



The European voice of the **adhesive and sealant industry**

FEICA WEBINAR

Implementing sector use maps: Improving your supply chain communication

15 April 2021

13:00 - 14:30 Brussels CET

Speakers - Moderators



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Agenda

- 13.00** **Opening/FEICA introduction by the FEICA Mixture assessment Task Force Chair, Ms Kim Suetens (Soudal)**
- 13.05 Communication on safe use of chemicals in the supply chain, Ms Laure-Anne Carton de Tournai (ECHA)
- 13.20 FEICA packages, importance for the downstream users, Mr Thorsten Wind (Henkel)
- 13.35 How to implement FEICA use maps, Mr Torsten Funk (Sika)
- 13.45 Relevance of use maps for registrants, Ms Nursulu Davrenova (Verisk 3E)
- 14.00 Q&A, Ms Kim Suetens (Soudal) / Ms Paula Diaz (FEICA)
- 14.30 Close of the webinar, Ms Kim Suetens (Soudal)



Kim Suetens

SOULDAL

FEICA Mixture assessment Task Force Chair

FEICA introduction

FEICA facts and figures

FEICA represents **800+** adhesives and sealants producers in Europe, through its National Association Members in 16 countries, 24 Direct Company Members and 19 Affiliate Company Members.

The adhesive and sealant industry*

- represents about **2%** of the total European chemical industry's turnover
- contributes more than **17 billion euros** to the EU economy
- **employs** more than 45,000 people
- invests about **470 million euros** on **Research and Development**

* source: FEICA / Smithers



FEICA Membership

15 National Associations
representing 16 countries
+800 members



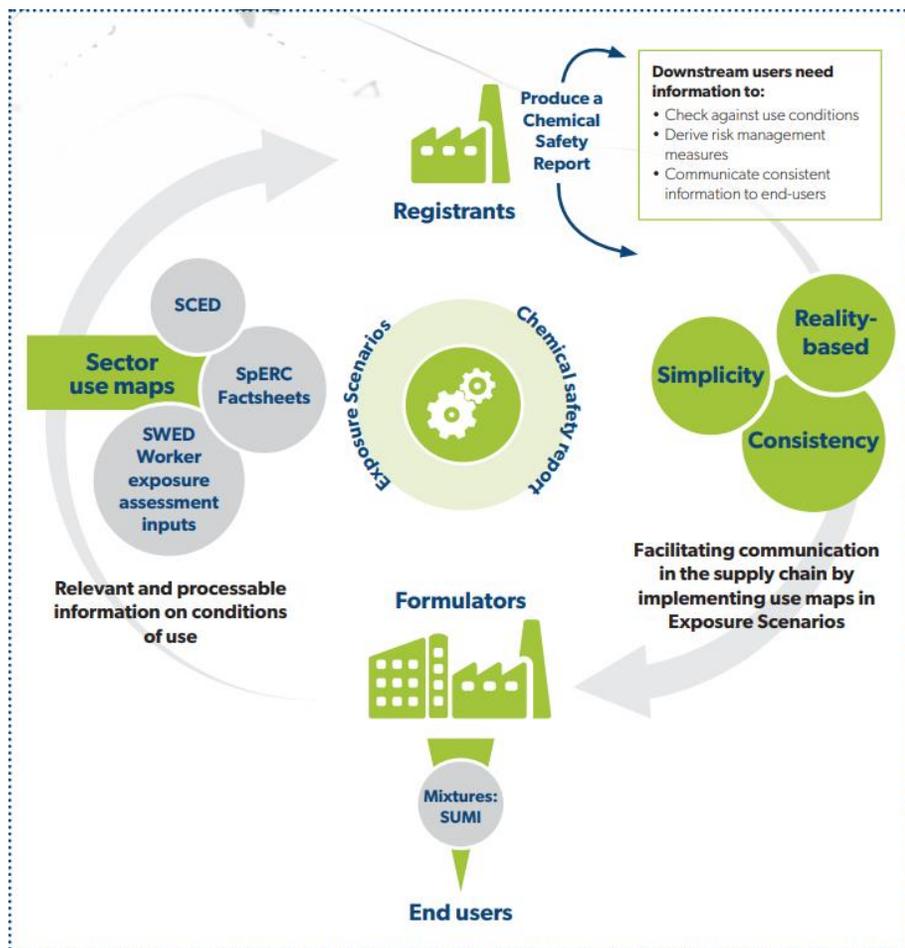
24 Direct Company Members



19 Affiliate Company Members



FEICA use maps



The system only works when applied to a majority of raw materials used in adhesives and sealants

Objectives of the webinar:

- Demonstrate how sector Use Maps' and related SWEDs and SUMIs support registrations and supply chain communication
- Learn from the perspective of the different actors in the supply chain (ECHA, registrants and formulators)
- Encourage registrants to implement the use maps generated by downstream users

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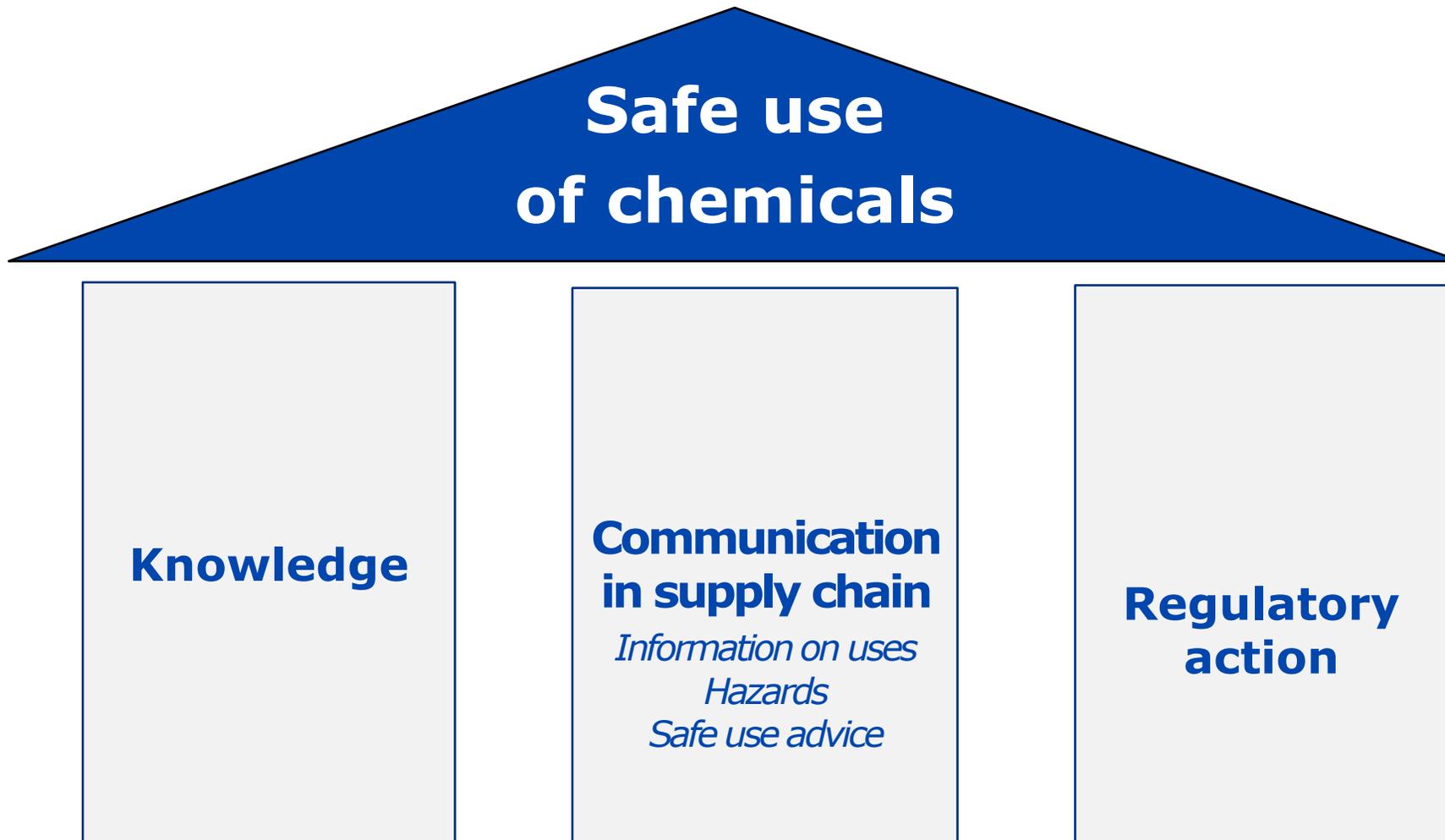


Laure-Anne Carton de Tournai

ECHA

**Communication on safe use of chemicals
in the supply chain**

Basic pillars of Chemicals legislation



Supply chain communication: why is it needed?

Safety assessment requires information on substance properties and conditions of use

Manufacturer



**Knows the properties
of the substance**

Downstream user



**Knows how the
substance is used**

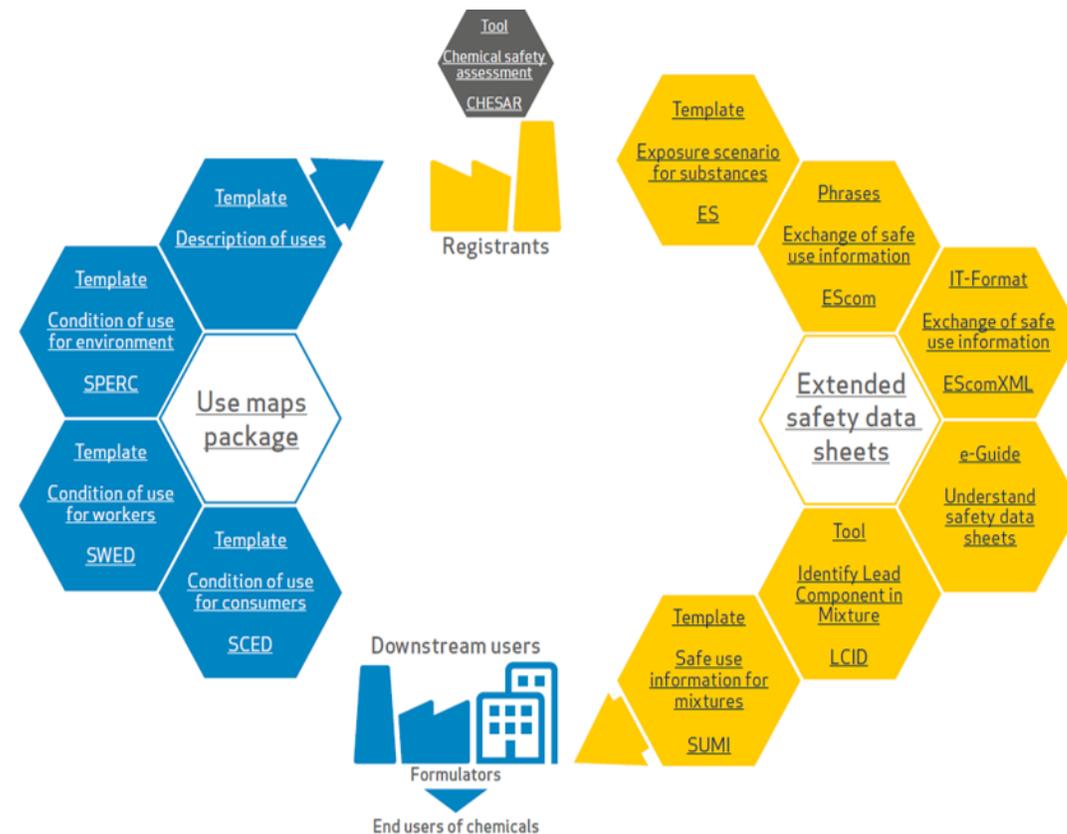
→ Communication in the supply chain is key

Vehicle of safe use information under REACH: Exposure scenarios

- To be first generated by registrants
- To reflect result of exposure assessment carried out under REACH = conditions of safe use
- To be available to authorities as part of chemical safety report in the registration dossier
- To be communicated down the supply chain as annex to safety data sheets (SDSs)
- For environmental health and safety managers on-site and product safety managers

Working on solutions

- CSR/ES Roadmap: joint action plan towards 2018
 - Suite of tools for improving communication in the supply chain
- ENES:
 - Forum to discuss output of the CSR/ES Roadmap and share good practice



Key actors involved

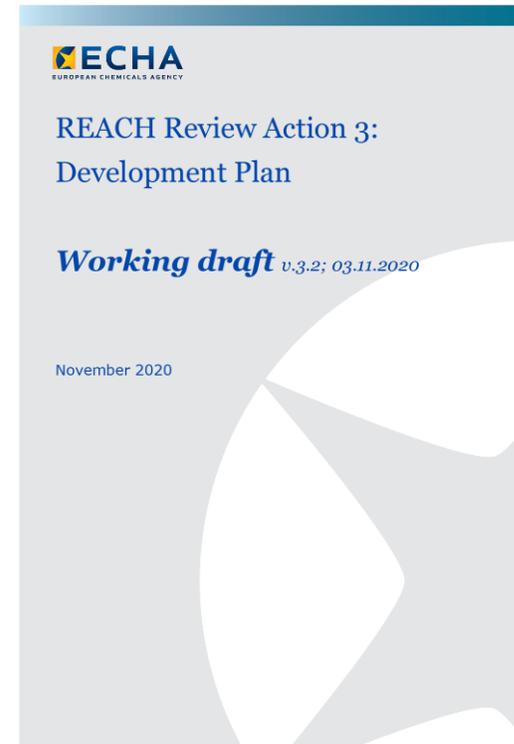
DUCC/CEFIC pilot on exposure scenario and supply chain communication (2018/2019)

Registrants testing Use Maps with Chesar, and formulators testing the SUMI selection method

- Summary report available on ENES webpage on ECHA's website
https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/22786913/cefic_ducc_pilot_executive_summary_en.pdf/03eae8c5-2dc4-1076-0f5b-16ab0b5479c6
- Registrants and formulators for first time together
- High level conclusion: Tools and available guidance not yet bringing the perfect solution but a **very good step forward.**

Draft Development Plan towards improving workability and quality of Safety Data Sheets (2020)

- Commission/ECHA [document](#)
- Industry and Member State involvement via ENES platform
- **ENES tools and learnings fed into the Plan**
- Discussed at CARACAL in Nov.2020:
 - Broad support
 - Need of proof-of-concept phase confirmed

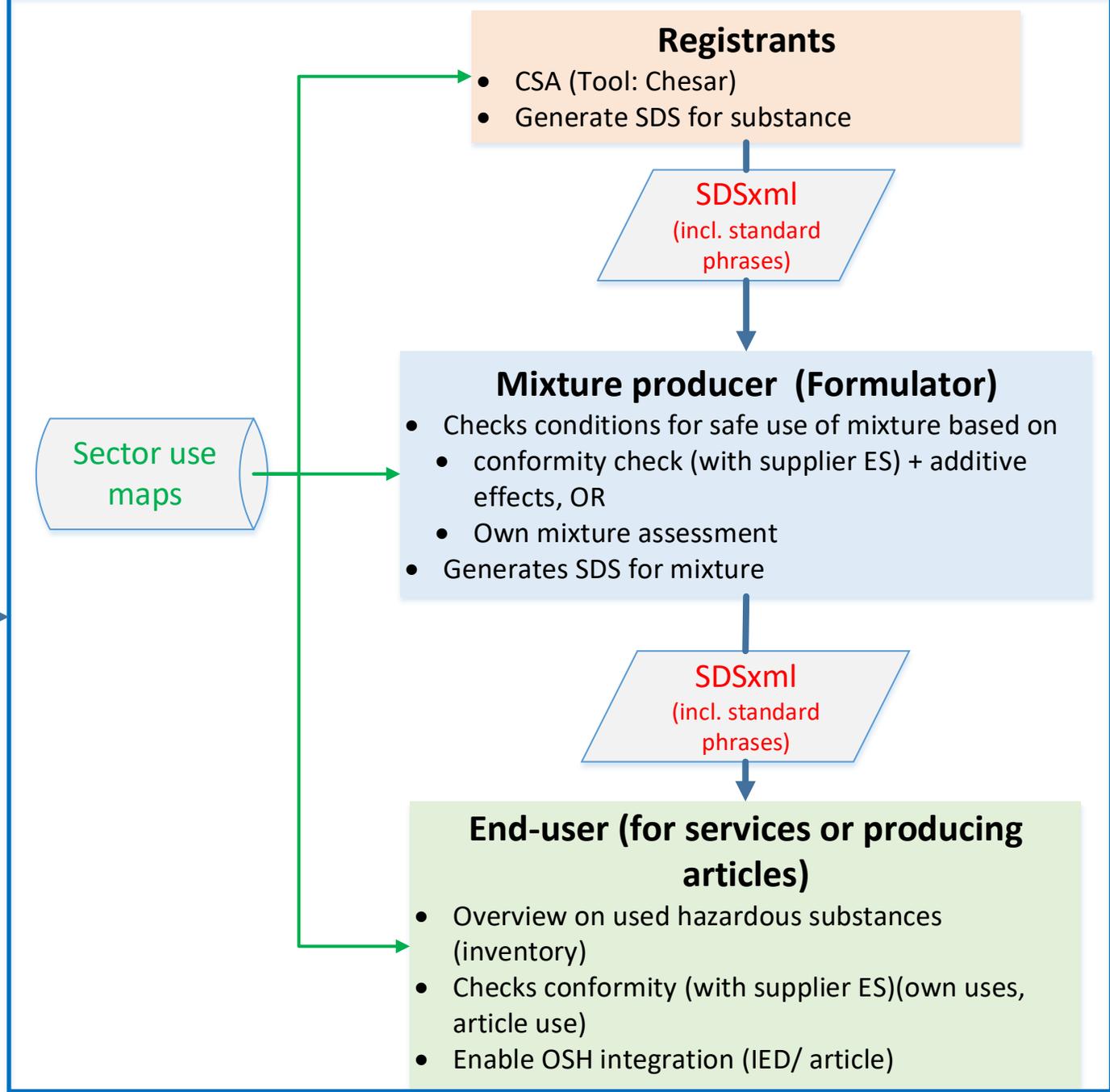


- The **needs of the recipient drive** the information generated by the producers of hazardous chemicals
- System **supports all actors in the supply chain in getting access** and making use of the safety data (generated under REACH)
- Binding **minimum requirements** regarding SDS content (for substances and mixtures): Composition, properties, hazard (CnL and DNELs, PNECs, OELs); use, safe use advice (exposure scenarios);
- **Each actor’s responsibility** to check and complement the safe use information received before further communicating it.
- DU can benefit from suppliers assessment doing **conformity check** of own conditions of use against suppliers exposure scenario, or do they **own assessment**. In any case, **inventory of own uses and conditions of use** needed: [use maps as a basis!](#)
- Method for **mixture assessment** (and SDS generation): Safe use advice for whole mixture based on mixture classification and DNELs; Take into account additivity of effects across substances
- One common xml format for the SDS data; **All suppliers provide the SDS-xml** format



Authorities

- EU Risk Management
- Enforcement



Take home messages

- ❑ Use maps play a key role in supply chain communication
- ❑ ECHA encourages registrants to use Sector use maps, where relevant
- ❑ Feedback to DU sector associations developing Use maps is key!
- ❑ ECHA will continue its support to sector use maps:
 - ❑ Review and publication
 - ❑ Implementation in Chesar
- ❑ ECHA needs to focus resources on hazard data generation and regulatory risk management
- ❑ ECHA stays in dialogue on supply chain questions

Thank you

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Thorsten Wind
Henkel

**FEICA packages, importance for the
downstream users**



Chemical Safety Assessment (CSA)

- REACH Article 14 and Annex I
- **Manufacturers'** responsibility
- Whole **life-cycle** of a chemical
- **Workers, consumers** and **environment**
- Exposure Scenarios (ES) for communication of **safe-use conditions**



Exposure Scenarios Today: “Top-Down”



- **Difficult to analyse**
 - Wide variation in formats
 - Often long texts of recommendations
 - Difficult to separate recommendations from conditions
- **Not reflecting reality**
 - Conditions often not relevant for formulations (e.g. 100% substance)
 - Conditions often too restrictive
 - Mostly tier 1 assessments
- **Difficult to match**
 - Set of OC & RMM rarely can be matched
 - large number of parameters
 - No scaling options given

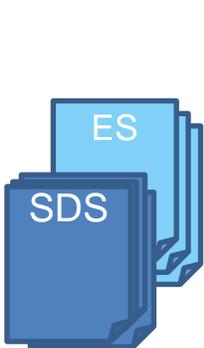
Solution: “Bottom-up” approach



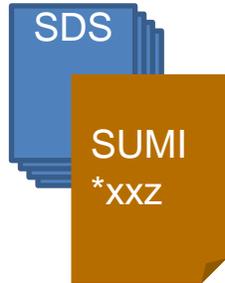
- **Product-use based**
- Application **know how is with the formulators**
- OC & RMM are part of **workplace reality**
- **Standardized set of conditions** allows
 - consistent end user information
 - consistent risk assessment of substances
 - easy check of exposure scenarios

Tasks of Players in UseMap Communication

Is using the UseMap incl. SWED/SPERC/SCED for CSA and ES



Compliance check with ES selection of relevant SUMI(s)



Grouping of common uses of the sector

Analysis of typical end-uses

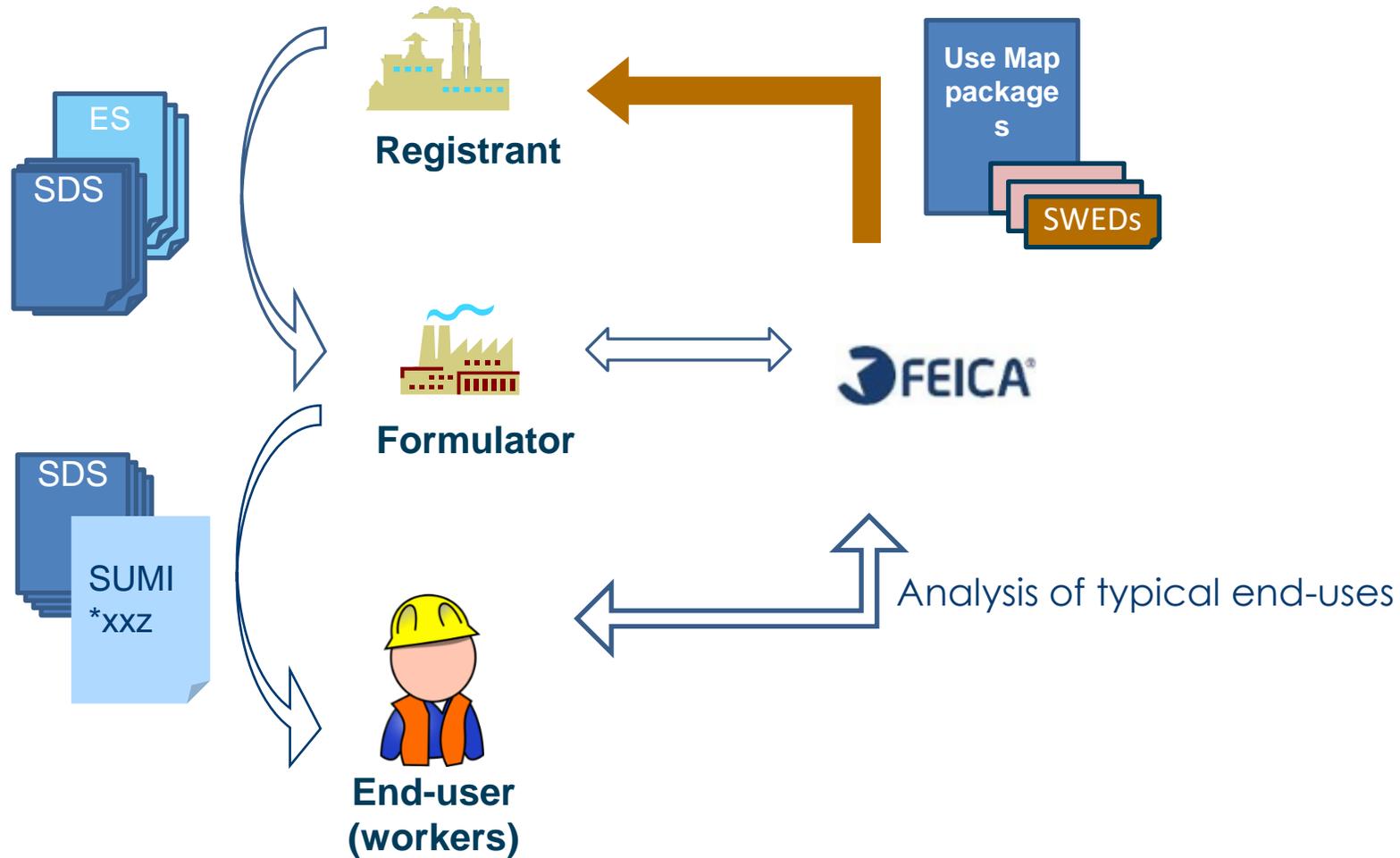
FEICA 'Use Package'

Sector Specific Use Map - General Use Descriptions

- **SWED:** Worker Exposure
- **SCED:** Consumer Exposure
- **SpERC:** Environmental Release

**Expressing the
Conditions of
use**

How to convey safe use for end-users?



Upstream communication: SWEDs



SWED: Sector-specific Worker Exposure Description

- Provide **realistic information** on **uses and conditions** of use for the registrant's Chemical Safety Assessment (i.e. OCs, RMMs)
- Provide information that is **representative of a sector**



The SWED in the Use Map

CODES	Professional Uses		Industrial Uses		
	Use Code	FEICA PW_001	FEICA PW_005		
	SWED Code	SWED PW_10_o-b	SWED PW_10_i-a	SWED PW_10_o-a	SWED IS_8b_i-a

Professional low energy distribution of adhesives and primers on large areas, outdoors

Professional large scale outdoor use of adhesives, sealants or primers by low energy spreading

Typical application examples:

- ✓ Bonding of membranes (e.g. for roofs)
- ✓ Use of contact adhesives

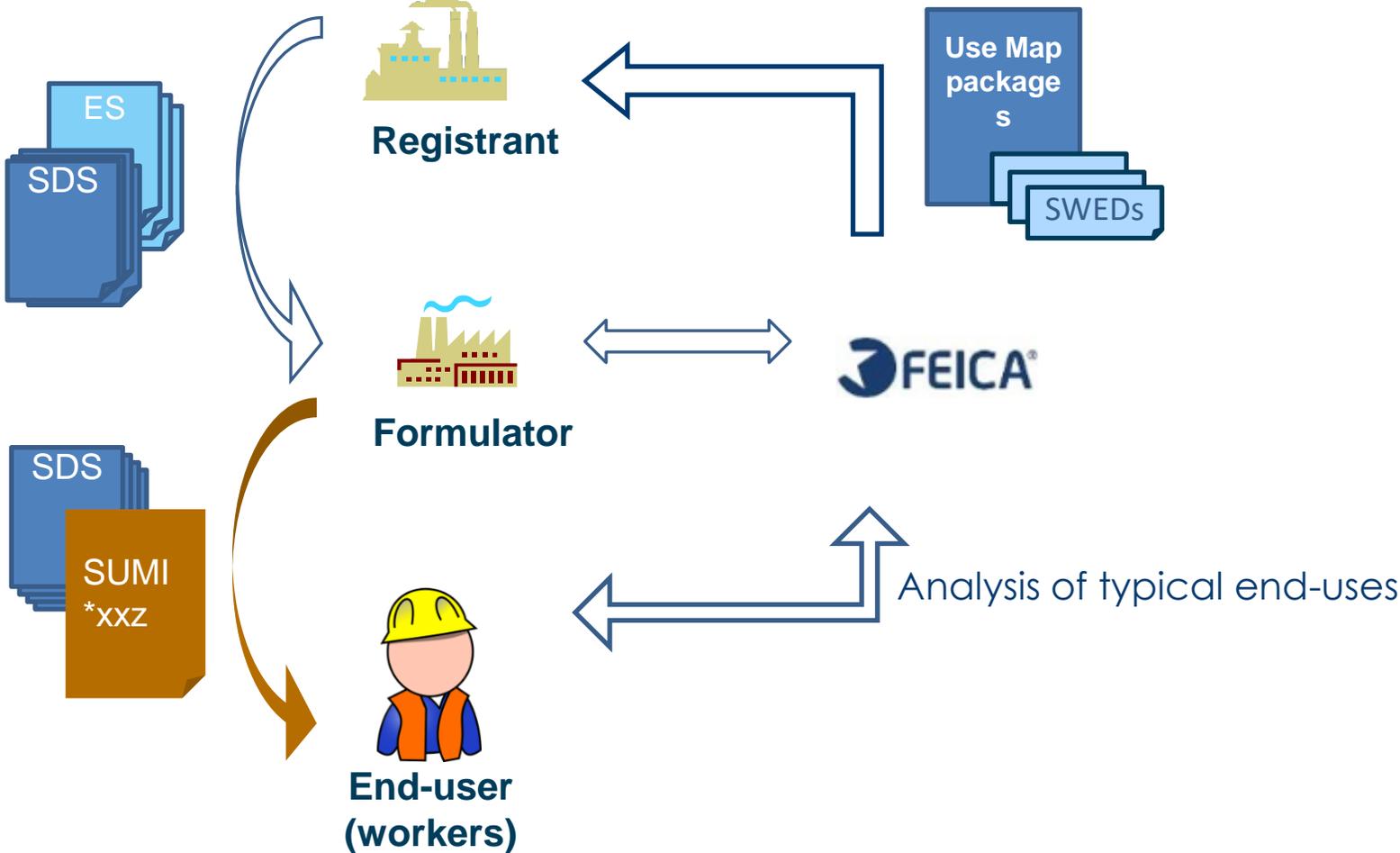
Typical adhesive technology:

- ✓ Solvent based contact adhesives
- ✓ 1-Component moisture curing adhesives
- ✓ Water based adhesives

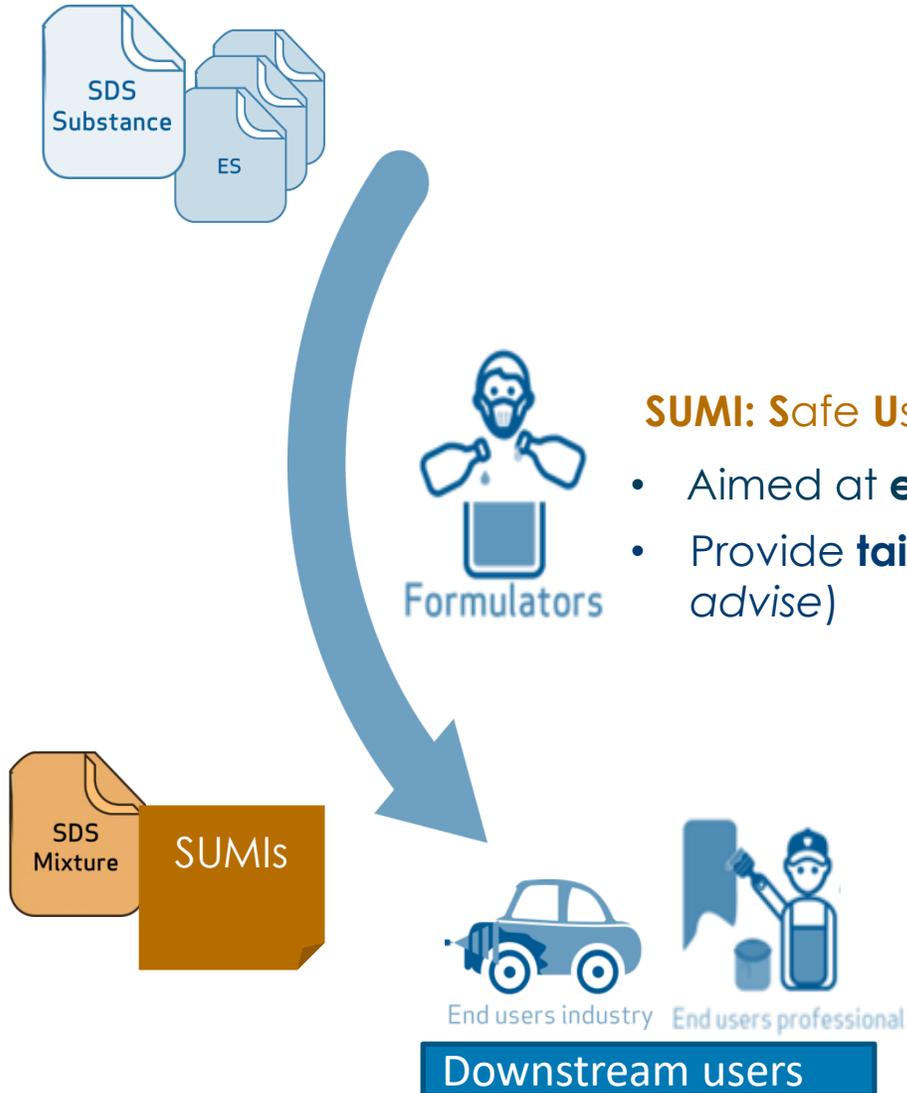
Conditions of Use:

- ✓ Typical application is > 3 m²/h
- ✓ ≤ 8 h/day
- ✓ Eye protection
- ✓ Goggles
- ✓ No RPE
- ✓ Chemical resistant dermal protection gloves
- ✓ Outdoor
- ✓ Temp: ≤ 30 °C

How to convey safe use for end-users?



Downstream communication: SUMIs



SUMI: Safe Use of Mixtures Information

- Aimed at **end-users** (Professional and Industrial)
- Provide **tailor-made content** (only *relevant safe-use advise*)

SUMIs: What are they?

(sector-specific) Safe Use of Mixture Information

- For communication **downstream** (i.e. between formulator and **end users**)
- Prepared by **sector associations** for the **typical uses** in a sector
- Reflect conditions of use (CoU) as described in the SWEDs and SPERCs
- Developed for **classified mixtures**
- **Clear, short and realistic** safe use information for industrial and professional **workers**
 - ✓ **Consumer uses** (covered by SCEDs; safe use information conveyed by the label)
- Intended **to be used as attachment to the SDS** of the mixture (does not replace the SDS!)

FEICA example

Short description of process covered →

Relevant safe use advice, pictograms }

Title: Professional large-scale outdoor use of adhesives, sealants or primers by low-energy spreading [FEICA SUMI_PW_10_o-b]¹

This document is intended to communicate the conditions of safe use for the product, based on the exposure assessments required under REACH, and should always be read in combination with the product's Safety Data Sheet and labels.

General description of the process covered

Large area bonding operations with adhesives, sealants or primers outdoors (e.g. bonding of membranes or tiles, sealants).

The adhesive is spread (e.g. using a notched trowel or extruding beads) on the area where the next element(s) will be bonded. After putting the elements in place, the operation needs to be repeated until the complete surface has been covered (i.e. floor is coated).

Operational Conditions

Maximum duration	8 hours
Range of application / Process conditions	Outdoor applications

Risk Management Measures

Use safety goggles and any glove / gauntlet with permeation data.



See also section 8 of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for specifications.

For the **disposal of product residues and waste** please refer to section 13 of the SDS.

Additional good practice advice

Follow the product instructions as specified on the label, or in the product's technical literature.

Do not empty the product into drains / surface water / ground water.

¹ This "Safe use information" is related to FEICA "SWED_PW_10_o-b" – refer to it for specifications. Please read the DUCC [Disclaimer](#) as well as the [Terms and Conditions of Use](#) for using the DUCC pictograms.

Use Map Benefits for DU

- **Simplicity**
 - No need to contract external experts
 - Professional / industrial end-users will be able to implement the use conditions easily
 - Use of pictograms
- **Consistency**
 - Harmonised template (cross-sectorial)
 - Much reduced individual communication with suppliers
 - Simple and understandable information for customers
 - Less uncertainty of customers and less requests
- **Reality-based**
 - No excessive requirements and investments
 - Easy language to end users (no “REACH speak”)
- Supporting formulators in complying with their REACH duties
- Savings in financial and time resources!

Conclusions

- Information on safe use of mixtures is mandatory when a SDS is required (REACH Art. 31 (7))
 - SUMI would be expected for **classified** products only
- SUMIs **reflect the result of the REACH risk assessment (per SWED application)**; They aim to help the last step for communicating the assessments' output in order to use the product safely.
 - To comply with REACH, the OCs and RMMs provided in the SUMI must not be altered
- SUMIs are not an independent nor an isolated element of the supply-chain communication, they **do not replace SDS!**,
 - SUMIs should be in the same **language** as the SDS
- SUMIs **can be used by employers to develop the workplace instructions**
 - can complement the OSH requirements, but do not replace them!
- **More than one SUMI** may be integrated within or appended to the SDS
 - Depending on customer needs or the way sectors define their typical uses

Agenda

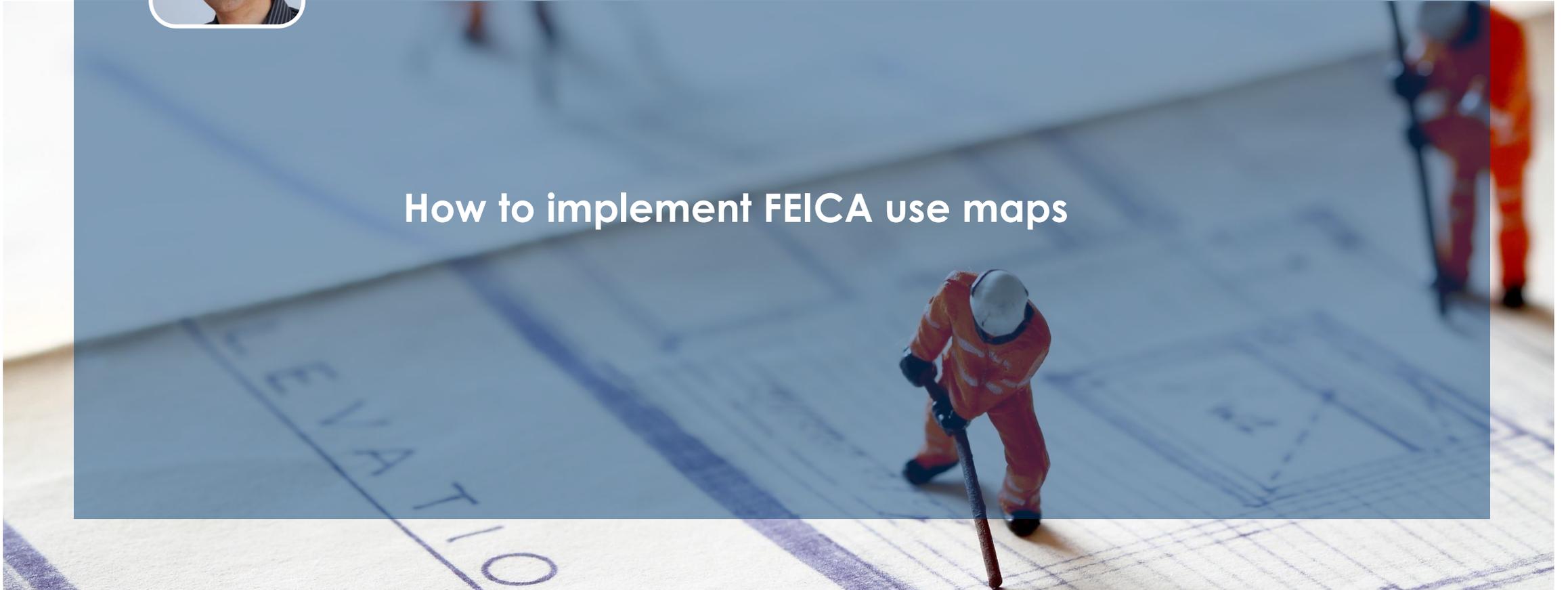
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Torsten Funk

Sika

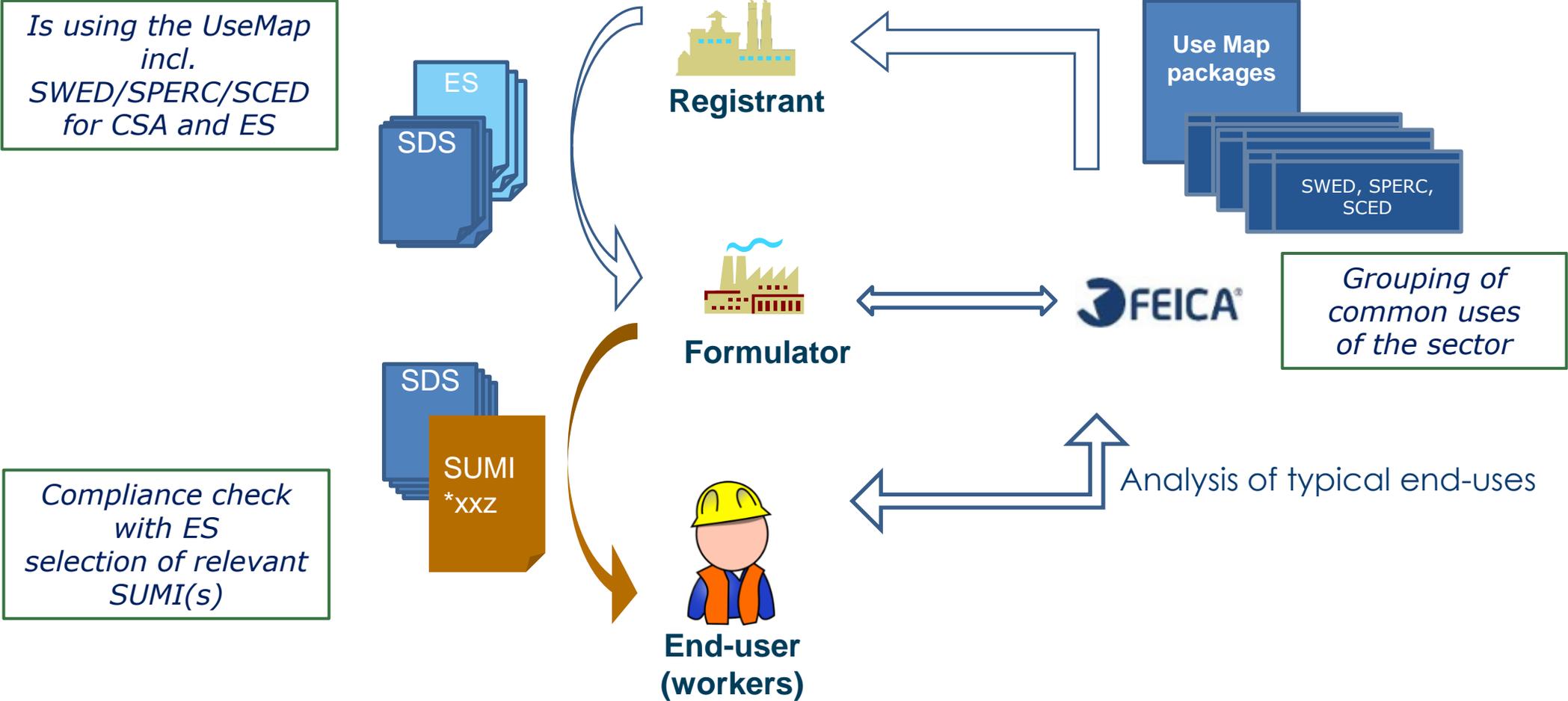
How to implement FEICA use maps



Formulator tasks

- Analyse incoming (extended) Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
- Check against use conditions
 - internal (own sites) and downstream (customers)
- Derive one set of conditions and Risk Management Measures (RMMs) for the mixture
- Communicate consistent information downstream via SDS
 - Targeted at end-users outside the chemical industry

Tasks of Players in UseMap Communication



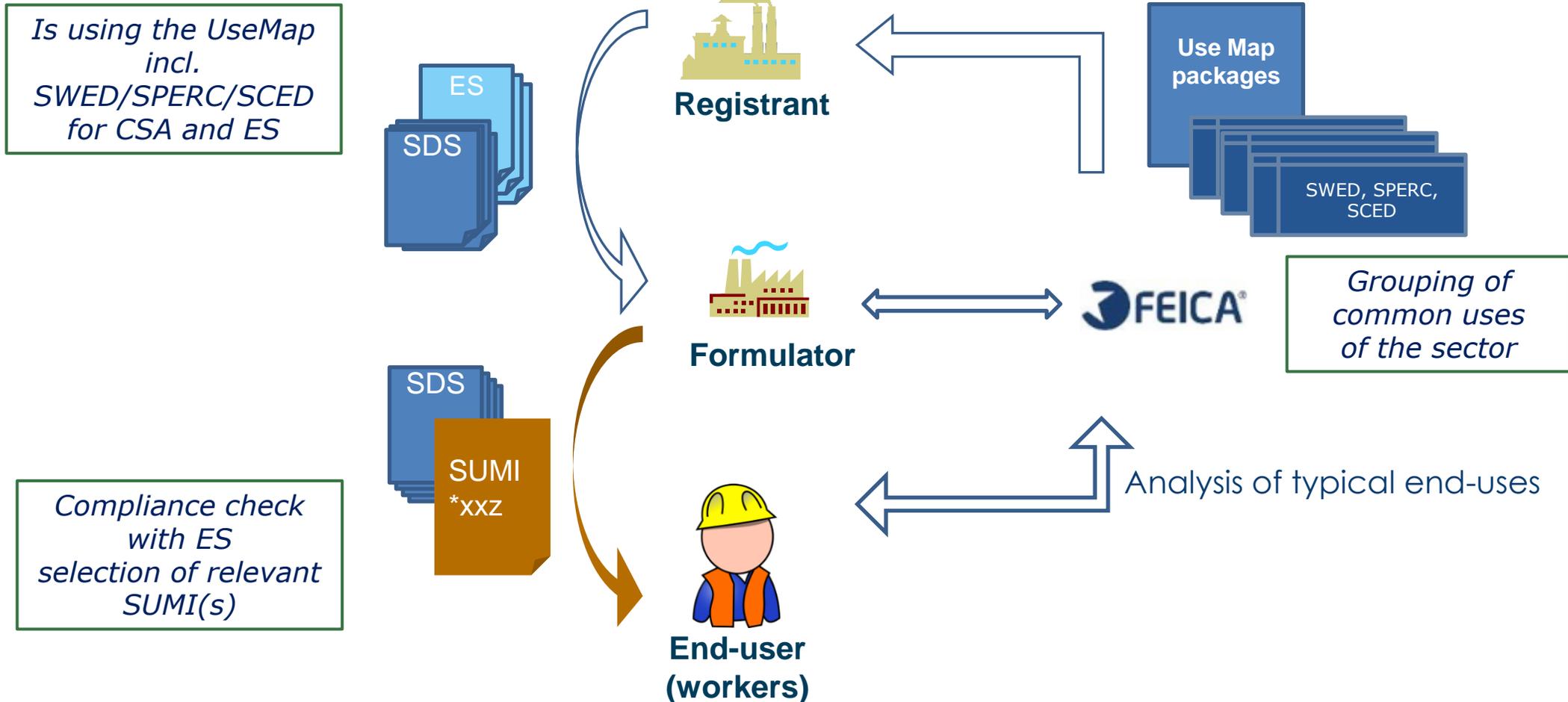
Making the Use Map available

- FEICA Use Map (and others) is available at [ECHA's use map library](#) and on the [FEICA website](#)
- In Excel format for manual use
- In CHR3-format for direct import into ECHA's CHESAR tool for CSA and ES
 - recommended for ease of use
 - avoids typos and transmission errors
 - provides exposure scenarios for communication via eSDS with support of the use map concept

Use Map based CSA

- Main principles
 - RMM and OC are defined in a SWED and must not be changed
 - CHESAR prevents any changes
 - The maximum safe concentration of the substance in a mixture is the only parameter to be set by the risk assessor
 - All uses and all SWEDs within a use should be assessed
- Adjustments
 - Substance specific data like tonnages
 - Uses that are obviously not relevant with the substance can be deleted
 - SPERCs need to be selected based on the substance's boiling point
 - Justifications for qualitative assessments need to be added manually

Tasks of Players in UseMap Communication



Use Map based Exposure Scenario

- Use code and use description to be given in the title and TOC
- SWEDs must be used unchanged in the CSA, then
 - list SWED code in the title section of contributing scenarios
 - state maximum safe concentration
 - preferably give the resulting RCR and the tool used
- List SPERC and SCED codes
- ECHA's CHESAR already complies to these requirements

Formulator tasks

- Preparation
 - Assign all products to relevant uses
 - Verify that SWED or SCED and SPERC conditions are all met for the intended use
 - Assign relevant and compatible SWEDs to each product
- Verification of safe use
 - All conditions are already verified against the SWED
 - Exposure scenario verification for all ingredients
 - Is the ES based on the SWED
 - Does the product meet the maximum concentration
 - Qualitative assessment based on the mixture classification

How are the elements communicated?

Relation between SWED and SUMI

CODES	Professional Uses			Industrial Uses	
	Use Code	FEICA PW_001	FEICA PW_005		FEICA IS_002
SWED Code	SWED PW_10_o-b	SWED PW_10_i-a	SWED PW_10_o-a	SWED IS_8b_i-a	SWED IS_7_i-a
SUMI	SUMI PW_10_o-b	SUMI PW_10_i-a	SUMI PW_10_o-a	SUMI IS_8b_i-a	SUMI IS_7_i-a

SWEDs and SUMIs are interlinked

- ✓ If SWED code is communicated in the 'ES', the SUMI identification is simple

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Nursulu Davrenova

Verisk 3E

Relevance of use maps for registrants



Agenda

- Report from pilot project
- Hints for registrants - how to implement use maps
- Benefits for formulators, when supplier implements use maps
- Overall impact on supply chain communication

Pilot Project 1 of 2

Use Maps for Registrants



Pilot Project 1 of 2

- ENES Work Programme to 2020, Action 2.4⁽¹⁾:
 - Pilot trial for utilizing use map information in the registrant's chemical safety assessment and communicating exposure scenarios down the supply chain.
 - “Real life” exercises based on selected substances/ use maps. Learnings from extended experience (e.g., trials with full use maps and with GES; assessments beyond Tier 1) .

- Pilot project Summary Report⁽²⁾

Scope

Target:

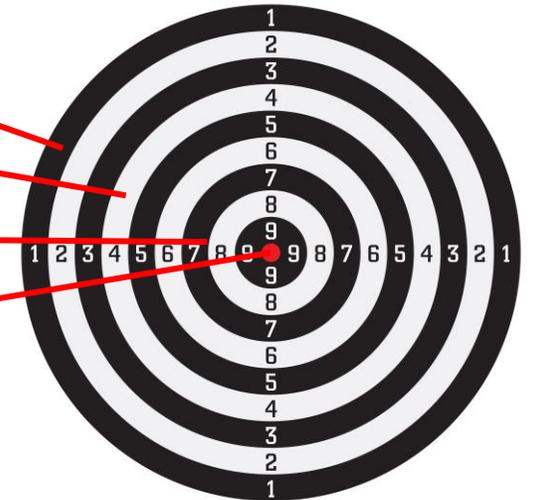
- each **use map** to be tested for **different substance**;
- each **substance** to be tested by **at least two** registrants.

1 assessment tool (Chesar)

4 sectors (AISE, EFCC, FEICA use maps; ESIG GES)

7 substances (different hazard profiles)

10 registrants/companies/testers



Key observations



- Carrying out Tier I exposure assessment, proved:
 - efficient/quick method;
 - consistent/harmonized outcomes.
- Easy to generate ESCom XML from Chesar and so generate eSDS consistent with CSR.
- Sector use-maps have been built to provide input for exposure assessment related to long-term systemic effects.
- Not all use maps include higher tier input parameters.
- Some uses can be included in multiple sectors' use-maps, hence same use can be covered several times with potentially different outcome.

Hints for registrant

Use maps Introduction

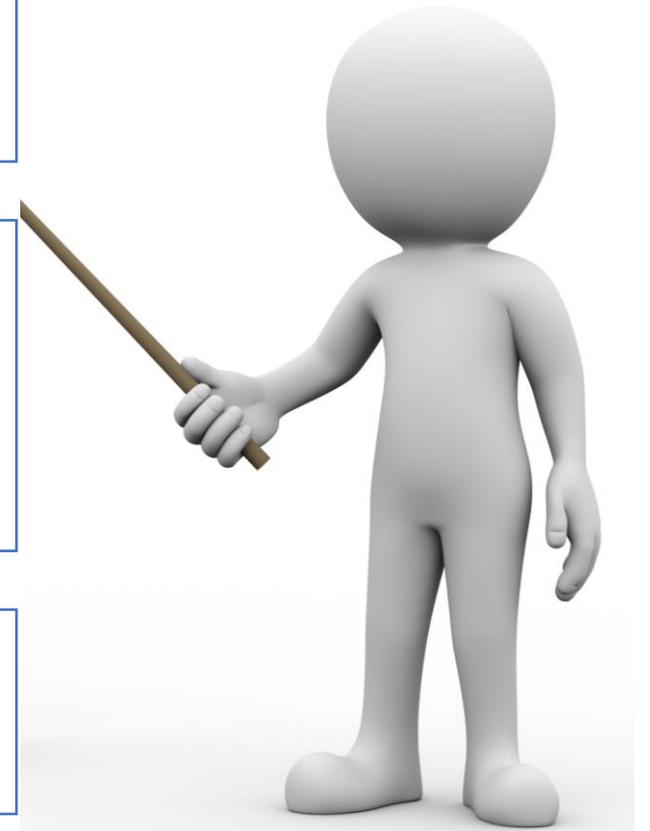
- Read instructions for every/each relevant sector use map before applying.
- Verify uses, apply only relevant – when using use maps from different sectors, ensure uses do not overlap.
- When assessment using RMM Level 1 demonstrates use is safe, the next level RMM does not need to be assessed.
- Assess full shift exposure for all activities by default.

Qualitative assessment

- Risk management related to qualitative hazards is not systematically integrated into use-maps.
- Determine the highest safe use concentration based on quantitative assessment for systemic-long effects.
- View if use-maps already include OC/RMM protecting worker from exposure (e.g. gloves, goggles).

Consequences

- Inclusion of additional measures will break link between SWED and SUMI.
- Limiting concentration of substance in the mixture, to potentially minimize hazard, can create issues for formulators.



Benefits for registrants

- ✓ Created by Downstream Users (Industry Sectors) =
 - ✓ realistic conditions of use (enhanced quality);
 - ✓ works for majority of substances for relevant industry sectors;
 - ✓ replicable, consistent and hence sustainable solution for chemical safety assessment;
 - ✓ saves time/resources to research uses and estimate exposure.

- ✓ Compatible with Chesar⁽⁴⁾ =
 - ✓ easy to use and free of charge;
 - ✓ enables consistent outcome (layout and lexicon);
 - ✓ efficient way of generating compliant (consistent with CSR) eSDS via export/import ESDCom file;
 - ✓ harmonized communication (format and content)⁽⁵⁾.



Pilot Project 2 of 2

Benefits for Formulators (DU)



Pilot Project 2 of 2: Scope

■ ENES Work Programme to 2020, Action 4.1⁽¹⁾:

- Test and/or exemplify the available methods to generate safe-use information for mixtures based on exposure scenarios coming down the supply chain (SUMI).
 - a) A sample of volunteer formulating companies applies the SUMI-Selection Method for a range of their mixtures, based upon homogenous (= use map-based) incoming exposure scenarios for substances, in order to generate/assign appropriate safe use information for the mixture. This information is meant to be attached to the SDS for the mixture. The outputs from the pilot trials (action 2.4) may be the starting point.
 - b) In a subsequent step formulating companies apply the methods to heterogeneous (= (partly) non-use map based) incoming exposure scenarios for substances (this may be the realistic scenario for the years to come)

■ Pilot project Summary Report⁽⁵⁾

Pilot Project 2 of 2: Scope

■ Formulators received:

- Mixture composition (2-3 hazardous substances)
- Description of use
- SDS + ES for hazardous mixture (at least 2 for each substance)
- SUMI approach for 4 sectors (AISE, CEPE, EFCC, FEICA)

■ Task is to apply SUMI approach to derive safe use for mixture:

- When ES generated via use maps (use maps and SWED code included in the ToC)
- When ES generated and not homogeneous (use map code is not included and/or not generated via application of GES)

Key observations

■ eSDS generated via use maps:

- Realistic conditions.
- Consistent format (ESCom XML based).
- Consistent language (ESCom phrases).
- Inclusion of SWED codes in the ES title, makes it easier to apply SUMI approach, when eSDS for mixtures need to be created.
- Easy to compare, analyze, translate, consolidate.
- Enables automation (all benefits).
- SUMI format is easy to understand and convert into safety instructions cards required under CAD.



Conclusions (impact on supply chain)

- Improved quality content (realistic OC/RMM) in both CSR and eSDS.
- Realistic advice is easy/possible to comply with.
- Ensures compliance (via consistency between CSR and eSDS).
- Consistent/harmonized format and content (via ESCom package).
- Enables electronic data exchange within the supply chain.
- Enables automation on generating safe use information (substances and mixtures).
- Enhanced efficiency via automation = saved resources.

**“If you want to
change the world,
start with
yourself” –
Mohandas Gandhi**



How can we change/improve communication in the supply chain

■ Registrants

- When CSR update is required (new data, classification, use, etc.), consider applying use maps when making assessment.
- Request SDS service or software provider uses ESCom XML file to generate eSDS (improved quality/compliance).
- If issues identified, report feedback to relevant sector use map developers to improve its workability.

■ Formulators

- If issues with the eSDS identified (use is not covered or OC/RMM impractical), report to the supplier (Article 34, 37 of REACH) and advise using sector use maps.
- Request ESCom XML file for the eSDS (easier to consolidate and analyze information automatically)
- Consider applying SUMI, when generating own eSDS for mixture with specific use.



Nursulu Davrenova, Verisk 3E

Email: ndavrenova@verisk3e.com



References

1. ENES Work Programme to 2020: https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/23915781/enes_work_programme_to_2020_en.pdf/7862a4b5-0e5b-e4ea-c47c-6caf72cee847
2. Cefic/DUCC pilot project on Exposure Scenarios and communication the supply chain: Registrant Phrase (ENES action 2.4) Summary Report: https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/22786913/pilot_project_on_supply_communication_registrants_report_en.pdf/49311fe4-f105-0fb0-8e26-2685d368d5f2
3. All about Chesar: <https://chesar.echa.europa.eu/>
4. ESCom package: <https://cefic.org/guidance/reach-implementation/escom-package-guidance/>
5. DUCC/CEFIC pilot on exposure scenario and supply chain communication Registrants testing Use Maps and formulators testing the SUMI selection method: <https://cefic.org/app/uploads/2020/01/DUCC-CEFIC-pilot-project-on-exposure-scenarios-and-communication-in-the-supply-chain-Pilot-Project-Summary-report.pdf>
6. Cefic projects ES-CSR library: <https://cefic.org/guidance/reach-implementation/es-csr-csr-guidance/>
7. FEICA Use Maps and Safe Use of mixtures: <https://www.feica.eu/our-priorities/reach/safe-use-mixtures>

List of abbreviations

AISE	International Association for Soaps, Detergents and Maintenance Products
CoU	Conditions of Use
CSR	Chemical Safety Report
DU	Downstream User
EFCC	European Federation for Construction Chemicals
ENES	Exchange Network on Exposure Scenarios
ESCom	Exposure Scenario for Communication
eSDS	extended Safety Data Sheet
ESIG	European Solvents Industry Group
FEICA	Association of the European Adhesive & Sealant Industry
GES	Generic Exposure Scenario
OC	Operational Conditions
RMM	Risk Management Measures
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SUMI	Safe Use Mixture Information
SWED	Specific Worker Exposure Determinant
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Agenda

- 13.00 Opening/FEICA introduction by the FEICA Mixture assessment Task Force Chair, Ms Kim Suetens (Soudal)
- 13.05 Communication on safe use of chemicals in the supply chain, Ms Laure-Anne Carton de Tournai (ECHA)
- 13.20 FEICA packages, importance for the downstream users, Mr Thorsten Wind (Henkel)
- 13.35 How to implement FEICA use maps, Mr Torsten Funk (Sika)
- 13.45 Relevance of use maps for registrants, Ms Nursulu Davrenova (Verisk 3E)
- 14.00 Q&A, Ms Kim Suetens (Soudal) / Ms Paula Diaz (FEICA)**
- 14.30 Close of the webinar, Ms Kim Suetens (Soudal)

Q&A

- Please use the chat box or raise your hand if you have a question
- Once the moderators call you out, please unmute yourself
- Lower your hand and mute yourself once your question has been answered
- Questions in the chat box will be covered as we go along



Kim Suetens
Soudal



Paula Diaz
FEICA



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