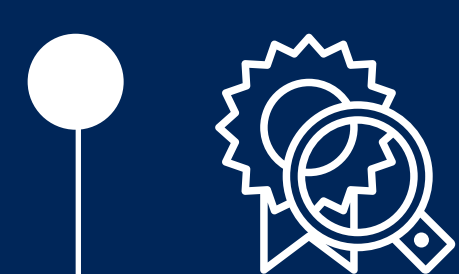


The importance of data: Inputs and outputs

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.

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Where to start?

- Information from suppliers
 - Check quality
- Workplace experience



Inputs

Evaluate the quality of data

- Can you find the source information?
 - eChem
 - PubChem
- What is the date of the study?
- Does the study follow good laboratory practices/OECD guidelines?



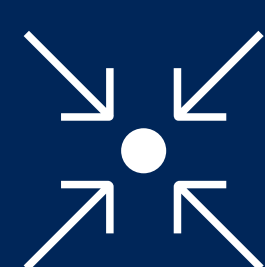
Expert judgment

- Weight of evidence approach
- Use decision logic trees
- Document process
- Define trusted data sources
- Document decisions to support future work



Outside drivers

- Regulations change
- Would a previously non-classified product now meet the new criteria requirements to drive a classification?
- Country divergency in GHS adoption



Conflicting data

Does published toxicity data align with published classification data?

- Investigate if the animal testing models accurately represent toxicity in humans
- Evaluate advisory agency information for additional clarification
- Country regulations and Purple Book support a conservative approach

Is product testing possible?

- Group products to streamline testing and reduce cost
- Use good laboratory practices and current OECD guidelines/methods

Communicate findings clearly

- List clear and concise summaries



Where is supporting information published?

- AICIS assessments – Australia
- HSNO CCID – New Zealand
- NITE – Japan
- OECD – SIDS
- CNESST – Quebec, Canada
- Hazardous substance assessments – Canada



Work with cross-functional team members

- Quality: Help with documenting, streamlining and improving internal processes (Written HazCom policy)
- Safety: Define engineering controls, PPE, and safety protocols for emergency situations (Sections 4, 5, 6 and 8)
- Logistics: Transportation (Section 14)
- R&D: Possible chemical reactions (Section 10)
- EHS: Environmental and waste management (Section 12 and 13)
- Toxicologists: Health hazard information (Sections 4 and 11)

You



Outputs

SDSs must be clear and concise: Make it easy on the reader

Section 9

- Physical properties must align with physical hazards classification
 - Additional information must be listed in Section 10
- Liquids should have flashpoints
- Non-mandatory data is relevant
 - SADT
 - Burning rate tests should be included for solids

Section 11

- Is reporting ATEs important?
 - Yes, this demonstrates that the acute toxicity calculation was preformed and supports Section 2 classification
- If product testing has been completed – make this clear
 - This is especially true when component data would conflict with Section 2 classification
- HazCom 2024 will require more information
 - Read across substances
 - Modeling system or process