Guide for Enhanced Clarity in Safer Choice Documents, Standard, and Safer Chemical Criteria					
Use of the Word "Screen": Clarification of Meaning					
Document	**Instances**	**Use of word**	**Page number**	**Sentence**	**Replace "Screen" with:**
EPA's Safer Choice Program Master Criteria for Safer Ingredients	5	screen	13	*Chemicals that are considered neurotoxicants under GHS [31] (see GHS guidance values in Table 4) do not pass the **screen**.*	… criteria.
		to screen, screen	21	*Choice criteria use these data **to screen** chemicals that may be toxic to aquatic life. Where measured chronic toxicity data is available, it will be assessed with other data and applied in the **screen** based on the relationship between acute and chronic aquatic toxicity.*	1. Safer Choices uses these data to evaluate... 2. … in the assessment
		to screen	24	*Developmental neurotoxicity study [66] can be used **to screen** chemicals for neurotoxicity.*	…to assess …
		screening	26	*For the purposes of **screening** safer chemicals in Table 12, rows 1-3, ready biodegradation tests are preferred.*	… evaluating…
EPA's Safer Choice Standard	10	screens	vii	*Safer Choice's functional class approach **screens for** safer ingredients.*	… makes it possible to compare similar chemicals and identify …
		screened	viii	*When you see the Safer Choice label on a product it means that the Safer Choice scientific review team has **screened** each ingredient for potential human health and environmental effects…*	… evaluated …
		screens, screening	ix	*Safer Choice **screens** all ingredients for chemicals that may present serious health or environ-mental effects. This **screening** includes ingredients used in small percentages, like fragrances and dyes.*	1. … evaluates all ingredients to identify chemicals that… 2. … evaluation …

		screening	16	*Chemicals that are candidates for endocrine **screening** will be part of the review.*	… evaluation …
		to screen, screened	18	*-Established lists from authoritative bodies, such as the IARC and NTP carcinogen lists, may be used **to screen** ingredients, where available and as noted in the criteria below.* *-If a component appears on one of the following lists of chemicals of potential concern, it will be **screened** as described in Section 5.2…*	1. … to identify ineligible ingredients … 2. … evaluated …
		screen	20	*Data requirements [for carcinogenicity]: **Screen** specified R-Phrases and Authoritative Lists.*	… Identify …
		screen	21	*Data requirements [for environmental toxicity and fate]: **Screen** Authoritative Lists.*	… Identify …
		screened	B4	*…fragrances that have been **screened** for potential hazardous and persistent ingredients; and other components with a more positive environmental profile than in conventional products.*	… evaluated to identify potential …
Functional Class Criteria	Chelating and Sequestering agents (3)	to screen, screen, screening	2	*-Since acute aquatic toxicity data are more readily available, the Safer Choice criteria use these data **to screen** chemicals that may be toxic to aquatic life* *-Where measured chronic toxicity data is available, it will be assessed with other data and applied in the **screen** based on the relationship between acute and chronic aquatic toxicity.* *-For the purposes of **screening** safer chemicals in Table 9, rows 1-3, ready biodegradation tests are preferred.*	1. … to identify and disqualify chemicals … 2. … evaluation … 3. … identifying …
	Oxidants and Oxidant Stabilizers (1)	to screen	1	*Established lists from authoritative bodies, such as the IARC and NTP carcinogen lists, may be used **to screen** ingredients, where available and as noted in the criteria below.*	… to identify ineligible ingredients …

	Solvents (many)	screen	1	*In applying the **screen**, Safer Choice will seek data on all Attributes of Concern; data on any single attribute that does not meet the Safer Choice threshold for a safer solvent will cause the solvent to fail the **screen.** For a solvent to pass the **screen**, all available data must satisfy these thresholds and, very importantly, there must be data on all distinguishing attributes—either on the chemical itself or a close analog—indicating that the solvent meets safety thresholds.*	1. In conducting its evaluation, … 2. … evaluation … 3. … evaluation …
		screen	2	*The condensation product of an alcohol with a carboxylic acid. Cyclic esters (lactones) are not included in this definition and should not be reviewed using this **screen** because they are generally unsuitable for use as solvents.*	… using these criteria …
		screen	3	*-Every solvent must be **screened** individually. It is not expected that all solvents from these four classes will pass the **screen**.* *-Data for all available routes of exposure will be evaluated. Failure to pass an endpoint by any route of exposure results in failure to pass the **screen**.*	1. … evaluated … 2. … evaluation … 3. … evaluation …
		screened	4	*Phase I Solvents will be **screened** for carcinogenicity based upon established lists and GHS criteria (see Table 2).*	… assessed …
		screen	5	*-No solvents that are classifiable as neurotoxicants according to GHS [4] (see guidance values in Table 3) will pass the **screen** for this endpoint.* *-Four other similar uses "failure to pass the screen" etc.*	… evaluation …

		to screen, screen	11 (table footnote)	*Since acute aquatic toxicity data are more readily available, the Safer Choice Criteria use these data **to screen** chemicals that may be toxic to aquatic life. Where measured chronic toxicity data is available, it will be assessed with other data and applied in the **screen** based on the relationship between acute and chronic aquatic toxicity.*	1. … to identify and disqualify chemicals … 2. … evaluation …