Question 4: Other, please specify:		
Previous Answer	**Original Answer**	**Translated Answer**
Other (please specify)	security service provider	
Other (please specify)	manufactures round and rectangular ducting	
	Research Institute	
Downstream user (industrial or professional user)[7];Other (please specify)	Zak?ady ujmuj?ce wod?, uzdatniaj?ce i dostarczaj?ce wod? przeznaczon? do spo?ycia przez ludzi	Treatment and treatment facilities for water intended for human consumption
	Manufacturer of rubber parts	
Other (please specify)	Design and installation services of low current electrical installations	
Other (please specify)	Construction works for residential and non-residential buildings	

Question 7: Please specify other source of information:	
Original Answer	**Translated Answer**
We do not seek information on endocrine disruptors	
Toxnet, ACGIH, HHS, AIDII	
I don't search information on endocrine disruptors	
scientific publications and articles	

Question 8b: Please explain your answer; indicating the sector(s) in which this problem occurs (max 1000 characters)		
Previous Answer	**Original Answer**	**Translated Answer**
It is an important problem, leading to an incoherent identification of endocrine disruptors.	stabilised aqueous mixtures for different industrial sectors	
It is not a problem, the criteria should be sector specific	We can identify endocrine disruptors thrgough other means : ECHA, European Council of Paintings (CEPE in French) or our industry association (FIPEC in French). The true question is : what is the risk when using a substance in our paintings ? During application, when the painting remains a liquid mix od substances, and after polymerization. What kind of exposure entails a risk ?	
I do not know.	iron metal surface treatment.	
It is an important problem, leading to an incoherent identification of endocrine disruptors.	Agriculture, Food Processing, Perfumery and Cosmetics	
It is an important problem, leading to an incoherent identification of endocrine disruptors.	The fact that this is a public health issue, it applies to all sectors, regardless of the greater or lesser "implication" of commercial activity.	
I do not know.	I'm not interested in endocrine disruptors	
It is an important problem, leading to an incoherent identification of endocrine disruptors.	W sektorze wodoci?gowym problem jest coraz istotniejszy. Zgodnie z projektem dyrektywy w sprawie jako?ci wody do spo?ycia, niektóre substancje maj? trafi? na list? obserwacyjn? ? potrzebne b?d? szczegó?owsze wytyczne monitoringu	In the water sector, the problem is becoming increasingly important. In line with the draft Drinking Water Directive, some substances are to be sent to the watch list ? more detailed monitoring guidelines will be needed
It is not a problem, the criteria should be sector specific	We do not have information	
It is an important problem, leading to an incoherent identification of endocrine disruptors.	Enhancing experimental studies	
It is an important problem, leading to an incoherent identification of endocrine disruptors.	The problems are in the differences in EU legislation and the need of harmonizing the way endocrine disruptors are treated, regarding the determination of the safety threshold for exposure	
It is not a problem, the criteria should be sector specific	Any chemical that has the property of being absorbed and retained in the human body can affect the endocrine system. Rather, priority should be given to environmentally friendly foods and products for human use. While the prices of human products with artificial additives and enhancers are lower than natural products, there will always be a risk of endocrine disruption. Stress should also not be neglected. With regard to agrochemicals and other inhalable vapors, reliable protective equipment and purification equipment should be used. When used as directed, the risk of endocrine disorders is minimal.	
It is not a problem, the criteria should be sector specific	The lack of clear criteria / standards / for identifying endocrine disruptors in the chemical compounds in the sector is a problem in identifying endocrine disruptors	
It is an important problem, leading to an incoherent identification of endocrine disruptors.	Non-Stick Coatings	
I do not know.	I do not know.	
I do not know.	-	
It is an important problem, leading to an incoherent identification of endocrine disruptors.	food sector	food sector

Question 11: If yes, please provide examples explaining how it affects your business. (max 1000 characters)		
Previous Answer	**Original Answer**	**Translated Answer**
yes	water-based textile auxiliaries vs biocidal products/pesticides	
yes	Some differences of classification exist between France and Denmark for	
yes	Inconsistency between properties	
	answers 9-11 from the company were "I don't have any opinion- the problem	
yes	Np. Bisfenol A wyst?puj?cy w wielu produktach nie jest traktowany spójnie	E.g. Bisphenol A, which appears in a number of products, is not treated consistently by EU regulation.
yes	Determination of EDs poses many challenges and problems. Newer and more	
yes	Reg EC10/2011 allows certain substances considered or suspected otherwise	
yes	There is only a mandatory ID of these products for (Ex: Pesticides, etc.)	

Question 12: Please provide examples explaining how it affects your business. (max 1000 characters)		
Previous Answer	**Original Answer**	**Translated Answer**
To some extent	for companies operating outside the	
To some extent	Suppliers are sometimes proposing	
Don?t know	I'm not interested in this subject	
To a significant extent	Nasi klienci np. produkuj?cy zabawki musz? spe?nia? bardziej rygorystyczne wymagania ni? ich konkurenci np. z Chin.	Our customers like toys must meet more stringent requirements than their competitors, for example, from China.
To some extent	Unfair competition	
To a minor extent	We systematically have to check what	
Not at all	It is not.	

Question 16: Other, please specify max 100 characters		
Previous Answer	**Original Answer**	**Translated Answer**
Not applicable	Chemicals classified as endocrine disruptors are not used	
Not applicable	-	
Please explain your ansers		
Previous Answer	Original Answer	Translated Answer
Negative	Bisphenol A case : we used 0.3% in an	
Not applicable	Konieczno?? prowadzenia bada? jako?ci wody, prowadzenia oceny ryzyka zwi?zanego z bezpiecze?stwem zdrowotnym konsumentów. Substancje te w coraz wi?kszym stopniu przedostaj?si? do wód, co ?wiadczy o s?abo?ci wymogów prawnych i kontroli u ?ród?a.	The need to carry out water quality tests, to carry out a risk assessment of the health security of the consumer. These substances are increasingly entering water, showing weaknesses in the legal requirements and in the control at source.
Very negative	Our competitors don?t obey the newest regulations and somehow they have no consequences of this. Of course, we have to cover big expenses to fulfil all the regulations.	
No impact	No impact	
Not applicable	Not applicable.	
Not applicable	Not applicable.	

Question 18: If yes, please provide examples explaining how it affects your business. (max 1000 characters)		
Previous Answer	**Original Answer**	**Translated Answer**
Yes	Thanks to our regulatory watch, we heard about the SIN List scandinave. When these substances will be integrated in the "SNPE" plan, we will have 2000 new endocrine perturbators and there is a high risk to have some in our raw materials.	
Yes	Klienci dostarczaj?cy swoje wyroby na rynek np. francuski wymagali od nas u?ycia/dostarczenia materia?ów niezawieraj?cych bisfenolu A.	Customers who supply their products on the market, for example, have required us to use/provide materials with no bisphenol A material.
Yes	Particular handling of articles going to France	

19) Please provide any additional comment or suggestion that you consider relevant for the ED Fitness Check. For example, suggestions to help SMEs comply with regulatory requirements, suggestions to reduce any burdens while keeping the objective of reducing exposure of humans and wildlife to endocrine disruptors. (Max 2000 characters)	
Original Answer	**Translated Answer**
align legislation for cosmetics, chemicals, medical and surgical products and detergents	
Identifying endocrine pertubators is a good thing. We can have access to the information. It is more complicated to move from the identification of dangers to the risks management. There is no threshold, way of exposure (apart from toxicologic files). Though, there is a big difference between injecting an isothiazolinone into a living being, and the exposure of an individual to a dry painting containing 0.00015%. The pure eradication of a newly endocrine pertubator substance can be very complicated and very costly to carry out.	
My suggestion is to replace the plastic packages (bottles, boxes, plates, glasses, etc.) with those of glass. I also propose replacing juices full of dyes and chemicals with natural ones, as with other foods.	
Compliance requirements by SMEs	
Obecne przepisy dotyczące substancji zaburzających funkcje układu hormonalnego nie dotycz? sektorów dzia?alno?ci naszej Spó?ki. Jednocze?nie nasza Spó?ka dochowuje najwy?szej staranno?ci spe?nia wszelkie wymogi stawiane przez inne przepisy takie jak np. dotycz?ce materia?ów przeznaczonych do kontaktu z ?ywno?ci? (rozporz?dzenie (WE) nr 1935/2004), rozporz?dzenie REACH (WE) nr 1907/2006 oraz CLP: klasyfikacja, oznakowanie i pakowanie substancji i mieszanin (WE) nr 1272/2008. Tym samym Spó?ka nasza dochowuje staranno?? aby wszystkie przepisy krajowe jak i unijne by?y przestrzegane.	The current rules on endocrine disruptors do not apply to the sectors of our Company?s activities. At the same time, our company fulfils all the requirements imposed by other legislation, such as those on food contact materials (Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004), REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and CLP: Classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (EC) No 1272/2008. In doing so, the Company will take care to ensure that all national and EU rules are respected.
I do not look for information on endocrine disruptors	I do not look for information on endocrine disruptors
Najcz??ciej przedsi?biorstwa wodoci?gowe w ogóle nie poszukuj? informacji na temat substancji zaburzaj?cych funkcjonowanie uk?adu hormonalnego. Póki dyrektywa w sprawie jako?ci wody do spo?ycia nie narzuci obowi?zku badania substancji oddzia?uj?cych na uk?ad dokrewny, dopóty przedsi?biorstwa nie b?d? zbytnio zaanga?owane w poszukiwanie danych. Niektóre du?e wodoci?gi prowadz? badania (najcz??ciej wspólnie z jednostkami naukowo-badawczymi) w tym zakresie. Jest to jednak kilka najwi?kszych przedsi?biorstw (m.in. Kraków, Warszawa, Pozna?). Polecamy analiz? przeprowadzon? na zlecenie EurEau: http://www.eureau.org/resources/publications/4380-deloitte-eureau-report-extended-producer-responsibility-modules-1-2-3/file	Most often, water companies do not seek information on endocrine disruptors at all. As long as the Drinking Water Directive does not impose an obligation to test substances affecting the endocrine system, the companies will not be too much involved in the search for data. Some large waterworks are conducting research (most commonly with research units) in this respect. However, this is the case for several of the largest companies (including: Kraków, Warsaw, Pozna?). We recommend the study carried out at the request of Eureau: http://www.eureau.org/resources/publications/4380-deloitte-eureau-report-extended-producer-responsibility-modules-1-2-3/file
Please send more information!	
Nothing to add.	
No additional remarks.	In the introductory remarks.
None	
building a database of their results.	
The precautionary principle should be taken into consideration based on scientific evidence.	
The correct information of the SMEs and, perhaps, concrete programs of support / even co-financing through EU programs for the implementation of some necessary measures.	
-	
To apply the requirements properly.	