



POSTER ABSTRACTS

SCHC 2024 Annual Meeting

Charlotte, North Carolina

Private Labelling Methods

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Hawkins, Inc.

It is a known fact that in the chemical industry there is a relatively small number of truly unique products, but an infinite number of brand or trade names that correspond with them. Many companies create and use their own trade names for a variety of reasons (marketing, supply chain obscuration, regulatory demands, etc.). Those companies may take on the responsibility of applying their own trade name themselves or they may come to an agreement with the supplier to have the product privately labelled on the customer's behalf.

This poster will discuss some of the methods used between supplier-customer agreements (customer led vs supplier led). The customer and supplier each have requirements that must be taken into consideration, and it is important that they work together to create compliant documents. There are complications that can frequently arise such as hazard classification differences, customer needs vs supplier capability, or simply how to handle the revision process. The poster will also discuss tactics on how to maneuver through those discussions.

Additionally, this poster will review the steps that the company could follow to rebrand the supplier's product themselves. There are various ways to modify the SDS and the corresponding label with levels of additional classification labor.

A Simplified (SDS) Supplement for Products Containing Crystalline Silica for Workers for Effective Hazard Communication

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NexTier Completion Solutions

Imagine an SDS supplement provided to workers for job- or site-specific training which communicates hazards and exposure routes of a chemical or chemical-mixture in a one-page summary. As an example, crystalline silica (SiO_2) SDS will be presented in this poster. Many workers are exposed to crystalline silica, so it is a great example to use. Per HCS 2012, SDS and label are required for a material or product containing $\geq 0.1\%$ crystalline silica, but the real hazards and ways to avoid them are not always clear to workers after reading the SDS. Crystalline silica, a major component of sand, rock, and mineral ores, is used in making household and industrial products. The most common forms are quartz, cristobalite, and tridymite. Crushing, cutting, drilling, and sandblasting of the silica materials create larger and smaller silica dust particles. Very fine particles, $< 4 \mu$ size (PM4), called respirable crystalline silica (RCS), can penetrate deep into the lungs. Exposure to RCS dust increases the risk of developing serious silica-related diseases in workers. By using this approach of SDS plus one-page supplement, not only are workers better educated but also it can save time and money in training.



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From Paper to Pixels: Enhancing SDS Accessibility

Melanie Barker
ChampionX

Ensuring the accessibility of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) is crucial for compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations. SDS ensure that workers have the information necessary to safely handle chemical products. In remote locations, it is common industry practice to store paper SDS in plastic tubes with end caps that are attached to storage tanks. This method proved unreliable due to weathering, pests, and high maintenance costs. The plastic tubes were susceptible to environmental degradation and bug infestation when they lost integrity, leading to the risk of insect bites and ruining the integrity of the SDS. ChampionX addressed these challenges by leveraging cross-departmental collaboration to introduce QR codes as a solution. This poster will illustrate the transition from physical to digital SDS management and its impact on compliance, sustainability, and cost-efficiency. Integrating QR codes on storage tank labels across multiple U.S. field locations, ChampionX has not only ensured instant and accurate access to SDS for our customers, but also significantly reduced environmental impact. The digital transformation has eliminated the need for plastic and paper, aligning with sustainability goals, and resulted in a substantial reduction of maintenance efforts and costs. The success of this initiative has prompted plans for expansion into the Canadian market, reflecting the scalability and effectiveness of this modern solution. This case study serves as a testament to the power of digital innovation in enhancing regulatory compliance, environmental stewardship, and financial prudence within the field of safety management. An innovative approach undertaken by ChampionX, which has revolutionized SDS accessibility.

Risk Management for the Use of AI in EHS Translations

Douglas J. Strock
Global Language Translations and Consulting, Inc.

The poster presents the various categories of risk that come with the use of AI for EHS related translations. Risks go beyond the obvious risk of a bad translation, but include loss of reputation, legal liability, loss of intellectual property, and loss of credibility. Examples of actual lawsuits and risk mitigation strategies will help inform attendees of how to reduce risk should they choose to use AI-enhanced translation tools.



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Connecting Hazard Data with Digital Product Passports (DPPs) for Enhanced Chemical Safety and Sustainability

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3E

Driven by evolving regulatory developments and trends in Europe and beyond, the integration of hazard data into Digital Product Passports (DPPs) represents a transformative step in chemical hazard communication. DPPs can capture hazard and regulatory data, aiding in compliance, meeting consumer demands for sustainability, and fostering innovation. DPPs address the information needs of various supply chain actors, from raw material suppliers to recyclers.

This poster explores how Safety Data Sheets (SDS) can serve as the foundation for generating Digital Product Passports (DPPs), which provide a dynamic platform for collecting and disseminating hazard information throughout the entire value chain and the product lifecycle. Highlighting the importance of substances of concern, the DPP framework aims to protect consumers, manage risks, and promote sustainable recycling practices. This initiative emphasizes the critical role of technology in advancing hazard communication and circular economy goals.

Enhancing Hazard Communication – Use of AI in Chemical Compliance and Substance Regulations

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Businesses are under increased pressure to identify chemicals and products that could put companies at risk. Identifying these chemicals and products in a timely manner is important to be compliant with existing as well as emerging chemical and substance regulations. Many chemical regulations restrict entire classes of a substance, such as Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl compounds. And adding to the complexity is the huge number of substances that are not identified by a CAS number. Responsibility falls on businesses to ensure SDS and labels accurately reflect a product's hazard profile. Finding a solution that can identify restricted/hazardous substances in a businesses' portfolio can be difficult. In recent years, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been gaining traction across sectors to improve efficiency. This poster will investigate strategies to identify substances that pose regulatory risk and present ideas to streamline workflow using AI tools. This will help to improve the accuracy of hazard labels and SDSs.



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2024 Regulatory Updates on Global Harmonized System (GHS)

Lucy Wang
CIRS Group USA

The 2024 regulatory updates on GHS highlight significant global changes. China's MIIT released drafts for GB 30000.1 and the new standard for chemical operations, effective June 2024. GHS Rev. 10, with updates on non-animal testing and precautionary statements, was published in October 2023. The EU's 21st ATP includes new hazard classifications, effective between 2025 and 2028. Japan's MHLW mandates weight percentage for ingredient content from April 2024. Korea's MoEL Notice No. 2023-9 is already in effect. Brazil's NBR 14725 amendments will be enforced in July 2025. Chile's Decree 57 implements GHS Rev. 7 with deadlines in 2025 and 2027. Turkey's SEA No. 31330 will be mandatory from January 2024. The US OSHA's updated HCS will be effective from January 2026, and the UK HSE's updates to the GB MCL list will take effect in June 2024. These updates emphasize the dynamic nature of chemical regulations and the importance of staying compliant globally.

The Importance of Data: Inputs and Outputs

Alexis Wilhelm
UL Solutions

Determining good quality data and communicating information in a clear and concise manner makes a huge difference in creating good quality SDSs and labels. This is a particular challenge as regulations, classification criteria and test methods change over time. Additionally, the availability and quality of data varies from chemical to chemical but having a bank of resources is valuable. This poster will look at data sources that publish supporting information, how these resources can factor into the weight of evidence approach to classification and how conflicting data can be handled.