

What are the requirements for Chemical Safety Compliance (CSC) and what are the uses of MSDS/SDS reports?

Almost all products involving chemical components or potential safety risks may be required to provide an SDS during export trade, e-commerce platform sales, logistics transportation, or industrial use. In particular, high-frequency categories such as lithium batteries, cleaning agents, cosmetics, and plastic raw materials must prepare compliant SDS documents in advance to avoid customs clearance delays or product removal from platforms.

Recently, major cross-border e-commerce platforms have been strictly reviewing chemical safety and compliance (CSC), requiring the provision of Safety Data Sheets (SDS).

I. CSC Chemical Safety and Compliance Requirements:

A compliant SDS report must be provided as required: it must contain a creation or revision date (within the past five years) and correspond to your product; the product name (i.e., the product

name displayed on the Amazon detail page) must be identical to the product name shown on the SDS; the manufacturer/brand name on the SDS must be the same as the manufacturer/brand name displayed on the Amazon detail page.

II. What are the uses of MSDS/SDS/CSC reports?

Domestically: For domestic air and sea export transportation, different airlines and shipping companies have different regulations. For some products, transportation arrangements can be made based on the information in the MSDS report alone; however, some airlines and shipping companies must arrange transportation in accordance with the "IMDG" and "IATA" regulations. In such cases, in addition to providing the MSDS report, a transport appraisal report must also be provided.

III. Versions of MSDS:

SDS and MSDS are essentially the same type of document. SDS is the currently internationally accepted term, developed based on the

United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

IV. Scope of Product Application:

1. Chemical products: paints, inks, coatings, dyes, pigments, gasoline, diesel, kerosene, lubricating oil, asphalt, paraffin, alcohol, ethanol, methanol, formaldehyde, acetone, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, various adhesives (glues), emulsifiers/surfactants/flame retardants/defoamers/rust inhibitors, etc.

2. Daily chemical products: hand sanitizers, cleaning agents, soap, toothpaste, lip gloss, eye shadow, perfume, nail stickers, nail polish, tattoo stickers, skincare products, etc.;

3. Metal minerals: stainless steel, magnets, aluminum alloys, copper alloys, metal and alloy powders, iron ore, glass, ceramics, mineral powders, limestone, etc.;

4. Plastics and rubber: PP, PE, ABS, PET, PVC, PS, PA, POM, EVA, silicone, rubber, resins, etc.;

5. Daily necessities: mosquito coils, paper products, cleaning cloths, fabrics, fiberglass, sponges, foam, fire extinguishers, artificial leather, vacuum flasks, etc.;

6. Batteries: lead-acid batteries, sodium-sulfur batteries, dry batteries, button cells, lithium-ion batteries, solar cells, etc.;

7. Stationery and toys: gel pens, watercolor pens, pencils, markers, ballpoint pens, chalk, ink, glue, correction fluid, plasticine, finger paints, bubble solution, electric toys, plush toys, plastic toys, etc.;

8. Other miscellaneous: pharmaceutical intermediates, food additives, pesticides, fertilizers, animal and plant extracts, etc.

V. Validity Period of MSDS Reports:

- The validity period of MSDS for general products is related to regulations. As long as regulations remain unchanged, in principle, the MSDS report can be used continuously.

- Depending on customer and platform requirements: some may have their own validity requirements, for example, only accepting reports issued within one year.

VI. Process and Key Points for SDS Certification:

1. Application submission: Enterprises must fill in an application form with detailed product information and intended uses, clearly specifying the relevant information of the product applying for SDS certification.

2. Documentation provision: Provide the certification body with the product composition list and any required test reports. The composition list should accurately list all chemical components and their concentrations, and test reports may be used to verify whether the chemical properties comply with relevant standards.

3. Evaluation and report issuance by the certification body: After receiving the application and documentation, the certification body will evaluate the product. Under normal circumstances, the report can be issued within 3 working days (urgent requests can be

negotiated). During this process, the certification body will review the SDS content in accordance with relevant regulations and standards to ensure its accuracy and completeness.

VII. Additional Key Points for SDS Certification:

1. Language requirements: Information on the SDS must be provided in the language of the country/region where the product is sold. For example, if the product is sold in multiple EU countries, SDS versions in the respective languages must be provided. If sold in France, in addition to the English SDS, a French version must also be provided.

2. Content consistency: The information on the SDS must be consistent with the product labeling information. The product identification section (Section 1) must accurately identify which products the SDS applies to, and the hazard statements listed in Section 2 must comply with the wording specified in the CLP regulations.

3. Correspondence between pictograms and statements:

Although the use of GHS pictograms is not mandatory in SDS, if GHS pictograms are included in the hazard identification section, appropriate hazard statements must be used to reflect these pictograms. An SDS containing GHS pictograms without corresponding hazard statements will be deemed invalid.