## **Overview on Chesar**

chesar

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## Outline

- Chesar workflow and related functionalities
- Terminology: "use" and "exposure scenarios"
- Flow of data between different actors in the chemical safety assessment
- Consistency and efficiency gains
- Main changes in Chesar 3



#### **Chesar 3 workflow: the Chesar "boxes"**



- 1. Substances
- 2. Uses
- 3. Exposure assessment
- 4. Chemical safety report
- 5. Exposure scenario for extended safety data sheet
- 6. Library
- 7. Users







### Terminology







# **Chesar benefits (1)**

#### Consistency

- Between IUCLID (substance properties, uses) and the chemical safety report (CSR)
- Information for the authorities (CSR) and for the supply chain (exposure scenario for communication)

#### Standardisation (efficiency gains for all actors)

- Systematic workflow
- Use maps
  - Assessor uses suitable use descriptions, SpERCs, SCEDs, SWEDs collected from various downstream user websites;
  - Assessor uploads integrated use map packages from single point of access
- Standard phrases (ESCom catalogue) and ESComXML
- Chemical safety report format
  - Exposure scenario for communication format



# **Chesar benefits (2)**

#### • Efficiency in single assessment

- Re-use of information across substances
- Integrated exposure estimation tools
- Bulk actions
  - at substance level (if valid for all uses) or at exposure scenario level (if use-specific)
  - for groups of contributing scenarios
- Automated generation of documents (CSR, ES for extended SDS) + IT exchange of data (XML format)
- Facilitated updates
  - New information on substance -> recalculation of exposure for plugged-in exposure estimation tools
  - New (or change of) use -> integrated with existing assessment



# What is new in Chesar 3?

- Supports assessments where more than one set of (intrinsic) substance properties plays a role in the chemical safety assessment:
  - Compositions having different hazard profiles (e.g. impurity)
  - Substance transforming on use or in the environment
  - Substances where constituents behave differently
- Facilitated communication with IUCLID
- Contextual help text
- More efficient chemical safety assessment process:
  - Bulk actions
  - Risk characterisation for local effects, based on concentration
- More flexible environmental assessment:
  - Possibility to provide specific settings for the biological STP
  - Possibility to report data from other exposure tools than EUSES

