NSF/GCI 355:

Greener Chemicals and Processes Information Standard

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Webinar presentation to the

Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse (IC2)

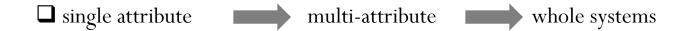
November 1, 2010

NSF/GCI 355:

Greener Chemicals and Processes Information Standard Version r1.22 (draft)

- **□** Sponsors:
- $\ \, \bigstar \,$ American Chemical Society Green Chemistry Institute ${\mathbb R}$
- ❖ NSF International accredited ANSI standards developer; secretariat
- ☐ Timeline:
- ❖ March 2009 formal launch of Standard development
- ❖ September 17, 2010 version r1.22 releases for public comment period (60 days)
- ❖ November 17, 2010 close of public comment period
- ❖ December 2010 to January 2011 final balloting (internal)
- ❖ January 2011 publication of the Standard

Progression of Green certifications



- qualitative quantitative life cycle analysis
- □ green sustainable
- □ self-declared independently verified
- first party second party third party certification
- proprietary open, consensus-based
- □ ecolabels sustainable product standards

Brief Summary of Standards Development Process

☐ ACS-GCI opts to develop an open, consensus-based ANSI standard
☐ ACS-GCI partners with NSF International:
❖ Accredited ANSI standards developer
❖ 2 nd and 3 rd Party Auditing Services
☐ Sponsors file <i>Project Initiation Notification</i> (PIN) with ANSI (i.e. 355); published in <i>Standards Action</i>
☐ Identify stakeholders (directly and materially affected interest groups)
☐ Formalize Joint Committee
❖ Balanced representation: chemical manufacturers; fabricators/formulators; public
health/regulatory, and user
☐ Development Phase: Joint Committee develops content through workgroups by consensus
(balloting)
☐ Ballot and Public Comment Phase
☐ Comment Circulation and/or Re-ballot
☐ Publication of final Standard in Standards Action (ANSI)

Why an ANSI Standard?

(American National Standards Institute)

□ Open
Any directly and materially affected interest group (stakeholder)
➤ Balance and lack of dominance (Formula)
Consideration of views and objections
☐ Consensus-based
□ Transparent
☐ Due process
➤ Right to express position and have it considered
➤ Appeal process
☐ Accreditation of standards developers: Standardized principles & procedures
☐ Coordination & Harmonization
☐ ISO member body for the United States of America
☐ Requires review of an ANSI standard every 5 years (unless under "continuous maintenance")

Further key aspects of an ANSI Standard

☐ Voluntary ➤ Not a regulation (mandatory) Decision to use Standard is at the discretion of the User (based on motivating drivers) ☐ Conformance Once the decision is made to use the Standard. O User <u>MUST</u> conform to ALL *normative* language o Following informative language is OPTIONAL The User is that organization that is conforming to the Standard, i.e. meeting the normative requirements of the Standard. ☐ Certification Certification that the User has conformed to the Standard may be: First-party (self-certification) o Second-party OThird-party (independent certification)

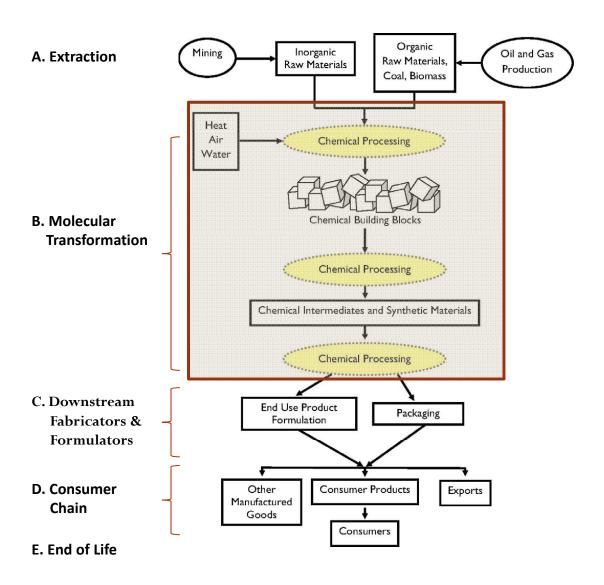
Purpose

- ☐ Provide the chemical enterprise with a voluntary and standardized way to facilitate business-to-business communication on the human and ecosystem impacts ("greenness") of a chemical product and process over its life cycle.
- ☐ Define and report the following in a clear, transparent and consistent manner:
 - ➤ Primary categories of information pertaining to "greenness"
 - ➤ Their respective data elements, and
 - ➤ Data quality objectives
 - ➤ Standardized reporting format
- ☐ The Standard further stipulates reporting a minimum set of social responsibility criteria that are applied the product and process claiming conformance.
- Assist downstream users to each reduce the environmental footprint of the chemical product and chemical process in a socially responsible manner.

Scope and Boundaries

- ☐ Information Standard
 - O Not itself a methodology to evaluate "greenness"
 - O Rather provides information for downstream recipients to make evaluations, decisions
 - O Based on life-cycle thinking; not a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)
 - O Addresses environmental (ecological), human health, and social responsibility aspects
- ☐ Gate-to-Gate boundaries: molecular transformation
- ☐ Business-to-Business communication
 - Intended user: Chemical manufacturer (primarily molecular transformers)
 - O Intended recipient: Downstream fabricator/formulator
- ☐ Chemical PRODUCT plus the *final transformation* PROCESS (at a minimum)
- ☐ FACILITY (ies) where the product undergoes the final transformation process
 - ➤ Global locations

Gate-to-Gate Boundary: Molecular Transformation



Source: NSF/GCI 355, r1.22

4.2.2 Product Identification

The manufacturer of the product seeking conformance shall specify information essential to the purchaser or user of the product as sold. At a minimum this essential information shall include:

- 1. Identify trade name of chemical product
- 2. Report Chemical Abstract Numbers and percentage range standard composition (as sold) including total impurities
- 3. Identify by Chemical Abstract Numbers of intentionally added constituents down to 1000 ppm:
- a. If tests were performed on the product as sold, the identity of intentional constituents does not need to be declared.
- b. If test data is not for the product as sold, the identity of intentionally added constituents in the commercial product [or product as sold] shall also be reported.

Source: NSF/GCI 355, r1.22

Primary Data Categories

Product-Level

Process-Level

Facility-Level

Chemical Characteristics

Chemical Processes

Social Responsibility

Tier 1

- O Human Health Effects
- Ecological Effects
- **O Physical Safety Properties**

Materials & Waste

- O Process Mass Efficiency
- Recycled/Reused inputs
- **OWaste generation**

Human Rights

- O Child Labor
- o Forced Labor
- Compliance

Tier 2

o Endocrine Disruption

Water

- O Use
- **O** Consumption
- o Discharge

Energy

Process Safety

Bio-Based Carbon

Content

Innovation

Society Performance Indicators [OPTIONAL]

Policy Considerations

- □ ANSI Standard as a policy instrument
 □ Stakeholder composition and participation
 □ Terms and Conditions
 Ambiguity of "green", "sustainable"
 Specificity of "Green Chemistry" and "12 Principles of Green Chemistry"
 □ Standardization of "Green Chemistry"
 "Operationalizing" the 12 Principles of Green Chemistry
- ☐ Drawing the line between "known" and emerging"
- ☐ Gray area between "information" and "evaluation"
- ☐ Addressing the "data gap"
- ☐ Implementation

Thank You!

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