

SUSTAINABLE SURFACE PROTECTION BY GLASS-LIKE HYBRID AND BIOMATERIALS COATINGS

1st SSbD Training











Lignin Safety & Toxicity in Bio-based Food Packaging



November 26, 2024
Online



Agenda

09:30	Opening Remarks and Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal of the training and overview • BIO-SUSHY brief project intro (5 min) 	
09:40	SSbD Framework and Steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of SSbD framework (15 min) 	
09:55	Lignin Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different lignin types: full assessment and example (10 min) 	
10:05	Safety Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toxicity data from BIO-SUSHY (15 min) • Bio-sensor and release accelerator (20 min) 	
10:40	Break		
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11:05	Q&A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Q&A with participants 	 
11:20	Closing remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of key takeaways • Closing remarks and acknowledgment 	 

Introduction

PFAS, What?

PFAS (per and polyfluorinated alkyl substances) provide excellent **water** and **oil repellency** properties.

Why is it a problem?

PFAS are known as '**forever chemicals**' due to their resistance, widespread, and linked to **environmental** and **health problems** like cancer and decreased fertility.

How?

Exposure could happen through **eating, drinking, or using** consumer products containing PFAS.

You may have assumed PFAS without knowing it

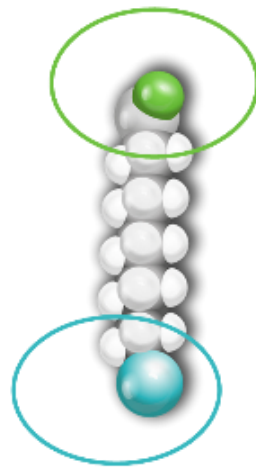


Objective



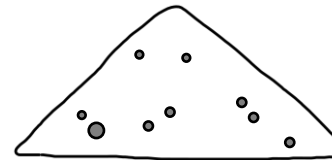
BIO-SUSHY

Develop 3 PFAS-free bio-based coatings

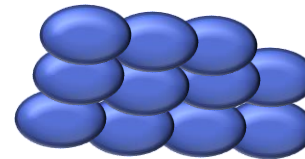


Hydro/oleophobic additives

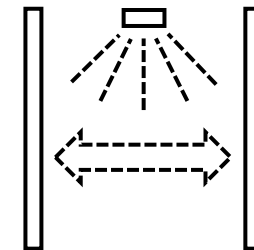
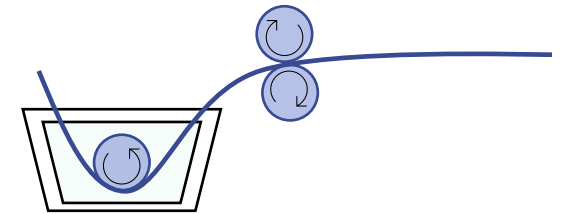
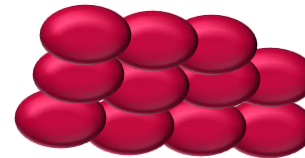
Thermoplastic
Bio-based
powder



Water-based
Hybrid sol-gel
organic



Solvent-based
Hybrid sol-gel
inorganic



BIO-SUSHY Methodology – Based on 3 pillars



R&I COATING DEVELOPMENT

- Development of 3 novel SSbD coatings materials with water and oil repellency
- Validation of coating materials with 3 case studies (cellulose food trays, textile, glass packaging)



MODELING

- Development of the BIO-SUSHY set of computation tools for SSbD of coatings
- Development of integrated approaches supported by the BIO-SUSHY HUB for effective data management and sharing



SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE BY DESIGN

- Development of an SSbD Framework applied to PFAs-free coatings (safe by material design, safe by process design, toxicological studies, LCA, LCC, SLCA)
- Standardisation roadmap

Unique value proposition

Coatings validated in 3 case studies

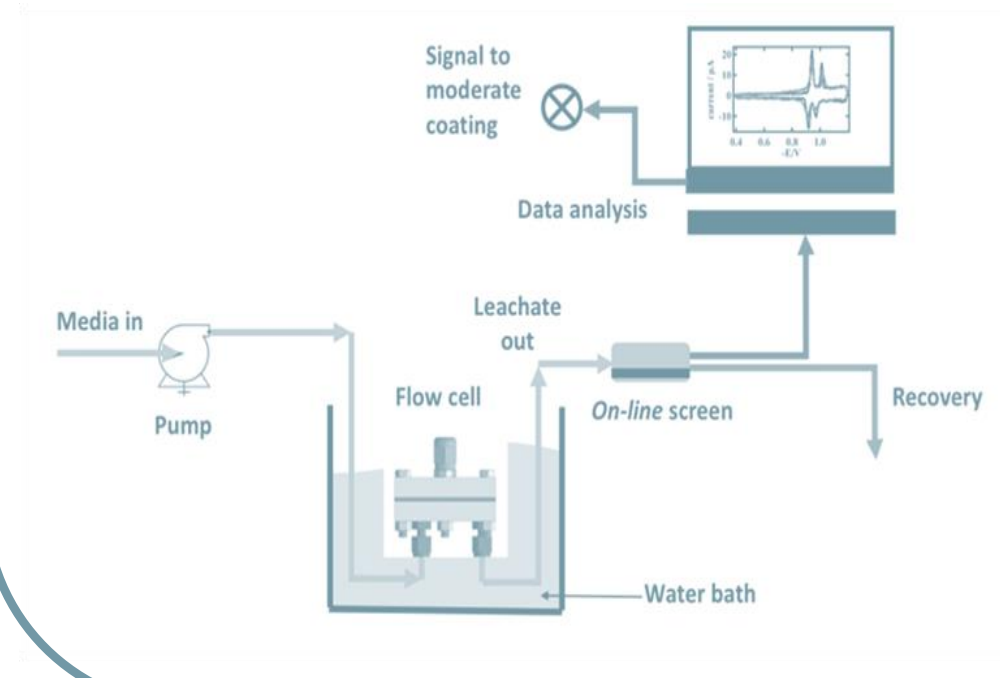


Textile

Food trays and packaging

Glass cosmetic packaging

Rapid coating and formulation screening



Standardisation & SSbD framework

- Standardisation of new coatings
- Definition of safety and sustainability criteria

Impacts



Provide business opportunities to EU's SMEs



Boosting EU R. D. & I.

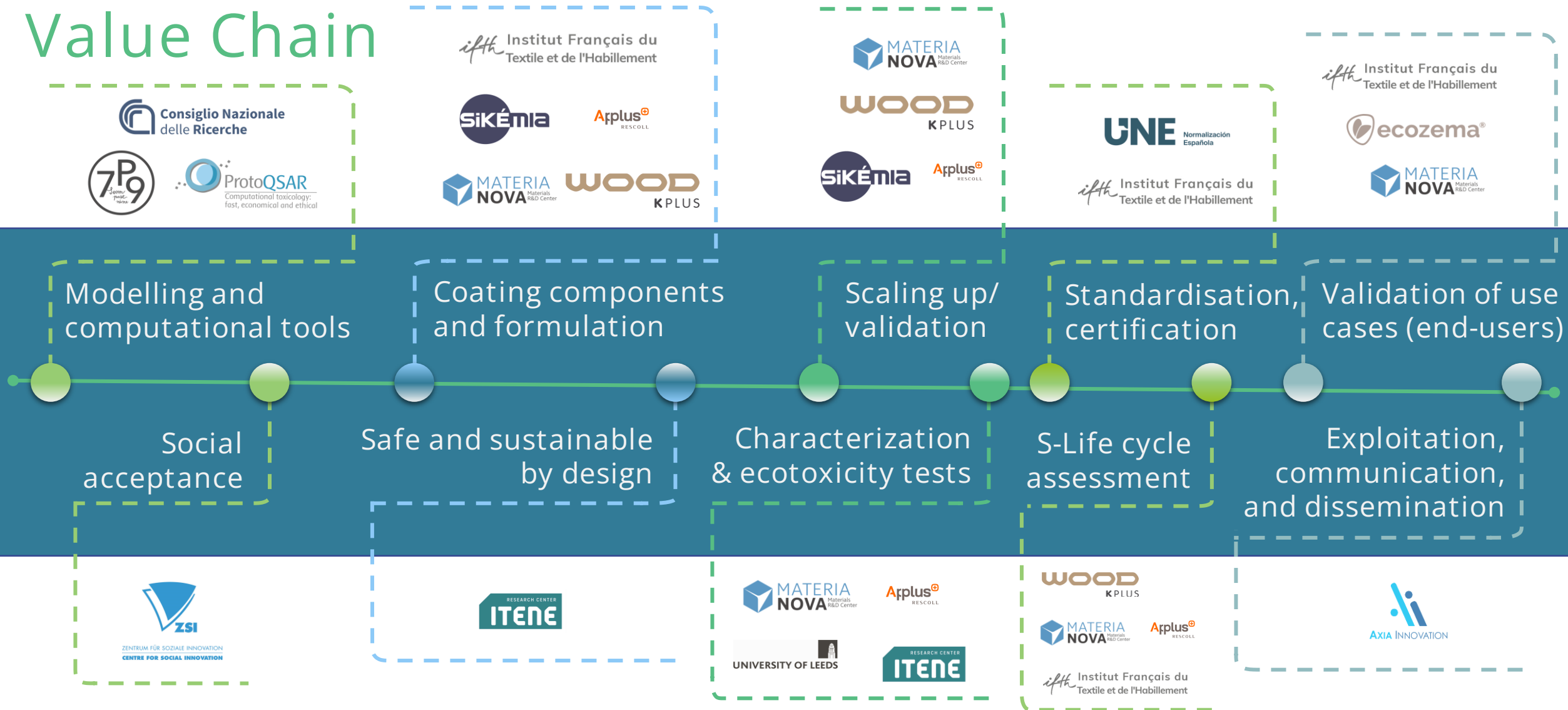


Reduction of PFAS in the environment

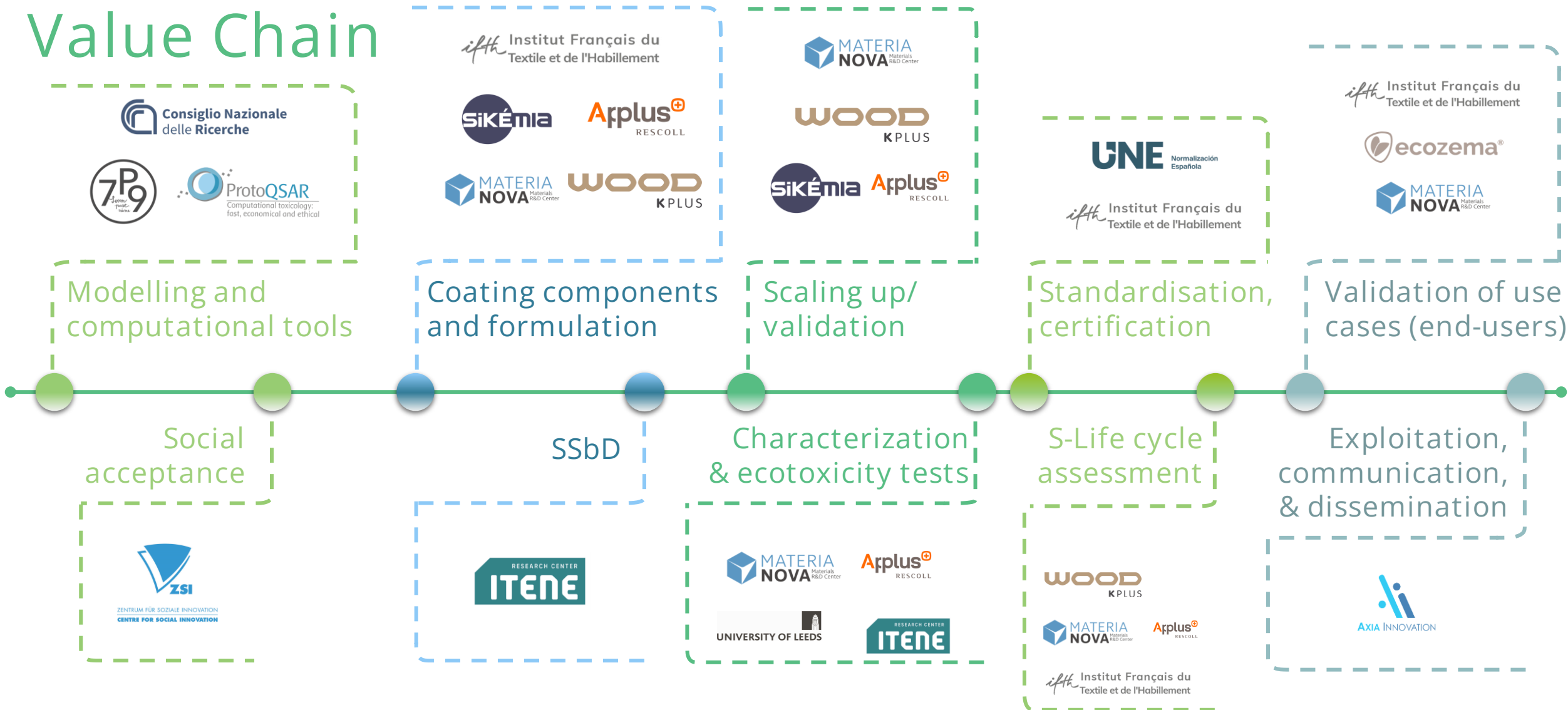


Enhance social acceptance

Value Chain



Value Chain

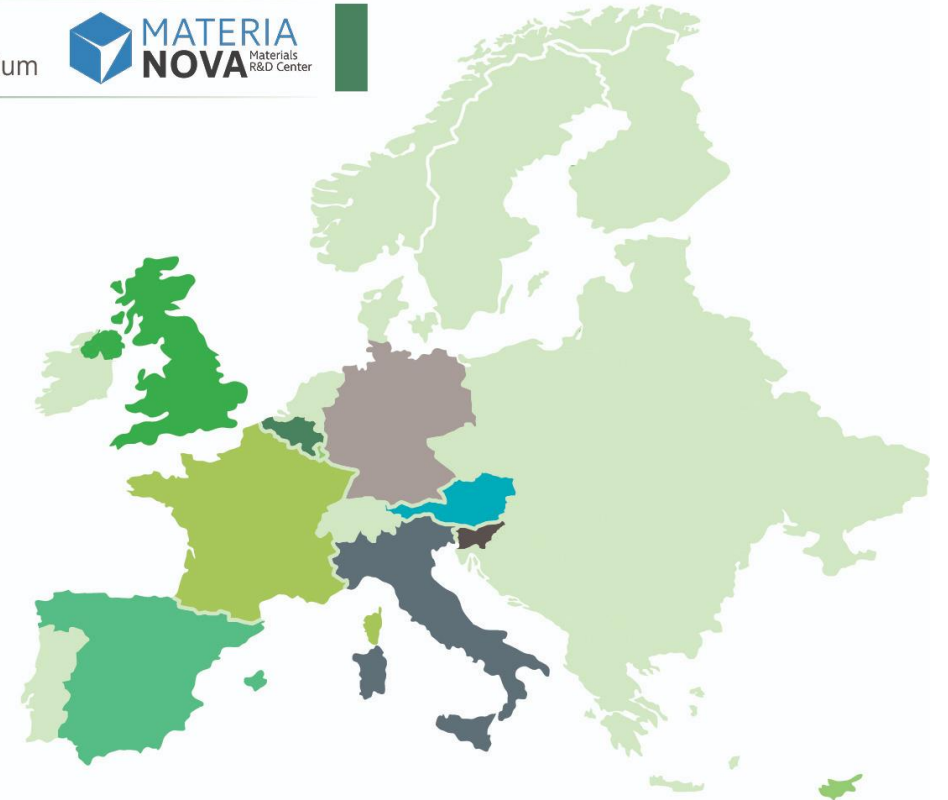


Team

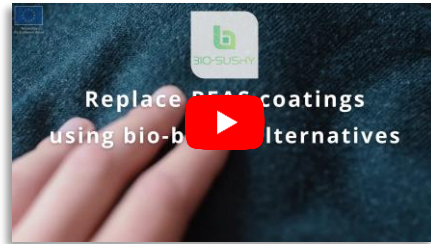
The **BIO-SUSHY** project is a collaboration between 14 partners from 7 EU countries and 1 EU-associated country: 6 RTDs, 6 SMEs, 1 university, and 1 national association.

BIO-SUSHY COORDINATOR:

Materia Nova, Av. Nicolas Copernic 3, 7000 Mons, Belgium

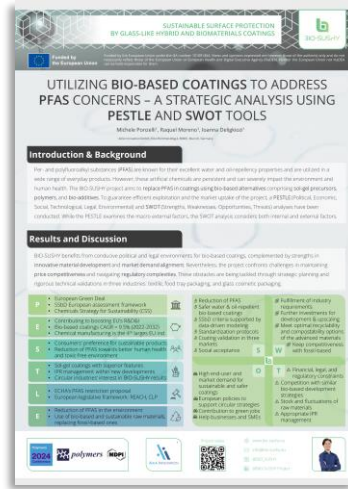


Stay up to date with our progress



www.bio-sushy.eu

info@bio-sushy.eu
















@BIO-SUSHY Project



@BIO_SUSHY

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Pau Camilleri

Project Manager of Processes and Products
Safety Unity





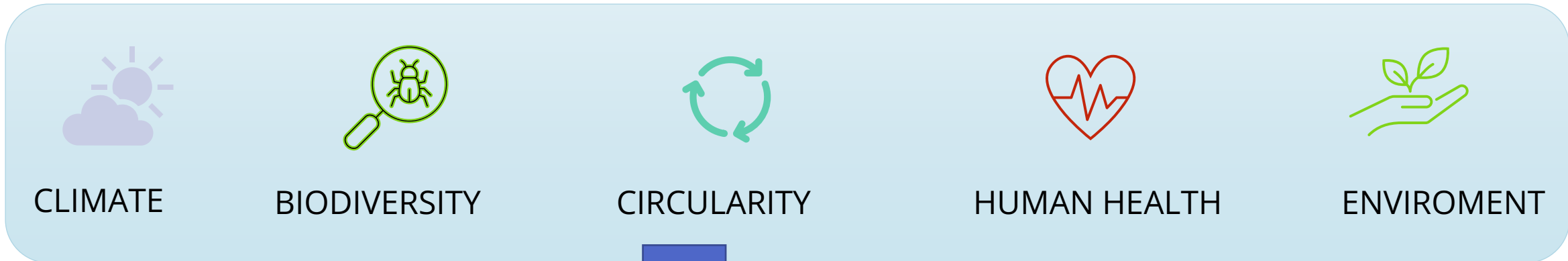
SSbD Framework and Steps



INTRODUCTION



European Green Deal: European Commission aims to transform the EU's economy for a more sustainable future



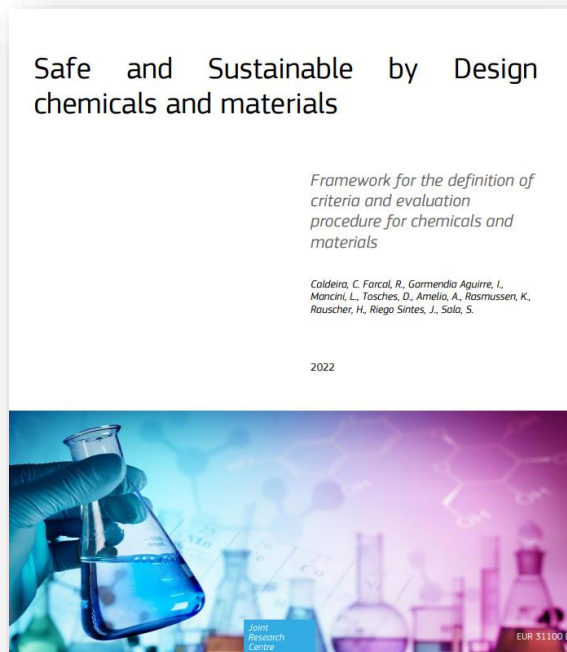

**ZERO POLLUTION
 ECONOMY**


**TOXIC FREE
 ENVIROMENT**

To achieve these objectives, the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability (CSS) calls for the **transition to a Safe and Sustainable by Design (SSbD)** approach for chemicals

Introduction to the European SSbD framework

EC & JRC

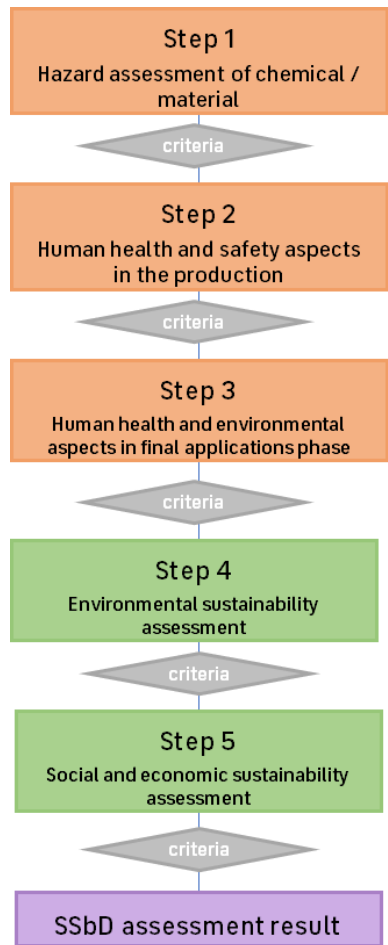


SSbD Framework aims to identifying and minimizing, at an **early phase** of the innovation process, the impacts concerning **human and environmental health**.

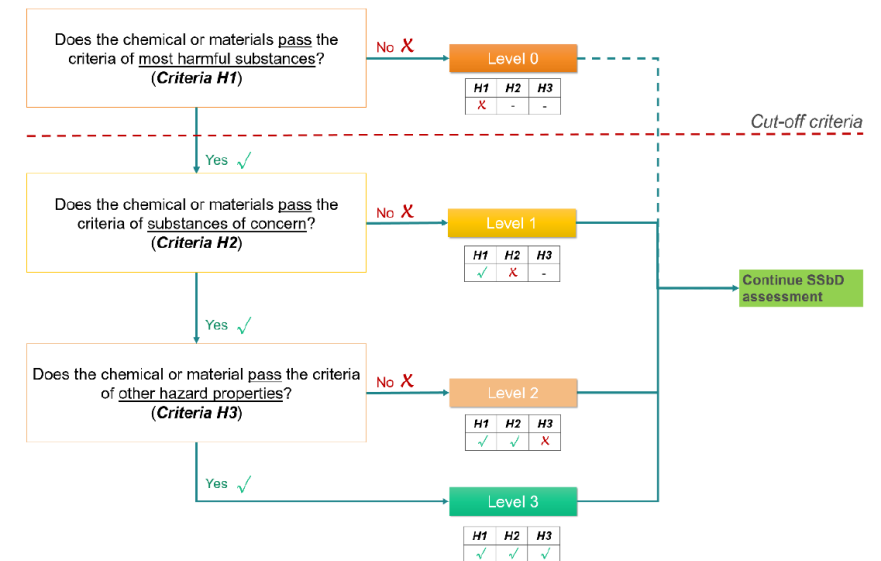
Addresses the **safety** and **sustainability** of the material/ chemical/ product and associated processes along the whole life cycle, including all the steps of the research and development (R&D) phase, production, use, recycling and disposal.

Introduction to the European SSbD framework

5-step methodology

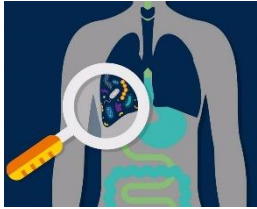


Scoring system for each step (following decision trees and cut-off criteria) which allow to determine if the materials/products under development could be safer and more sustainable than current alternatives



Introduction to the European SSbD framework

SAFETY



- **Hazard assessment** of new coatings and materials developed for human and environmental health (raw materials and substances, coatings and materials, final demonstration products)
 - Methods based on IATAs, NAMs
 - Experimental: *in vitro* tests & bioassays
 - *In silico* methods
 - Bibliographic
- **Process hazard assessment**
 - Occupational exposure

SUSTAINABILITY



- Assessment of the **environmental impacts** generated by products and processes throughout their life cycle:
 - Pollutant emissions,
 - Green House Gas Protocol
 - Contribution to Climate Change
 - Carbon Footprint
 - LCA
 - Circularity
- **Socio-economic impacts**
 - LCC
 - sLCA

Introduction to the European SSbD framework

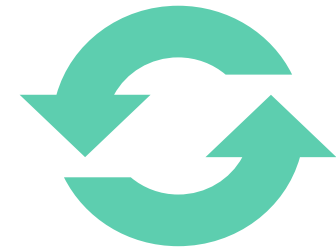
What do we understand by SSbD?



An approach that focuses on **providing a functional materials/products**, while **avoiding damage to human health or the environment** as a consequence of their fabrication process, use or disposal.



In essence, the SSbD approach aims to **identifying and minimizing**, at an early phase of the innovation process, **the impacts concerning safety and sustainability**, **minimizing the environmental footprint**, in particular regarding climate change and resource use and, protecting ecosystems and biodiversity, taking a lifecycle perspective.



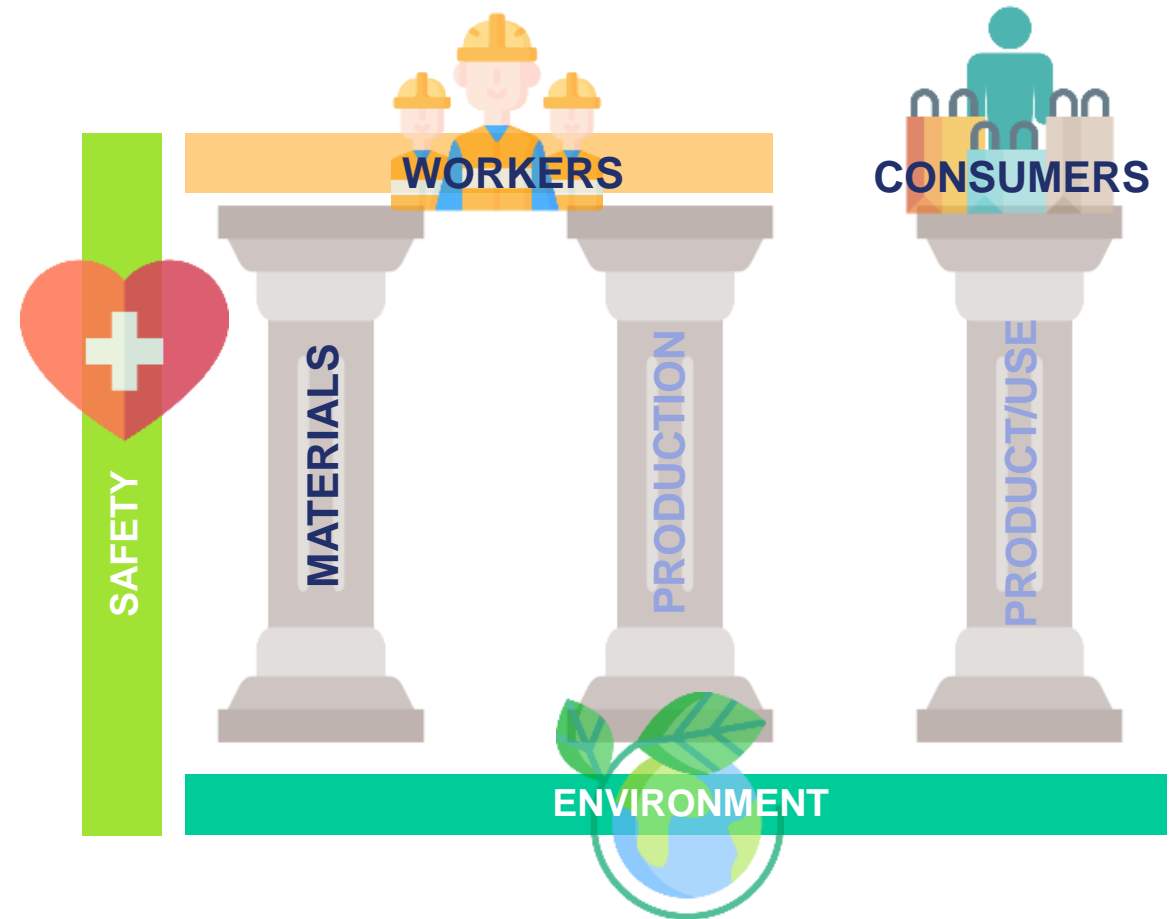
The SSbD approach **addresses the safety and sustainability of the material/chemical/ product and associated processes along the whole life cycle**, including all the steps of the research and development (R&D) phase, production, use, recycling and disposal.

Introduction to the European SSbD framework

This strategy is based on **three main pillars**:

1st. Safe and Sustainable material/ product by design:

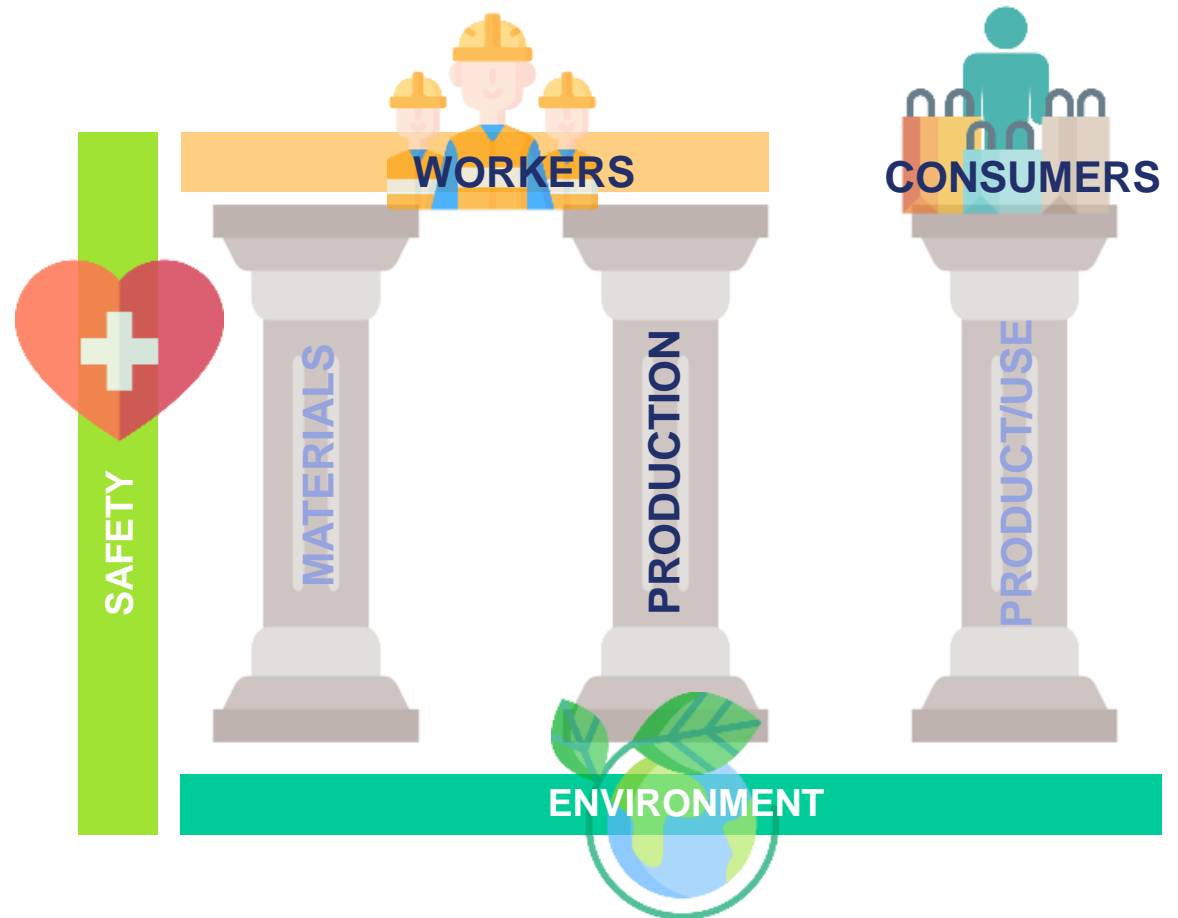
Minimizing, in the R&D phase, possible **hazardous properties** and sustainability issues (use of sustainable sources of raw materials/natural resources, **minimizing resource consumption** and sources, **promoting social responsibility**) of the designed material/product **while maintaining its function**.



2nd. Safe and Sustainable production:

Ensuring **industrial safety** during the production of materials/ products, more specifically **occupational, environmental and process safety** aspects.

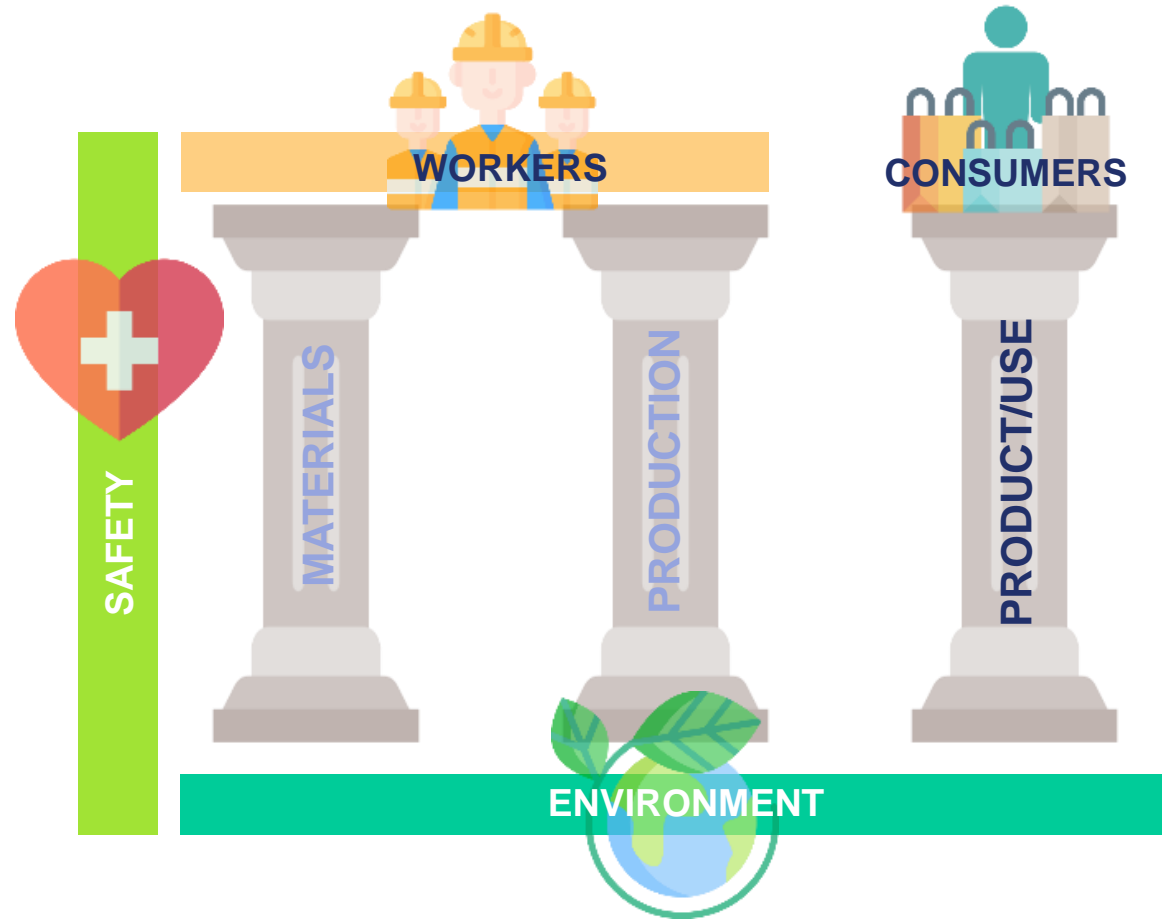
This pillar should also ensure **sustainable processes** during the production of materials/products, **minimizing emissions** (to air, water, and soil) and **resource consumption** (energy, water), and **optimizing waste management**.



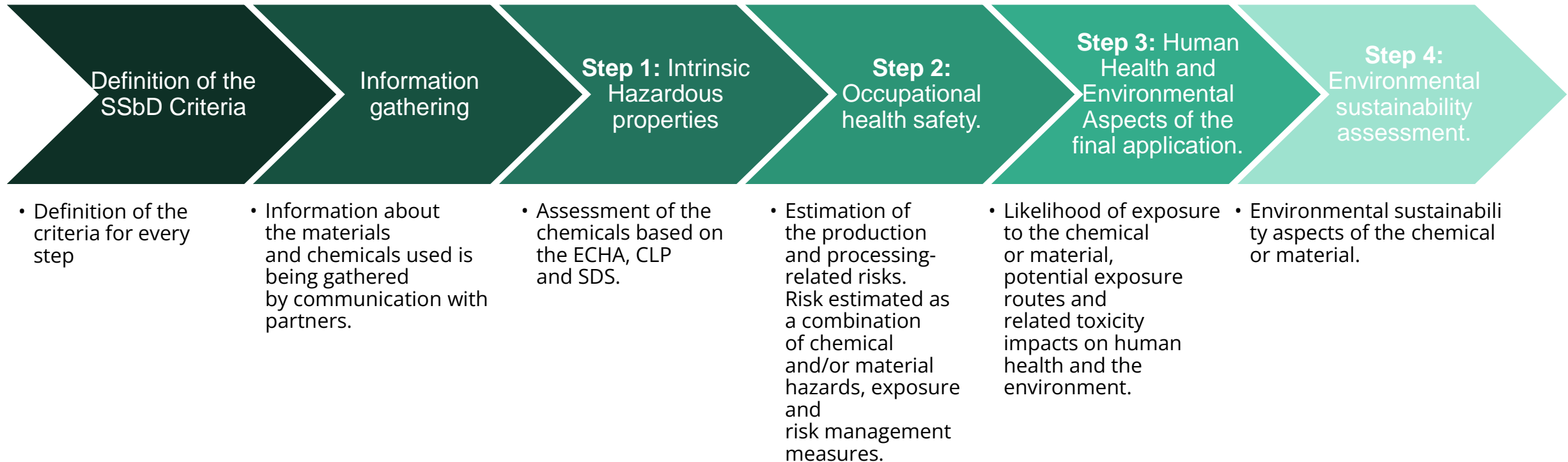
3rd: Safe and Sustainable use and end of life of the product:

Minimizing exposure and associated adverse effects through the entire use life, recycling and disposal of the material/ chemical/ product.

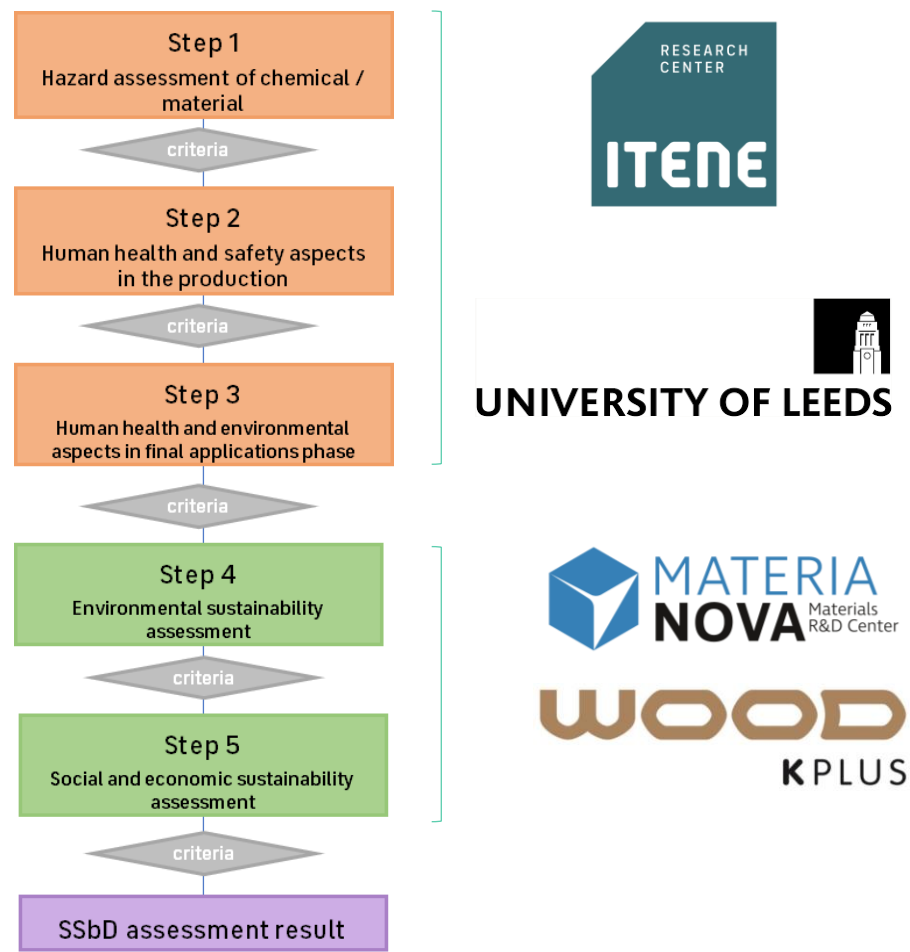
Materials should be designed in a way that the use of resources is minimized during use and recycling stages, and that the material or product supports the waste hierarchy and circular economy.



SSbD methodology



SSbD methodology



How is the framework being applied?

Step 1: Intrinsic hazardous properties

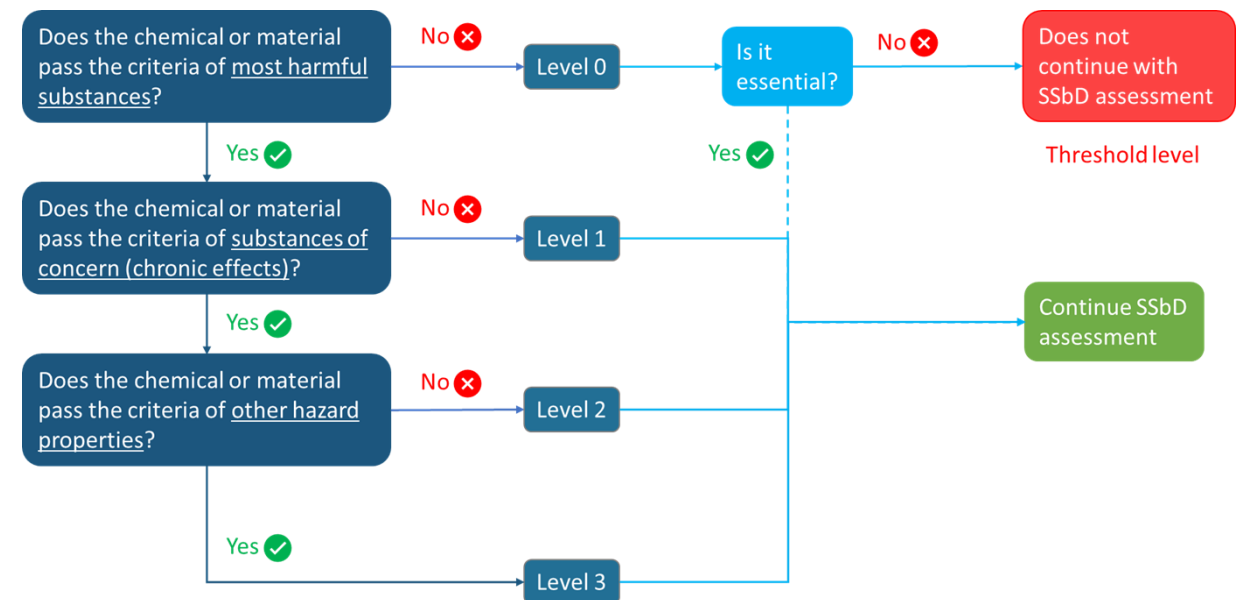
For **Step 1**, four levels are currently defined (*from 'Level 0' to 'Level 3'*) that will allow the assessor to rank a specific chemical based on these levels and further to integrate the results of the hazard-based evaluation to the overall SSbD assessment.

Level 0 – chemicals or materials considered most harmful substances (Group A) → **Prioritized for substitution**

Level 1 – chemicals or materials that induce chronic effects, part of the substances of concern (Group B) → **Substituted as far as possible**

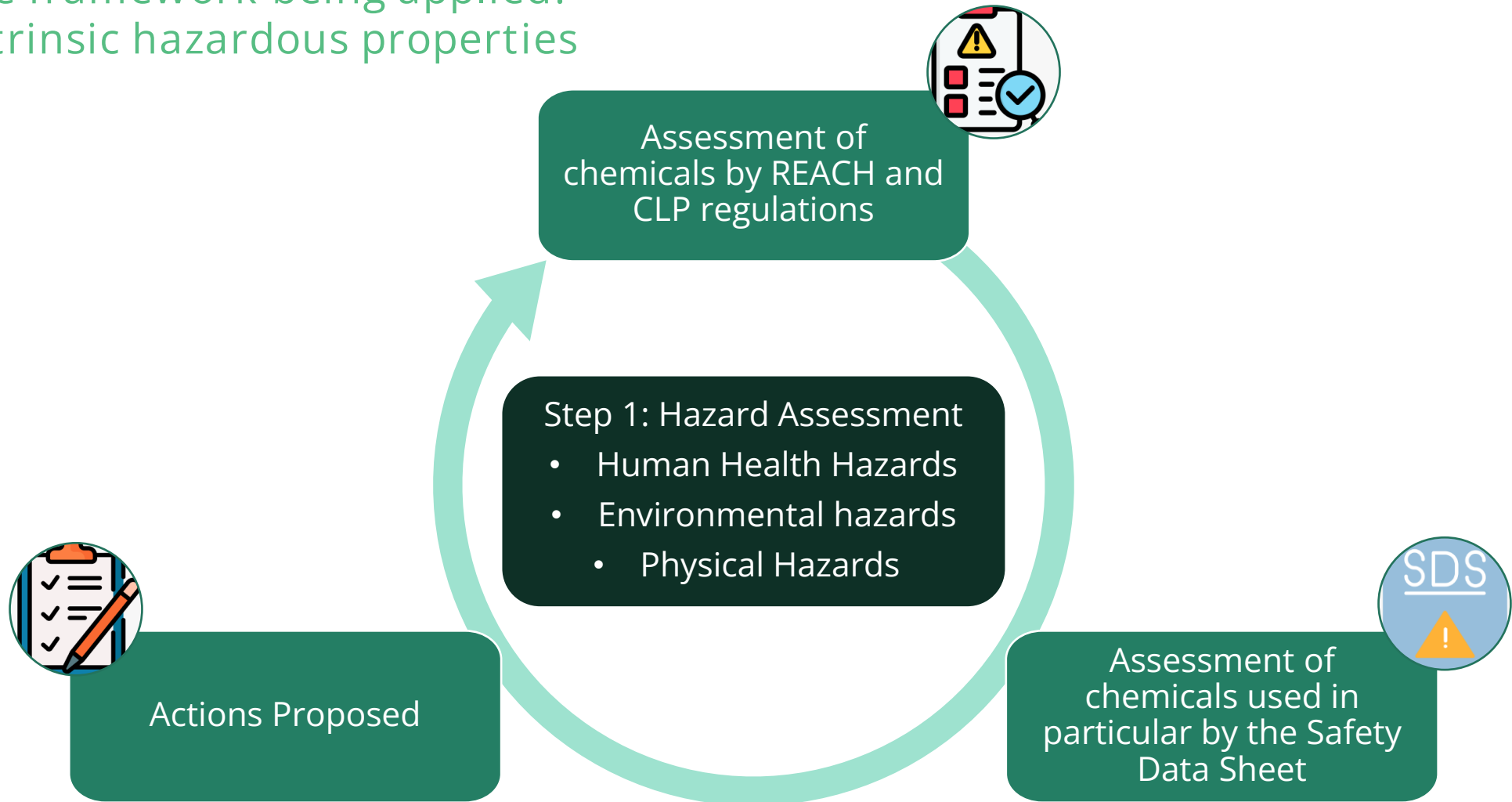
Level 2 – chemicals or materials with other hazardous properties (not included in Group A and B) → **Flagged for review and eventually reduce toxic effects**

Level 3 – chemicals or materials that pass all safety criteria in Step 1.



How is the framework being applied?

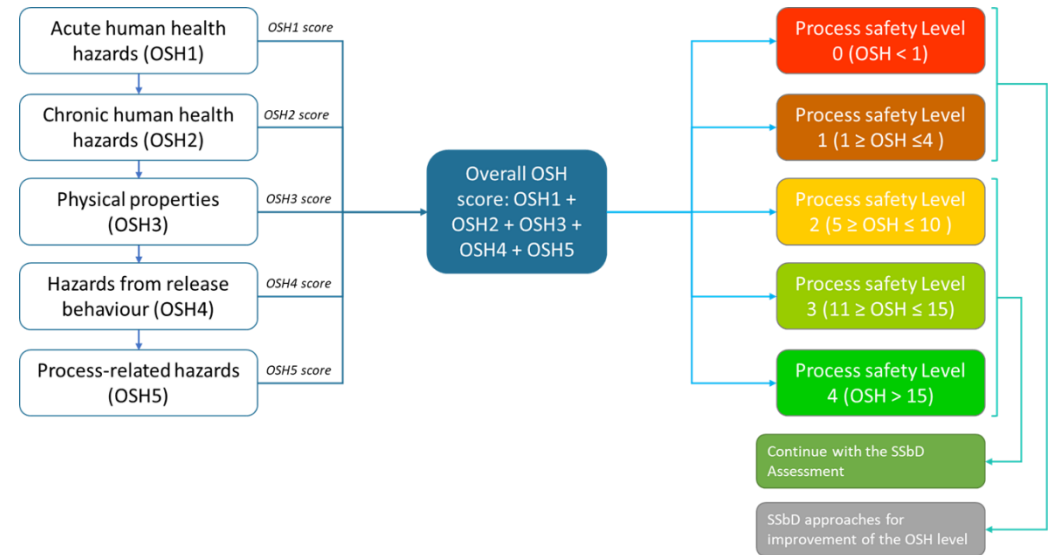
Step 1: Intrinsic hazardous properties



How is the framework being applied?

Step 2: Human Health and Safety aspects of Production and Processing

For Step 2, five levels are currently defined (from 'Level 0' to 'Level 4') that will allow to rank the production and processing-related risks levels and further to integrate the results of the hazard-based evaluation to the overall SSbD assessment.



Level 0 – production and processing-related risks considered most dangerous → **Prioritized for modification/substitution**

Level 1 – **Prioritized for modification/substitution**

Level 2 – **Flagged for review and eventually reduce toxic effects**

Level 3 – **chemicals or materials that pass all safety criteria in Step 2.**

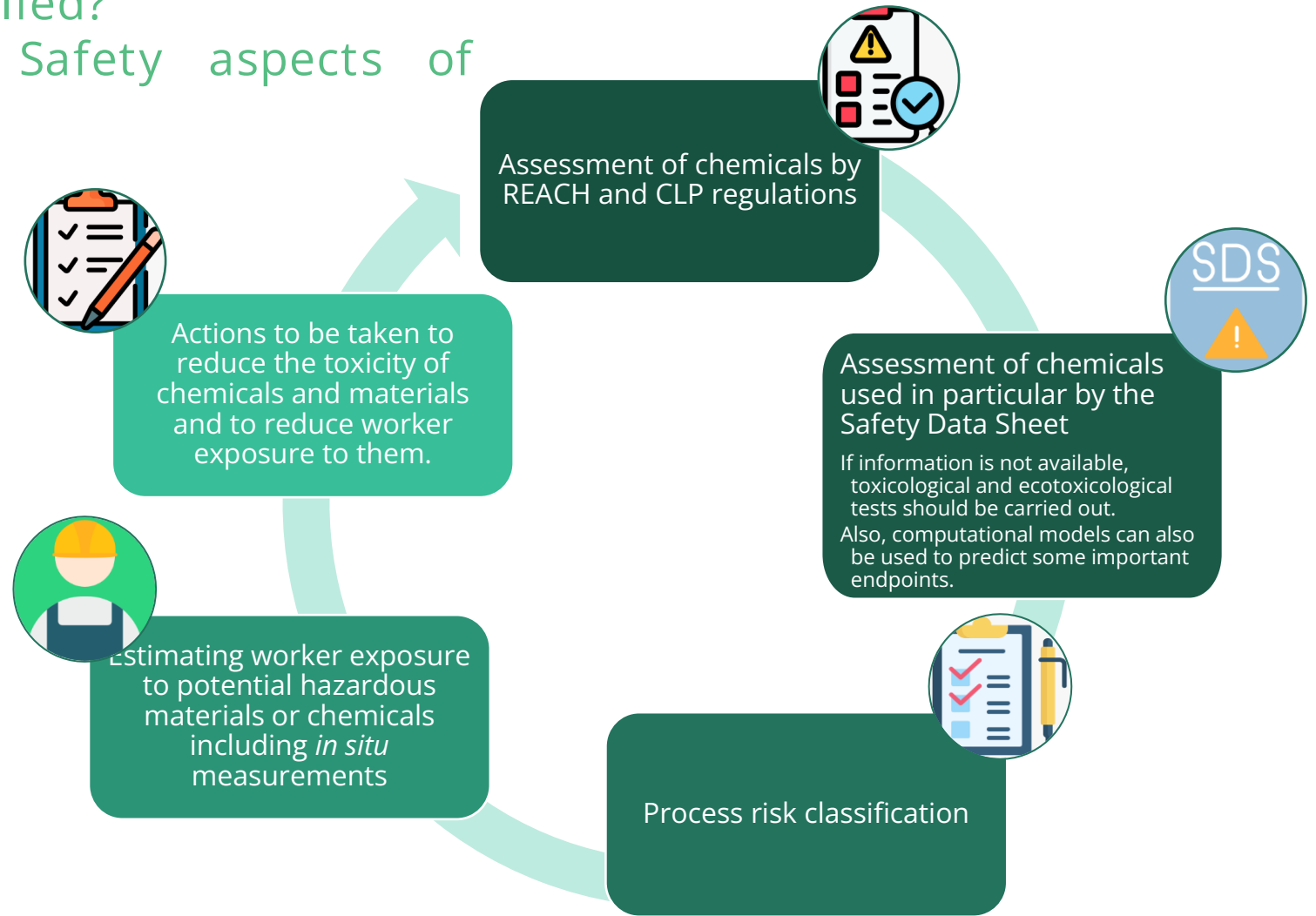
Level 4 – **chemicals or materials that pass all safety criteria in Step 2.**

Risk level	Acute human health hazards	Chronic human health hazards	Physical properties	Hazards from release behaviour	Process-related hazards	Safety	
Very high-risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	Very high risk
High-risk	1	1	1	1	1	1-5	High risk
Medium-risk	2	2	2	2	2	6-10	Medium-risk
Low-risk	3	3	3	3	3	11-15	Low-risk
Negligible risk	4	4	4	4	4	16-20	Negligible risk

How is the framework being applied?

Step 2: Human Health and Safety aspects of Production and Processing

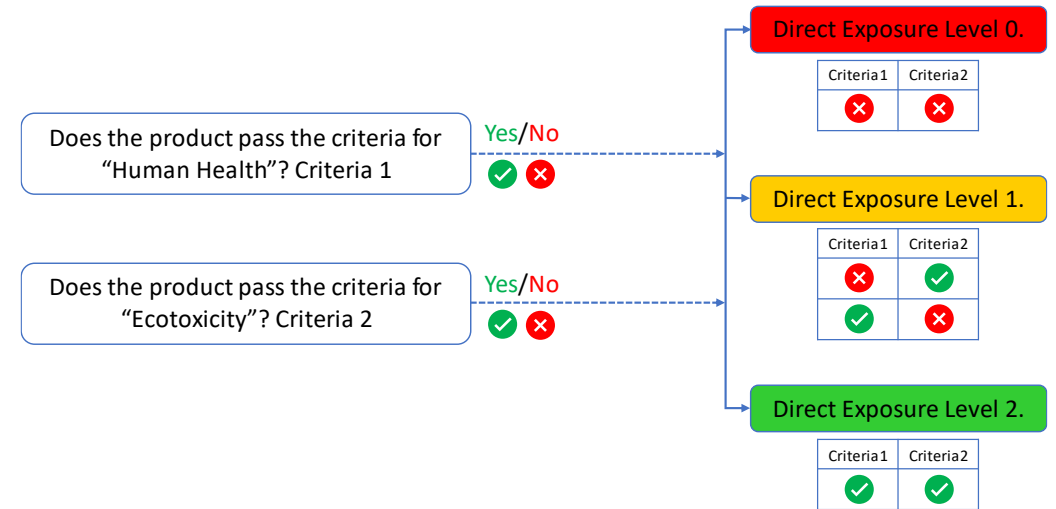
Step 2: Human health and safety aspects of production and processing.
Occupational health and safety during production and processing of a chemical



How is the framework being applied?

Step 3. Human health and environmental aspects of the final application

For Step 3, three levels are currently defined (from 'Level 0' to 'Level 2') that will allow to rank the human health and environment impacts of the final application of the product and further to integrate the results of the hazard-based evaluation to the overall SSbD assessment.



Level 0 – The product generates a toxic exposure to humans or the environment above the tolerable limit → **Actions to be taken**

Level 1 – Flagged for review and eventually reduce toxic/ecotoxic effects

Level 2 – chemicals or materials that pass all safety criteria.

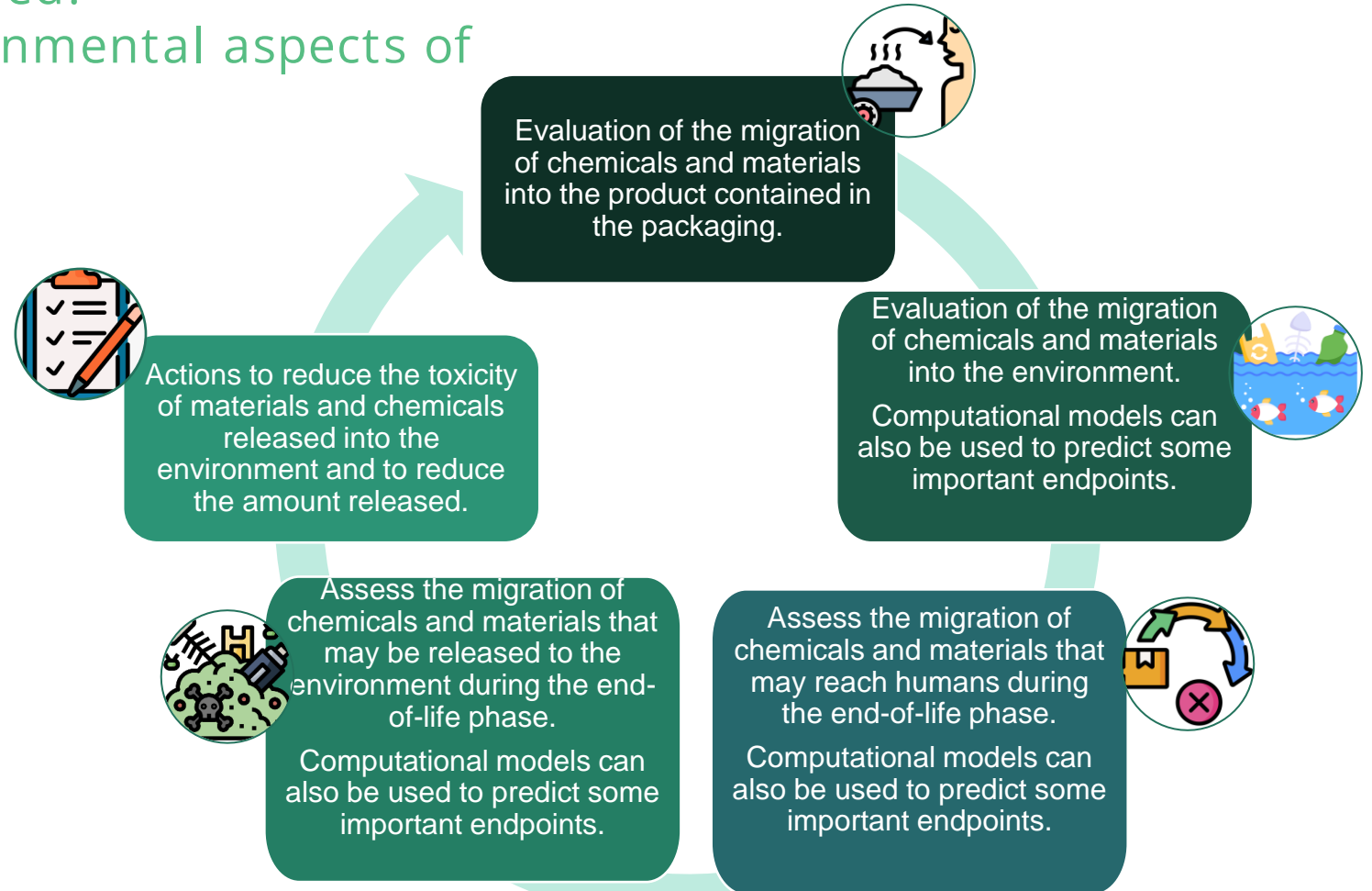
Position to safe level	Score	Color code	Criteria evaluation
> Safe level + 50%	0	Red	Fail the criteria
> Safe level; < Safe level + 50%	1	Orange	
> Safe level - 25%; < Safe level	2	Yellow	Pass the criteria
> Safe level - 50%; < Safe level - 25%	3	Green	
< Safe level - 50%	4	Blue	

How is the framework being applied?














Step 3. Human health and environmental aspects of the final application

Step 3: Human health and environmental aspects of the final application.

Exposure to the chemical or material as well as the potential exposure routes and related toxicity impacts on toxicity on human health and the environment



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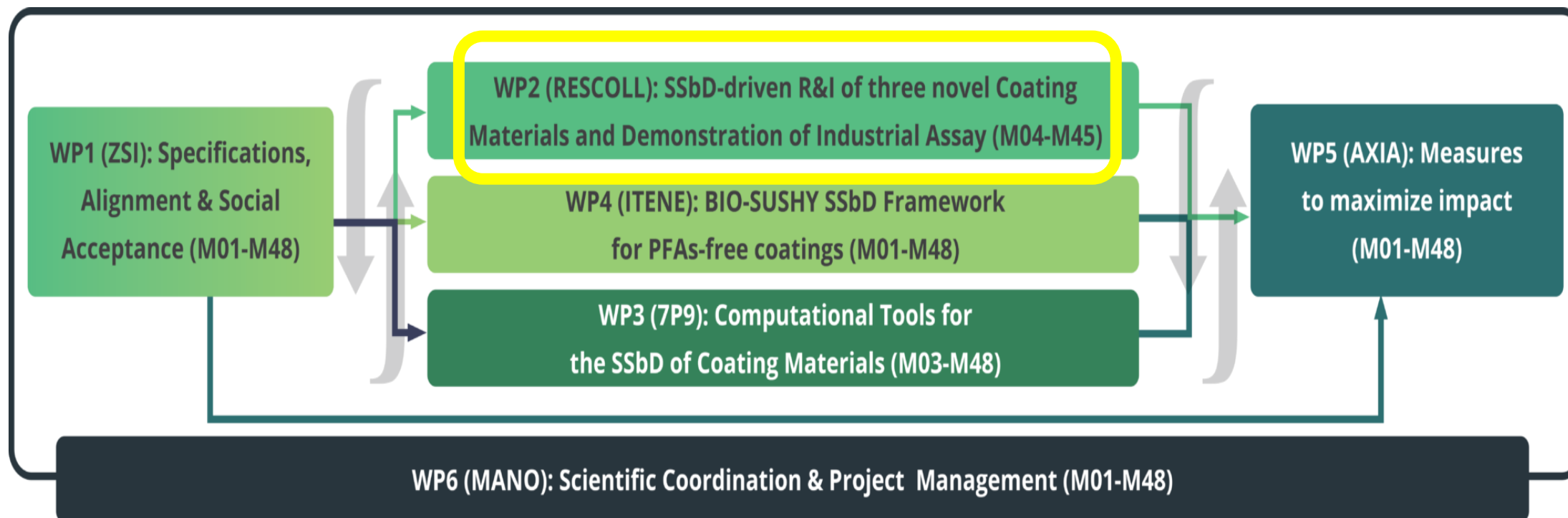
Ivana Burzic

International Project Manager

Bio-based Composites and Processes (BCP) Team



Wood K plus role in BIO-SUSHY



1. Development and validation of organic coating materials for spray coating applications on paper and cellulosic substrates for food packaging
2. Close cooperation with BIO-SUSHY partners dealing with SSbD Framework

BIO-SUSHY Food Packaging case study

- PFAS free coating materials - PHA and/or PBS thermoplastic matrices with functionalized lignin
- Water repellence – water contact angle WCA $>100^\circ$ & water absorption test
- Grease resistance - according to KIT rating test TAPPI T559 oil contact angle
- Bio-based at least 80%
- Food contact tests according to EU regulation 10/2011 & 1935/2004
- Non-toxic and following SSbD approach
- Spray coating $<100 \mu\text{m}$ thickness
- Film formation – hot press followed by thermoforming



*1st process step
- Compounding*



*2nd process step
- Grinding*



*3rd process step
- Spray coating*



*4th process step
- Hot pressing*

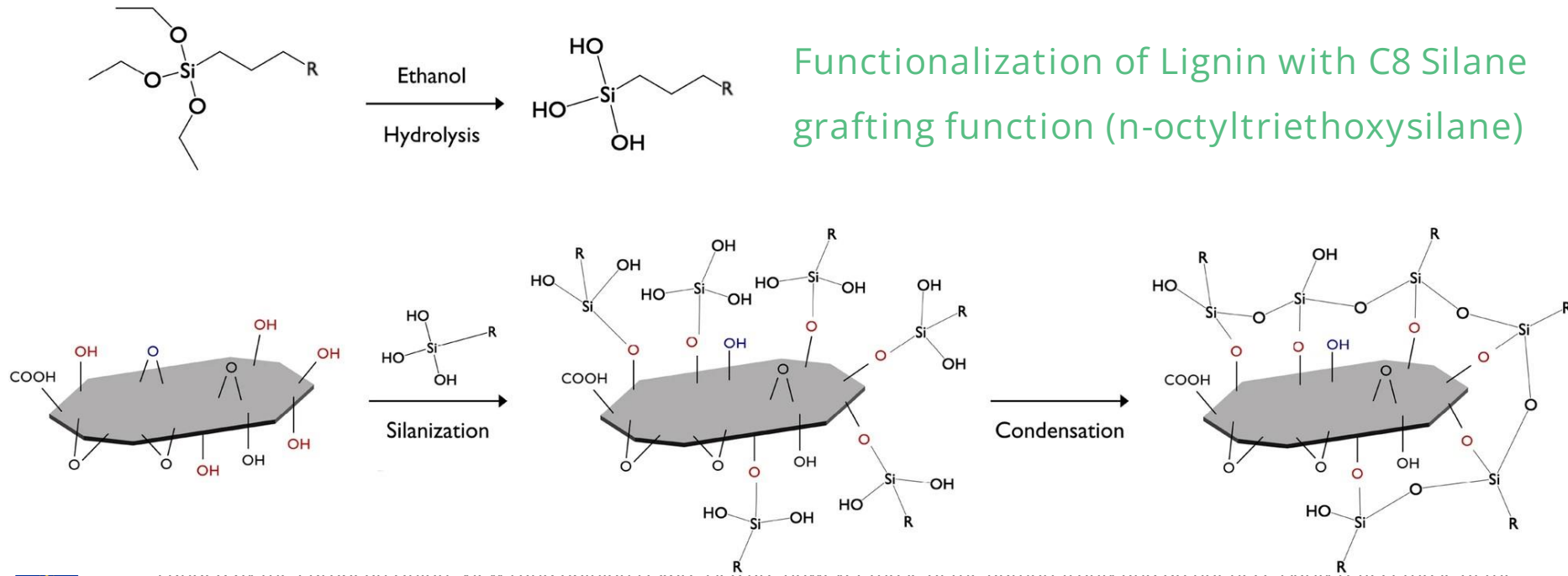


Organic powder coating formulation development steps



Potential of lignin as coating material (single component) and as an additive for coatings food trays application

- Kraft lignin UPM BioPiva have been selected and modified by alkoxy silane with a long alkyl chain has been chosen to chemically modify the lignin to provide water repellency.
- This modification also improves its compatibility with non-polar matrices.
















Uncoated reference paper substrate



Powder-coated paper substrate using modified lignin

Sample	Type of powder	Contact angle measurements									KIT (Grease)	Gurley-measurements					"Water repellency" (water droplet on an inclined surface - 45° to 60°)	Water absorpti on test "Cobb" 2h [g/m ²]	
		Water		Ethylene glycol		Diiodomethane		Total surface energy [mN/m]	Disperse part [mN/m]	Polar part [mN/m]		Kit rating	1	2	3	4			5
		CA [°]	STD	CA [°]	STD	CA [°]	STD												
N_1888 Reference paper	Paper substrate 330gsm	117,91	3,68	83,06	7,89	70,94	1,40	23,69	23,54	0,15	1	22s	22s	23s	24s	24s	water penetration	143,9	
N_1889	PBS	88,37	3,91	63,4	3,85	39,36	3,26	37,26	35,99	1,27	12	-*1)	-*1)	-*1)	-*1)	-*1)	moderate water repellent	23,4	
N_1890	PHBV	79,45	0,79	59,5	3,80	48,01	4,88	35,82	31,17	4,66	12	-*1)	-*1)	-*1)	-*1)	-*1)	water repellent	55,3	
N_1962	Modified Lignin modified UPM BioPiva 100	103,87	1,82	63,68	1,38	55,61	1,77	32,89	32,84	0,05	all 12 valuation solutions show changes	The measurement is not possible. It seems that the air can not go throught the sample!					water repellent	16,6	
N_2061	PHB-PHHx	85,57	5,84	71,22	3,07	56,17	1,38	29,72	26,18	3,55	12	-*1)	-*1)	-*1)	-*1)	-*1)	moderate water repellent	3,5	
N_2062	UPB BioPiva 100 (Lignin)	82,62	3,40	48,27	4,58	41,82	2,91	40,20	37,34	2,86	12	-*1)	-*1)	-*1)	-*1)	-*1)	moderate water repellent	85,7	

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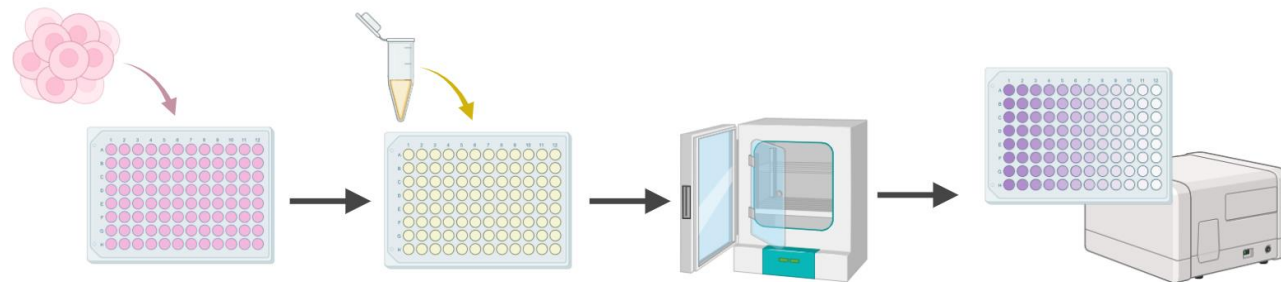
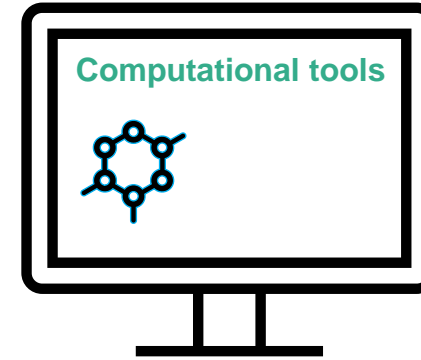
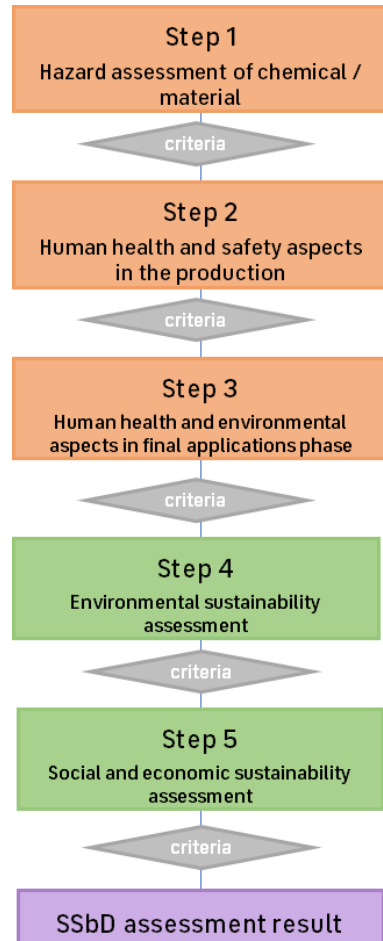
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Toxicity and Safety Assessment



How can we evaluate the safety?



Computational tools

When the information is not available, Computational tools can also be used to predict some important endpoints needed to perform the assessment following SSbD Framework.

SAR (Structure-Activity Relationship): SAR methods are based on the idea that the biological activity or chemical property of a molecule can be related to its chemical structure

When quantified, this relationship is known as **QSAR (Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationship)**. QSAR is a mathematical relationship which correlates measurable and calculable descriptors to specific biological/pharmacological/toxicological activities in terms of an equation.

The OECD principles for QSAR validation

- A **defined endpoint**
- An **unambiguous algorithm**
- A **defined domain** of applicability
- Appropriate measures of **goodness-of-fit, robustness and predictivity**
- A **mechanistic interpretation**, if possible

Step 1: Intrinsic hazardous properties



includes 112 QSAR models for regulatory purposes, that predict endpoints related to: human toxicity, eco-toxicity, environmental properties, physico-chemical properties, toxicokinetics.



DANISH QSAR DATABASE: includes estimates from more than 200 (Q)SARs from free and commercial platforms and related to physicochemical properties, ecotoxicity, environmental fate, ADME and toxicity.



Janus: prioritization of chemical substances for PBT, CMR and endocrine disrupting activity. New approach that combines P, B, aquaT, C, M, R, and ED. Provides experimental and predicted values used.

Step 2: Human health & safety aspects in the production and processing phase



A tool for a hazard and exposure-based quantitative scoring system for comparing direct chemical risks to workers, professionals and consumers associated with products in a life cycle perspective



A tier 1 screening exposure tool that estimates the risk of chemical exposure for workers, consumers, and the environment.



Stoffenmanager[®] A risk banding tool used to prioritize risks for inhalation and dermal occupational exposure.



A tier 2 occupational exposure assessment tool that estimates occupational inhalation exposure to dust, mist, and vapour.



INTEGR/A

A unified computational platform that integrates environmental fate, exposure, and internal dose dynamically over time.

Step 3: Human health & environmental aspects in the final application phase



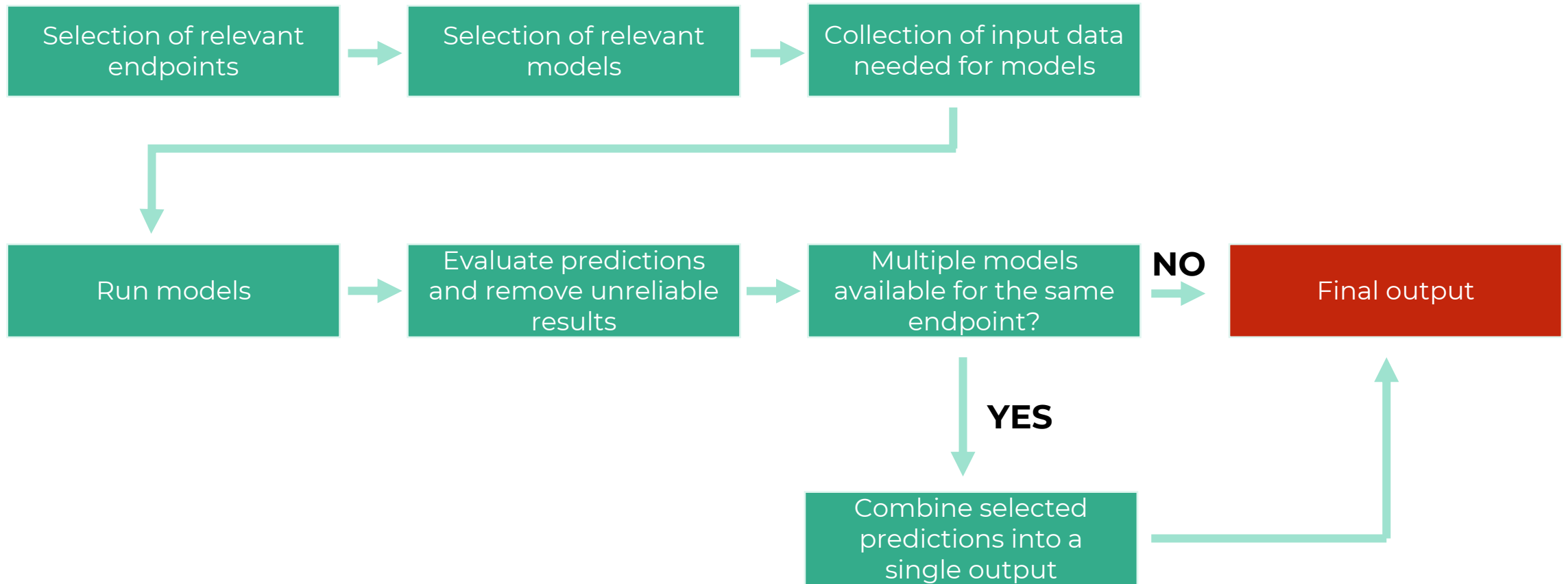
A software system to support the risk assessment of chemicals intended to be used in plastic Food Contact Materials (FCM):

- Migration modelling of chemicals from FCM into food
- Predictions of toxicological endpoints using VEGA



A unified computational platform that integrates environmental fate, exposure, and internal dose dynamically over time:

- Multimedia environmental modelling
- Exposure modelling
- Internal dose modelling
- Exposure reconstruction



Ashi Rashid

Research Fellow

School of Chemistry



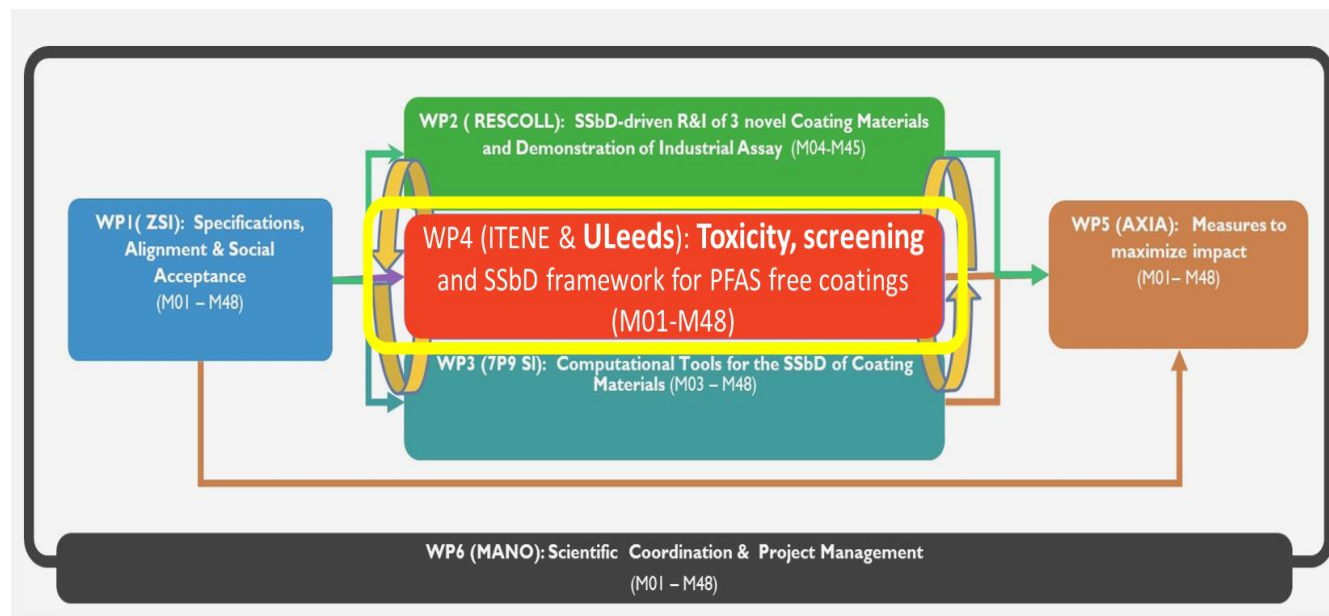
UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS



Outline



Our role at ULEEDS



1. Screening of coating materials and formulations
2. Screening of coating: release studies using release accelerator
3. To assess membrane interactions of coating materials

Membrane disruption assessments of coating material & coatings

High throughput screening

Bio-membrane sensor

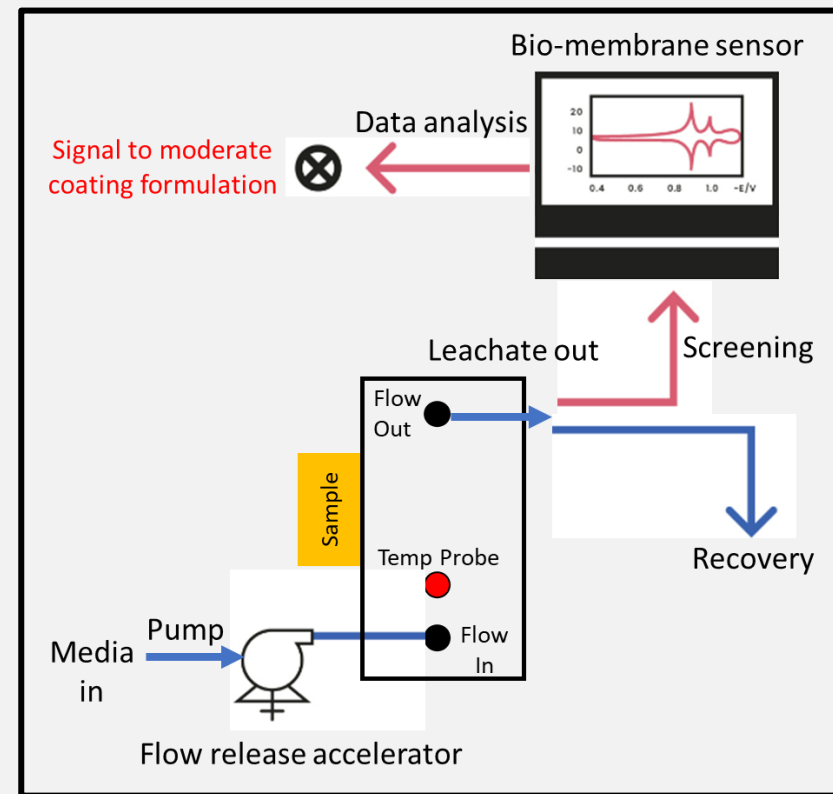
- Polymers
- Nanomaterials
- Toxins
- Drugs
- Therapeutic agents
- **Coating materials and formulations**

Coating release studies

Flow release accelerator

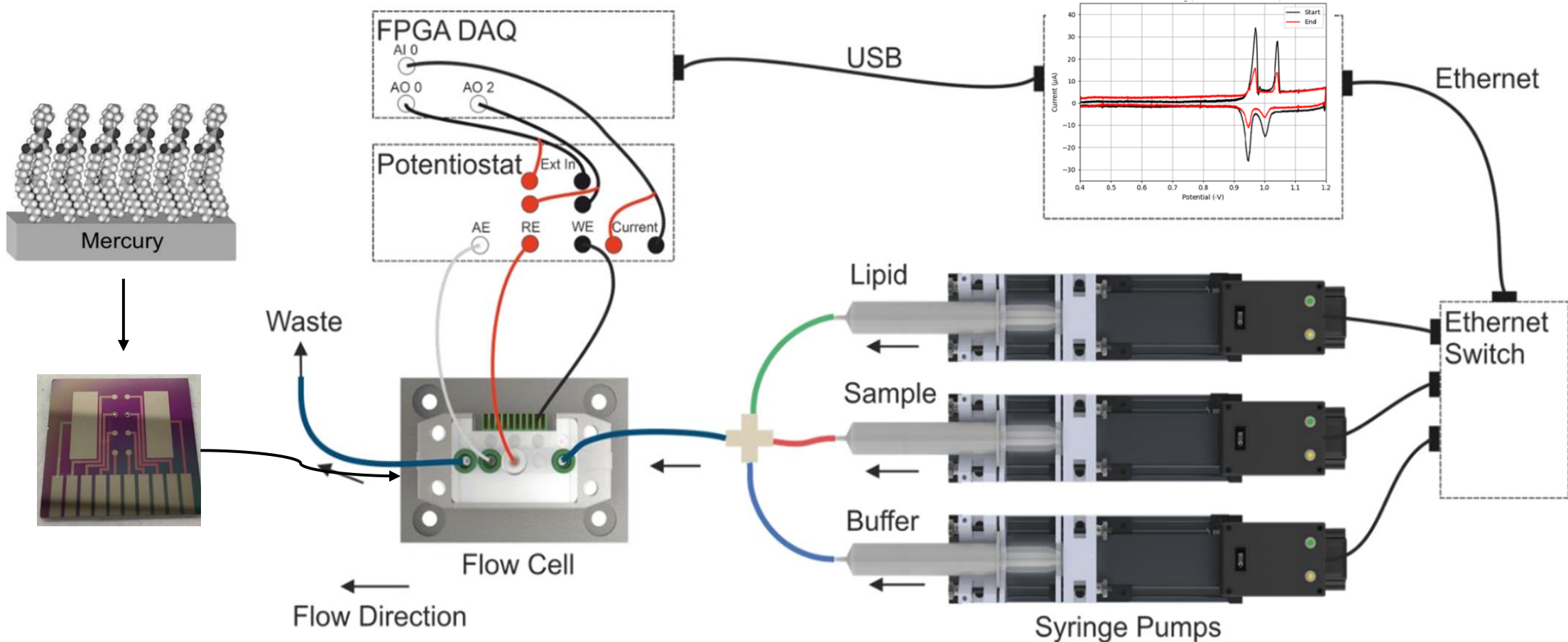
Coatings:

- Paper, glass, textile, metal coatings
- Temperature, time, reagent
- Leachates



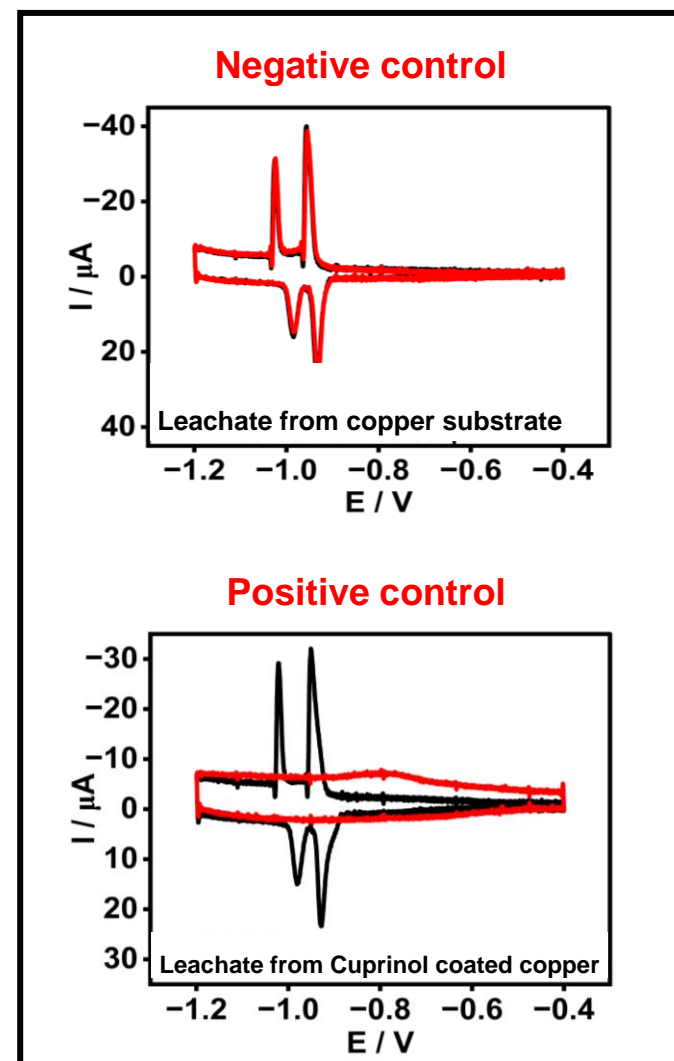
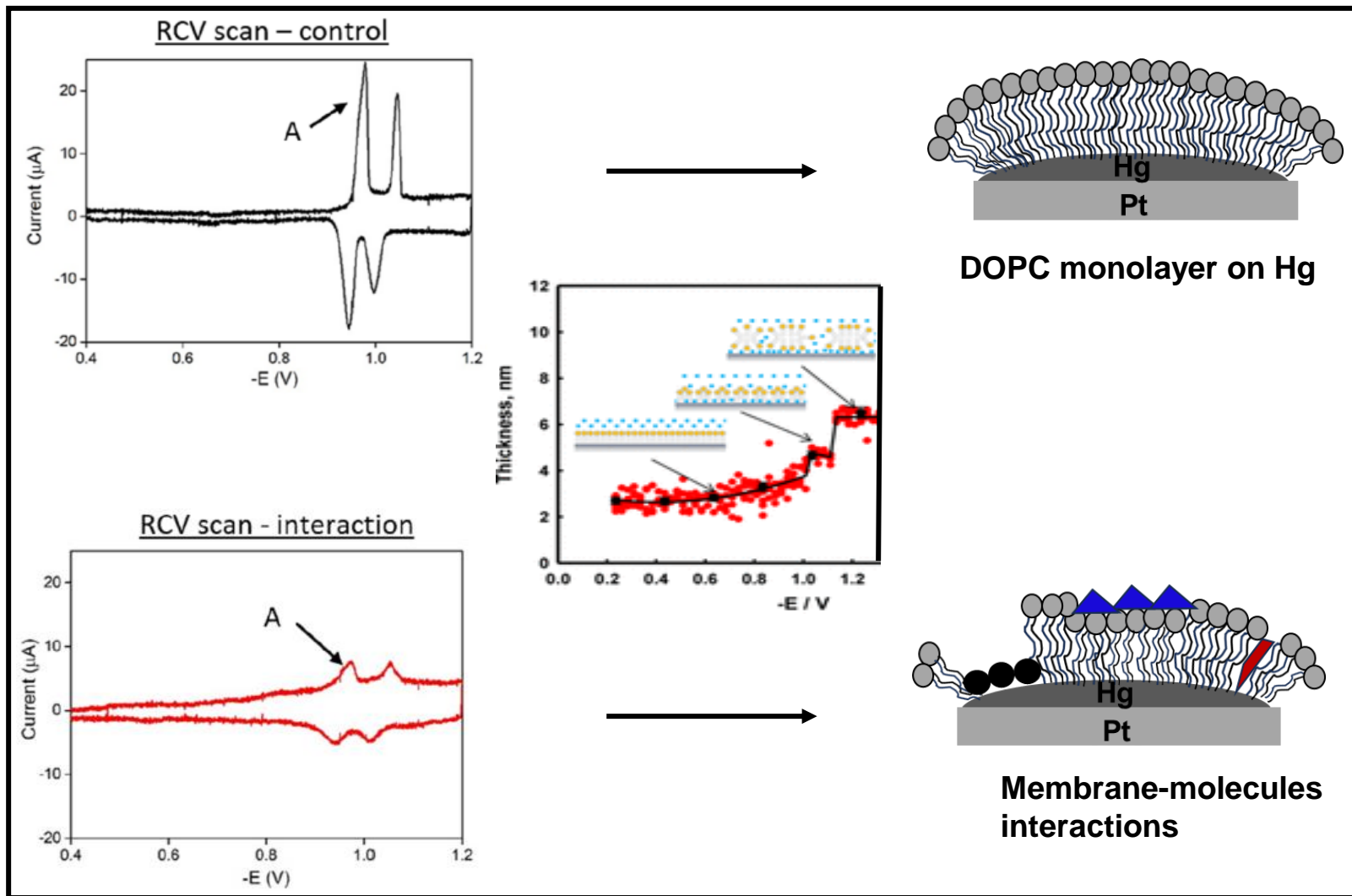
Flow release accelerator coupled with Bio-membrane sensor using signal to moderate coating formulation

Bio-membrane sensor: Methodology



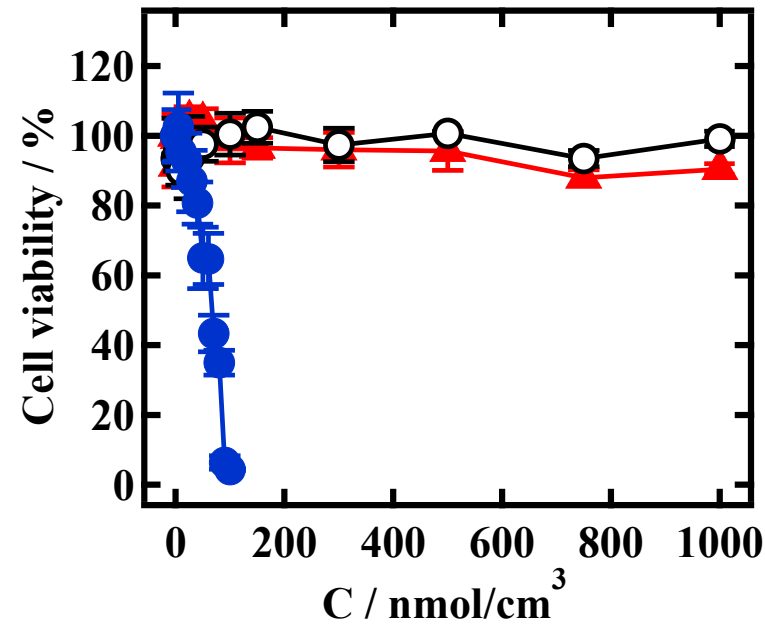
Electrical and fluidic components of bio-membrane sensor

A. Nelson et al, *High-throughput electrochemical sensing platform for screening nanomaterial–biomembrane interactions*, *Rev. Sci. Instrum.* 91, 025002 (2020).



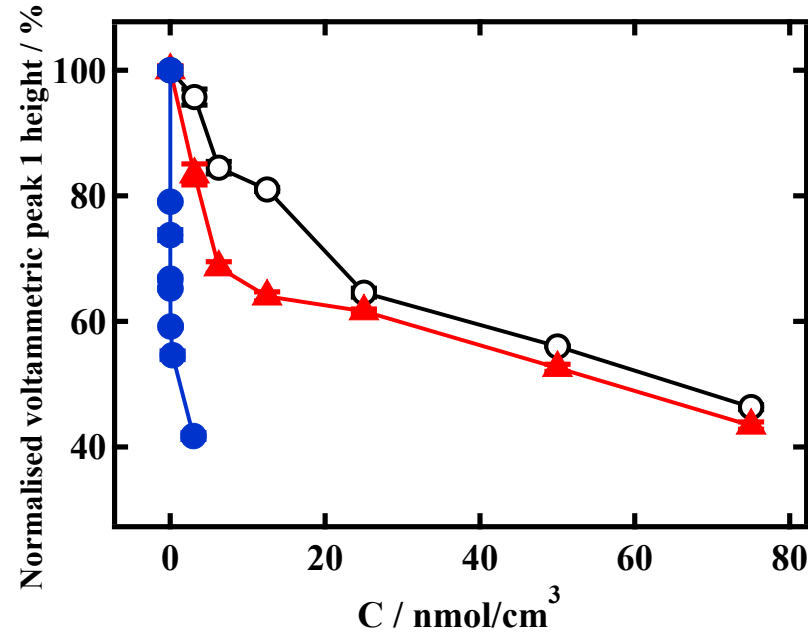
A. L. Nelson et al, *Direct characterization of fluid lipid assemblies on mercury in electric Fields*, ACS Nano, 2014, 8, 4, 3242–3250.

Bio-membrane sensor output equivalent to cytotoxicity assay



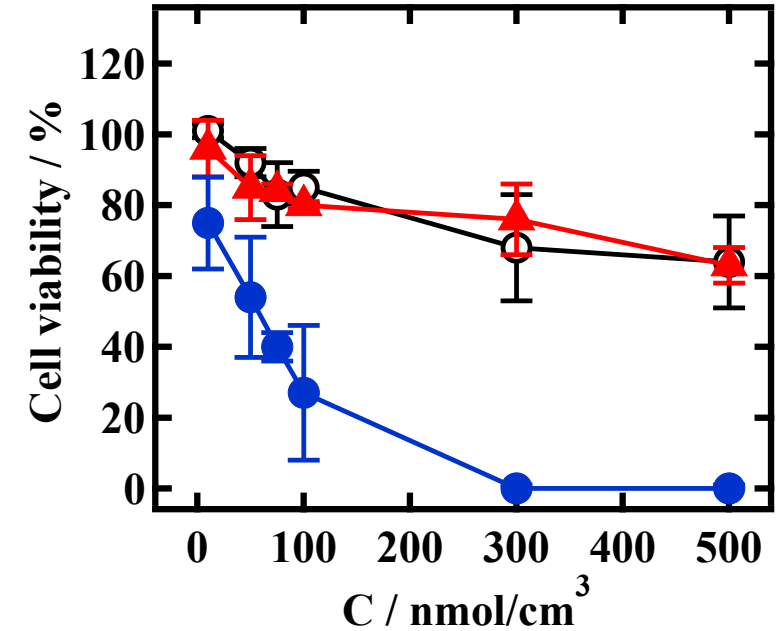
THP1 cell culture
(3 hrs exposure)

- Colchicine
- ▲ Methyl methanesulphonate
- Chlorpromazine



Bio-membrane sensor
(2 mins exposure)

Biomembrane sensor: > 10 times more sensitive than *in vitro* cell viability tests

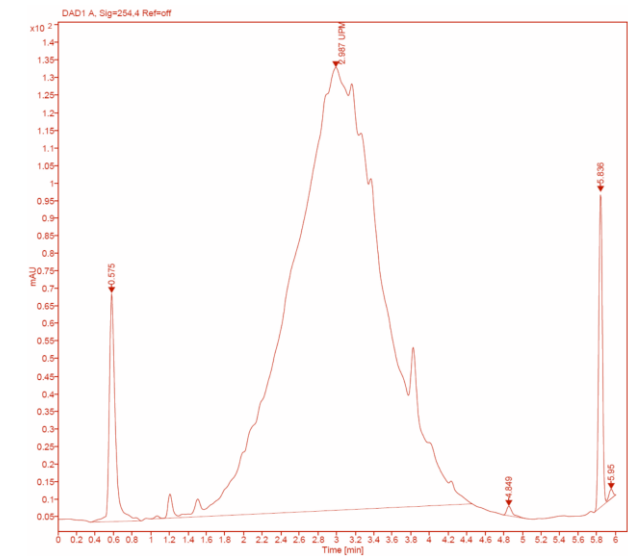
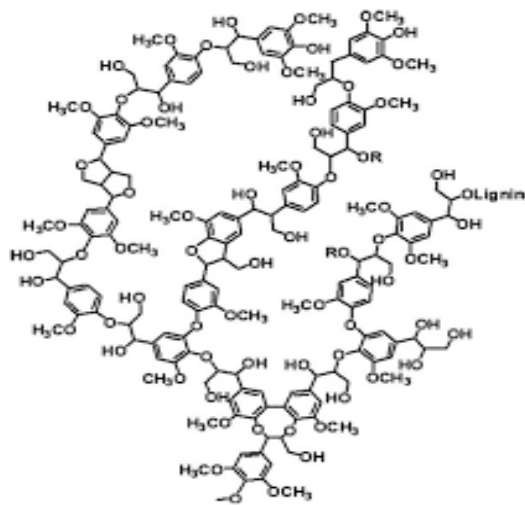
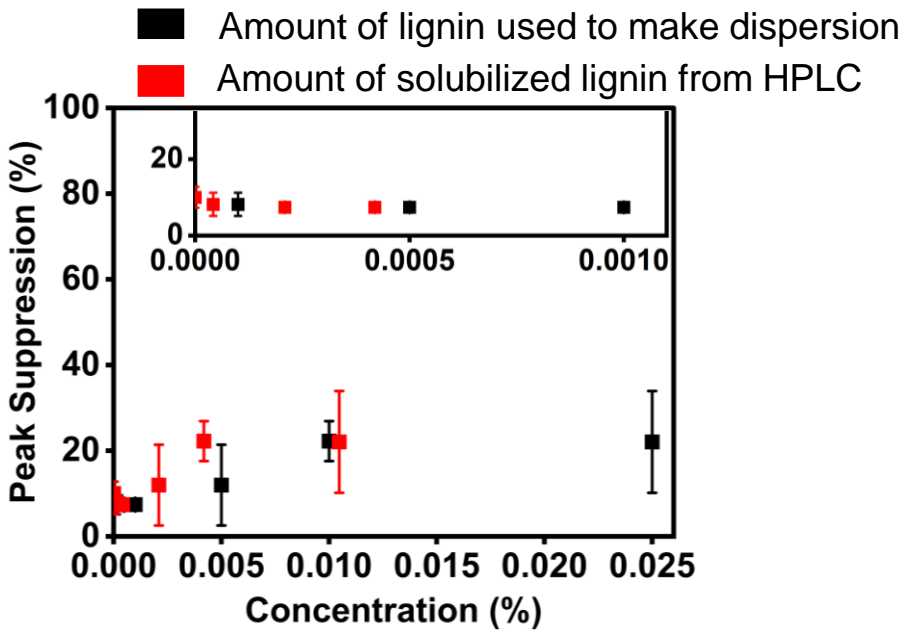
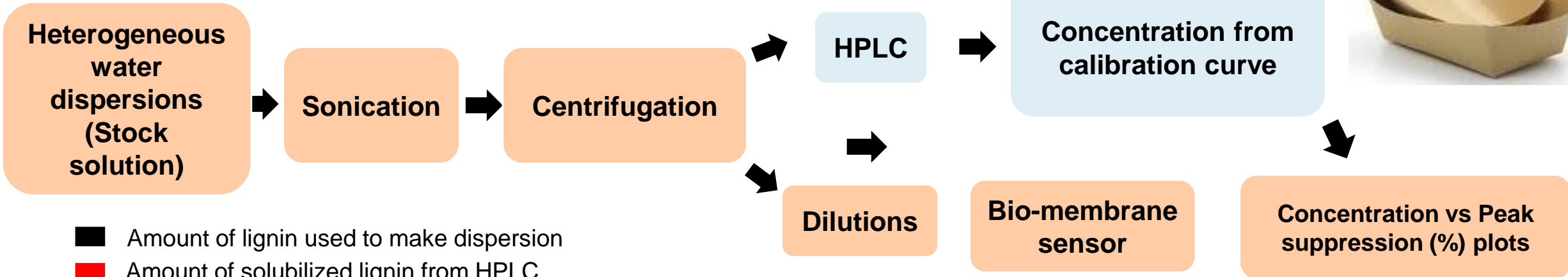


Caco-2 TC7 cell culture
(3 hrs exposure)

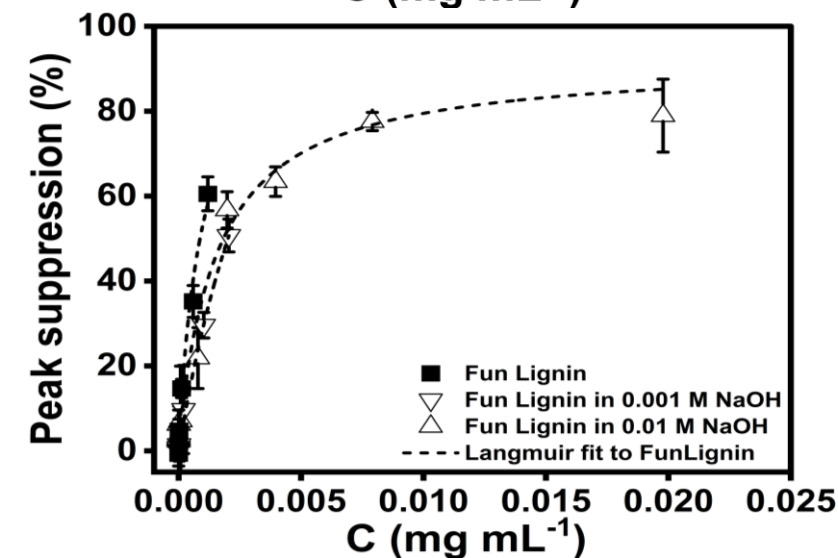
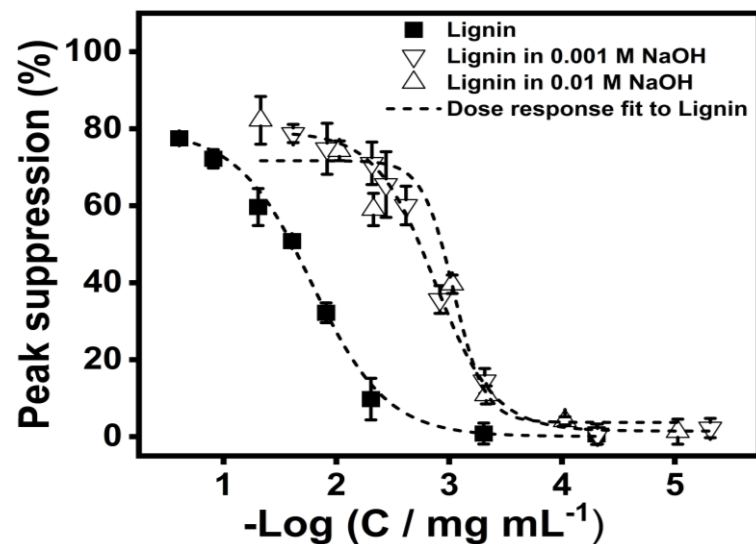
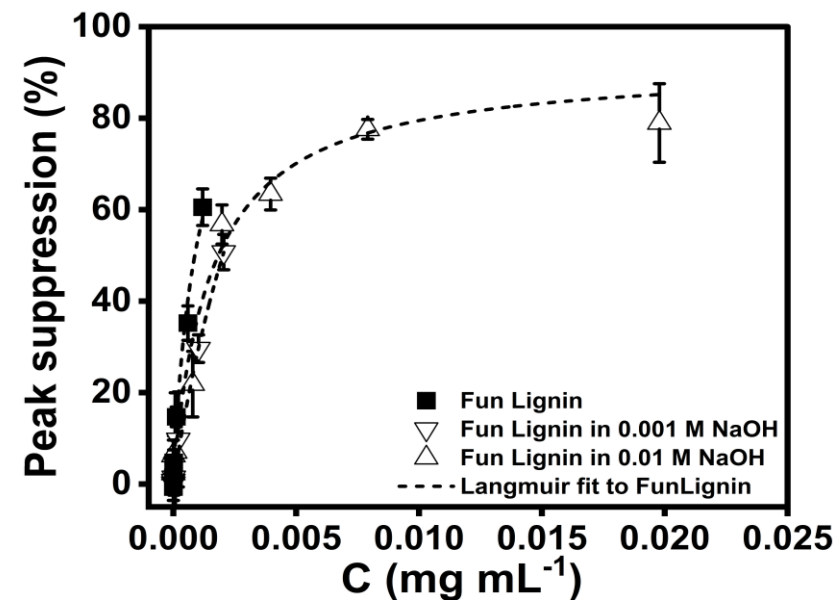
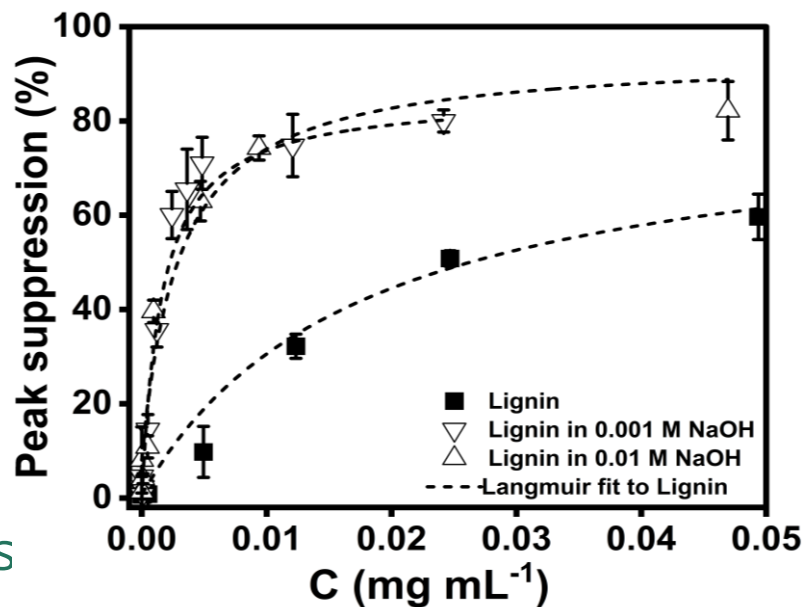
A. L. Nelson et al, Rapid identification of *in vitro* cell toxicity using an electrochemical membrane screening platform, *Bioelectrochemistry* 153 (2023) 108467.

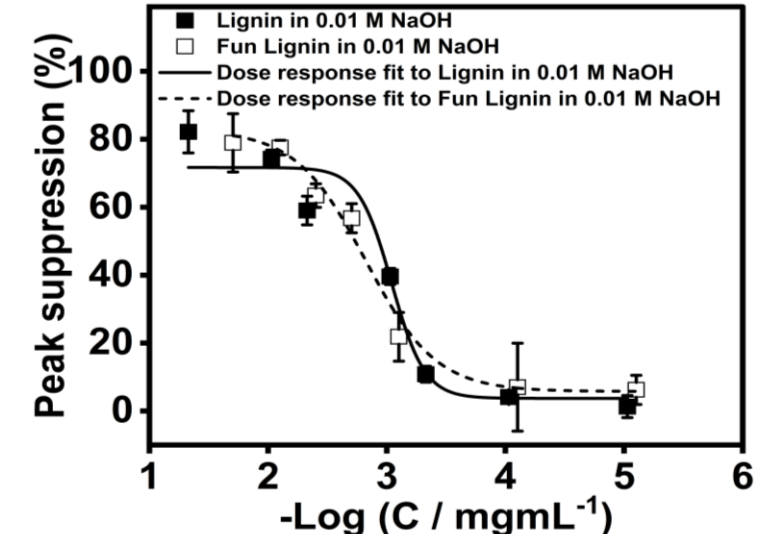
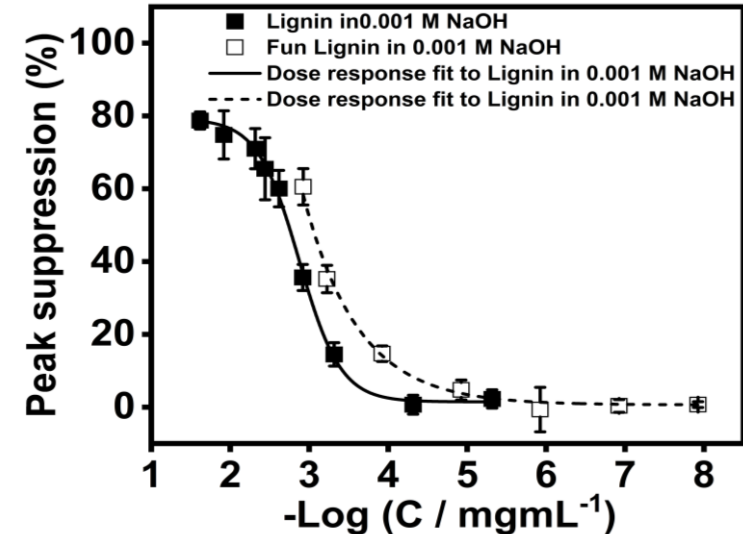
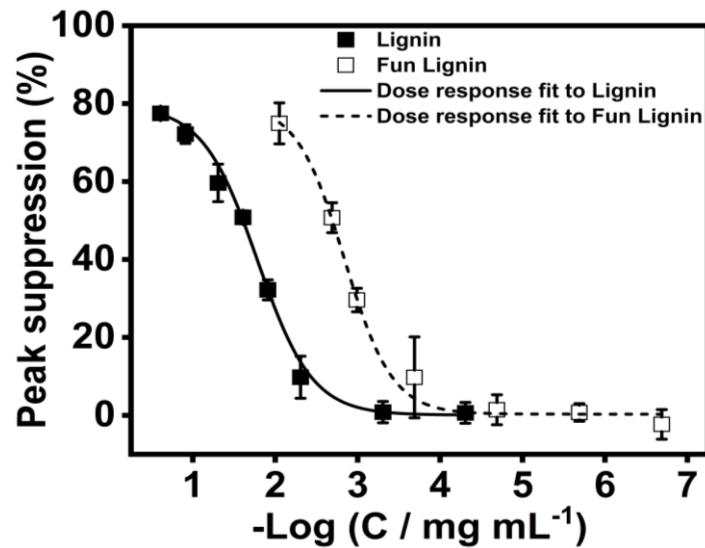
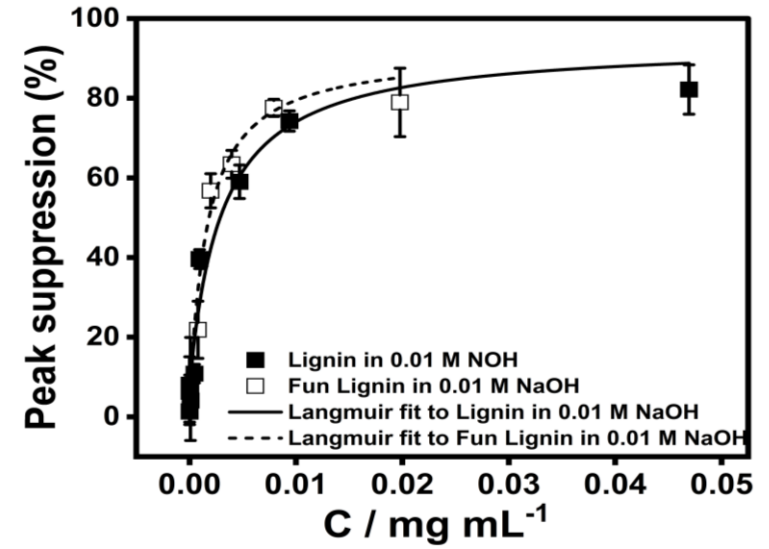
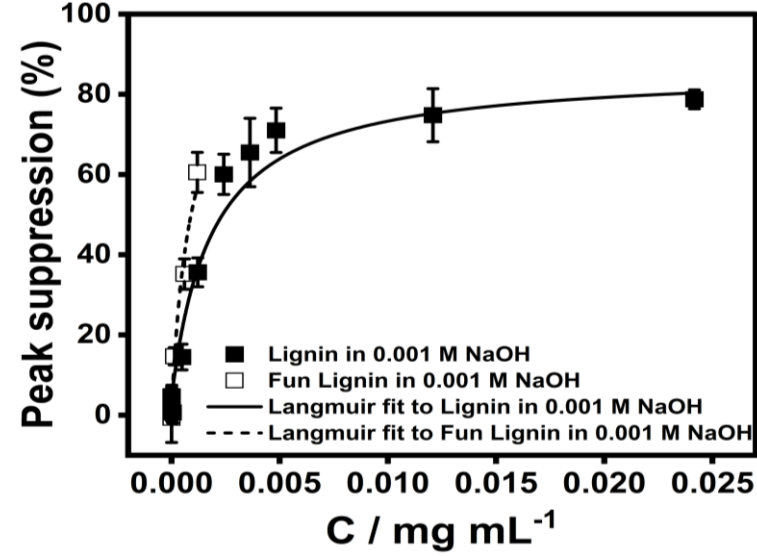
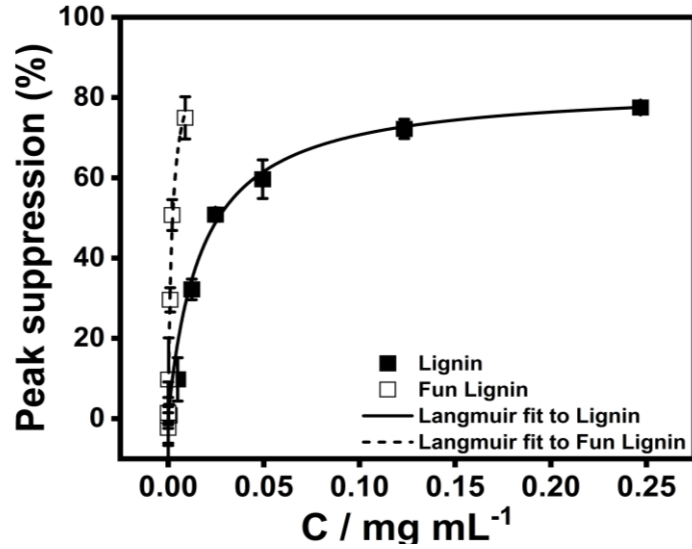
Highly hydrophobic and water insoluble

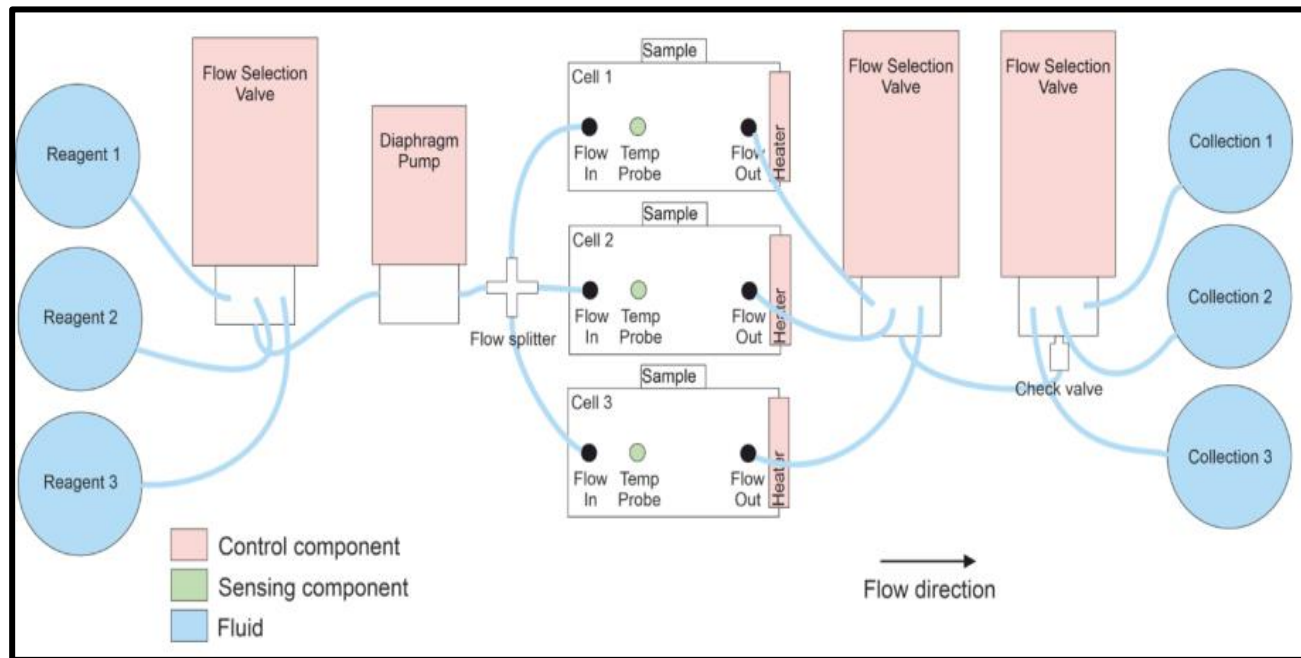
Lignin solubility & Dosing Challenge



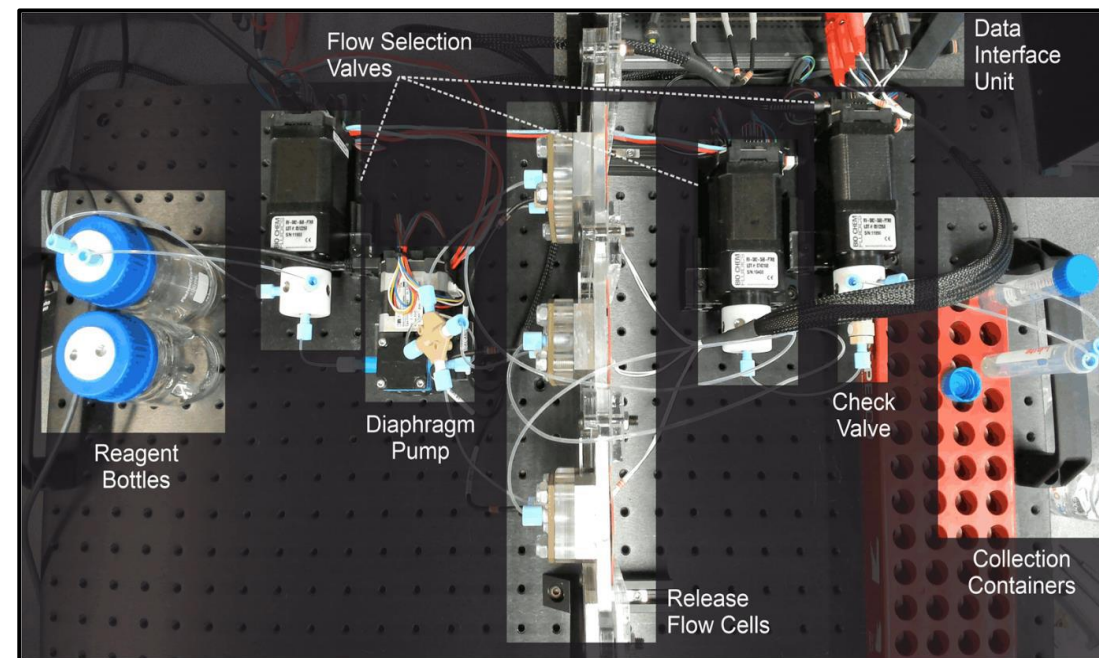
Membrane interactions of solubilized Lignin





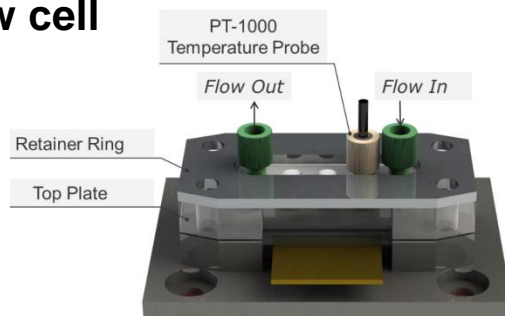


Electrical components and fluidic connections of mini-release accelerator platform



Top-down view of mini-release accelerator platform

Flow cell



Static cell



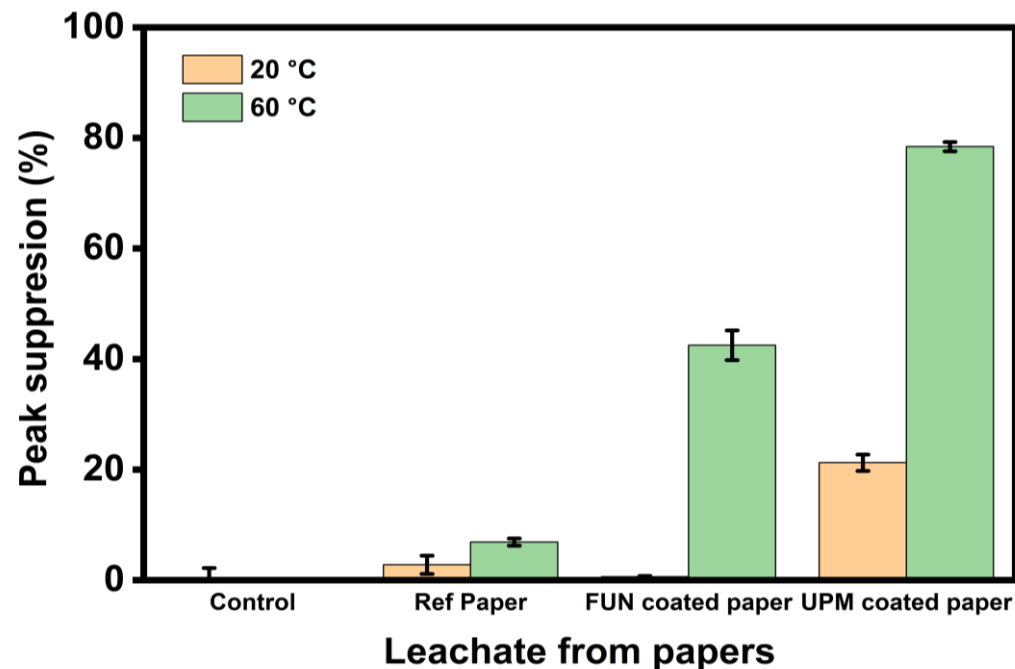
Release accelerator

HPLC

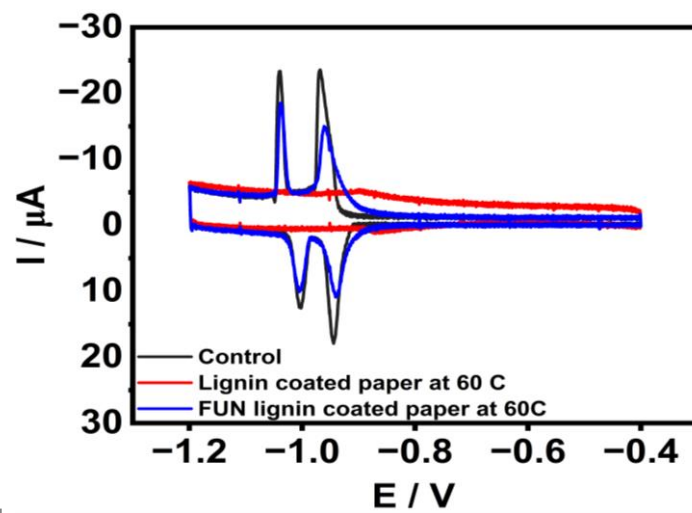
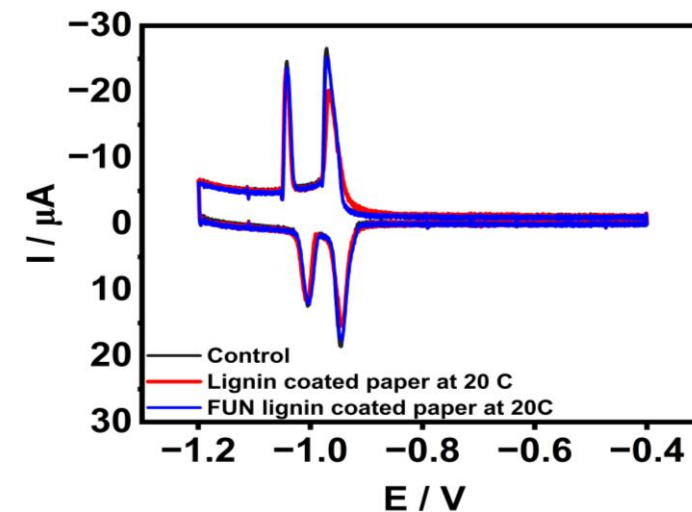
Amount leached out

Bio-membrane sensor

Membrane interactions



Membrane interactions of released Lignins



SSbD technology in action!

Coated paper	Amount released mg mL ⁻¹	
	20 °C	60 °C
Lignin	0.0019	0.051
Functionalized Lignin	0 <?	0.0073

Cytotoxicity of Lignin

- Lignin is **released** from coated papers.
- Lignin is **bio-membrane active**.
- Different lignin types show different extent of interactions
- *Use of SSbD technology for feedback to modify material design*

Material	Cytotoxicity assessment	Outcome	Reference
Lignin	Tetrazolium salt assay using HEK293 and H460	More than 90% of cells dead (LC50: 0.021%)	https://doi.org/10.3390/ma13153365
Lignin NPs (152 nm)	Cytotoxicity using MCF-7, A-549 and HEK-293	74 % MCF-7, 38% A-549 and 15% HEK-293	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijbiomac.2020.02.311
Lignin coated cellulose nano fibrils (L-CNF)	LDH increase & Alamar blue assay using THP-1	<50 ug/ml	https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.biomac.6b00756
Lignin (Acacia Nilotica)	Cytotoxic using MCF-7	cytotoxic (IC ₅₀ : 2-15 µg/ml)	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijbiomac.2016.01.109
Organosolv lignin	Cytotoxic using MSCs	Reduction in cell viability	https://doi.org/10.3390/biology11050696

Achievements

- ✓ Slow release of functionalized lignin
- ✓ Application of SSbD approach for *online* signaling to moderate the coating formulation

Future Plans

- ✓ Reduce leaching of lignin by chemical modification/compounding
- ✓ Identifying the exact chemical composition of leachate





Supervisor: **Andrew Nelson** (University of Leeds)
Co-supervisor: **Nik Kapur** (University of Leeds)
Jeanine William (University of Leeds)
Will Stokes (University of Leeds)
Joshua Owen (University of Leeds)



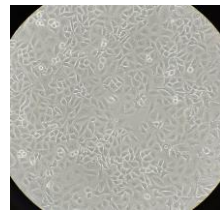
All BIO-SUSHY consortium especially: **Ivana Burzik** (WOODKPLUS)
Christoph Jocham (WOODKPLUS)
Pau Camilleri Lledo (ITENE)
Javier Alcodori (ITENE)
Aude Mezy (SIKEMIA)

THANK YOU!

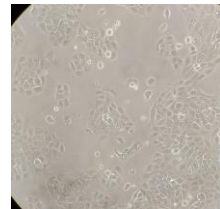
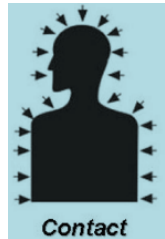


Toxicity assessment-SSbD STEPS 1-3

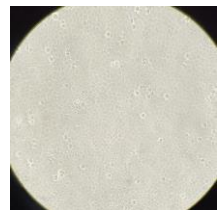
Exhibition routes



A549 cell line derived from alveolar wall epithelial cells



HaCaT cell line derived from adult skin keratinocytes



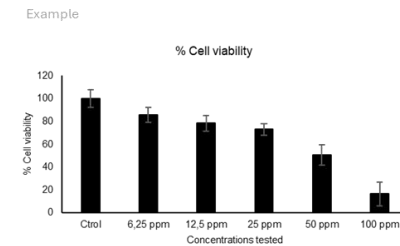
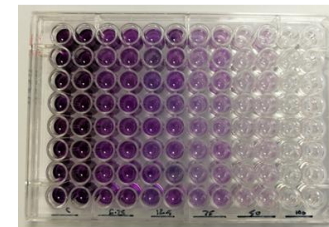
CaCo-2 cell line from colorectal epithelium

Cell culture

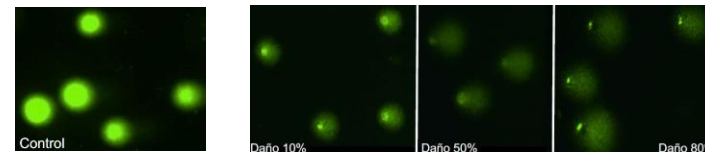
Effects studied

1 CYTOTOXICITY. Alteration of basic cellular functions: MTT assay.

Reduction
 MTT → Formazan crystals

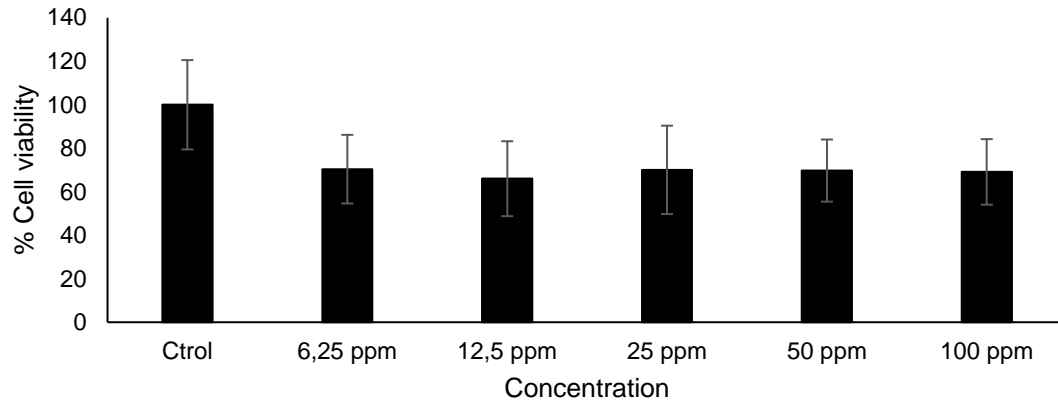


2 GENOTOXICITY. Adverse biological effects on genetic material.

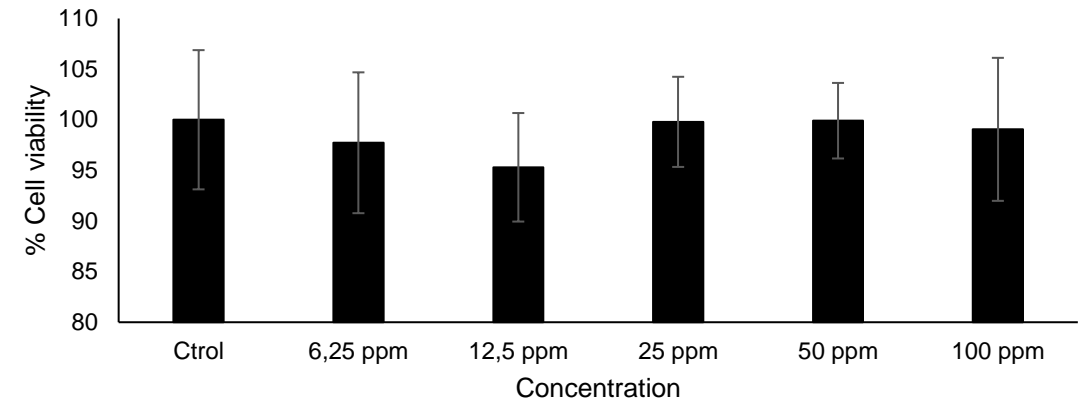


Toxicity assessment- Results

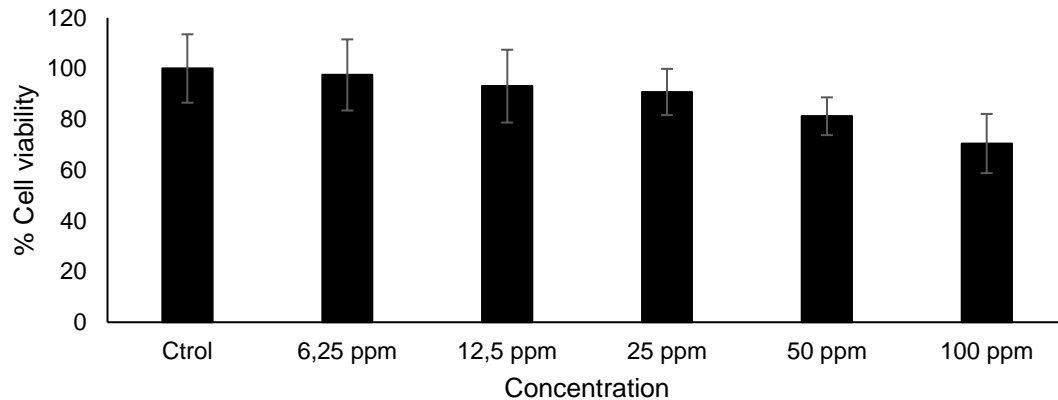
% Cell viability A549



% Cell viability HaCaT

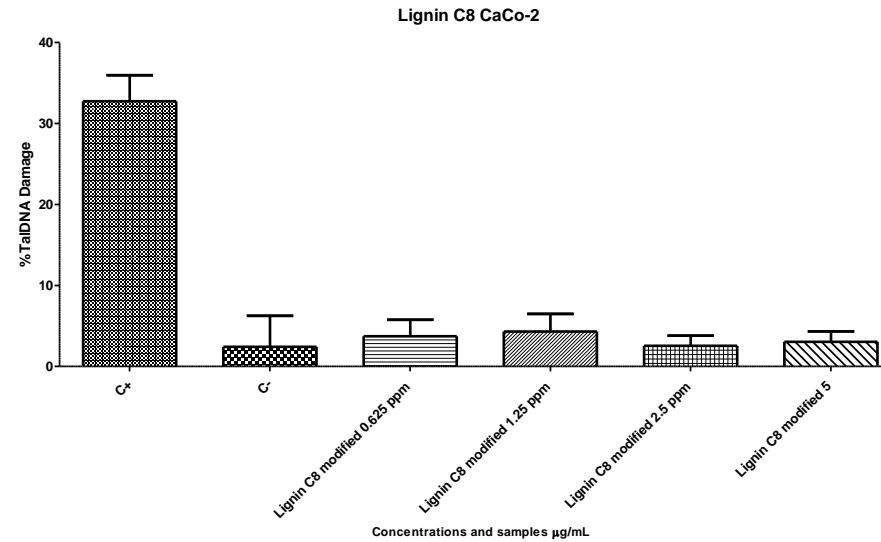
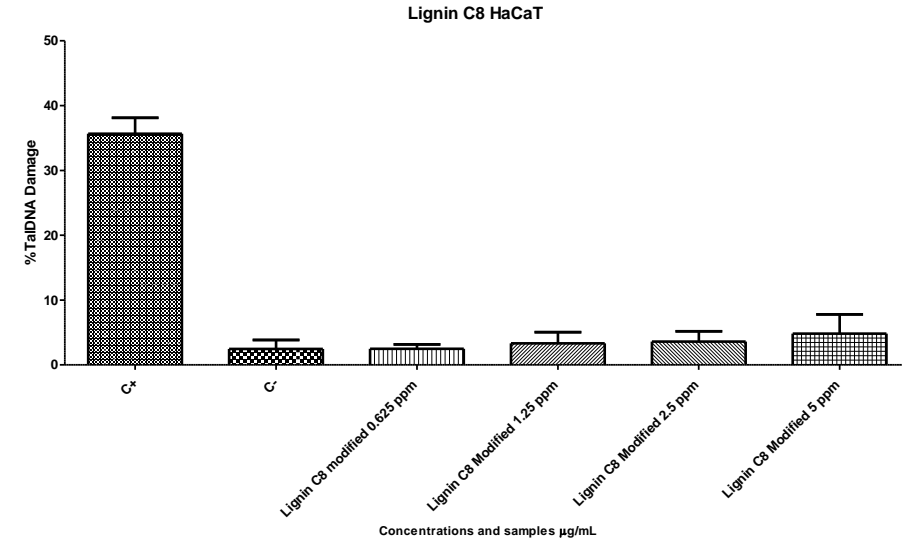
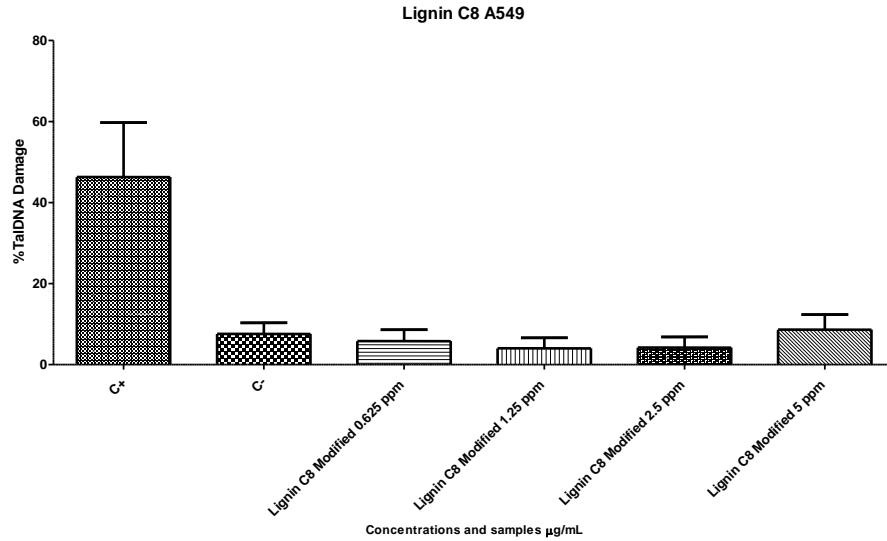


% Cell viability CaCo-2



Cell viability	Sample	EC ₅₀
A549	Lignin C8 Modified	>100 ppm
CaCo-2	Lignin C8 Modified	>100 ppm
HaCaT	Lignin C8 Modified	> 100 ppm

Toxicity assessment- Results

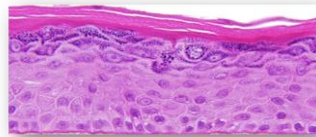
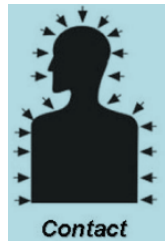


Toxicity assessment-SSbD STEPS 1-3

Exhibition routes

Cell culture

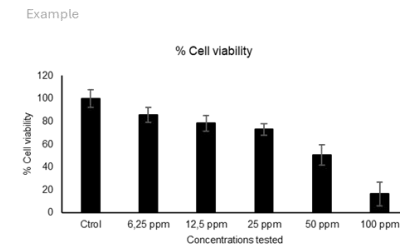
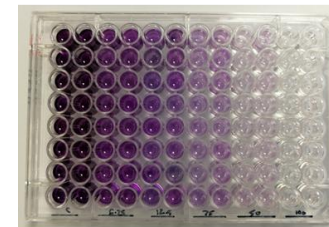
Effects studied



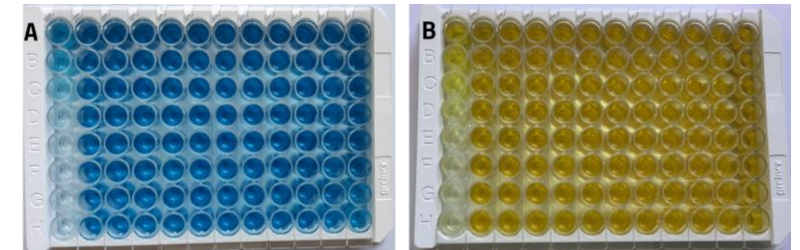
Reconstructed Human Epidermal Model

1 CYTOTOXICITY. Alteration of basic cellular functions: MTT assay.

Reduction
 MTT → Formazan crystals



2 INFLAMMATORY RESPONSES. Activation of IL6, 8 and 18

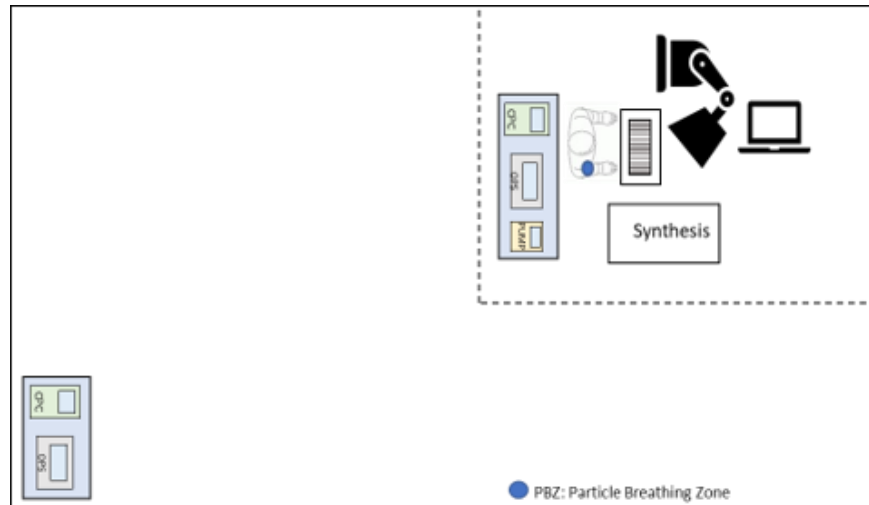


Occupational Monitoring

- Assessment of potential release and occupational exposure to nanoparticles and volatile compounds.
- 1st step: Virtual/Computational assessment. → Definition of occupational exposure scenarios through qualitative assessment using control banding tool Nanosafer.
- 2nd step: Experimental monitoring campaign. OCDE 2015: ENV/JM/MONO(2015)19 and EN17058

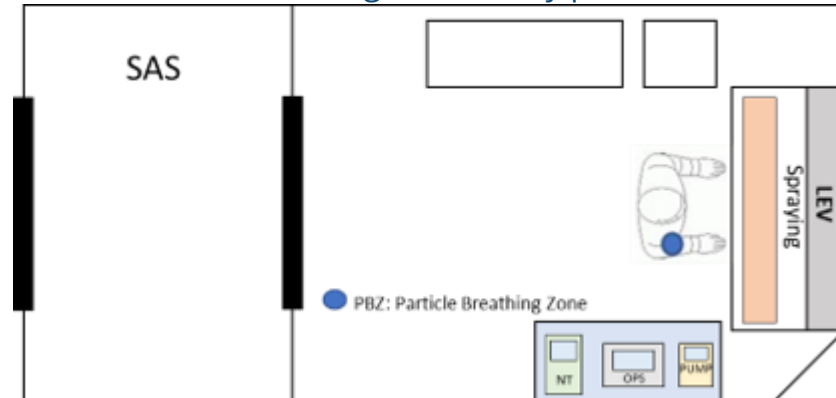
Far Field:

Measured during the period of activity



Background:

measured during non-activity period



Occupational Monitoring

- Assessment of potential release and occupational exposure to nanoparticles and volatile compounds.
- 1st step: Virtual/Computational assessment. → Definition of occupational exposure scenarios through qualitative assessment using control banding tool Nanosafer.

Exposure Scenario	Intermediate Toxicity Compound and/or moderate exposure potential	High toxicity suspected and/or high exposure potential	Very high toxicity suspected and/or moderate to very high exposure	Very low toxicity and low exposure potential
	ES1	ES6	ES7	ES8
Estimated hazard level	0.56	1	1	0.2
Near-field Acute / Exposure Band	0.0000 EB1: Very low exposure potential	0.0020 EB1: Very low exposure potential	1.539 EB5: Very high exposure	0.0968 EB1: Very low exposure potential
Near-field Daily / Exposure Band	0.0000 EB1: Very low exposure potential	0.0006 EB1: Very low exposure potential	0.4844 EB3: Moderate exposure potential	0.0357 EB1: Very low exposure potential
Far-field Acute / Exposure Band	0.0000 EB1: Very low exposure potential	0.0008 EB1: Very low exposure potential	0.5737 EB4: High exposure potential	0.0577 EB1: Very low exposure potential
Far-field Daily / Exposure Band	0.0000 EB1: Very low exposure potential	0.0003 EB1: Very low exposure potential	0.2084 EB2: Low exposure potential	0.0245 EB1: Very low exposure potential
Risk Level	RL3	RL4	RL5	RL1











- Specific recommendations to every scenario
- Specific recommendations to every Risk Level
- Identification of the most interesting scenarios for on-site monitoring

Occupational Monitoring

- Assessment of potential release and occupational exposure to nanoparticles and volatile compounds.
- 2nd step: Experimental monitoring campaign. OCDE 2015: ENV/JM/MONO(2015)19 and EN17058

Scenario	Type of Company	Process under study
1st scenario	Chemical formulating company	Modification of lignin
2nd scenario	Chemical formulating company	Formulation of different compounds to produce the coating
3rd scenario	Final Company	Application of the coating on the food packaging

Agenda

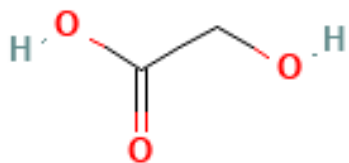
09:30	Opening Remarks and Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal of the training and overview • BIO-SUSHY brief project intro (5 min) 	
09:40	SSbD Framework and Steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of SSbD framework (15 min) 	
09:55	Lignin Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different lignin types: full assessment and example (10 min) 	
10:05	Safety Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toxicity data from BIO-SUSHY (15 min) • Bio-sensor and release accelerator (20 min) 	
10:40	Break		
10:50	Practical Application Session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we apply SSbD to certain compounds (15 min) 	 
11:05	Q&A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Q&A with participants 	 
11:20	Closing remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of key takeaways • Closing remarks and acknowledgment 	 



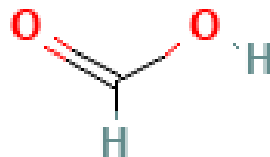
Practical Application Session



Case study: example



Chemical compound A



Chemical compound B

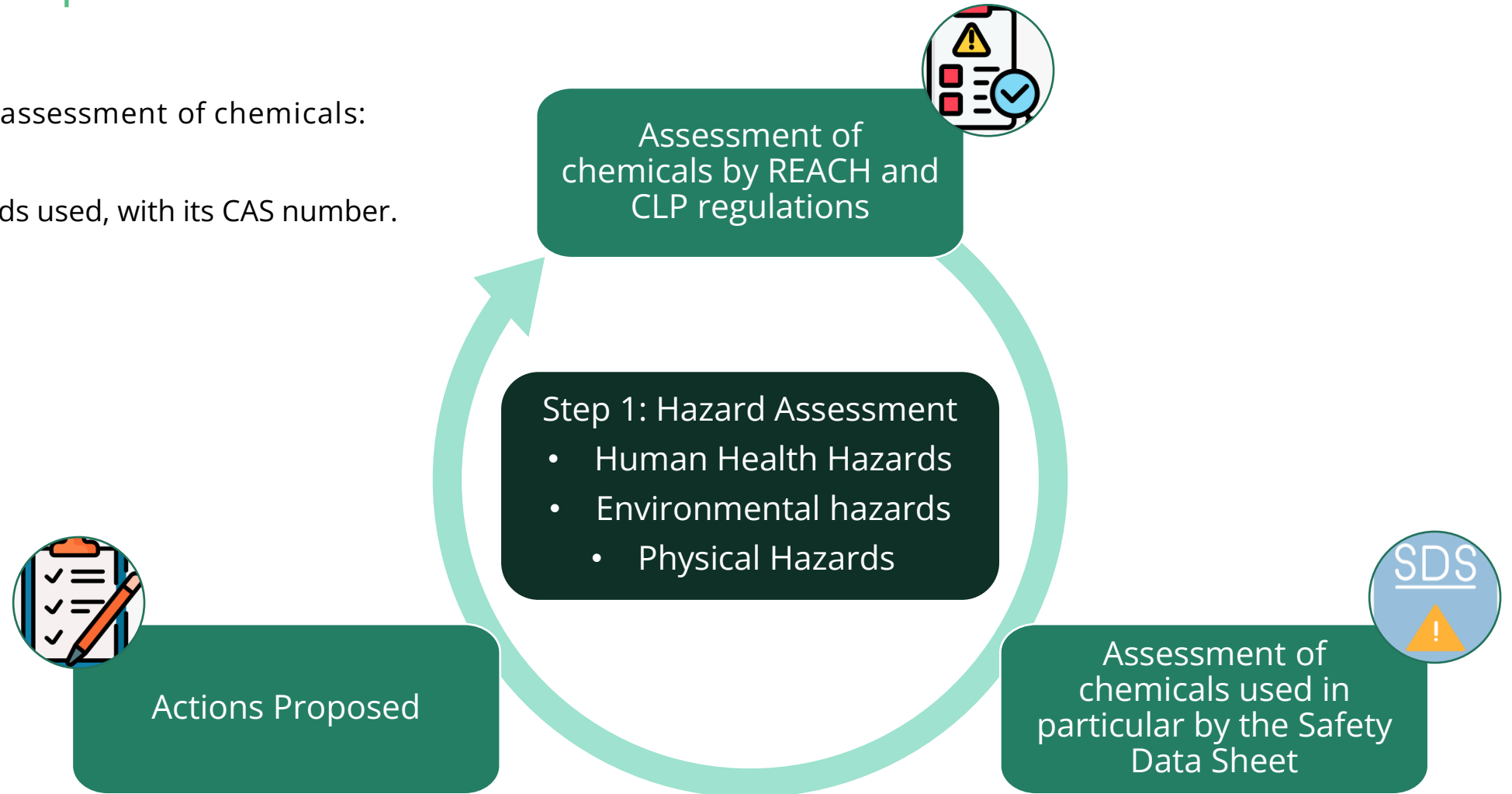
STEPS:

- Review information from ECHA and CLP
- Obtain SDS from supplier
- Compare both following SSbD Framework
- With the final score, decide which one is better

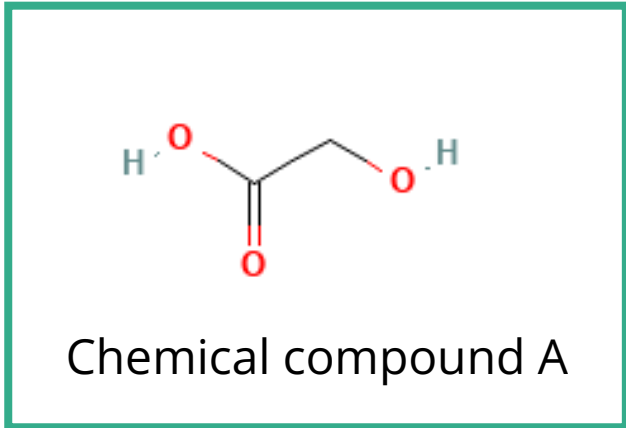
Case study: Step 1

Input needed for the assessment of chemicals:

- List of the compounds used, with its CAS number.
- SDS of the supplier



Case study: example Step 1



REACH & CLP Regulation:

- Not classified

SDS:

- H314 (Skin corrosion Sub-category 1B), H318 (Serious eye damage, Category 1), H332 (Acute toxicity, Inhalation Category 4)

Laboratory assessment:

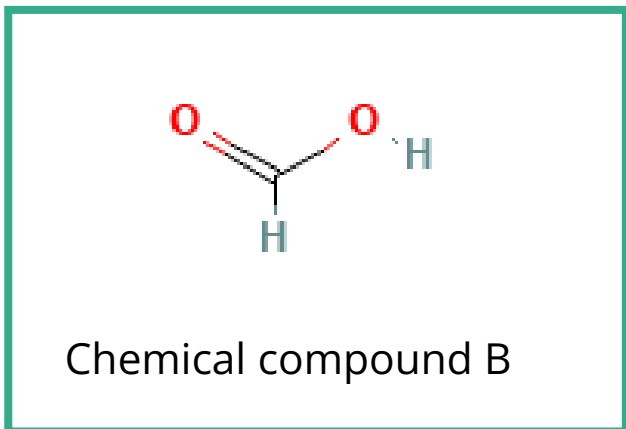
- Confirming or testing chemicals and materials when information is not available

Classification:

- Human Health Hazards: Group C (Level 2)
- Environmental Hazards: Group D (Level 3)
- Physical Hazards: Group D (Level 3)

Level 2 → Flagged for review and eventually reduce toxic effects

Case study: example Step 1



REACH & CLP Regulation:

- H314 (Skin Corrosion, Subcategory 1C)
- Endocrine disruption HH Cat 2
- Endocrine disruption ENV Cat 2

SDS:

- H302 (Acute toxicity, Category 4), H314 (Skin Corrosion, Subcategory 1C), H318 (Serious eye damage, Category 1), H331 (Acute toxicity, Category 3)
- H226 (Flammable liquids, Category 3)

Laboratory assessment:

- Confirming or testing chemicals and materials when information is not available

Classification:

- Human Health Hazards: Group B (Level 1)
- Environmental Hazards: Group B (Level 1)
- Physical Hazards : Group C (Level 2)

Level 1 → Substituted as far as possible

Case study: example Step 1

$$\text{SSbD Score Setp 1} = \frac{2+3+3}{9}$$

Chemical compound A

$$\text{SSbD Score Setp 1} = \frac{HHH + EH + PH}{9}$$

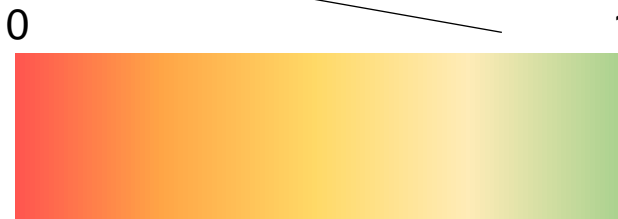
$$\text{SSbD Score Setp 1} = \frac{HHH + EH + PH}{9}$$

Chemical compound B

$$\text{SSbD Score Setp 1} = \frac{2 + 3 + 3}{9}$$

$$\text{SSbD Score Setp 1} = 0.89$$

SSbD Score

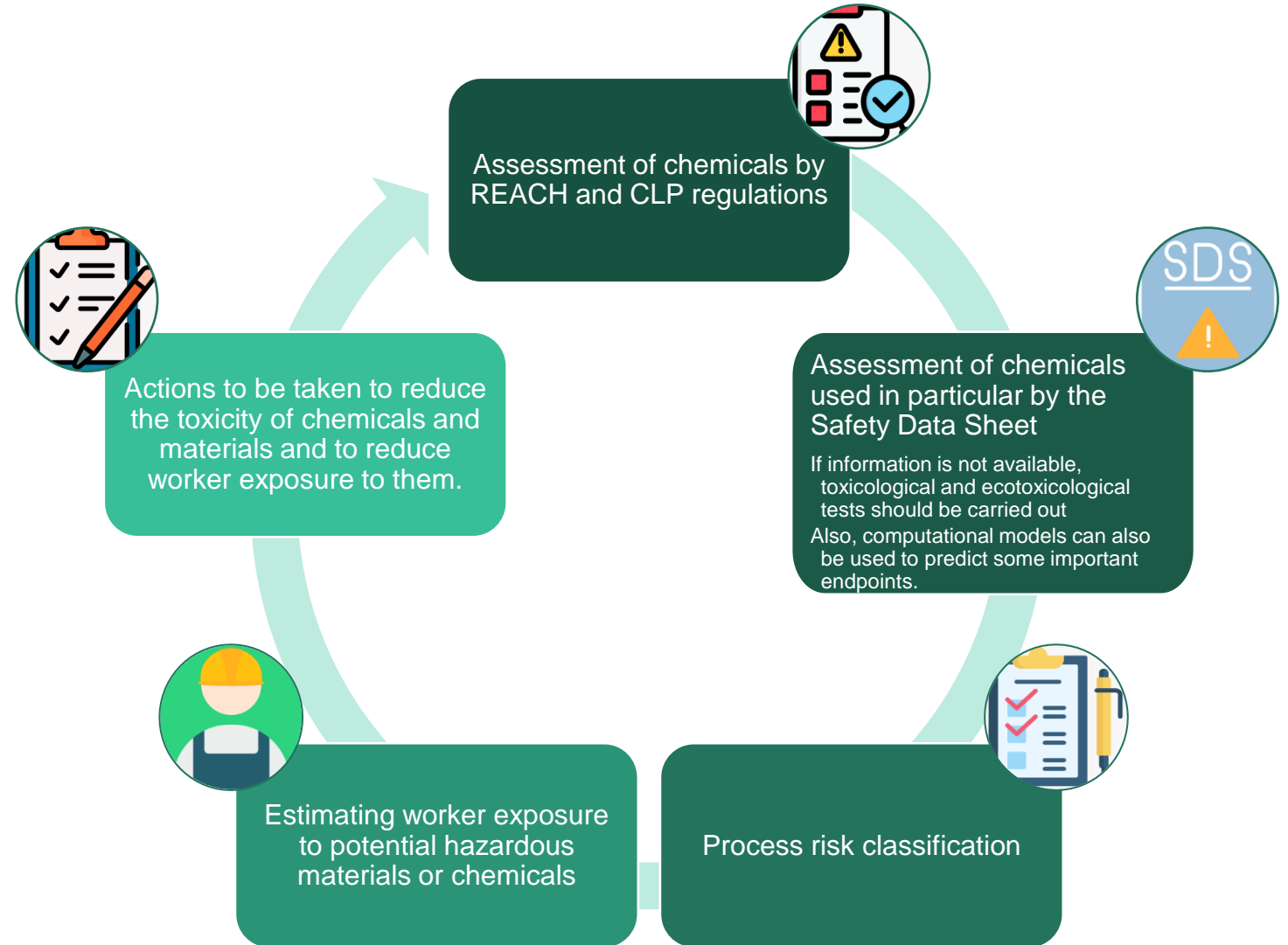


$$\text{SSbD Score Setp 1} = \frac{1 + 1 + 2}{9}$$

$$\text{SSbD Score Setp 1} = 0.44$$

Case study: Step 2

Step 2: Human health and safety aspects of production and processing.
Occupational health and safety during production and processing of a chemical



Case study: Step 2

REACH & CLP Regulation:

- Not classified

SDS:

- H314 (Skin corrosion Sub-category 1B), H318 (Serious eye damage, Category 1), H332 (Acute toxicity, Inhalation Category 4)

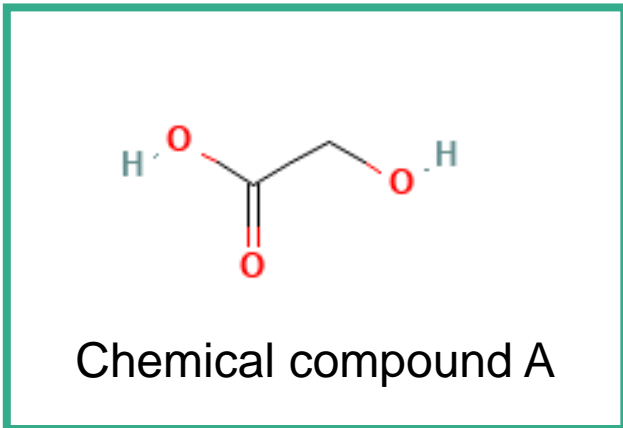
Laboratory assessment:

- Confirming or testing chemicals and materials when information is not available

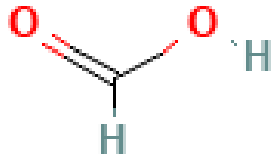
Classification:

- Acute Human Health Hazards: Level 2
- Chronic Human Health Hazards: Level 2
- Physical Properties: Level 4
- Hazards from release behaviour: Level 4
- Process related hazards: Level 3

Level 2 → Flagged for review and eventually reduce toxic effects



Case study: Step 2



Chemical compound B

REACH & CLP Regulation:

- H314 (Skin Corrosion, Subcategory 1C)
- Endocrine disruption HH Cat 2, Endocrine disruption ENV Cat 2

SDS:

- H302 (Acute toxicity, Category 4), H314 (Skin Corrosion, Subcategory 1C), H318 (Serious eye damage, Category 1), H331 (Acute toxicity, Category 3)
- H226 (Flammable liquids, Category 3)

Laboratory assessment:

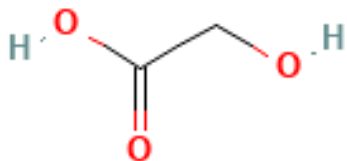
- Confirming or testing chemicals and materials when information is not available

Classification:

- Acute Human Health Hazards: Level 1
- Chronic Human Health Hazards: Level 2
- Physical Properties: Level 2
- Hazards from release behaviour: Level 1
- Process related hazards: Level 4

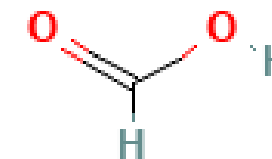
Level 1 → Prioritized for modification/substitution

Case study: Step 2



Chemical compound A

$$SSbD \text{ Score Setp 2} = \frac{AHHH + CHHH + PP + HRB + PRR}{20}$$

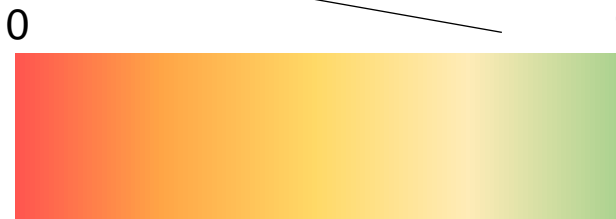


Chemical compound B

$$SSbD \text{ Score Setp 2} = \frac{2 + 2 + 4 + 4 + 3}{20}$$

$$SSbD \text{ Score Setp 2} = 0.75$$

SSbD Score

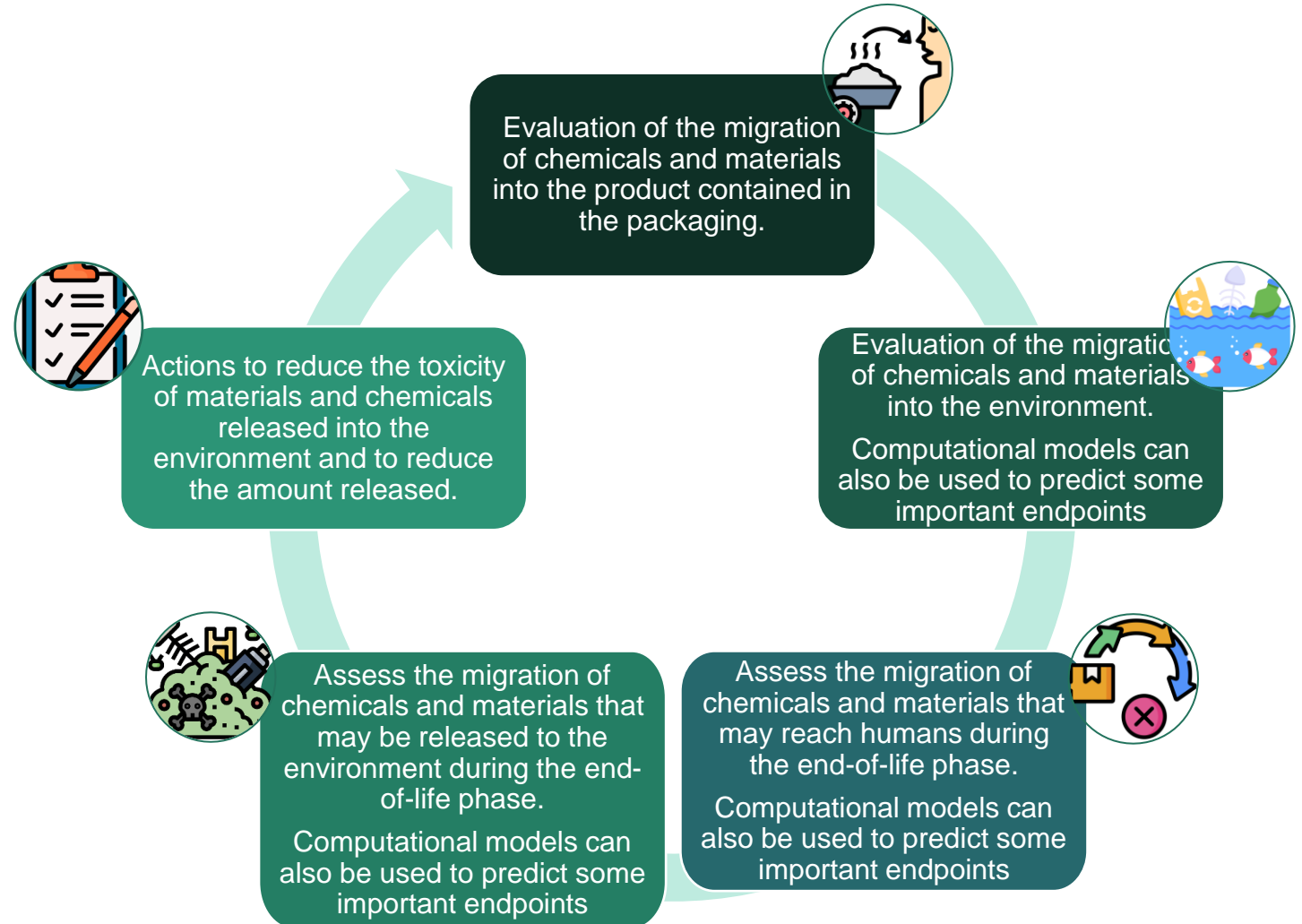


$$SSbD \text{ Score Setp 2} = \frac{1 + 2 + 2 + 1 + 4}{20}$$

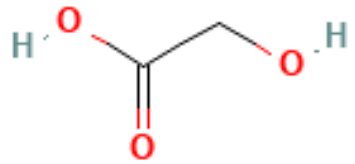
$$SSbD \text{ Score Setp 2} = 0.50$$

Case study: Step 3

Step 3: Human health and environmental aspects of the final application.
 Exposure to the chemical or material as well as the potential exposure routes and related toxicity impacts on toxicity on human health and the environment



Case study: Step 3



Chemical compound A

Human Exposure

- Criteria for Tolerable Daily Intake (TDI), Specific Migration Limit of the chemical (SML), and Derived No-Effect Level (DNEL).
- Criteria and data established from REACH, CLP, and Laboratory Toxicity Data

Environmental Exposure

- Criteria for Release Factor and fate in different environments, Predicted Environmental Concentration & Predicted No-Effect Concentration
- Criteria and data established from REACH, CLP, and Laboratory Toxicity Data

> Safe level + 50%	0
> Safe level; < Safe level + 50%	1
> Safe level - 25%; < Safe level	2
> Safe level - 50%; < Safe level - 25%	3
< Safe level - 50%	4

Classification:

- Human Exposure: Level 3
- Environmental Exposure: Level 3

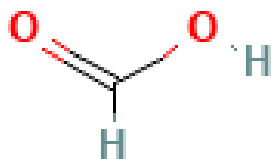
Case study: Step 3

Human Exposure

- Criteria for Tolerable Daily Intake (TDI), Specific Migration Limit of the chemical (SML), and Derived No-Effect Level (DNEL).
- Criteria and data established from REACH, CLP, and Laboratory Toxicity Data

Environmental Exposure

- Criteria for Release Factor and fate in different environments, Predicted Environmental Concentration & Predicted No-Effect Concentration
- Criteria and data established from REACH, CLP, and Laboratory Toxicity Data



Chemical compound B

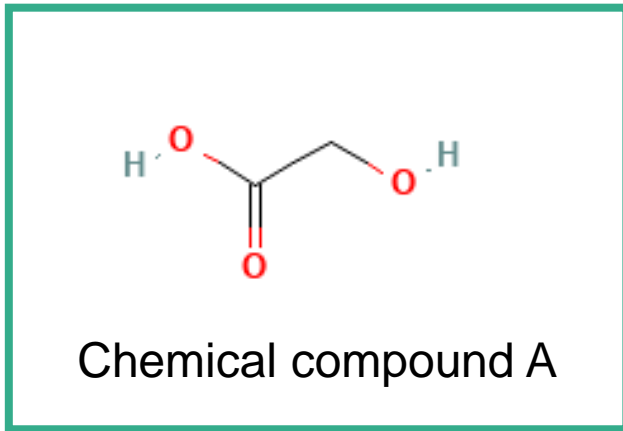
> Safe level + 50%	0
> Safe level; < Safe level + 50%	1
> Safe level - 25%; < Safe level	2
> Safe level - 50%; < Safe level - 25%	3
< Safe level - 50%	4

Classification:

- Human Exposure: Level 2
- Environmental Exposure: Level 1

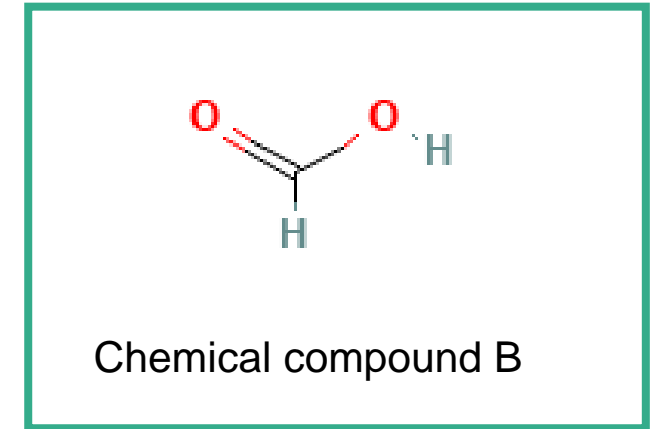
Case study: Step 3

$$SSbD \text{ Score Setp 3} = \frac{\text{Human Exposure Level} + \text{Environmental Exposure Level}}{8}$$



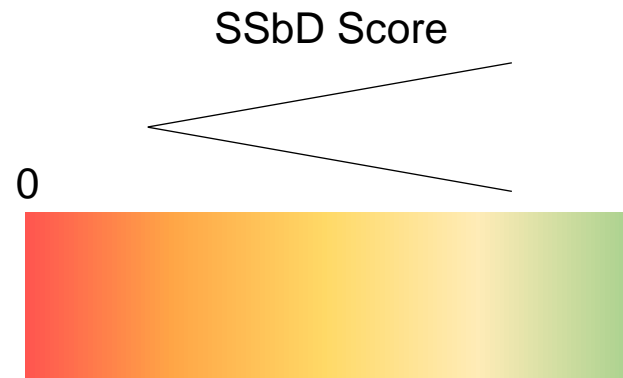
$$SSbD \text{ Score Setp 3} = \frac{3 + 3}{8}$$

$$SSbD \text{ Score Setp 3} = 0.75$$

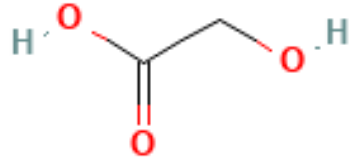


$$SSbD \text{ Score Setp 3} = \frac{2 + 1}{8}$$

$$SSbD \text{ Score Setp 3} = 0.375$$

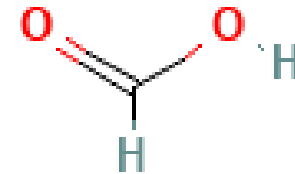


Case study: Final Result



Chemical compound A

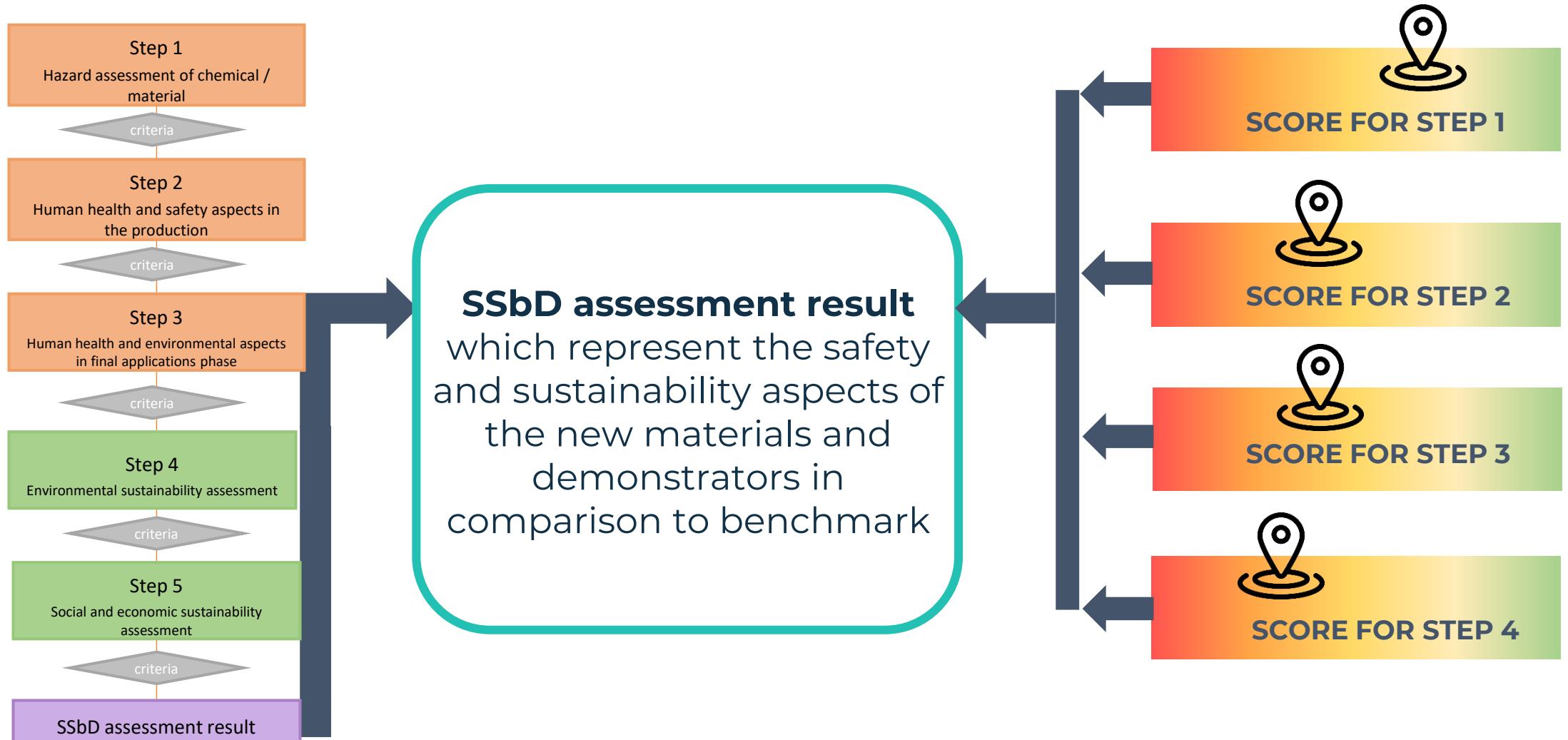
- Step 1: 0.89
- Step 2: 0.75
- Step 3: 0.75



Chemical compound B

- Step 1: 0.44
- Step 2: 0.50
- Step 3: 0.375

Case study: Final Result





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