



THE COATINGS, ADHESIVES & SEALANTS GUIDE

Right formula, right lots. Every pail traced.

From resin drum to labelled pail, and back again in a recall

A practical evaluation guide for paint, coatings, adhesives and sealants manufacturers: which hazard communication rules apply, how a formula revision, its addition order and every material lot hold together, what to do when a lot changes mid-batch or a viscosity result is outside the customer's range, and what the person deciding release should see.



OSHA HAZCOM

EU REACH / CLP

CUSTOMER SPECIFICATIONS

PEOPLE DECIDE RELEASE

U.S. edition with EU scope notes / October 2026

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Scope: practical orientation, not legal advice. Photos are staged; lots, ranges and results are worked examples.

INSIDE THE GUIDE

One batch, pails and cartridges.

Coatings, adhesives and sealants plants turn resins, pigments, fillers and additives into one batch, then fill it into several pack formats. This guide follows sealant batch SB-5120 into a pail lot and a cartridge lot, and shows what the record needs to hold at each step.

01 / FRAME

pp. 03–05

Which rules apply

OSHA Hazard Communication for mixtures, transport, EU REACH and CLP, and customer specifications.

02 / MAKE

pp. 06–09

Lots, formula, additions

Material release, formula revisions and addition order, lot substitution versus formula change, mixing and cleaning.

03 / TEST AND TRACE

pp. 10–11

Results and genealogy

Customer-specification tests, pending results, and one batch split into two pack lots.

04 / HOLD

pp. 12–13

One result out, two lots held

A viscosity result outside the customer's range worked end to end, and who decides.

05 / SHIP

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Labels, SDS, evidence, recall

Label and SDS revisions at pack-out, customer certificates, trace and recall, and software you rely on.

06 / APPLY

pp. 18–23

V5 fit, worksheets, sources

Where V5 fits and does not, two worksheets, a four-week evaluation and ten sources.

Who it is for. Plant, quality and EHS managers, formulation and technical leads, laboratory leads, regulatory and SDS authors, packaging and distribution managers, toll manufacturers, and anyone choosing a production and quality system for a coatings, adhesives or sealants operation.

How to read it. Operational pages end with a teal Where V5 fits panel. Everything above it is regulation and practice; practice is labelled as such. Statements cite numbered sources; always check the current text.

WHERE V5 FITS

V5 records the receiving, weighing, mixing, testing, filling, labelling and quality work your procedures define. It does not classify hazards, generate or approve safety data sheets, control mixers or dispensers, set customer specifications, release lots or decide recalls. Those stay with your qualified people.

FRAME / 01

Which rules apply to you?

Most paints, coatings, adhesives and sealants are mixtures: combinations of substances that do not react (1910.1200(c)). Hazard communication, transport and customer acceptance are separate questions with separate owners. Answer each per product and market.

QUESTION	STARTING POINT
Hazardous chemicals made or shipped in the U.S. workplace	OSHA Hazard Communication, 29 CFR 1910.1200 [1][2]
Transport of hazardous materials (U.S.)	DOT hazardous materials rules, e.g. 49 CFR 172 [3]
Safety data sheets in the EU	REACH Article 31 and Annex II, where it applies [4][7]
Classification and labelling in the EU	CLP 1272/2008, as amended [5][6]
Hazardous mixtures placed on the EU market	Poison centre information (CLP Article 45, Annex VIII) [5][8]
Performance, colour, viscosity, cure	Your customer's specification and contract

Three different owners

Hazard classification sits with the manufacturer or importer (1910.1200(d)(1)). Transport classification follows its own rules. Acceptance against a customer's specification is a commercial and quality matter [1][3].

Labels must not conflict

Containers leaving the workplace must be labelled in a way that does not conflict with DOT hazardous materials rules (1910.1200(f)(5)) [1][3].

Not universal chemical law

This guide covers selected U.S. federal and EU rules. Product-specific, VOC, national and customer rules add to them; check each market you sell into.

PRACTICE: ONE REGULATORY PROFILE PER PRODUCT

For each product, record the markets it is sold in, the rules your team concluded apply, the qualified person who classified it, the issued SDS and label revisions and the date reviewed. Review it when the formula, a raw material or a market changes.

WHERE V5 FITS

V5 product and formula records can carry your regulatory notes and the SDS state (draft, approved or issued with its document number). V5 does not decide which rules apply, classify a mixture or guarantee compliance.

FRAME / 02

OSHA HazCom: labels and SDS that keep up.

The Hazard Communication Standard requires classification, labels on shipped containers and safety data sheets, and sets clocks for updating them when significant new hazard information arrives. These are the paragraphs a production and quality record most often touches [1].

Classify	Manufacturer or importer determines hazard classes and categories for each chemical, incl. mixtures [1]	(d)(1)
Label	Each container of hazardous chemicals leaving the workplace is labelled, tagged or marked [1]	(f)(1)
Label update	Revise labels within six months of becoming newly aware of significant hazard information [1]	(f)(11)
SDS	Obtain or develop an SDS for each hazardous chemical produced or imported [1]	(g)(1)
SDS update	Add significant new hazard or protection information to the SDS within three months [1]	(g)(5)
SDS supply	Provide the SDS with the initial shipment and the first shipment after an update [1]	(g)(6)(i)

2024 UPDATE: CHECK THE COMPLIANCE DATES

The 2024 revision took effect on 19 July 2024. As currently codified, manufacturers evaluating substances must comply by 19 May 2026 and those evaluating mixtures by 19 November 2027 (1910.1200(j)). Dates have been extended before; check the current text [1].

WHERE V5 FITS

V5 safety data sheet records track hazard determinations, evidence, review decisions and draft, approved and issued states, and label templates print approved content. Qualified authors and reviewers supply the classification and content; saving a draft does not approve it.

Selling into the EU: REACH and CLP.

In the EU, safety data sheet duties come from REACH and classification, labelling and packaging from CLP. Both apply in their own scope; many coatings, adhesives and sealants are hazardous mixtures inside it [4][5].

REACH safety data sheets

Article 31 sets when a supplier must provide an SDS, and Annex II sets its content and format. ECHA guidance explains how to compile one; guidance is not law [4][7].

CLP classification and labels

CLP sets how substances and mixtures are classified, labelled and packaged before they are placed on the market, including label elements and their language [5].

Poison centre information

Importers and downstream users placing hazardous mixtures on the market submit harmonised information (CLP Article 45, Annex VIII), with a unique formula identifier on the label [5][8].

CLP AMENDMENT 2024/2865: DATES STILL MOVING

Regulation (EU) 2024/2865 amended CLP, including label formatting and online sales rules. Its own application dates and transitional provisions have since been amended, so this guide does not restate them. Read the current consolidated text before planning label changes [5][6].

TRIGGER (PRACTICE)	TYPICAL REVIEW	ACTION
Formula change alters composition	Re-check classification, SDS and label	REVIEW
New raw material supplier, same specification	Check supplier SDS for new information	REVIEW
New market or language	Label language and local rules	REVIEW
Same material, new lot	Normally no SDS change; record the lot	OK

WHERE V5 FITS

Formula change control in V5 can route a revision to the people who review the SDS and label before the new revision is issued. V5 does not decide whether a change alters classification or submit poison centre notifications.

MAKE / 01

Every material lot held until released.

Resins, binders, pigments, fillers, solvents, plasticisers and additives carry the product's performance and most of its hazards. What you record at receiving decides whether you can later say which lots went into which batch, and why each was accepted.

MATERIAL (WORKED EXAMPLE)	LOT	EVIDENCE	USE?
Acrylic binder RB-44	7731	Certificate in spec	YES
Calcium carbonate CC-20	0912	Certificate in spec	YES
Titanium dioxide PG-12	4420	Certificate in spec	YES
Thickener TH-14	2281	Certificate in spec	YES
Thickener TH-14	2296	Certificate in spec	YES
Plasticiser PL-08	1187	Certificate awaited	HOLD

Certificate against your spec

Compare each supplier certificate with your raw material specification. A missing or out-of-range value is a reason to hold.

Supplier SDS is evidence too

A supplier's updated SDS can carry new hazard information that your own SDS and labels may need to reflect [1].

Shelf life and storage

Many resins and additives have re-test dates and storage conditions. Record them so an expired lot cannot be issued.

WORKED EXAMPLE: A CERTIFICATE THAT IS NOT THERE

Plasticiser PL-08 lot 1187 arrives without its certificate. It stays on hold and cannot be weighed into a batch; the supplier is asked for the document. QA releases the lot once the certificate is reviewed, and the record shows who released it and when.

WHERE V5 FITS

V5 receiving records material lots with supplier identity, certificates and checks, holds each as pending and lets only released lots be dispensed. Your team sets the specifications, re-test periods and who may release a lot.

Sources: [1] (linked on pages 22–23)

MAKE / 02

Approved revision, right order, in tolerance.

In coatings, adhesives and sealants, the order of addition matters as much as the amounts. The record should show which formula revision was issued, each addition in sequence, the lot used, the weight and whether it was within the tolerance your formula sets.



Only the approved revision

The formula revision, approved before use, is issued to the batch; superseded revisions cannot start a batch.

Sequence is part of the formula

Steps follow the order your technical team set. A step done out of order is a deviation, not a note.

Weigh, don't type

Capture weights from a connected scale where you can and scan the lot at the point of addition.

STEP	MATERIAL / LOT (REV D)	TARGET	ACTUAL	STATUS
1	Binder RB-44 / 7731	420.0 kg	420.0 kg	OK
2	Filler CC-20 / 0912	460.0 kg	460.4 kg	OK
3	Pigment PG-12 / 4420	40.0 kg	40.0 kg	OK
4	Thickener TH-14 / 2281	8.0 kg	6.1 kg	Short
4	Thickener TH-14 / 2296	—	1.9 kg	Approved
5	Plasticiser and additives	72.0 kg	71.9 kg	OK

WHERE V5 FITS

V5 formulas hold revisions with two-signature approval; weigh and dispense records each addition in sequence against target with the lot scanned, from paired scales where connected. Your team sets the sequence, tolerances and who may approve a substitution.

MAKE / 03

Lot change, material change or new formula?

Mid-batch changes are common: a lot runs out, a supplier is short, a technical team wants to adjust. They are not the same thing. Classify the change first, because each type needs different approval and may touch the SDS and label.

LOT SUBSTITUTION
Same material, new lot

Approved, released lot of the same material and specification. Record and approve; both lots join the genealogy.

MATERIAL SUBSTITUTION
Different material or supplier

Only if your procedures pre-approve the alternative. Check its SDS and any customer approval it needs.

FORMULA CHANGE
Changed amounts or ingredients

New revision through change control: technical, quality, SDS and label review before use.

SUBSTITUTION RECORD FIELD	WORKED EXAMPLE
Change type	Lot substitution: TH-14 lot 2281 to lot 2296
Reason	Lot 2281 ran out at 6.1 kg of 8.0 kg
Same material and specification?	Yes; lot 2296 released
Formula revision changed?	No; rev D unchanged
SDS or label review needed?	No composition change (team's assessment)
Approved by	Shift supervisor, e-signature, 11:52

Change impact is visible, not assumed. Even a like-for-like lot change belongs in the genealogy, because if lot 2296 is later questioned, every batch that used it must be found. Whether a change needs SDS or label review is a decision for your qualified people, recorded with the change.

WHERE V5 FITS
V5 keeps substitutions in the batch genealogy with the approver, and formula change control issues a new revision only after the approvals your procedure requires. V5 does not decide whether a change affects hazard classification or customer acceptance.

MAKE / 04

Mixing records, clean changeovers, ready equipment.

Dispersion, mixing and de-aeration steps, colour changes and equipment status all affect whether the batch matches its specification. Record what your process instructions require; leave process parameters to your technical team.

BEFORE SB-5120 (WORKED EXAMPLE)	RECORD	OK?
Previous product in disperser DV-3	Grey sealant SL-305	n/a
Cleaning procedure run and recorded	Solvent wash, 09:20	YES
Visual check before white product	No residue, signed	YES
Scale SC-4 calibration status	In date	YES
Viscometer VM-2 calibration status	In date	YES
Mixing step recorded by operator	Start and end time logged	YES

Colour changes

Light after dark needs a cleaning standard your team defines, with a check before the next batch starts.

Steps, not set-points

The batch record holds the steps and times your instructions require; mixer speeds and temperatures are your technical team's settings.

Equipment status

Out-of-calibration scales or instruments should be blocked from use, and past results reviewed.

PRACTICE: ONE CHANGEOVER RECORD PER VESSEL

Keep the changeover with the vessel and the next batch, signed by the person who checked it. An unsigned changeover means the batch does not start.

WHERE V5 FITS

V5 changeover checklists record cleaning and checks with sign-off before the next batch, if configured; calibration records can block out-of-calibration scales and instruments. V5 records equipment status; it does not control mixers, dispensers or fillers.

TEST / 01

Results against the customer's specification.

Viscosity, colour, density, solids, cure or tack: the tests that decide acceptance usually come from your customer's specification and your own product specification. The record should hold each result against the range that applies to that customer.



Customer ranges, not ours

This guide quotes no viscosity or colour values. Your technical team and customer set each range and method.

Method and conditions

Many results depend on temperature, instrument and spindle or method. Record what your method requires.

Instruments need records

Viscometers, spectrophotometers and scales need calibration records, or the result will not stand up.

TEST (WORKED EXAMPLE, CUSTOMER RANGES)	RESULT	IN SPEC?
SB-5120 · colour vs approved standard	Within range	YES
SB-5120 pail sample · viscosity	Above range	OUT
SB-5120-C cartridges · viscosity retest	Not back	PENDING
SB-5120 · density	Within range	YES

PRACTICE: PENDING IS A STATUS

A result that is not back stays visibly pending on the lot, so nobody reads a partial record as complete. An out-of-specification result opens an investigation before anyone re-tests to a pass.

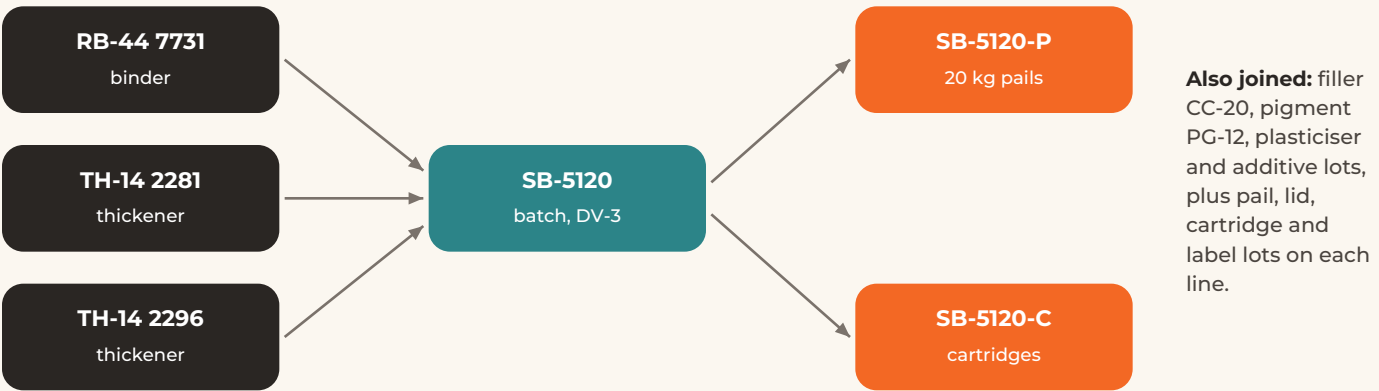
WHERE V5 FITS

V5 laboratory sample plans record results against your specifications, keep pending tests visible and escalate out-of-specification results through an OOS workflow. Methods, ranges and customer specifications stay with your lab and technical team.

TEST / 02

One batch fills many containers.

Batches join material lots; filling splits a batch across pack formats, lines and days. Genealogy records every join and split, with quantities, so a question about one lot reaches every related lot in both directions.



FROM	TO	QUANTITY	NOTE (WORKED EXAMPLE)
RB-44 + CC-20 + PG-12 + TH-14 (2) + others	SB-5120	1,000 kg	Formula SL-310 rev D
SB-5120	SB-5120-P	500 kg	25 x 20 kg pails
SB-5120	SB-5120-C	480 kg	1,200 cartridges
SB-5120	Retained / line loss	20 kg	Recorded, not sold

Siblings share a question. SB-5120-P and SB-5120-C share a batch and every material lot. A problem traced to the batch touches both; a problem in one filling run may touch only that lot, but only that lot's own evidence can show it.

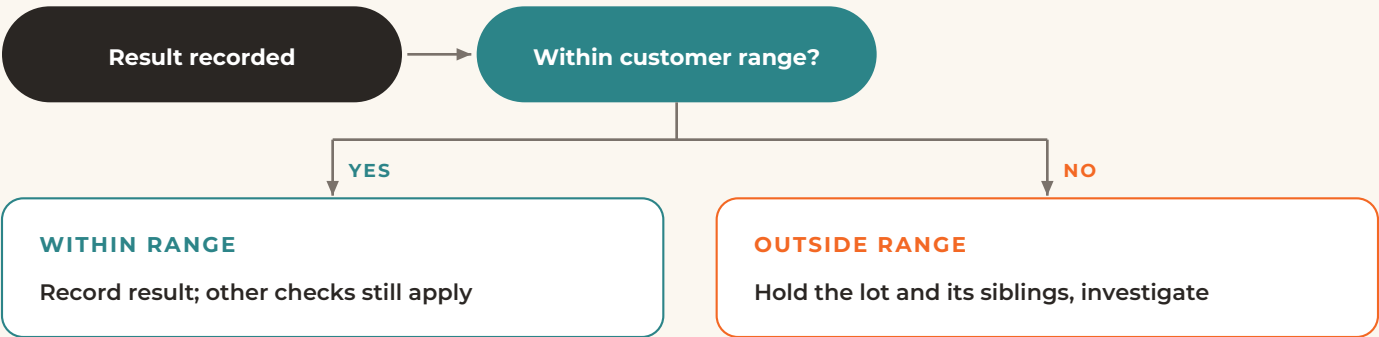
WHERE V5 FITS

V5 traceability records each addition, transfer and fill with lots and quantities, and shows the tree forward and back from any lot. Accuracy depends on recording every transfer, including partial fills, rework and retained samples.

HOLD / 01

One result out, worked end to end.

13:40: the pail sample from SB-5120-P reads above the customer's viscosity range. The cartridge lot SB-5120-C comes from the same batch and its own retest is not back. Here is the decision path.



TIME	STEP (WORKED EXAMPLE)	STATUS
13:40	SB-5120-P pail sample viscosity above range	Done
13:45	SB-5120-P on hold; deviation DV-0718 opened	Done
13:50	SB-5120-C held: same batch, own retest pending	Done
14:30	Review: mixing record and thickener lot change	Done
15:10	SB-5120-C retest sample with lab	PENDING
15:40	QA records disposition for SB-5120-P	Done

Why both lots stay held. The high result came from the pail lot, but the batch is shared and the cartridge lot's own retest is pending. Neither lot is cleared by assumption; each is released only on its own reviewed evidence.

WHERE V5 FITS

V5 can place lots on hold when your team links a deviation to them, lists sibling lots and shipments from the same batch and keeps the investigation with the lot. V5 does not decide whether a lot is acceptable.

HOLD / 02

A person decides, and the record says who.

Outcomes depend on your procedures, the customer's agreement and the evidence: release, rework under an approved instruction, sale to a different specification only where agreed, or reject. The decision belongs to a qualified person.

Release
Evidence shows the lot meets the customer's specification. Record the basis and who decided.

Rework
Only under an approved rework instruction, with the reworked lot re-tested and the genealogy kept.

Reject
Lot cannot go to this customer. Record quantities, destination and who decided.

DISPOSITION RECORD FIELD	WORKED EXAMPLE
Lot	SB-5120-P, 25 x 20 kg pails
Evidence	Viscosity result, mixing record, DV-0718
Decision	Rejected for this customer (worked example)
Sibling SB-5120-C	On hold; own retest pending
Decided by	QA manager, e-signature, 15:40
Follow-up	Mixing step review; CAPA CA-0462 opened

The example is not a rule. Another team, with other data and another customer agreement, might reach a different decision. What matters is that each lot's decision, its basis and its owner are recorded, and that no affected lot is released before its own evidence is reviewed.

WHERE V5 FITS
V5's QC release queue shows each lot's results, holds, deviations and changeover records in one view. A named reviewer records the decision with an electronic signature. V5 never releases or rejects product automatically.

SHIP / 01

Right label, right SDS, right container.

The container label and the SDS that travels with the first shipment must match the product and the issued revisions. A wrong label template, lot code or SDS revision can mean relabelling or a withdrawal on its own [1].

PACK-OUT CHECK (WORKED EXAMPLE)	RECORD	OK?
Label template revision	Rev 5, matches issued	YES
Hazard label content	From approved template	YES
SDS revision for first shipment	Rev 3 issued	YES
Lot code and date printed	SB-5120-P / SB-5120-C	YES
Net contents and container	20 kg pail / cartridge	YES
Labels issued, used, destroyed	Counts reconcile	YES



WHERE V5 FITS

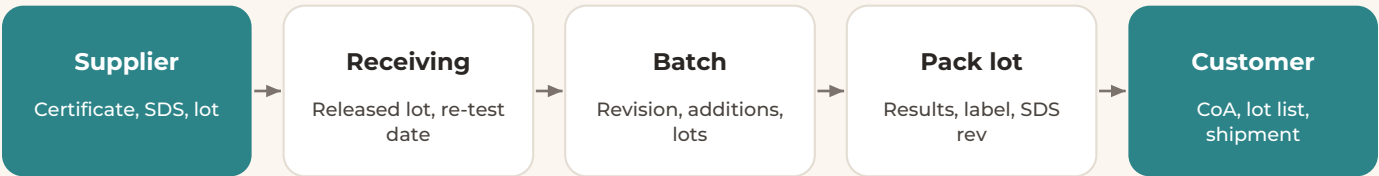
V5 label design prints lot codes, dates and approved label content from the lot and formula records, checks the barcode at pack-out and records the template revision. V5 does not decide label content or hazard elements; your qualified people approve them.

Sources: [1] (linked on pages 22–23)

SHIP / 02

From supplier certificate to customer certificate.

Most industrial coatings and adhesives customers ask for a certificate of analysis against their specification with each delivery, and many audit supplier quality systems. What you send out depends on what you kept coming in.



OUTGOING EVIDENCE (WORKED EXAMPLE)	SOURCE	READY?
Certificate for SB-5120-C	Not issued while lot on hold	HOLD
Colour and density results	From SB-5120 lab record	YES
Cartridge viscosity retest	Pending	PENDING
Material lots listed	RB-44, CC-20, PG-12, TH-14 x2, PL-08	YES
Shipment and consignee	None yet	n/a

Certificates from records
Generate certificates from recorded results, not by retyping them, so the document cannot disagree with the record.

Never ahead of release
An outgoing certificate should not be issued for a lot that is on hold or has pending results.

Quality system evidence
Customers may expect a quality management system such as ISO 9001; certification is by an accredited body, not software [10].

WHERE V5 FITS

V5 LIMS generates certificates from recorded results, and the customer portal can give customers read-only access to lot trace and certificates, depending on plan. Your team decides what is shared and when.

SHIP / 03

From one material lot to every customer.

If a raw material lot, a batch or a label is in question, the first hours are about finding every lot it touched and every customer who received them, then deciding what to do with people who know the product and the customer agreements.



- Trace forward**
From thickener lot 2296: every batch that used it, every pack lot and pallet, every shipment and customer.
- Trace back**
From one pail to its pack lot, batch, every material and packaging lot, and the test and changeover records.
- Mock recall**
Time it. Record what was found, what was missing and who did what, then repeat after changes.

WORKED EXAMPLE: MOCK RECALL FROM THICKENER LOT 2296 (A DIFFERENT, SHIPPED WEEK)

09:00	Exercise started by QA
09:07	Batches SB-5114 and SB-5120 identified
09:18	Pack lots, pallets and shipments listed
09:29	Stock on hand and on hold confirmed
09:48	Review: one toll-filler record missing, CAPA raised

WHERE V5 FITS

V5 traces from a material lot to batches, pack lots and shipments and back, records mock recalls with timings and keeps distribution records. Recall and withdrawal decisions, customer notices and any regulator contact stay with your people.

SHIP / 04

The software you rely on.

Chemical rules rarely prescribe software validation the way drug or device rules do, but your batch, SDS and label records are only as good as the system that holds them. Know what it does, test it with your data and control its changes.

01

Define its job

Which records it holds, which checks it enforces and which decisions it supports.

02

Test with your data

Run your formulas, sequences, substitutions, customer ranges and label templates before relying on it.

03

Control change

Assess supplier releases and configuration changes before they reach production.

04

Keep a fallback

Decide how records are kept if the system or network is unavailable, and how they are entered later.

WHO DOES WHAT

You decide the intended use, test it and approve go-live, including any performance qualification your customers expect. **A supplier** can provide documentation and, where agreed, installation and operational qualification support. In V5's case, IQ/OQ and validation support are part of the Enterprise plan, scoped in the accepted quote or statement of work.

WHERE V5 FITS

V5 records configuration changes in an audit trail and releases software in versions, so you can see what changed. It does not make an SDS, a label or a quality system compliant on its own.

APPLY / 01

Where V5 fits, and where it does not.

A plain map from the area to the V5 capability that keeps its record, and the decision that stays with you. Capabilities are from the V5 product reference reviewed 1 October 2026 and depend on plan and configuration.

AREA	V5 KEEPS THE RECORD	YOUR PEOPLE DECIDE
Material intake	Receiving, certificates, lot status, holds	Specifications, release
Formula	Revisions, two-signature approval	Formula, change approval
Additions	Weigh and dispense in sequence, scales if paired	Sequence, tolerances
Substitutions	Recorded with approver, in genealogy	Whether to allow it
Mixing and cleaning	Step records, changeover checklists	Process settings, criteria
Testing	LIMS results, pending, OOS workflow	Methods, customer ranges
SDS	Draft, approved, issued states, evidence	Classification, content
Labels	Approved templates, codes, pack checks	Label content
Release	QC release queue, e-signature	The decision itself
Customer evidence	Certificates from results, portal	What is shared
Recall	Lot trace, mock recall, shipments	Recall decision, notices

Coming soon, not available today: AI demand and yield forecasting and process anomaly detection.
Plan-dependent: device integration, customer portal, and IQ/OQ and validation support (Enterprise only, scoped in the accepted quote or statement of work). **Not offered:** automatic hazard classification or SDS approval, control of mixers, dispensers or fillers, transport classification, or regulatory submissions.

WHERE V5 FITS

Nothing in V5 classifies a mixture, approves an SDS or label, releases a lot, decides a disposition, reports to a regulator or starts a recall. It keeps the evidence connected so the qualified people who make those decisions can see it.

WORKSHEET 01

Release readiness for one pack lot.

Use with a real (or test) batch record. Tick what the record shows today without asking anyone.

	SHOWN	PARTLY	NOT SHOWN
Materials released Every lot in the batch has a reviewed certificate and release, within re-test date	☐	☐	☐
Formula revision The approved revision used is on the record	☐	☐	☐
Additions in sequence Each addition in order, weighed, lot scanned, within tolerance	☐	☐	☐
Substitutions Each substitution classified, approved and in the genealogy	☐	☐	☐
Equipment ready Changeover signed; scales and instruments in calibration	☐	☐	☐
Results Every test the customer specification requires, against its range	☐	☐	☐
Pending and siblings Pending results visible; sibling pack lots listed with status	☐	☐	☐
Label and SDS Issued template and SDS revisions matched at pack-out	☐	☐	☐
Genealogy Material lots to batch to pack lots, with quantities	☐	☐	☐
Named decision Who decided, when, on what evidence	☐	☐	☐

NOTES AND OWNERS

WORKSHEET 02

Questions for any software demo.

Ask the vendor to show, not tell, using test data. Record what you saw.

	SHOWN	PARTLY	NOT SHOWN
Pending lot Try to weigh a material lot that is not released; show the block.	☐	☐	☐
Old revision Try to start a batch on a superseded formula revision.	☐	☐	☐
Out of order Skip an addition step; show what the record does.	☐	☐	☐
Lot substitution Run out mid-addition; show the second lot and approver in the genealogy.	☐	☐	☐
Out of range Record a viscosity result outside range; show the hold and OOS workflow.	☐	☐	☐
Siblings From one pack lot, list its siblings and their result status.	☐	☐	☐
SDS state Show a draft SDS; show who approved and issued the current revision.	☐	☐	☐
Label revision Try to print a superseded label template at pack-out.	☐	☐	☐
Trace From one material lot, list pack lots and customers, timed.	☐	☐	☐
Audit trail Show who changed a value, when and why.	☐	☐	☐

NOTES AND OWNERS

APPLY / 02

A fair evaluation in four weeks.

A practical way to test any system with your own people and one real product family, without touching live records.

WEEK 1

Agree one product family and the five questions that matter most. Load formulas, materials, specifications, vessels and checks.

WEEK 2

Run a batch end to end with test data: receipts, additions in order, mixing, tests, two pack lots, labels, release review.

WEEK 3

Break it on purpose: unreleased lot, mid-batch substitution, out-of-range viscosity, unsigned changeover, wrong label.

WEEK 4

Run a timed mock recall from one material lot. Review with QA, production, lab, EHS, packaging and IT.

Rules for the evaluation. Use test data only. Keep your current records, SDS and label approvals and release process live until a tested change is approved. Record what was shown, not what was promised.

ASK V5

“We make [paints / coatings / adhesives / sealants] at [number] sites. Our hardest moment is [e.g. a lot change mid-batch]. Which workflows should we evaluate first?”

Start a 7-day free trial, no card required, or ask V5 on v5ultimate.com.

WHERE V5 FITS

Try V5 with your own product family in a trial workspace using test data. The assistant answers questions about features and plans; it does not give regulatory advice.

SOURCES

Keep the evidence close.

Sources behind this guide. U.S. rule text read 3 October 2026; EU entries checked against EUR-Lex records. Click a title to open the page.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------|
| [1] | U.S. eCFR, 29 CFR 1910.1200: Hazard Communication Standard | BINDING U.S. REGULATION |
| | https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1910/subpart... | |
| [2] | U.S. OSHA, Hazard Communication topic page | OSHA INFORMATION PAGE |
| | https://www.osha.gov/hazcom | |
| [3] | U.S. eCFR, 49 CFR Part 172: hazardous materials table, communications and labels | BINDING U.S. REGULATION |
| | https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-I/subchapter-C/part-172 | |
| [4] | Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), including Article 31 and Annex II | BINDING EU REGULATION |
| | https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2006/1907/oj | |
| [5] | Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP): classification, labelling and packaging | BINDING EU REGULATION |
| | https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2008/1272/oj | |
| [6] | Regulation (EU) 2024/2865 amending CLP | BINDING EU REGULATION |
| | https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/2865/oj | |
| [7] | ECHA, Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets | EU AGENCY GUIDANCE |
| | https://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-reach | |
| [8] | ECHA Poison Centres: harmonised information for hazardous mixtures | EU AGENCY INFORMATION |
| | https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/ | |

SOURCES

Sources, continued.

[9] [UNECE, Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling \(GHS\)](https://unece.org/about-ghs)

UN RECOMMENDATION

<https://unece.org/about-ghs>

[10] [ISO 9001:2015, Quality management systems: requirements](https://www.iso.org/standard/62085.html)

VOLUNTARY STANDARD

<https://www.iso.org/standard/62085.html>

How to read the status labels. Binding regulations are law in their jurisdiction. OSHA and ECHA information pages explain; ECHA guidance helps interpret REACH but is not law. The UN GHS is a recommendation that jurisdictions adopt in their own rules. ISO 9001 is a voluntary standard. EU regulations are cited by their official reference; read the current consolidated version.

SCOPE AND LIMITS

This guide is practical orientation for evaluating coatings, adhesives and sealants operations and software. It is not legal or regulatory advice and does not list every requirement that applies to you. It covers selected U.S. federal rules with EU scope notes; product-specific, VOC, national, customer and certification requirements add to them. Regulatory text was checked on 3 October 2026; confirm the current text before relying on it. V5 capability statements reflect the V5 product reference reviewed on 1 October 2026 and depend on plan, configuration, devices and permissions. AI forecasting and anomaly detection are coming soon. V5 does not classify hazards, generate or approve safety data sheets or labels, control mixers, dispensers or fillers, release or reject lots, report to regulators or decide recalls, and does not by itself make you compliant. Photography is illustrative; lots, ranges and results are worked examples, not customer data.



Right formula, right lots. Every pail traced.

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