

ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND DATA PRESENTATION FOR THE GENERAL DATABASE OF SUBSPORTplus

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Scope of assessment

The case stories in the General Section of SUBSPORTplus database (GDB) are meant to serve as information and Inspiration sources. Further documentation and evaluation is recommended before implementation.

All case stories in the General Section are assessed according to the methodology presented below (see also Figure: Assessment methodology and data presentation for the SUBSPORTplus GDB).

Performing life cycle analysis and/or risk assessment for the identified substitution examples is beyond SUBSPORTplus scope. Assessment of substitution examples against other criteria than chemical hazards is also beyond the scope of the General Section of the database. However, when data on technological or economical aspects are available and relevant they are included, as guidance for the user (in *Substitution description*, reflecting the opinion of the information provider or in the *Case/substitution evaluation*, as a point of view of SUBSPORTplus members).

Entry data

Entry data for the alternative assessment contain information on the main chemical(s) to be substituted.

If data on other chemicals (including additives, impurities etc.) is available and considered relevant, such information is presented briefly under *Case/substitution evaluation* and/or *Further information*. The same approach for the alternative(s).

The sources of information for hazard identification are those mentioned below.

If considered relevant, additional information from other sources than those below may be described under *Case/substitution evaluation* and/or linked in *Further information*.

Hazard identification

All substances and alternatives are checked for the identification of hazards using the following sources:

- ✓ Information on harmonized classification: **Annex VI to CLP** (*click link to open*) in the chemical database of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA);
- ✓ Hazardous **S**ubstance **D**atabase according to SUBSPORTplus **S**creening **C**riteria (**SDSC**) for the hazards of equivalent concern not included in the EU harmonized classification and for IARC carcinogens.

SUBSPORTplus screening criteria used for the compilation of SDSC:

Criteria	Definition
CMR	Harmonized classification (according to CLP) for CMR categories 1A, 1B (until 2015 Directive 67/548/EEC : cat. 1 and 2) IARC cat. 1, 2A, 2B
(v)P(v)BT	REACH Regulation – Annex XIII EC PBT Working Group OSPAR List of substances of possible concern
Endocrine disruptors	OECD Report EU Endocrine disruptors database cat. 1, 2 SIN list database
Neurotoxicants	Vela, Laborda, Garcia study , 2003, cat. 2-4
Sensitisation agents	Harmonized classification (according to CLP) for H334, H317 (until 2015 Directive 67/548/EEC : for R42, R43)

Hazard assessment

All chemical alternatives are assessed against hazards in hazardous Substance Database according to SUBSPORTplus Screening Criteria (SDSC). Other hazards of the alternative are compared to those of the substance(s) they substitute if considered relevant.

Hazard assessment results

Alternatives containing substances present in the hazardous Substance Database according to SUBSPORTplus Screening Criteria (SDSC) are not subject for publication in the SUBSPORTplus database, unless the SUBSPORTplus team regards the alternative to be still safer than the original substance, for the considered application. Alternatives not present in SDSC may still show (according to other sources) properties fulfilling the screening criteria applied for SDSC. Based on a case by case analysis, decision may be taken not to publish these alternatives on SUBSPORTplus, unless regarded still safer than the original substance.

For alternatives that do not pass criteria applied for SDSC we recommend further search for safer alternatives.

Disclaimer

Information provided by case stories is not directly transferable to your company. Specific issues, of technical or legislative nature, for example, may significantly change the context and therefore the way you should use data published in the database. The users should check for missing data especially for hazards and assess their importance for implementing the substitution examples in their companies.

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Figure: Assessment methodology and data presentation for the SUBSPORTplus GDB.

