

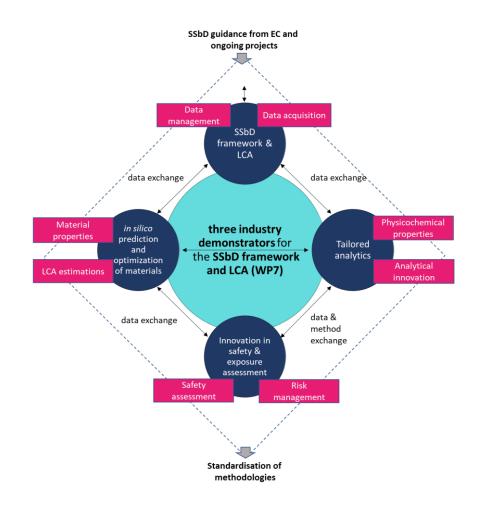
From Innovation to Implementation: Applying the SSbD4CheM Toolbox in Case studies for Sustainable Material Design

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement n° 101138475. UK participants in SSbD4CheM project are supported by UKRI.



SSbD4CheM: safety and sustainability integrated in the chemical/product development

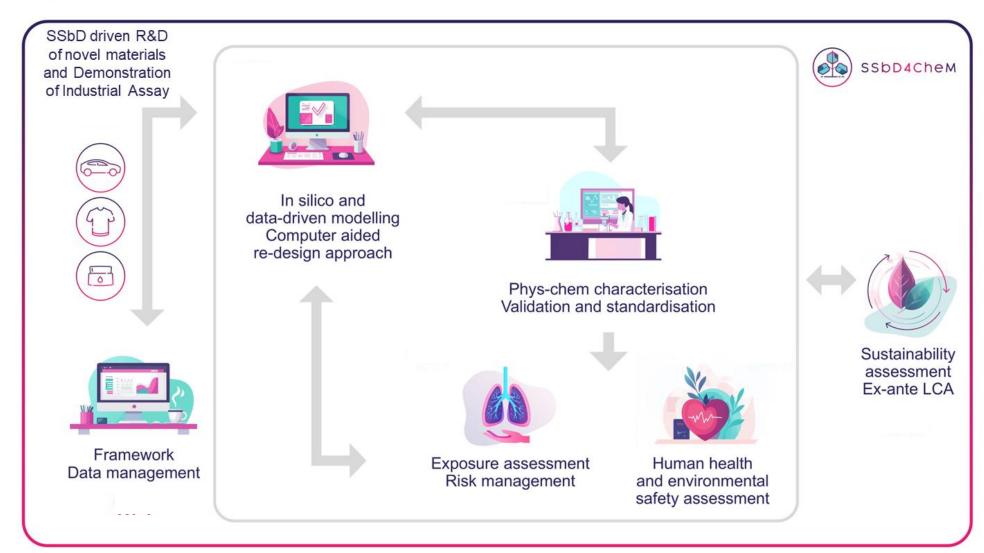
- Develop a SSbD4CheM framework to utilize new science-based approaches and innovative technologies to proactively identify and address hazards and risks, fostering the design of safer, sustainable products, and processes across sectors and value chains:
 - improvement of safety and sustainability assessment along product life cycle
 - alternative methods for safety assessment (e.g., NAMs) without animal models
 - robust, reliable and faster test methods or models, including high-throughput and *in silico* models
 - validated in vitro tools for a variety of substances and materials – coatings and composites
 - enhanced international collaboration on uptake of new methods and/or models







SSbD4CheM in a nutshell







SSbD4CheM demonstrators



Renewable based composites for automotive interior



Bio-based self-cleaning/water repellent & antimicrobial treatments for apparel textiles



Nanocellulose for applications in cosmetics





SSbD4CheM demonstrators



Renewable based composites for automotive interior

Safety Goals:

- Hazard assessment of micro fibrillated cellulose (MFC) completed
- Human health & safety evaluated during MFC production and processing; processes optimized
- TVOC emissions reduced by using MFC vs. wood-based fillers
- Formaldehyde release from all formulations < 10 ppm
- Odor level target ≤ 3

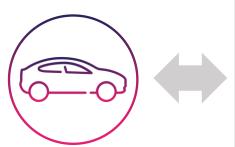
Sustainability Goals:

- Substitution of mineral based fillers by micro fibrillated cellulose targeting the same mechanical performances: Flex Strength & Modulus 20-50 MPa @23°C; 1500-2500 @23°C (ISO178)
- Development of renewable composite formulations: renewable feedstock content > 80%.
- Lower environmental impact by 20%: raw material usage and energy consumption are distinctly reduced
- Reduce material weight (due to lower filler density) composite density target value <1,15 g/cm3 (ISO 1183) allowing reduced fuel consumption.





Renewable based composites for automotive interior parts





TVOC analvis

Following GS 97014-3

(VDA 278) odor characteristic

(VDA 270)

Non-target & target → method development for specific aldehyde emission analysis

> Vocus CI-TOF thermodesoption system to be coupled with the CI-TOF Vocus chromatography needed

→ the limit values in GS97014-3 are different

→ Aim to standardize the VOC tests

experimental and computational descriptors



Modelling of data gap for LCA analysis Modelling of data gap related human exposure e.g. inhalation

Modelling skin irritation in respect to MFC cellulosic fillers





SSbD

In vitro lung model

→Transport, barrier integrity, inflammation, viability

Zebra fish embryo model

→lethality



Worker and consumer exposure and risk assessment:

- measured data;
- exposure models



LCA, s-LCA, and LCC









Methodology for the SSbD assessment in SSbD4CheM

Definition of the SSbD Criteria

Information gathering

Step 1: Intrinsic

Hazardous

properties

Step 2:
Occupational
health safety

Step 3: Human
Health and
Environmental
Aspects of the
final application

Step 4: Environmental sustainability assessment

- Definition of the criteria for every step
- Information about the materials and chemicals used is being gathered by communication with partners.
- Assessment of the chemicals based on the ECHA, CLP, bibliographic research and SDS.
- Qsar models and Data mining.
- Estimation of the production and processingrelated risks.
 Risk estimated as a combination of chemical and/or material hazards, exposure and risk management measures.
- Likelihood
 of exposure to
 the chemical
 or material,
 potential exposure
 routes and
 related toxicity
 impacts on human
 health and the
 environment.
- Environmental sustainability aspects of the chemical or material.



In vitro tests if data are missing or there are new compounds.









Wood Plastic Composites (WPCs)

Renewable PP
PP heterophasic
copolymer
Recycled PP
Ultrafine cellulose
Regenerated cellulose
Soft wood, Hemp fibers
Hybrids
Talc compounds as
reference material

Processing technology: Compounding/ Twin screw extrusion/Injection moulding









Material & prototypes characterization Mechanics, MFI

TVOC & FOG emissions testing after processing (granulates and injection moulding)
TVOC emission testing depending on weathering behavior
Odour testing









SSbD Step 1 & Step 2

Step 1. Hazardous properties of the chemical/material in question



Step 2. Human health and safety aspects of production and processing





	General information								1st step						Step 2												
Trade Name	Product or chemical name	CAS number(s)	State/form	MSDS	Role in the formulatio n	Human health hazard	Enviromen tal hazards		Human health hazard	Enviromen tal hazards		Human health hazard	Enviromenta I hazards	Physical hazards		Criteriu	m group		Level	Acute human health hazards	Chronic human health hazards	Physical properties	Hazards from release behaviour	Process- realted hazards		Safety	
						SI	DS information	on	Harmonized	C&L Classifi VI)	cation (Annex	Bib	liographic rese	arch	ннн	ЕН	PH	Global	Level			Score (0-4)			Total score	OHS Level	Aspect
Daplen EG 108 Al	Polypropylene TPO Compound filled with talc		pellets	N	matrix	in accord Regulation (I	does not req dance with Ar EC) No 1907, amendments	rticle 31 of /2006 and ist	-	-	-	NTE found	NTE found	NTE found	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	4	0		12	3	Low-risk
Borcycle™UJ599MO-71	Recycled PP Compound, polypropylene copolymer	9010-79-1	pellets	Υ	matrix	Not classified	Not classified	Not classified	-	-	-	NTE found	NTE found	NTE found	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	4	4		16	4	Neglible risk
ВЈ400НР	Polypropylene		pellets	N	matrix	in accord Regulation (I	does not req dance with Ar EC) No 1907, amendments	rticle 31 of /2006 and ist	ē	÷	-				-	-	-	-	3	4	4	4	0		12	3	Low-risk
		No,																									



- ☑ Open processing (yes, spray coating and sieve analysis equipped with an external ventilation and an appropriate air exchange)
- ☑ Large area application (yes sufficient enough (space related) to ensure safe application of powders as described in the document shared and once again attached)
- Open design or partially open design, natural ventilation
- ☐ Partially open design, processing-related opening with simple extraction or open with simple extraction
- ☐ Closed processing with possibilities of exposure, e.g., during filling, sampling, or cleaning (Compounding areas are equipped with an external ventilation and an appropriate air exchange)
- ☐ Closed design, tightness not ensured, or partially open design with effective
- ☐ Closed design, tightness ensured, partially closed design with integrated extraction or partially open design with highly effective extraction

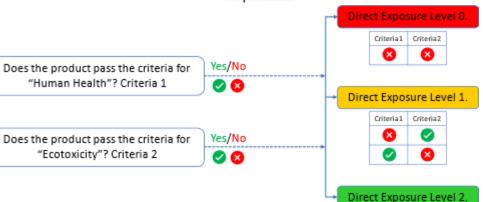
			pellets	Y	in blends with PP and PE,		Combustibl e dust	Not classified	Not classified	Not classified	NTE found	NTE found	NTE found	-	-	С	С	2						11	3	Low-risk	
Engage 8842	Polyolefin Elastomer, ultra-low density ethylene-octene compolymer, 1-Octene, polymer with ethene	26221-73-8			excellent flow characteris tics														4	4	3	(
PP ED007HP	Polypropylene polymer		pellets		raw material for plastics industry	The product is not of hazardous according (EC) No 1272	to regulation	Not classified	Not classified	Not classified	NTE found	NTE found	NTEfound	-	-	-	÷	3	4	4	3	(11	3	Low-risk	
Hemp fiber FZ517/150, Schwarzwälder Textilwerke			fibers	Υ	filler	Not relevant Not relevant	Not relevant	-	-	-	NTE found	NTE found	NTE found	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	4	()	12	3	Low-risk	

		vory mgm nore
	1-5	High risk
	6-10	Medium-risk
sk	11-15	Low-risk
sk	16-20	Neglible risk

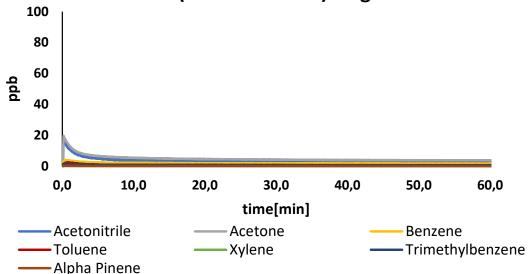
SSbD Step 3

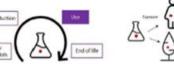
Step 3. Hazards and risks of the final application of the chemical or material in question

Criteria1 Criteria2



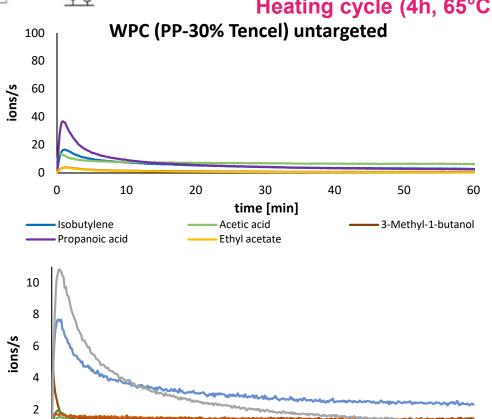
WPC (PP-30% Tencel) targeted

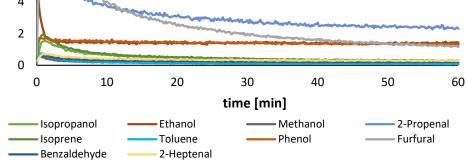






Proton-Transfer-Reaction Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry (VOCUS CI-TOF PTR/AIM): Heating cycle (4h, 65°C)









SSbD Step 3 Real-life simulation of chemical release for consumer and

occupational setting





In silico models for exposure analysis hiPSC-based in vitro lung model



Worker (Step 2) and consumer exposure (Step 3) and risk assessment

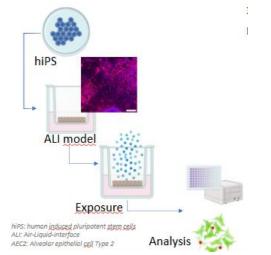


SSbD Toolbox developed within

PARC: www.parc-ssbd.eu/



STEP 3



Stoffenmanager RISKOFDERM ConsEXPO

Advanced REACH -Tool

TREXMO

ProScale

Vermeer FCM

MERLIN-Expo Tool

PMFA INTEGRA DPMFA

Spray Expo E-FAST ChemSTEER

Consumer Exposure Model (CEM)

Beat MI

EMKG-Expo-Tool

MEASE DNV GL Safeti



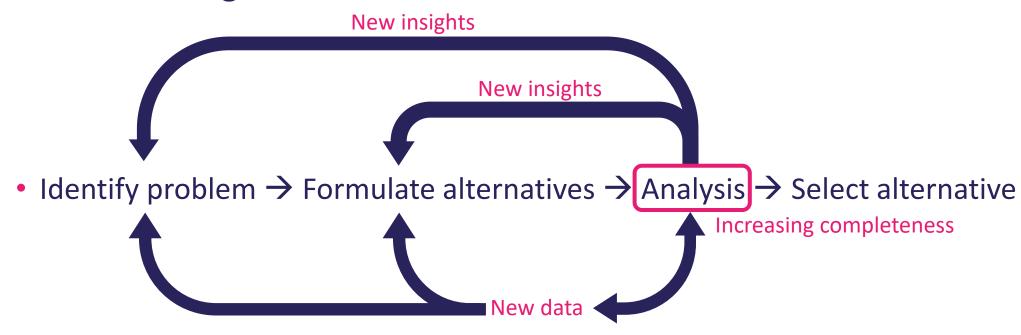




SSbD Step 4 LCA in SSbD: ex-ante & tiered



- Conventional pathway to decision making:
 - Identify problem → Formulate alternatives → Analysis → Select alternative
- Decision making in SSbD:



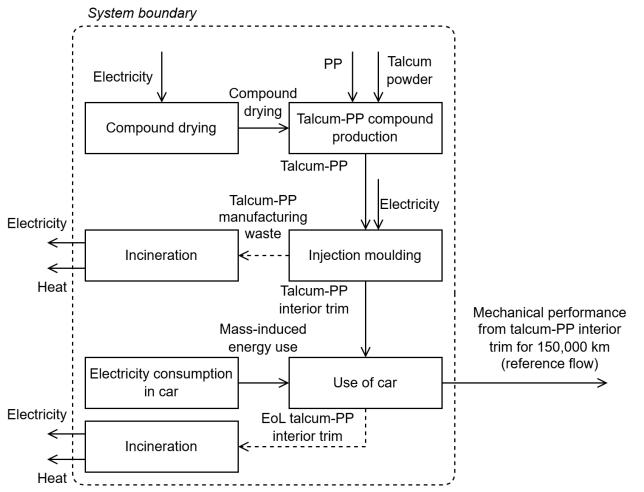


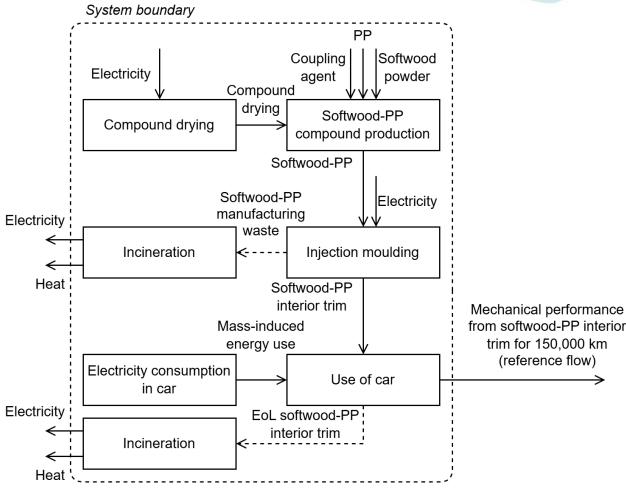




SSbD Step 4 Cradle-to-grave *ex-ante* LCA





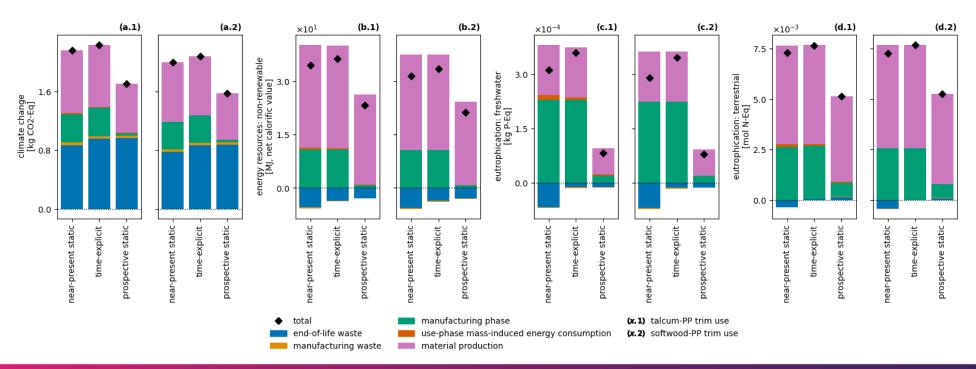


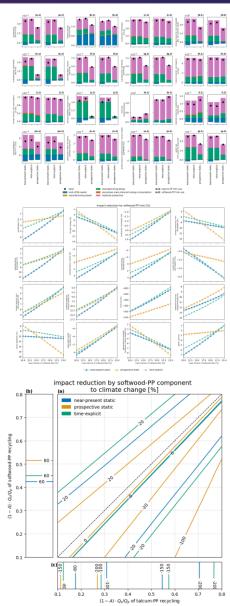




SSbD Step 4 Prospective & time-explicit LCA

- 16 mid-point impact categories assessed.
- Future activities modelled in a future economy.
- Exploring diverse scenarios for robust decision making: insights on material composition, use phase, and circularity.









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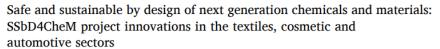
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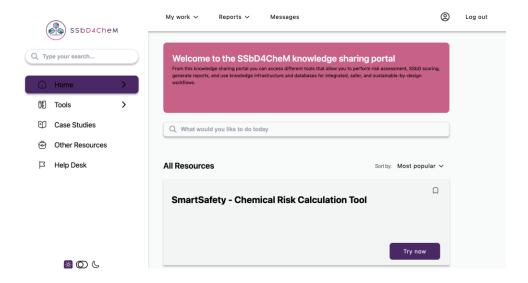
Innovation report





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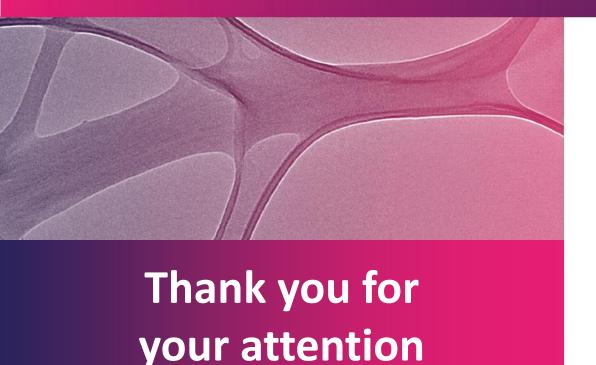
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Project partners







































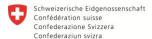


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