalazione)
3.1	Acute toxicity (inhalation)	Category 4	Acute Tox. 4	ATI-C4	H332	Akute Toxizität, inhalativ	Toxicité aiguë (inhalation)	Tossicità acuta (inalazione)
3.1	Acute toxicity (dermal)	Category 1	Acute Tox. 1	ATD-C1	H310	Akute Toxizität, dermal	Toxicité aiguë (cutanée)	Tossicità acuta (cutanea)
3.1	Acute toxicity (dermal)	Category 2	Acute Tox. 2	ATD-C2	H310	Akute Toxizität, dermal	Toxicité aiguë (cutanée)	Tossicità acuta (cutanea)
3.1	Acute toxicity (dermal)	Category 3	Acute Tox. 3	ATD-C3	H311	Akute Toxizität, dermal	Toxicité aiguë (cutanée)	Tossicità acuta (cutanea)
3.1	Acute toxicity (dermal)	Category 4	Acute Tox. 4	ATD-C4	H312	Akute Toxizität, dermal	Toxicité aiguë (cutanée)	Tossicità acuta (cutanea)
3.1	Acute toxicity (oral)	Category 1	Acute Tox. 1	ATO-C1	H300	Akute Toxizität, oral	Toxicité aiguë (orale)	Tossicità acuta (orale)
3.1	Acute toxicity (oral)	Category 2	Acute Tox. 2	ATO-C2	H300	Akute Toxizität, oral	Toxicité aiguë (orale)	Tossicità acuta (orale)
3.1	Acute toxicity (oral)	Category 3	Acute Tox. 3	ATO-C3	H301	Akute Toxizität, oral	Toxicité aiguë (orale)	Tossicità acuta (orale)
3.1	Acute toxicity (oral)	Category 4	Acute Tox. 4	ATO-C4	H302	Akute Toxizität, oral	Toxicité aiguë (orale)	Tossicità acuta (orale)

3.2	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 1	Skin Corr. 1	SCI-C1	H314	Ätz-/Reizwirkung auf die Haut	Corrosion cutanée/irritation cutanée	Corrosione/irritazione della pelle
3.2	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 1A	Skin Corr. 1A	SCI-C1A	H314	Ätz-/Reizwirkung auf die Haut	Corrosion cutanée/irritation cutanée	Corrosione/irritazione della pelle
3.2	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 1B	Skin Corr. 1B	SCI-C1B	H314	Ätz-/Reizwirkung auf die Haut	Corrosion cutanée/irritation cutanée	Corrosione/irritazione della pelle
3.2	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 1C	Skin Corr. 1C	SCI-C1C	H314	Ätz-/Reizwirkung auf die Haut	Corrosion cutanée/irritation cutanée	Corrosione/irritazione della pelle
3.2	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2	Skin Irrit. 2	SCI-C2	H315	Ätz-/Reizwirkung auf die Haut	Corrosion cutanée/irritation cutanée	Corrosione/irritazione della pelle
3.3	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1	Eye Dam. 1	SED-C1	H318	Schwere Augenschädigung/Augenreizung	Lésions oculaires graves/irritation oculaire	Gravi lesioni oculari/irritazione oculare
3.3	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2	Eye Irrit. 2	SED-C2	H319	Schwere Augenschädigung/Augenreizung	Lésions oculaires graves/irritation oculaire	Gravi lesioni oculari/irritazione oculare
3.4	Respiratory sensitisation	Category 1	Resp. Sens. 1	RSE-C1	H334	Sensibilisierung der Atemwege	Sensibilisation respiratoire	Sensibilizzazione delle vie respiratorie
3.4	Respiratory sensitisation	Category 1A	Resp. Sens. 1A	RSE-C1-1A	H334	Sensibilisierung der Atemwege	Sensibilisation respiratoire	Sensibilizzazione delle vie respiratorie
3.4	Respiratory sensitisation	Category 1B	Resp. Sens. 1B	RSE-C1-1B	H334	Sensibilisierung der Atemwege	Sensibilisation respiratoire	Sensibilizzazione delle vie respiratorie

3.4	Skin sensitisation	Category 1	Skin Sens. 1	SSE-C1	H317	Sensibilisierung der Haut	Sensibilisation cutanée	Sensibilizzazione della pelle
3.4	Skin sensitisation	Category 1A	Skin Sens. 1A	SSE-C1-1A	H317	Sensibilisierung der Haut	Sensibilisation cutanée	Sensibilizzazione della pelle
3.4	Skin sensitisation	Category 1B	Skin Sens. 1B	SSE-C1-1B	H317	Sensibilisierung der Haut	Sensibilisation cutanée	Sensibilizzazione della pelle
3.5	Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1A	Muta. 1A	GCM-C1A	H340	Keimzell-Mutagenität	Mutagenicité sur les cellules germinales	Mutagenicit� sulle cellule germinali
3.5	Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B	Muta. 1B	GCM-C1B	H340	Keimzell-Mutagenit�t	Mutagenicité sur les cellules germinales	Mutagenicit� sulle cellule germinali
3.5	Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 2	Muta. 2	GCM-C2	H341	Keimzell-Mutagenit�t	Mutagenicité sur les cellules germinales	Mutagenicit� sulle cellule germinali
3.6	Carcinogenicity	Category 1A	Carc. 1A	CAR-C1A	H350	Karzinogenit�t	Canc�rog�nicit�	Cancerogenicit�
3.6	Carcinogenicity	Category 1B	Carc. 1B	CAR-C1B	H350	Karzinogenit�t	Canc�rog�nicit�	Cancerogenicit�
3.6	Carcinogenicity	Category 2	Carc. 2	CAR-C2	H351	Karzinogenit�t	Canc�rog�nicit�	Cancerogenicit�
3.7	Reproductive toxicity	Category 1A	Repr. 1A	RTO-C1A	H360, H360F, H360Fd, H360FD, H360D, H360Df	Reproduktionstoxizit�t	Toxicit� pour la reproduction	Tossicit� per la riproduzione

3.7	Reproductive toxicity	Category 1B	Repr. 1B	RTO-C1B	H360, H360F, H360Fd, H360FD, H360D, H360Df	Reproduktionstoxizität	Toxicité pour la reproduction	Tossicità per la riproduzione
3.7	Reproductive toxicity	Category 2	Repr. 2	RTO-C2	H361, H361f, H361d, H361fd	Reproduktionstoxizität	Toxicité pour la reproduction	Tossicità per la riproduzione
3.7	Reproductive toxicity (on or via lactation)	Additional category for effects on or via lactation	Lact.	RTL-VL	H362	Reproduktionstoxizität (auf/via Laktation)	Toxicité pour la reproduction (ayant des effets sur ou via l'allaitement)	Tossicità per la riproduzione (avente effetti sull'allattamento o attraverso l'allattamento)
3.8	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Category 1	STOT SE 1	STS-C1	H370	Spezifische Zielorgan-Toxizität (einmalige Exposition), Kat. 1 & 2	Toxicité spécifique pour certains organes cibles — exposition unique	Tossicità specifica per organi bersaglio (esposizione singola)
3.8	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Category 2	STOT SE 2	STS-C2	H371	Spezifische Zielorgan-Toxizität (einmalige Exposition), Kat. 1 & 2	Toxicité spécifique pour certains organes cibles — exposition unique	Tossicità specifica per organi bersaglio (esposizione singola)
3.8	Specific target organ toxicity -	Category 3	STOT SE 3	STS-C3	H335, H336	Spezifische Zielorgan-Toxizität (einmalige Exposition), Kat. 3	Toxicité spécifique pour certains	Tossicità specifica per organi

	single exposure							organes cibles — exposition unique	bersaglio (esposizione singola)
3.9	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Category 1	STOT RE 1	STR-C1	H372	Spezifische Zielorgan-Toxizität (wiederholte Exposition)	Toxicité spécifique pour certains organes cibles — exposition répétée	Tossicità specifica per organi bersaglio (esposizione ripetuta)	
3.9	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Category 2	STOT RE 2	STR-C2	H373	Spezifische Zielorgan-Toxizität (wiederholte Exposition)	Toxicité spécifique pour certains organes cibles — exposition répétée	Tossicità specifica per organi bersaglio (esposizione ripetuta)	
3.10	Aspiration hazard	Category 1	Asp. Tox. 1	AHA-C1	H304	Aspirationsgefahr	Toxicité spécifique pour certains organes cibles — exposition répétée	Tossicità specifica per organi bersaglio (esposizione ripetuta)	
4.1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute)	Acute 1	Aquatic Acute 1	HAA-C1	H400	Gewässergefährdend (akut)	Dangers pour le milieu aquatique (aiguë)	Pericoloso per l'ambiente acquatico (acuto)	
4.1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic)	Chronic 1	Aquatic Chronic 1	HAC-C1	H410	Gewässergefährdend (chronisch)	Dangers pour le milieu aquatique (chronique)	Pericoloso per l'ambiente acquatico (cronico)	
4.1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic)	Chronic 2	Aquatic Chronic 2	HAC-C2	H411	Gewässergefährdend (chronisch)	Dangers pour le milieu aquatique (chronique)	Pericoloso per l'ambiente	

4.1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic)	Chronic 3	Aquatic Chronic 3	HAC-C3	H412	Gewässergefährdend (chronisch)	Dangers pour le milieu aquatique (chronique)	acquatico (cronico) Pericoloso per l'ambiente acquatico (cronico)
4.1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic)	Chronic 4	Aquatic Chronic 4	HAC-C4	H413	Gewässergefährdend (chronisch)	Dangers pour le milieu aquatique (chronique)	Pericoloso per l'ambiente acquatico (cronico)
5.1	Hazardous to the ozone layer	Ozone 1	Ozone 1	HOL-C1	H420, EUH059	Schädigt die Ozonschicht	Dangereux pour la couche d'ozone	Pericoloso per lo strato di ozono

9.10 Annex: Hazard Categories and H-phrases ordered according to Category (Status 08.03.2021)

AHA-C1	H304	EXP-D1.4	H204	HAC-C2	H411
ATD-C1	H310	EXP-D1.5	H205	HAC-C3	H412
ATD-C2	H310	EXP-D1.6		HAC-C4	H413
ATD-C3	H311	EXP-UE	H200	HOL-C1	EUH059, H420
ATD-C4	H312	FAE-C1	H222, H229	OGA-C1	H270
ATI-C1	H300, H330	FAE-C2	H223, H229	OLI-C1	H271
ATI-C2	H300, H330	FAE-C3	H229	OLI-C2	H272
ATI-C3	H301, H331	FGA-C1A	H220	OLI-C3	H272
ATI-C4	H302, H332	FGA-C1B	H221	OPO-TA	H240
ATO-C1	H300, H330	FGA-C2	H221	OPO-TB	H241
ATO-C2	H300, H330	FGA-PG	H220, H232	OPO-TC	H242
ATO-C3	H301, H331	FGA-GA	H220, H230	OPO-TD	H242
ATO-C4	H302, H332	FGA-GB	H220, H231	OPO-TE	H242
CAR-C1A	H350	FLI-C1	H224	OPO-TF	H242
CAR-C1B	H350	FLI-C2	H225	OPO-TG	
CAR-C2	H351	FLI-C3	H226	OSO-C1	H271
CTM-C1	H290	FSO-C1	H228	OSO-C2	H272
DES-C1	H206	FSO-C2	H228	OSO-C3	H272
DES-C2	H207	GCM-C1A	H340	PLI-C1	H250
DES-C3	H207	GCM-C1B	H340	PSO-C1	H250
DES-C4	H208	GCM-C2	H341	RSEA-C1A	
EFG-C1	H260	GUP-CG	H280	RSEB-C1B	
EFG-C2	H261	GUP-DG	H280	RSE-C1	H334
EFG-C3	H261	GUP-LG	H280	RSE-C1-1A	H334
EXP-D1.1	H201	GUP-RG	H281	RSE-C1-1B	H334
EXP-D1.2	H202	HAA-C1	H400	RTL-VL	H362
EXP-D1.3	H203	HAC-C1	H410		

RTO-C1A	H360, H360D, H360Df, H360F, H360FD, H360Fd	SHS-C1	H251	SSE-C1-1A	H317
RTO-C1B	H360, H360D, H360Df, H360F, H360FD, H360Fd	SHS-C2	H252	SSE-C1-1B	H317
RTO-C2	H361, H361d, H361f, H361fd	SRS-TA	H240	STR-C1	H372
SCI-C1A	H314	SRS-TB	H241	STR-C2	H373
SCI-C1B	H314	SRS-TC	H242	STSA-C1	
SCI-C1C	H314	SRS-TD	H242	STSA-C2	
SCI-C2	H315	SRS-TE	H242	STSB-C3	
SED-C1	H318	SRS-TF	H242	STS-C1	H370
SED-C2	H319	SRS-TG		STS-C2	H371
		SSE-C1	H317, H334	STS-C3	H335, H336

9.11 Annex III: List of all H-phrases available in RPC

- H229
- H230
- H231
- H200
- H201
- H202
- H203
- H204
- H205
- H206
- H207
- H208
- H220
- H221
- H222
- H223
- H224
- H225
- H226
- H228
- H232
- H240
- H241
- H242
- H250
- H251
- H252
- H260
- H261
- H270
- H271
- H272
- H280
- H281
- H290
- H300
- H301
- H302
- H304
- H310
- H311
- H312
- H314
- H315
- H317
- H318
- H319
- H330
- H331
- H332
- H334
- H335
- H336
- H340
- H341
- H350
- H351
- H360
- H361
- H362
- H370
- H371
- H372
- H373
- H400
- H410
- H411
- H412
- H413
- EUH014
- EUH018
- EUH019
- EUH044
- EUH029
- EUH031
- EUH032
- EUH066
- EUH070
- EUH071
- EUH202
- EUH203
- EUH204
- EUH205
- EUH206
- EUH207
- EUH208
- EUH210
- EUH401
- EUH201
- EUH201A
- EUH209
- EUH209A
- H350i
- H360D
- H360Df
- H360F
- H360FD
- H360Fd
- H361d
- H361f
- H361fd
- H300-310-330
- H300-310
- H300-330
- H301-311-331
- H301-311
- H301-331
- H302-312-332
- H302-312
- H302-332
- H310-330
- H311-331
- H312-332
- H420
- SA1
- SA10
- SA11
- SA2
- SA3
- SA4
- SA5
- SA6
- SA7
- SA8
- SA9
- SA90
- SA91
- SA92
- SA93
- SA94
- SA95
- SA96
- SA97
- SA98
- SA99

9.12 Annex: List of all P- phrases available in RPC

- P364
- P101
- P102
- P103
- P201
- P202
- P210
- P211
- P212
- P220
- P222
- P223
- P230
- P231
- P231-232
- P232
- P233
- P234
- P235
- P240
- P241
- P242
- P243
- P244
- P250
- P251
- P260
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- P272
- P273
- P280
- P282
- P283
- P284
- P301
- P301-310
- P301-312
- P301-330-331
- P302
- P302-334
- P302-335-334
- P302-352
- P303
- P303-361-353
- P304
- P304-340
- P305
- P305-351-338
- P306
- P306-360
- P307-311
- P308
- P308-313
- P310
- P311
- P312
- P313
- P314
- P315
- P320
- P321
- P330
- P331
- P332
- P332-313
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- P336-315
- P337
- P337-313
- P338
- P340
- P342
- P342-311
- P351
- P352
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- P360
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- P362
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- P377
- P378
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- P381
- P390
- P391
- P401
- P402
- P402-404
- P403
- P403-233
- P403-235
- P404
- P405
- P406
- P407
- P410
- P410-403
- P410-412
- P411
- P412
- P413
- P420
- P501
- P502
- P503
- P361-364

9.13 Example of a log file

The following example shows a logfile list.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
TRANSACTION_ID	NODE	USERNAME	IMPORT_PRODUCT_ID	IMPORT_STAT	PRODUCT_STAT	ERROR_DESCRIPTION	CPID	PRIMARY_NAME	SUBSTANCE_ID	MODIFIED	PAID
29689408301	0	Hans Tester	ImportedProduct10	IMPORTED	PROGRESS	Please fill in at least one field of application, one method of application and one	510484-82	ABN Test Import10		19.06.2015 17:01:14	
29689408301	0	Hans Tester	ImportedProduct10	IMPORTED	PROGRESS	At least one users category must be indicated. [Label]	510484-82	ABN Test Import10		19.06.2015 17:01:14	
29689408301	0	Hans Tester	ImportedProduct10	IMPORTED	PROGRESS	One aggregate state must be indicated.	510484-82	ABN Test Import10		19.06.2015 17:01:14	
29689408301	0	Hans Tester	ImportedProduct10	IMPORTED	PROGRESS	Please fill in at least the previous-law classification or GHS-classification of the	510484-82	ABN Test Import10		19.06.2015 17:01:14	
29689408301	0	Hans Tester	ImportedProduct10	IMPORTED	PROGRESS	You must indicate previous-law or GHS labelling or indicate that no labelling is	510484-82	ABN Test Import10		19.06.2015 17:01:14	
29689408301	0	Hans Tester	ImportedProduct10	IMPORTED	PROGRESS	Contact information required	510484-82	ABN Test Import10		19.06.2015 17:01:14	
29689408301	0	Hans Tester	ImportedProduct10	IMPORTED	PROGRESS	The product composition must include at least one component. If the substance	510484-82	ABN Test Import10		19.06.2015 17:01:14	
29689408301	0	Hans Tester	ImportedProduct10	IMPORTED	PROGRESS	Please designate the manufacturer of the product.	510484-82	ABN Test Import10		19.06.2015 17:01:14	

9.14 XML Product example

The following is an example of a fictitious biocidal product with three substances in the composition which is intended to be newly imported.

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<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
  <p:products
    xmlns:cl="http://rpc.admin.ch/classification/2/1"
    xmlns:p="http://rpc.admin.ch/product/3/1"
    xmlns:u="http://rpc.admin.ch/usages/2/1"
    xmlns="http://rpc.admin.ch/types/2/1">
    <p:product status="DISPATCHED" action="INSERT" marketedAmount="NON_ENVIRONMENTAL_HAZARD" stateOfMatter="FLUESSIG"
      isKitComponent="true">
      <p:id id="TestId10000" official="false" type="Biocide"/>
      <p:primaryName>ABN Test 0</p:primaryName>
      <p:name lang="de">Name Biozid Deutsch
      </p:name>
      <p:name lang="fr">Name Biozid Franzoesisch
      </p:name>
      <p:name lang="it">Name Biozid Italienisch
      </p:name>
      <p:approvalNumber>123</p:approvalNumber>
      <p:remark>Comment0</p:remark>
      <p:usage>
        <u:usagecode>PC15</u:usagecode>
      </p:usage>
      <p:eanNumbers>
        <ean>101</ean>
        <ean>102</ean>
      </p:eanNumbers>
      <p:manufacturer>
        <p:address>
          <name>Biozidfirma</name>
          <zipCode>3072</zipCode>
          <town>Ostermundigen</town>
          <country>CHE</country>
        </p:address>
      </p:manufacturer>
      <p:consumer industry="true" public="false"/>
      <cl:labelingGhs signalword="GEFAHR">
        <cl:hphrase code="H372">
          <placeholder lang="de">Wasser</placeholder>
          <placeholder lang="fr">eau</placeholder>
          <placeholder lang="it">aqua</placeholder>
          <placeholder lang="en">water</placeholder>
        <label>
          <publicConsumer gt_125="true" lt_125="true" lt_10="true"/>
          <industryConsumer gt_125="true" lt_125="true" lt_10="true"/>
        </label>
      </cl:hphrase>
    </p:product>
  </p:products>
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<cl:pphrase code="P210">
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  <placeholder lang="fr">2Propanol</placeholder>
  <placeholder lang="it">2Propanol</placeholder>
  <placeholder lang="en">2Propanol</placeholder>
  <label>
    <publicConsumer gt_125="true" lt_125="true" lt_10="true"/>
    <industryConsumer gt_125="true" lt_125="true" lt_10="true"/>
  </label>
</cl:pphrase>

<cl:symbol code="GHS01"/>
<cl:symbol code="GHS02"/>
<cl:symbol code="GHS07"/>
</cl:labelingGhs>

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        <name>Firma Komponente 1</name>
        <zipCode>4711</zipCode>
        <town>Colon</town>
        <country>CHE</country>
      </p:address>
      <p:ufi>1234-1234-1234-1234</p:ufi>
      <p:address>
        <name>Firma 2 Komponente 1</name>
        <zipCode>4711</zipCode>
        <town>Colon</town>
        <country>CHE</country>
      </p:address>
    </p:manufacturer>
    <p:unitType>
      <p:massFraction unit="G_PER_100G"/>
    </p:unitType>
    <p:substanceRef id="123455" official="false"/>
    <p:classificationGhs explicitNotClassified="false">
      <cl:hazardCategoryGhs category="FAE-C1">
        <hphrase code="H222"/>
        <hphrase code="H229"/>
      </cl:hazardCategoryGhs>
    </p:classificationGhs>
    <p:function code="BWS"/>
  </p:component>
  <p:component min="20" max="40" logicalOperator="BETWEEN_INCLUSIVE"

```

```

        declared="true">
      <p:manufacturer>
        <p:address>
          <name>Test1Company</name>
          <zipCode>4711</zipCode>
          <town>Colon</town>
          <country>CHE</country>
        </p:address>
      </p:manufacturer>
      <p:unitType>
        <p:massFraction unit="G_PER_100G"/>
      </p:unitType>
      <p:substanceRef id="1234550" official="false"/>
      <p:classificationGhs explicitNotClassified="false">
        <cl:hazardCategoryGhs category="FAE-C1">
          <hphrase code="H222"/>
          <hphrase code="H229"/>
        </cl:hazardCategoryGhs>
      </p:classificationGhs>
      <p:function code="BWS"/>
    </p:component>
    <p:component min="40" max="40" logicalOperator="BETWEEN_INCLUSIVE"
      declared="true">
      <p:manufacturer>
        <p:address>
          <name>Test1Company</name>
          <zipCode>4711</zipCode>
          <town>Colon</town>
          <country>CHE</country>
        </p:address>
      </p:manufacturer>
      <p:unitType>
        <p:massFraction unit="G_PER_100G"/>
      </p:unitType>
      <p:substanceRef id="12345501" official="false"/>
      <p:classificationGhs explicitNotClassified="false">
        <cl:hazardCategoryGhs category="FAE-C1">
          <hphrase code="H222"/>
          <hphrase code="H229"/>
        </cl:hazardCategoryGhs>
      </p:classificationGhs>
      <p:function code="BWS"/>
    </p:component>
  </p:formulation>
  <p:descriptors>
    <p:descriptor value="UNKNOWN" code="nanoparticles"/>
    <p:descriptor value="TRUE" code="pbt"/>
    <p:descriptor value="FALSE" code="svhc"/>
    <p:descriptor value="TRUE" code="vpvb"/>
  </p:descriptors>
</p:biocideUsage>

```

```
<p:type code="02-01"/>
<p:type code="21-01"/>
<p:type code="22-00"/>
<p:type code="23-00"/>
<p:area code="0"/>
<p:method code="SPR"/>
<p:target code="V"/>
</p:biocideUsage>
<p:classificationGhs explicitNotClassified="true">
  <cl:hazardCategoryGhs category="FAE-C1">
    <hphrase code="H222"/>
    <hphrase code="H229"/>
  </cl:hazardCategoryGhs>
</p:classificationGhs>
<p:contactInformation>Kontaktinformationen Biozidprodukt</p:contactInformation>
</p:product>
</p:products>
```

9.15 XML scheme in paper form.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" xmlns:cl="http://rpc.admin.ch/classification/2/1"
  xmlns:t="http://rpc.admin.ch/types/2/1"
  xmlns:u="http://rpc.admin.ch/usages/2/1"
  xmlns="http://rpc.admin.ch/product/3/1"
  targetNamespace="http://rpc.admin.ch/product/3/1" elementFormDefault="qualified">

  <xs:import namespace="http://rpc.admin.ch/types/2/1" schemaLocation="rpc_types_v2.xsd"/>
  <xs:import namespace="http://rpc.admin.ch/classification/2/1"
    schemaLocation="rpc_labeling_and_classification_v2.xsd"/>
  <xs:import namespace="http://rpc.admin.ch/usages/2/1" schemaLocation="rpc_usages_v2.xsd"/>
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation><![CDATA[
Title: registration of chemical products
Authors: Wolfgang Schnabel bit.admin.ch, Andreas Kummer w3concepts
Purpose: b2b, used to import the applicant's chemical products into the rpc (www.rpc.admin.ch) application
]]></xs:documentation>
</xs:annotation>
  <xs:element name="products">
    <xs:complexType>
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="product" type="productType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:element>

  <xs:complexType name="productType">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="id" type="t:productIdType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <xs:element name="primaryName" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <xs:element name="name" type="t:nameType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="3">
        <xs:annotation>
          <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Sprachabhängiger Produktbezeichner</xs:documentation>
          <xs:documentation xml:lang="en">language specific product names</xs:documentation>
        </xs:annotation>
      </xs:element>
      <xs:element name="approvalNumber" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
        <xs:annotation>
          <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Zulassungsnummer (ausschliesslich bei Produkttyp PIPSM)</xs:documentation>
          <xs:documentation xml:lang="en">Approval number (only used with product type PIPSM)</xs:documentation>
        </xs:annotation>
      </xs:element>
      <xs:element name="remark" type="t:remarkType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <xs:element name="usage" type="u:usagesType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
```



```

        <xs:annotation>
          <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Verwendungszwecke / REACH-Deskriptoren (nicht bei Produkttyp
            Biozid)
          </xs:documentation>
        </xs:annotation>
      </xs:element>
      <xs:element name="eanNumbers" type="t:eanNumbersT" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
        <xs:annotation>
          <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Die EAN-Nummern dienen dem Schweizerischen Toxikologischen
            Informationszentrum zur raschen Identifikation von Produkten aufgrund des den Produktetiketten
            aufgedruckten Barcodes.
          </xs:documentation>
        </xs:annotation>
      </xs:element>
      <xs:element name="manufacturer" type="manufacturerType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
        <xs:annotation>
          <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Hersteller des Produktes (nur bei Produkttyp Biozid)
          </xs:documentation>
          <xs:documentation xml:lang="en">Manufacturer of this product (only used by product type Biocide)
          </xs:documentation>
        </xs:annotation>
      </xs:element>
      <xs:element name="consumer" type="consumerType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <xs:element ref="cl:labelingGhs" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <xs:element name="formulation" type="formulationType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <xs:element name="descriptors" type="descriptorsType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <xs:element name="biocideUsage" type="biocideusageType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
        <xs:annotation>
          <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Biozid Verwendungszwecke (nur bei Produkttyp Biozid)
          </xs:documentation>
          <xs:documentation xml:lang="en">Biocide Usages (only used by product type Biocide)
          </xs:documentation>
        </xs:annotation>
      </xs:element>
      <xs:element name="classificationGhs" type="cl:classificationGhsType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <xs:element name="contactInformation" type="t:contactInformationType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
    </xs:sequence>
    <xs:attribute name="action" type="t:actionType" use="required"/>
    <xs:attribute name="stateOfMatter" type="t:stateOfMatterType">
      <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Aggregatzustand des Produktes</xs:documentation>
      </xs:annotation>
    </xs:attribute>
    <xs:attribute name="marketedAmount" type="t:marketedAmountType" use="optional">
      <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Handelsmengen / Jahr des Produktes</xs:documentation>
      </xs:annotation>
    </xs:attribute>

    <xs:attribute name="status" type="productStatusType" use="required"/>

```

```

<xs:attribute name="removedFromMarketAt" type="xs:date" use="optional">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Datum der Ausserhandelnahme</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
<xs:attribute name="isKitComponent" type="xs:boolean" use="optional"/>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="consumerType">
  <xs:attribute name="industry" type="xs:boolean" use="required"/>
  <xs:attribute name="public" type="xs:boolean" use="required"/>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="formulationType">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="remark" type="t:remarkType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
    <xs:element name="component" type="componentType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="componentType">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="manufacturer" type="componentManufacturerType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
    <xs:element name="unitType" type="unitTypeType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
    <xs:choice>
      <xs:element name="productRef" type="t:productRefType"/>
      <xs:element name="substanceRef" type="t:substanceIdType"/>
    </xs:choice>
    <xs:element name="classificationGhs" type="cl:classificationGhsType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
    <xs:element name="function" type="t:codeType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
  </xs:sequence>
  <xs:attribute name="declared" type="xs:boolean" use="required"/>
  <xs:attribute name="min" type="xs:decimal" use="optional">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Bezeichnet der Vergleichsoperator einen Bereich, dann ist min
        erforderlich
      </xs:documentation>
      <xs:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifies the comparison operator an area, then min is required
      </xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
  </xs:attribute>
  <xs:attribute name="max" type="xs:decimal" use="optional"/>
  <xs:attribute name="logicalOperator" type="t:logicalOperatorType" use="optional"/>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="unitTypeType">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:element name="substanceConcentration" type="unitTypeCType"/>
    <xs:element name="massConcentration" type="unitTypeRhoType"/>
    <xs:element name="volumeConcentration" type="unitTypeSigmaType"/>
  </xs:choice>
</xs:complexType>

```

```

        <xs:element name="volumeFraction" type="unitTypePhiType"/>
        <xs:element name="massFraction" type="unitTypeOmegaType"/>
        <xs:element name="mass" type="unitTypeMType"/>
        <xs:element name="volume" type="unitTypeVType"/>
    </xs:choice>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="unitTypeCType">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Stoffmengenkonzentration (c), Zieleinheit: mol/l</xs:documentation>
        <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Molar concentration (c), unit: mol/l</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
    <xs:attribute name="unit" fixed="mol/l" use="required"/>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="unitTypeRhoType">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Massenkonzentration (rho), Zieleinheit: kg/l</xs:documentation>
        <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Mass concentration (rho), unit: kg/l</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
    <xs:attribute name="unit" fixed="kg/l" use="required"/>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="unitTypeSigmaType">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Volumenkonzentration (sigma), Zieleinheit: l/l (dimensionslos)</xs:documentation>
        <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">volume concentration (sigma), unit: l/l (dimensionless)</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
    <xs:attribute name="unit" fixed="l/l" use="required"/>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="unitTypePhiType">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Volumenanteil (phi), Zieleinheit : l/l (dimensionslos)</xs:documentation>
        <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Volume fraction (phi), unit : l/l (dimensionless)</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
    <xs:attribute name="unit" fixed="l/l" use="required"/>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="unitTypeOmegaType">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Massenanteil (omega), Zieleinheit: kg/kg (dimensionslos)</xs:documentation>
        <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Mass fractio (omega), unit: kg/kg (dimensionless)</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
    <xs:attribute name="unit" type="xs:string" use="required"/>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="unitTypeMType">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Masse (m), Zieleinheit: kg</xs:documentation>
        <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Mass (m), unit: kg</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
    <xs:attribute name="unit" fixed="kg" use="required"/>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="unitTypeVType">
    <xs:annotation>

```

```

        <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Volumen (V), Zieleinheit: l</xs:documentation>
        <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Volume (V), unit: l</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
    <xs:attribute name="unit" fixed="l" use="required"/>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:simpleType name="productStatusType">
    <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
        <xs:enumeration value="PROGRESS">
            <xs:annotation>
                <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Das Produkt verbleibt nach dem Import in Bearbeitung
                </xs:documentation>
                <xs:documentation xml:lang="en">The produkt remains after import in progress</xs:documentation>
            </xs:annotation>
        </xs:enumeration>
        <xs:enumeration value="DISPATCHED">
            <xs:annotation>
                <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Das Produkt durchläuft die Produktvalidierung und wird bei Erfolg
                eingereicht
                </xs:documentation>
                <xs:documentation xml:lang="en">The product passes through the product validation and is submitted
                in case of success
                </xs:documentation>
            </xs:annotation>
        </xs:enumeration>
    </xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>

<xs:simpleType name="consumerEnumType">
    <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
        <xs:enumeration value="public"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="industry"/>
    </xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>

<xs:complexType name="manufacturerType">
    <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="address" type="t:addressType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
    </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="componentManufacturerType">
    <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="address" type="t:addressType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="productClassificationType">
    <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="classificationEu" type="cl:classificationEuType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
        <xs:element name="classificationGhs" type="cl:classificationGhsType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
    </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

```

```

    </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="biocideusageType">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Biozid Verwendungszweck, basierend auf der Produktart (type), dem
      Produktbereich (area), der Verwendungsmethode (method) und Verwendungsziel (target)
    </xs:documentation>
    <xs:documentation xml:lang="en">Biocide Usages, based on the product type, - area, usage method and usage
      target
    </xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="type" type="t:codeType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <xs:element name="area" type="t:codeType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <xs:element name="method" type="t:codeType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <xs:element name="target" type="t:codeType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="descriptorsType">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="descriptor" type="descriptorType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="descriptorType">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation xml:lang="de">Deskriptoren mit code und (tristate)Wert</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:attribute name="code" type="xs:string" use="required"/>
  <xs:attribute name="value" type="t:triStateT" use="required"/>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:sche

```

10 Special characters

Some characters in XML have a special meaning and can create problems with the announcement. Consequently, these must be inserted using special codes as shown in the following table.

Character	XML Code
Less than (<)	<
Greater than (>)	>
Quotes (“)	"
Apostroph (')	'
Ampersand (&)	&

11 Important changes in the document version

Version	changes in the document version	Remarks
1.0		
2.0	New Layout All codes were importet into the document New chapter: Error messages	25.04.16
2.1	Not relevant changes	28.04.16
2.2	Not relevant changes	03.06.16
3.0	Chapter 6 Chapter 7 Annex 9.9 Annex 9.10 Annex 9.11 Annex 9.12 UFI (7.10.1) und GHS	08.03.2021/DOS
4.0	UFI (7.10.1)	02.12.2021/DOS
5.0	General/basic information on XML and structure added General revision Codes Update <ul style="list-style-type: none">6.3 Product Elements: General Overview	08.12.2022/TOF

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 7.1 Prologue and Root Element• 7.4 Product Name - <p:primaryName>• 7.9 Item Numbers - <p:applicantItemNumbers>• 7.13 Descriptors - <p:descriptors> (New descriptors environment and zwischenprodukt)• 7.16 Contact Information	
--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--