# From registration dossiers via safety data sheets to workplace risk assessment

# Overview and preliminary results on REACh2SDS

August 24<sup>th</sup>, 2018: REACH Compliance – Workshop on data quality in registration dossiers, German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR), Berlin

#### **Nicoletta Godas**

4.0 Scientific Management Division Hazardous Substances and Biological Agents BAuA



Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

## **REACh2SDS** Aims & Objectives

#### **Objectives:**

- I. To assess the **availability of information** concerning workplace exposure, risk and risk management measures (RMMs) in the Chemical Safety Report (CSR) and extended safety data sheet (eSDS)
- II. To examine the quality of information transfer from CSR to the eSDS
- III. To study the **applicability of the given information** for workplace risk assessment
- **Key issue:** Review of the communication of risk and RMMs throughout the supply chain of a representative number of registered substances (100 1,000 tpa)
- → <u>Aims</u>: Identification of information gaps and communication issues along the supply chain: information availability vs. information needs
  - I. improve interface btw. REACH and occupational safety and health regulations

הווהר

II. supply consistent recommendations

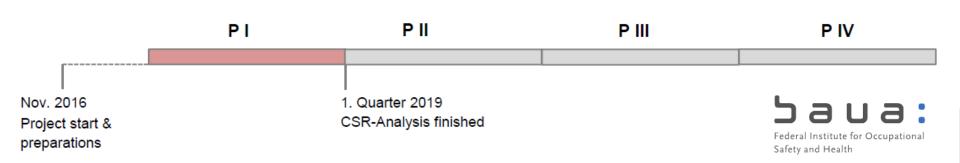
#### The project comprises 4 work packages (WP I-IV):

#### WP I:

Analysis of data availability and quality in CSRs for chemical substances registered under REACH

- I. 1690 lead dossiers for chemicals of the 100 1,000 tpa band
- II. definition of markers: exposure assessment and recommended RMMs
- III. development of decision trees
  - $\rightarrow$  Evaluation of information provided in CSRs and corresponding eSDS

#### Cooperation with ECHA and BfR

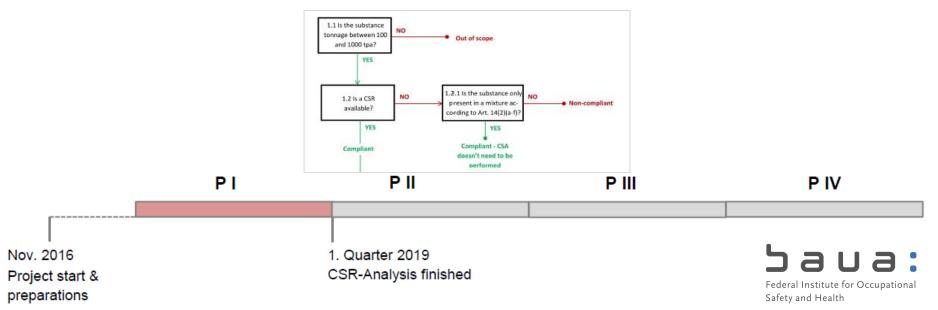


#### WP I: decision trees & result categories

- → Evaluation of information provided in CSRs and corresponding eSDS
- $\rightarrow$  Assignment to one of the three result categories:
  - **compliant:** fulfilling legal information requirements/ being within the boundaries of a model

non-compliant: not fulfilling legal information requirements/ out of model boundaries

**complex:** detailed analysis/ more information required



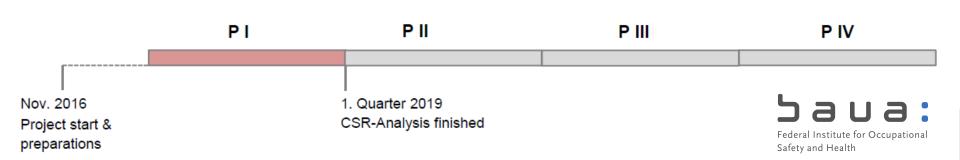
#### **WP I: preliminary results**

- → 1690 lead dossiers
- To date: 229 analyses finished  $\rightarrow$  result categories assigned
  - 159 substances not classified (= exposure assessment not required)

 $\rightarrow$  formal requirements fulfilled

- 10 out of scope (e.g. other tonnage band)
- 60 registration dossiers of interest with result





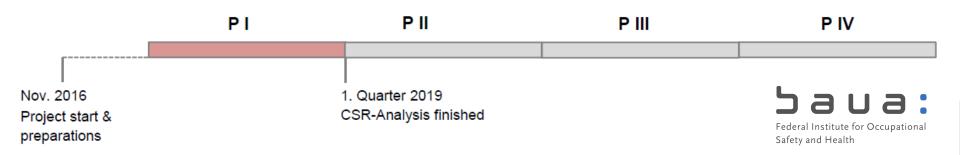
#### WP I: preliminary results

#### – main reasons for non-compliant result category:

- absence of details on personal protective equipment
- absence of manufacturing processes for non-imported substances
- absence of CSR

#### – main reasons for complex result category:

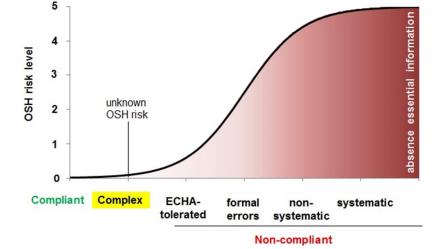
- disregard of model limitations
- use of inadequate reduction factors
- discrepancies between the process and risk management measures



#### **WP I: preliminary results**

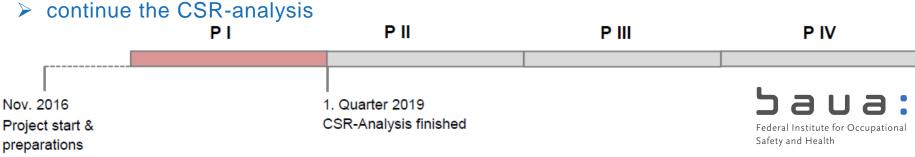
**Identified issue:** CSR analysis showed clear quality differences between the individual reports:

- the unweighted interpretation of the rather diverse markers might distort the conclusions drawn from the project
- therefore a banding approach is suggested to further characterise markers rated as non-compliant depending on the severity of the information gap for occupational safety and health



#### **Next Steps**

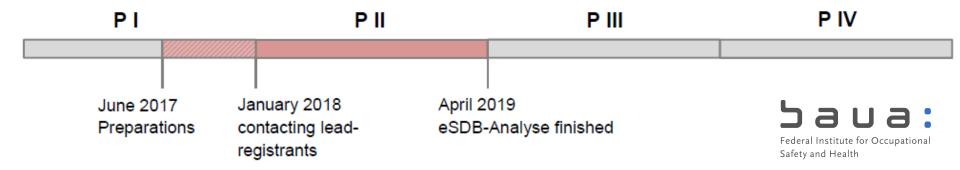
transferring present results into the banding approach



#### WP II:

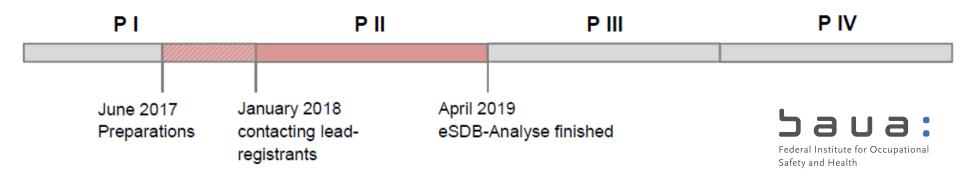
#### Comparison of data availability and quality between registration dossier and eSDS

- definition of relevant eSDS-related markers
- development of decision trees
- → Here we depend on the active support of the registrants: as many eSDS are not freely accessible our possibilities for analysis are limited. Therefore:
  - contacted the lead registrants and enquired the eSDS
  - to maximise the value of this enquiry a questionnaire was developed



#### **WP II: Questionnaire**

- 1. Introduction: role of the respondent within the REACH process
- 2. Development / Compilation of the eSDS: which tools and information are used, who is responsible
- **3. Communication:** use for business-internal risk assessment, how is the eSDS and changes communicated to the downstream users
- 4. Quality Management: is accuracy and completeness of eSDS checked, consistency check with CSR
- 5. Personal views: impact of eSDS, effort compiling it, its use for the downstream user
- 6. Personal views: changes to make ES / eSDS useful tools
- 7. Information on the company: employees, in which country



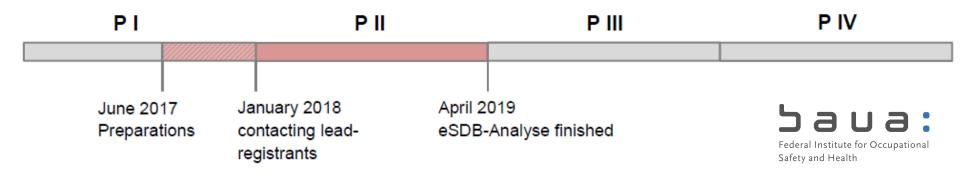
#### **WP II: Questionnaire – preliminary results**

#### **Majority of respondents:**

- regards eSDS compilation and communication as useful
- does not use any other tools for risk communication to downstream users
- regards eSDS as not suitable for workplace risk assessment

#### But:

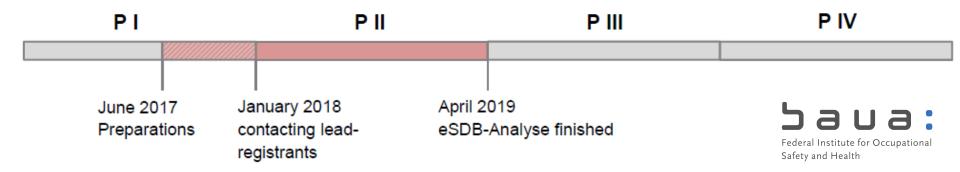
- uses results/ outcomes from internal workplace risk assessment for CSR compilation
- even more use the eSDS internally for communication of risk and RMM



#### **WP II: Questionnaire – preliminary results**

# Free text fields were used to large extent, suggestions to improve the format included:

- increase standardisation/ harmonisation; obligatory format
- shorter; distribute information throughout core SDS
- less scientific; more applicability to different education levels



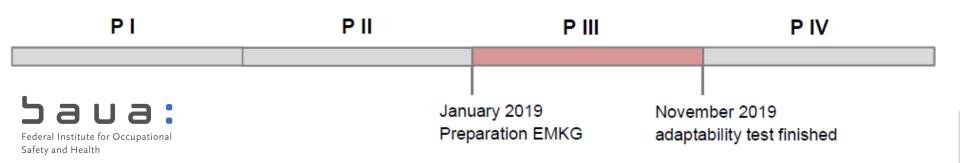
#### WP III:

Evaluation of data available in the eSDS to enable a reliable workplace risk assessment

− Comparison eSDS ⇔ CSR in the context of workplace risk assessment

→ Consistency check of RMM communicated through the eSDS by use of the EMKG

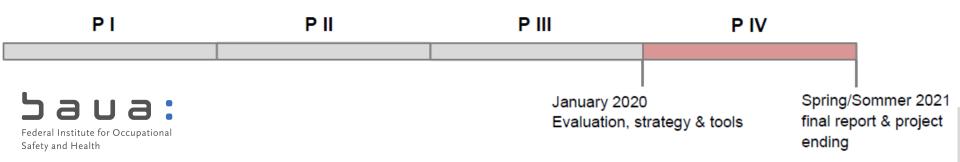
 The consistency of recommended RMMs with a control-banding approachassociated protection level will be assessed using the ,Easy-to-use workplace control scheme for hazardous substances' (EMKG)



### **WP IV: Workshop**

The information obtained in Parts I-III will be used to develop strategies addressing identified challenges to improve the communication throughout the supply chain.

→ the identified problems and developed strategies will be communicated to and discussed with the relevant stakeholders in a workshop (planned for 2020)





#### – REACh2SDS evaluates:

- the data availability on workplace exposure and on RMM for registered substances
- how this data is communicated in the supply chain via eSDS
- how this data can be used for workplace risk assessment



## **Closing remarks**

Good and reliable information at the beginning of the supply chain are essential for a well-functioning chemicals legislation and safe workplaces!

Not only for REACH but also for all related legal areas that use this data as a basis for their risk-based action!

בוובר

# Thanks for your attention!



Information: https://www.baua.de/reach2SDS-en Kontakt: reach2sds@baua.bund.de

Nicoletta Godas Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA) 4.0 Scientific Management Division: Hazardous Substances and Biological Agents Friedrich-Henkel-Weg 1-25 44149 Dortmund, Germany Godas.Nicoletta@baua.bund.de

במבכ

16 August 24, 2018 REACH Compliance – Workshop, BfR, Berlin