

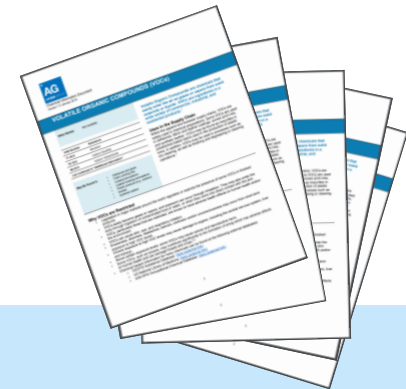
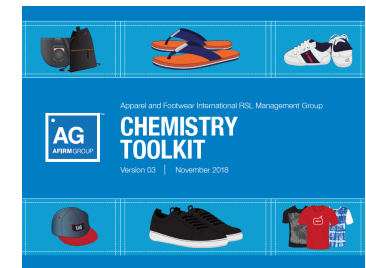
Interactive Session #1: Exploring AFIRM Tools and Resources

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Utilizing Tools for RSL Compliance

- Choosing and understanding tools and resources
 - Highlight strengths and weaknesses
 - Basis for dialogue with supplier relationships.
- This session will highlight 3 tools using three resources to improve how we comply with Restricted Substances.



Topic 1: Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Safety Data Sheets –

- Should be part of standard documentation between suppliers and partners.
- Provides important information on safe manufacturing and handling of chemicals.

This exercise will review two (2) different examples of Safety Data Sheets.



Topic 1: Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

- What is important for you as a manufacturer to know when looking at the SDS?
- Is this a good SDS? Why or Why Not?
- Is there any missing key information?
 - If yes, explain what is missing and what type of information needs to be added.
- When reviewing the SDS examples – keep in mind your own processes for managing this information:
 - How is the SDS maintained?
 - Is it reviewed regularly for updates?
 - How is new information shared to relevant parties?

EXAMPLE 1

EXAMPLE 2

All relevant information is listed: Content, CAS, symbol, and R-Phrases

Topic 1: SDS Wrap-Up

Key Points:

- Safety Data Sheets are reliant on a knowledgeable chemical supplier.
- Safety Data Sheets are an important part of information sharing with your supplier.
- The AFIRM Toolkit provides guidance on reviewing a Safety Data Sheet for key information that should be included.

Topic 2: AFIRM Chemical Information Sheets

AFIRM Chemical Information Sheets:

- Introduced earlier today.
- There are 29 different information sheets on the AFIRM website.

This exercise allow us to review two additional AFIRM Chemical Information Sheets.

Review the Chemical Information Sheet provided and answer the questions in the next slide.



Topic 2: AFIRM Chemical Information Sheets

- Review the uses of this chemical in the supply chain. How is it used and what type of products could you find this in?
- Why is the chemical restricted? When does this risk occur (manufacturing? a consumer risk? End of Life (when the product is thrown away)?
- Discuss what safer alternatives are discussed in your chemical information sheet. How can you utilize this to improve future product?

Topic 2: AFIRM Chemical Information Sheets – Wrap Up




Key Points:

- AFIRM currently has Chemical Information Sheets for 29 different chemicals/chemical groups.
- Chemical Information Sheets are a valuable tool for:
 - understanding a restricted chemical,
 - educating partners about chemical concerns, and
 - finding solutions with your suppliers.



Topic 3: Problem Solution Prevention Library

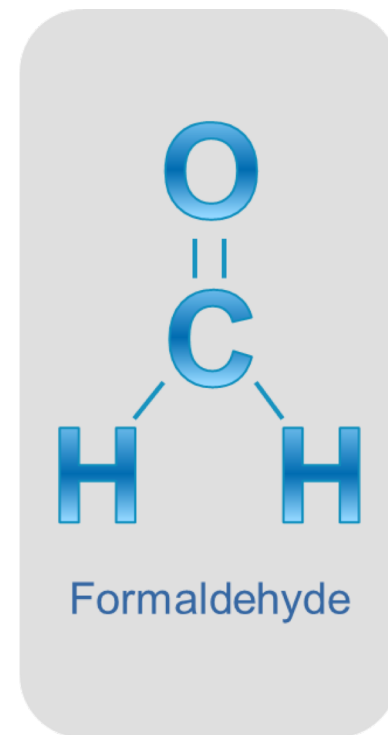
- The Problem Solution Prevention Library highlights known issues and corrective action plans.
- Our 3rd topic will focus on an excerpt from the Library.

<p>DISCHARGE SCREEN PRINT</p> <p>Problem</p> <p>Discharge screen print failed RSL limit for Formaldehyde.</p> <p>Many ink systems contain Formaldehyde to break down the color of the garment-dyed fabric.</p> <p>Root Cause</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Printer found ink system was using Zinc Formaldehyde Sulfoxylate (ZFS) catalyst. <p>Corrective Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Printer worked with ink supplier to optimize printing concentrations and to find a Formaldehyde-free catalyst system for discharge prints.• Curing times and temperatures were kept consistent to meet RSL requirements. 	<p>BASEBALL HAT</p> <p>Problem</p> <p>Backing fabric treated with resin stiffener failed the RSL limit for Formaldehyde.</p> <p>Urea Formaldehyde resins are common chemicals used in durable press resins.</p> <p>Corrective Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the short term, caps were washed to reduce the amount of Formaldehyde.• Backing fabric was replaced with passing fabric for some of the hats.• No process control could be established to prevent Formaldehyde failure; new material was developed to meet standards.• Factory had not switched materials for all customers, so contamination from drying units needed to be monitored. 	<p>WRINKLED-FINISH T-SHIRT</p> <p>Problem</p> <p>Cotton t-shirt treated with resin stiffener failed the RSL limit for Formaldehyde.</p> <p>Urea Formaldehyde resins are common chemicals used in durable press resins to produce a wrinkled effect.</p> <p>Root Cause</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wrinkle finish was originally cured for too short a period of time and at a lower temperature than recommended. <p>Corrective Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the short term, garments were washed to reduce the amount of Formaldehyde.• Processes were changed to improve durability and RSL compliance• Conditions were carefully controlled to manage finished product compliance. 
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Topic 3: Problem Solution Prevention Library

Problem Solution Prevention Library: Lessons Learned about Formaldehyde

- What type of manufacturing treatments can lead to formaldehyde failures?
- What are some overarching issues that lead to some of these failures?
- What are some practices that you can do to prevent RSL failures for formaldehyde based on these lessons?



Topic 3: Problem Solution Prevention Library – Wrap Up

Key Points:

- RSL Failures can occur when there is a gap between process documentation and implementation.
- Review of raw materials is equally as important as reviewing and auditing your own processes to ensure compliance.
- Discussion between vendors and suppliers can identify key gaps in using some of these materials.



Concluding Remarks



LUNCH BREAK

LUNCH

12:00 – 13:00

Please enjoy some food and drink.
Presentations will continue afterward.

