



9.3. Exposure scenario 3: Formulation or re-packing - Use of silver metal in re-melting and alloying

Product category formulated: PC 7: Base metals and alloys; PC 38: Welding and soldering products, flux products

Environment contributing scenario(s):		
CS 1	Use of silver metal in re-melting and alloying (without emissions)	ERC 3
CS 2	Use of silver metal in re-melting and alloying (with emissions)	ERC 3
Worker contributing scenario(s):		
CS 3	Raw material handling	PROC 3, PROC 21, PROC 4, PROC 8b
CS 4	Handling of solutions/suspensions	PROC 8b
CS 5	Production and handling of powders	PROC 5, PROC 26, PROC 27b
CS 6	Melting and casting	PROC 22, PROC 23
CS 7	Mechanical treatment	PROC 10, PROC 14, PROC 21, PROC 24
CS 8	Annealing	PROC 1
CS 9	Final handling of massive objects	PROC 14, PROC 21
CS 10	Packaging of massive objects	PROC 21
CS 11	Brazing and soldering	PROC 4, PROC 15, PROC 21, PROC 25
CS 12	Cleaning & maintenance	PROC 8a, PROC 26

9.3.1. Env CS 1: Use of silver metal in re-melting and alloying (without emissions) (ERC 3)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: Silver in powder form

9.3.1.1. Conditions of use

Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily use amount at site: ≤ 0.833 tonnes/day <i>Based on the median number of emission days (240 d/y) reported in the questionnaires.</i> Annual use amount at site: ≤ 200 tonnes/year <i>Based on the maximum value reported by the companies.</i>
Technical and organisational conditions and measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The substance should not be released to air <i>Emissions to air are not allowed in this scenario</i> The substance should not be released to water <i>Emissions to surface water or to the sewage system are not allowed in this scenario</i>
Conditions and measures related to biological sewage treatment plant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biological STP: None [Effectiveness Water: 0%]
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular considerations on the waste treatment operations: No (low concentration) <i>Hazardous wastes from onsite risk management measures and solid or liquid wastes from production, use and cleaning processes should be disposed of separately to hazardous waste incineration plants or hazardous waste landfills as hazardous waste. Releases to the floor, water and soil are to be prevented. If the silver content of the waste is elevated enough, internal or external recovery/recycling might be considered.</i>



<p><i>Appropriate waste codes: 06 05 02*, 08 01 11, 08 03 12*, 09 01 01*, 09 01 03*, 09 01 04*, 09 01 05*, 09 01 06*, 09 01 13*, 10 06 06*, 10 07 01, 10 07 02, 10 07 03, 10 07 04, 10 07 05, 11 01 09*, 15 01 10*, 15 02 02*, 16 01 18, 16 03 03*, 16 08 01, 16 11 04</i></p> <p><i>Suitable disposal: Hazardous waste produced during the manufacture and downstream use is sent to a recycler only marginal amounts are sent to a landfill or an incinerator. Waste containing silver is recycled for almost a 100%</i></p> <p><i>A detailed assessment has been performed on modelled and measured data and is reported in the Waste report (ARCHE, 2013)</i></p>
Other conditions affecting environmental exposure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receiving surface water flow rate: $\geq 1.8E4$ m³/day • Discharge rate of effluent: $\geq 2E3$ m³/day

9.3.1.2. Releases

The local releases to the environment are reported in the following table. Note that the releases reported do not account for the removal in the modelled biological STP.

Table 9.17. Local releases to the environment

Release	Assessment entity	Release estimation method	Explanations
Water	Silver in powder form	Estimated release factor	<p>Release factor before on site RMM: 0% Release factor after on site RMM: 0% Local release rate: 0 kg/day Explanation: 7 out of 11 companies have reported no release to water. Water is evaporated, used in closed systems or collected and treated off-site.</p>
Air	Silver in powder form	Estimated release factor	<p>Release factor before on site RMM: 0% Release factor after on site RMM: 0% Local release rate: 0 kg/day Explanation: 5 out of 10 companies have reported no release to air.</p>
Non agricultural soil	Silver in powder form	Estimated release factor	<p>Release factor after on site RMM: 0% Explanation: No direct release to soil.</p>

Releases to waste

Release factor to external waste: 0 %

A detailed assessment has been performed on modelled and measured data and is reported in the Waste report (ARCHE, 2013)

9.3.1.3. Exposure and risks for the environment and man via the environment

The exposure concentrations and risk characterisation ratios (RCR) are reported in the following table. The exposure estimates have been obtained with EUSES 2.1.2 unless stated otherwise.

Table 9.18. Exposure concentrations and risks for the environment and man via the environment

Protection target	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Fresh water	Silver in powder form	Local PEC: 6.06E-6 mg/L RCR = 0.151	Final RCR = 0.151
Sediment (freshwater)	Silver in powder form	Local PEC: 1.155 mg/kg dw RCR = 2.64E-3	Final RCR < 0.01
Marine water	Silver in powder	Local PEC: 1.91E-6 mg/L	Final RCR < 0.01



Protection target	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
	form	RCR = 2.22E-3	
Sediment (marine water)	Silver in powder form	Local PEC: 0.364 mg/kg dw RCR = 8.31E-4	Final RCR < 0.01
Sewage Treatment Plant	Silver in powder form	Local PEC: 0 mg/L RCR = 0	Final RCR < 0.01
Agricultural soil	Silver in powder form	Local PEC: 0.096 mg/kg dw RCR = 0.068	Final RCR = 0.068

9.3.2. Env CS 2: Use of silver metal in re-melting and alloying (with emissions) (ERC 3)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: Silver in powder form

9.3.2.1. Conditions of use

Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily use amount at site: ≤ 0.05 tonnes/day Annual use amount at site: ≤ 11.25 tonnes/year <i>225 days per year. this is the 10th percentile of reported site-specific number of emission days for 83 sites. Default number of emission days are derived from a multi-metal background database of measured site-specific release factors collected under the former Directive of New and Existing Substances and REACH 2010 registration dossiers.</i>
Technical and organisational conditions and measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On site treatment of off-air: Electrostatic precipitators or wet electrostatic precipitators or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter according to the BAT Reference Document in the Non-Ferrous Metals Industry <i>Direct air emissions should be reduced by implementing one or more of the following RMMs (air concentration range for which the RMM is suitable is specified in parenthesis):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrostatic precipitators using wide electrode spacing: $5 - 15 \text{ mg/Nm}^3$ Wet electrostatic precipitators: $< 5 \text{ mg/Nm}^3$ Cyclones, but as primary collector: $< 50 \text{ mg/Nm}^3$ Fabric or bag filters: high efficiency in controlling fine particulate (melting): achieve emission values $< 5 \text{ mg/Nm}^3$. Membrane filtration techniques can achieve $< 1 \text{ mg/Nm}^3$ Ceramic and metal mesh filters. PM10 particles are removed: 0.1 mg/Nm^3 Wet scrubbers: $< 4 \text{ mg/Nm}^3$ On site treatment of wastewater: Chemical precipitation or sedimentation or filtration or electrolysis or reverse osmosis or ion exchange according to the BAT Reference Document in the Non-Ferrous Metals Industry (2017) applying minimum xx% removal efficiency <i>Direct water emissions should be reduced by implementing one or more of the following RMMs:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical precipitation: used primarily to remove the metal ions (e.g. the use of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ to a pH 11: $>99\%$ removal efficiency; the use of $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ to a pH 11: 96% removal efficiency) Sedimentation (e.g. Na_2S, pH 11, $>99\%$ removal efficiency) • Filtration: used as final clarification step (e.g. ultrafiltration, pH 5.1: 93% removal efficiency, nanofiltration: 97% removal efficiency, reverse osmosis, pH 4-11: 99% removal efficiency) Electrolysis: for low metal concentration at about 2 g/L (e.g. electrodialysis: 13% removal efficiency within 2 hours, membrane electrolysis, electrochemical precipitation, pH 4-10, $>99\%$ removal efficiency) • Reverse osmosis: extensively used for the removal of dissolved metals; Ion exchange: final cleaning step in the removal of heavy metal from process wastewater (e.g. 90% removal efficiency for clinoptinolite and 100% removal efficiency for synthetic zeolite) <i>Following the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control – BAT Reference note document, the treatment methods are very much dependent on the specific processes and the metals involved. More information can be found in the BAT Reference Document for the Non-Ferrous Metals Industry (2017).</i>
Conditions and measures related to biological sewage treatment plant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biological STP: None [Effectiveness Water: 0%]
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular considerations on the waste treatment operations: No (low concentration) <i>Hazardous wastes from onsite risk management measures and solid or liquid wastes from production, use and cleaning processes should be disposed of separately to hazardous waste incineration plants or hazardous waste landfills as hazardous waste. Releases to the floor, water and soil are to be prevented. If the silver content of the waste is elevated enough, internal or external recovery/recycling might be considered.</i> <i>Appropriate waste codes: 06 05 02*, 08 01 11, 08 03 12*, 09 01 01*, 09 01 03*, 09 01 04*, 09 01 05*, 09 01 06*, 09 01 13*, 10 06 06*, 10 07 01, 10 07 02, 10 07 03, 10 07 04, 10 07 05, 11 01 09*, 15 01 10*, 15 02 02*, 16 01 18, 16 03 03*, 16 08 01, 16 11 04</i> <i>Suitable disposal: Hazardous waste produced during the manufacture and downstream use is sent to a recycler only marginal amounts are sent to a landfill or an incinerator. Waste containing silver is recycled for almost a 100%</i> <i>A detailed assessment has been performed on modelled and measured data and is reported in the Waste report (ARCHE, 2013)</i>
Other conditions affecting environmental exposure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharge rate of effluent: $\geq 2E3$ m³/day

9.3.2.2. Releases

The local releases to the environment are reported in the following table. Note that the releases reported do not account for the removal in the modelled biological STP.

Table 9.19. Local releases to the environment

Release	Assessment entity	Release estimation method	Explanations
Water	Silver in powder form	Estimated release factor (based on SPERC Eurometaux SPERC 3.1.v3)	Release factor before on site RMM: 5E-3% Release factor after on site RMM: 5E-3% Local release rate: 2.5E-3 kg/day Explanation: Release after RMM. Default release factors are derived from a multi-metal background database of measured site-specific release factors collected from peer-reviewed EU Risk Assessment Reports under the former Directive of New and Existing Substances and REACH 2010 registration dossiers: the 90th percentile of reported site-specific release factors to water for 73 sites from the production of alloys
Air	Silver in powder form	Estimated release factor (based on SPERC Eurometaux SPERC 3.1.v3)	Release factor before on site RMM: 5E-3% Release factor after on site RMM: 5E-3% Local release rate: 2.5E-3 kg/day Explanation: Release after RMM. Default release factors are derived from a multi-metal background database of measured site-specific release factors collected from peer-reviewed EU Risk Assessment Reports under the former Directive of New and Existing Substances and REACH 2010 registration dossiers: The 90th percentile of reported site-specific release factors to air for 71 sites from the production of alloys
Non agricultural soil	Silver in powder form	Estimated release factor	Release factor after on site RMM: 0% Explanation: No direct release to soil.

Releases to waste

**Release factor to external waste: 0 %**

A detailed assessment has been performed on modelled and measured data and is reported in the Waste report (ARCHE, 2013)

9.3.2.3. Exposure and risks for the environment and man via the environment

The exposure concentrations and risk characterisation ratios (RCR) are reported in the following table. The exposure estimates have been obtained with EUSES 2.1.2 unless stated otherwise.

Table 9.20. Exposure concentrations and risks for the environment and man via the environment

Protection target	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Fresh water	Silver in powder form	Local PEC: 3.85E-5 mg/L RCR = 0.961	Final RCR = 0.961
Sediment (freshwater)	Silver in powder form	Local PEC: 7.328 mg/kg dw RCR = 0.017	Final RCR = 0.017
Marine water	Silver in powder form	Local PEC: 5.15E-6 mg/L RCR = 5.99E-3	Final RCR < 0.01
Sediment (marine water)	Silver in powder form	Local PEC: 0.981 mg/kg dw RCR = 2.24E-3	Final RCR < 0.01
Sewage Treatment Plant	Silver in powder form	Local PEC: 0 mg/L RCR = 0	Final RCR < 0.01
Agricultural soil	Silver in powder form	Local PEC: 0.096 mg/kg dw RCR = 0.068	Final RCR = 0.068

9.3.3. Worker CS 3: Raw material handling (PROC 3, PROC 21, PROC 4, PROC 8b)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: Silver in powder form
Exposure assessment and risk characterisation are not required (see scope under 9.0.4).

9.3.4. Worker CS 4: Handling of solutions/suspensions (PROC 8b)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: Silver in powder form
Exposure assessment and risk characterisation are not required (see scope under 9.0.4).

9.3.5. Worker CS 5: Production and handling of powders (PROC 5, PROC 26, PROC 27b)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: Silver in powder form
Exposure assessment and risk characterisation are not required (see scope under 9.0.4).

9.3.6. Worker CS 6: Melting and casting (PROC 22, PROC 23)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: Silver in powder form
Exposure assessment and risk characterisation are not required (see scope under 9.0.4).

9.3.7. Worker CS 7: Mechanical treatment (PROC 10, PROC 14, PROC 21, PROC 24)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: Silver in powder form
Exposure assessment and risk characterisation are not required (see scope under 9.0.4).

9.3.8. Worker CS 8: Annealing (PROC 1)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: Silver in powder form



Exposure assessment and risk characterisation are not required (see scope under 9.0.4).

9.3.9. Worker CS 9: Final handling of massive objects (PROC 14, PROC 21)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: Silver in powder form
Exposure assessment and risk characterisation are not required (see scope under 9.0.4).

9.3.10. Worker CS 10: Packaging of massive objects (PROC 21)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: Silver in powder form
Exposure assessment and risk characterisation are not required (see scope under 9.0.4).

9.3.11. Worker CS 11: Brazing and soldering (PROC 4, PROC 15, PROC 21, PROC 25)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: Silver in powder form
Exposure assessment and risk characterisation are not required (see scope under 9.0.4).

9.3.12. Worker CS 12: Cleaning & maintenance (PROC 8a, PROC 26)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: Silver in powder form
Exposure assessment and risk characterisation are not required (see scope under 9.0.4).