



9.2. Exposure scenario 2: Use at industrial sites - Use as an intermediate

Market sector: Manufacture of other substances

Sector of use: SU 8: Manufacture of bulk, large scale chemicals (including petroleum products); SU 9: Manufacture of fine chemicals; SU 14: Manufacture of basic metals, including alloys

Environment contributing scenario(s):		
CS 1	Use as an intermediate ES 2.1	ERC 6a
CS 2	Use as an intermediate ES 2.2	ERC 6a
CS 3	Use as an intermediate ES 2.3	ERC 6a
Worker contributing scenario(s):		
CS 4	Raw material handling	PROC 26
CS 5	Closed batch process	PROC 3
CS 6	Open or semi-closed reaction process	PROC 4
CS 7	Laboratory analyses	PROC 15
CS 8	Wet cleaning	PROC 8a
CS 9	Vacuum cleaning	PROC 26

Explanation on the approach taken for the ES:

It is noted that this exposure scenario focusses on exposure to the substance to be registered. Please refer to information on safe use for the handling of the individual manufactured substances for process steps commencing the chemical transformation step.

9.2.1. Env CS 1: Use as an intermediate ES 2.1 (ERC 6a)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: Pd dissolved for ENV assessment

9.2.1.1. Conditions of use

Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual use amount at site: \leq 28 tonnes/year <i>55.6 tonnes diamminedichloropalladium (28.0 tonnes Pd metal equivalent); 90P from sector data</i> Daily use amount at site: \leq 0.1 tonnes/day <i>Based on 280 days per year (50P from sector data)</i>
Conditions and measures related to biological sewage treatment plant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biological STP: Site specific [Effectiveness Water: 73.4%] Discharge rate of STP: \geq 3E3 m³/day Application of the STP sludge on agricultural soil: No <i>The sludge is incinerated (with ash going to landfill)</i>
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: Other <i>Dihydrogen tetrachloropalladate- and other Pd-containing waste suitable for recycling may be recycled either internally or at licensed recycling facility.</i> <i>The sludge from the on-site treatment plant is processed for metal reclamation (recycling).</i>
Other conditions affecting environmental exposure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receiving surface water flow rate: \geq 9.3E4 m³/day Discharge to: Freshwater only

Fate (release percentage) in the biological sewage treatment plant

The biological STP is site specific and the releases to the various compartments have been set by the assessor for some assessment entities. They are distributed in the following way:



Assessment entities	Pd dissolved
Release to water	26.6%
Release to air	0%
Release to sludge	73.4%
Release degraded	0%

Explanation for Pd dissolved:

Stutt E, Wilson I, Merrington G & Rothenbacher K (2016) Determining the Removal of Platinum Group Metals in Industrial Effluent during Sewage Treatment.

9.2.1.2. 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 9.20. Local releases to the environment

Release	Assessment entity	Release estimation method	Explanations
Water	Pd dissolved	Estimated release factor	Release factor before on site RMM: 5.62E-3% Release factor after on site RMM: 5.62E-3% Local release rate: 5.62E-3 kg/day Explanation: On-site wastewater treatment by chemical precipitation, sedimentation and/or filtration. Efficiency 99.9 % (sector data) Release factor after on-site treatment: 56.2 g/T (50P from sector data)
Air	Pd dissolved	Estimated release factor	Release factor before on site RMM: 3E-3% Release factor after on site RMM: 3E-3% Local release rate: 3E-3 kg/day Explanation: Treatment of air emissions by wet scrubbers and filters (e.g. fabric, bag, HEPA). Release factor after on-site treatment: 30 g/T (10% of SpERC RF for 'Manufacture of metal compounds')
Non agricultural soil	Pd dissolved	Estimated release factor	Release factor after on site RMM: 0% Explanation: No direct emissions to soil.

9.2.1.3. 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 9.21. Exposure concentrations and risks for the environment and man via the environment

Protection target	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Fresh water	Pd dissolved	Local PEC: 1.52E-5 mg/L RCR = 0.338	Final RCR = 0.338
Sediment (freshwater)	Pd dissolved	Local PEC: 0.037 mg/kg dw RCR = 0.136	Final RCR = 0.136
Sewage Treatment Plant	Pd dissolved	Local PEC: 4.98E-4 mg/L RCR = 9.47E-4	Final RCR < 0.01
Agricultural soil	Pd dissolved	Local PEC: 2.13E-3 mg/kg dw RCR = 0.108	Final RCR = 0.108



9.2.2. Env CS 2: Use as an intermediate ES 2.2 (ERC 6a)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: Pd dissolved for ENV assessment

9.2.2.1. Conditions of use

Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual use amount at site: ≤ 28 tonnes/year <i>65.8 tonnes dihydrogen tetrachloropalladate (28.0 tonnes Pd metal equivalent); 90P from sector data</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily use amount at site: ≤ 0.1 tonnes/day <i>Based on 280 days per year (50P from sector data)</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: Other <i>Dihydrogen tetrachloropalladate- and other Pd -containing waste suitable for recycling may be recycled either internally or at licensed recycling facility.</i> <i>The sludge from the on-site treatment plant is processed for metal reclamation (recycling).</i>
Other conditions affecting environmental exposure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receiving surface water flow rate: $\geq 2.98E6$ m³/day
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharge to: Freshwater only
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharge rate of effluent: $\geq 3E3$ m³/day

9.2.2.2. 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 9.22. Local releases to the environment

Release	Assessment entity	Release estimation method	Explanations
Water	Pd dissolved	Estimated release factor	<p>Release factor before on site RMM: 5.62E-3%</p> <p>Release factor after on site RMM: 5.62E-3%</p> <p>Local release rate: 5.62E-3 kg/day</p> <p>Explanation: On-site wastewater treatment by chemical precipitation, sedimentation and/or filtration. Efficiency 99.9 % (sector data) Release factor after on-site treatment: 56.2 g/T (50P from sector data)</p>
Air	Pd dissolved	Estimated release factor	<p>Release factor before on site RMM: 3E-3%</p> <p>Release factor after on site RMM: 3E-3%</p> <p>Local release rate: 3E-3 kg/day</p> <p>Explanation: Treatment of air emissions by wet scrubbers and filters (e.g. fabric, bag, HEPA). Release factor after on-site treatment: 30 g/T (10% of SpERC RF for 'Manufacture of metal compounds')</p>
Non agricultural soil	Pd dissolved	Estimated release factor	<p>Release factor after on site RMM: 0%</p> <p>Explanation: No direct emissions to soil.</p>

9.2.2.3. 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 9.23. Exposure concentrations and risks for the environment and man via the environment

Protection target	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Fresh water	Pd dissolved	Local PEC: 1.99E-6 mg/L RCR = 0.044	Final RCR = 0.044
Sediment (freshwater)	Pd dissolved	Local PEC: 4.9E-3 mg/kg dw RCR = 0.018	Final RCR = 0.018
Agricultural soil	Pd dissolved	Local PEC: 2.13E-3 mg/kg dw RCR = 0.108	Final RCR = 0.108

9.2.3. Env CS 3: Use as an intermediate ES 2.3 (ERC 6a)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: Pd dissolved for ENV assessment

9.2.3.1. Conditions of use

Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual use amount at site: ≤ 0.5 tonnes/year <i>0.99 tonnes diamminedichloropalladium (0.50 tonnes Pd metal equivalent); calculated Msafe</i> Daily use amount at site: $\leq 1.8E-3$ tonnes/day <i>Based on 280 days per year (50P from sector data)</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: Other <i>Dihydrogen tetrachloropalladate- and other Pd -containing waste suitable for recycling may be recycled either internally or at licensed recycling facility.</i> <i>The sludge from the on-site treatment plant is processed for metal reclamation (recycling).</i>
Other conditions affecting environmental exposure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharge to: Marine water only Discharge rate of effluent: ≥ 120 m³/day Dilution factor to marine water: ≤ 100

9.2.3.2. 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 9.24. Local releases to the environment

Release	Assessment entity	Release estimation method	Explanations
Water	Pd dissolved	Estimated release factor	Release factor before on site RMM: 1E-3% Release factor after on site RMM: 1E-3% Local release rate: 1.8E-5 kg/day Explanation: Arbitrary
Air	Pd dissolved	Estimated release factor	Release factor before on site RMM: 3E-3% Release factor after on site RMM: 3E-3% Local release rate: 5.4E-5 kg/day Explanation: Treatment of air emissions by wet scrubbers and filters (e.g. fabric, bag, HEPA).



Release	Assessment entity	Release estimation method	Explanations
			Release factor after on-site treatment: 30 g/T (10% of SpERC RF for 'Manufacture of metal compounds')
Non agricultural soil	Pd dissolved	Estimated release factor	Release factor after on site RMM: 0% Explanation: No direct emissions to soil.

9.2.3.3. 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 9.25. Exposure concentrations and risks for the environment and man via the environment

Protection target	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Marine water	Pd dissolved	Clocal: 1.21E-6 mg/L (estimated by Calculation with Kp susp. matter marine (logKp = 4.21)) RCR = 0.273	Final RCR = 0.273
Sediment (marine water)	Pd dissolved	Clocal: 0.02 mg/kg dw (estimated by Calculation with Kp susp. matter marine (logKp = 4.21)) RCR = 0.735	Final RCR = 0.735
Agricultural soil	Pd dissolved	Local PEC: 1.85E-3 mg/kg dw RCR = 0.094	Final RCR = 0.094

9.2.4. Worker CS 4: Raw material handling (PROC 26)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: diamminedichloropalladium for OCC assessment

9.2.4.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
• Physical form of substance: Solid	MEASE 1
• Additional product characteristics: Product is moist	MEASE 1
• Moisture content: >= 13.5 %	MEASE 1
• Content in preparation: Not restricted [Effectiveness Inhalation: 0%, Dermal: 0%]	MEASE 1
• Maximum emission potential of the substance: Low	MEASE 1
Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure	
• Maximum duration of exposure: > 240 min (not restricted) [Effectiveness Inhalation: 0%, Dermal: 0%]	MEASE 1
Technical and organisational conditions and measures	
• Contact level: Intermittent	MEASE 1
• Pattern of exposure control: Direct handling	MEASE 1
• Pattern of use: Non-dispersive use	MEASE 1
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation	
• Eye protection: Eye protection to be worn to protect from adverse effects to the eyes	

9.2.4.2. Exposure and risks for workers



The exposure concentrations and risk characterisation ratios (RCR) are reported in the following table.

Table 9.26. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers

Route of exposure and type of effects	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Inhalation, systemic, long term	diamminedichloropalladium	1.5E3 µg/m ³ (MEASE 1) RCR = 0.086	Final RCR = 0.086
Dermal, systemic, long term	diamminedichloropalladium	141.4 µg/kg bw/day (MEASE 1) RCR = 5.68E-3	Final RCR < 0.01
Combined routes, systemic, long-term			Final RCR = 0.091

Remarks on exposure data from external estimation tools:

MEASE 1 for diamminedichloropalladium:

Explanation: Dermal, systemic, long term

For calculation of systemic exposure, the exposure estimate for total dermal loading as obtained in MEASE (reported in mg/day) is divided by a body weight of 70 kg for workers.

Risk characterisation

Qualitative risk characterisation (Eye, local):

Further information on the risk characterisation for local effects to the eyes is given in Section 9.0.2.3.

Additional remarks on risk characterisation: Under the prescribed conditions of use, exposure is well below the DNELs and no local effects are expected. Therefore, risks are adequately controlled.

9.2.5. Worker CS 5: Closed batch process (PROC 3)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: diamminedichloropalladium for OCC assessment

9.2.5.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
• Physical form of substance: Solid <i>Also covering solutions and suspensions.</i>	MEASE 1
• Additional product characteristics: Product is moist	MEASE 1
• Moisture content: >= 13.5 %	MEASE 1
• Content in preparation: Not restricted [Effectiveness Inhalation: 0%, Dermal: 0%]	MEASE 1
• Maximum emission potential of the substance: Low	MEASE 1
Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure	
• Maximum duration of exposure: > 240 min (not restricted) [Effectiveness Inhalation: 0%, Dermal: 0%]	MEASE 1
Technical and organisational conditions and measures	
• Contact level: Intermittent	MEASE 1
• Level of containment: Closed process	MEASE 1
• Pattern of exposure control: Non-direct handling	MEASE 1
• Pattern of use: Non-dispersive use	MEASE 1
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation	
• Eye protection: Eye protection to be worn to protect from adverse effects to the eyes	

9.2.5.2. Exposure and risks for workers

The exposure concentrations and risk characterisation ratios (RCR) are reported in the following table.

**Table 9.27. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers**

Route of exposure and type of effects	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Inhalation, systemic, long term	diamminedichloropalladium	100 µg/m ³ (MEASE 1) RCR = 5.71E-3	Final RCR < 0.01
Dermal, systemic, long term	diamminedichloropalladium	1.71 µg/kg bw/day (MEASE 1) RCR = 6.87E-5	Final RCR < 0.01
Combined routes, systemic, long-term			Final RCR < 0.01

Remarks on exposure data from external estimation tools:

MEASE 1 for diamminedichloropalladium:

Explanation: Dermal, systemic, long term

For calculation of systemic exposure, the exposure estimate for total dermal loading as obtained in MEASE (reported in mg/day) is divided by a body weight of 70 kg for workers.

Risk characterisation

Qualitative risk characterisation (Eye, local):

Further information on the risk characterisation for local effects to the eyes is given in Section 9.0.2.3.

Additional remarks on risk characterisation: Under the prescribed conditions of use, exposure is well below the DNELs and no local effects are expected. Therefore, risks are adequately controlled.

9.2.6. Worker CS 6: Open or semi-closed reaction process (PROC 4)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: diamminedichloropalladium for OCC assessment

9.2.6.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
• Physical form of substance: Solid <i>Also covering solutions and suspensions.</i>	MEASE 1
• Additional product characteristics: Product is moist	MEASE 1
• Moisture content: $\geq 13.5\%$	MEASE 1
• Content in preparation: Not restricted [Effectiveness Inhalation: 0%, Dermal: 0%]	MEASE 1
• Maximum emission potential of the substance: Low	MEASE 1
Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure	
• Maximum duration of exposure: > 240 min (not restricted) [Effectiveness Inhalation: 0%, Dermal: 0%]	MEASE 1
Technical and organisational conditions and measures	
• Contact level: Intermittent	MEASE 1
• Pattern of exposure control: Non-direct handling	MEASE 1
• Pattern of use: Non-dispersive use	MEASE 1
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation	
• Eye protection: Eye protection to be worn to protect from adverse effects to the eyes	

9.2.6.2. Exposure and risks for workers

The exposure concentrations and risk characterisation ratios (RCR) are reported in the following table.

Table 9.28. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers



Route of exposure and type of effects	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Inhalation, systemic, long term	diamminedichloropalladium	500 µg/m ³ (MEASE 1) RCR = 0.029	Final RCR = 0.029
Dermal, systemic, long term	diamminedichloropalladium	3.43 µg/kg bw/day (MEASE 1) RCR = 1.38E-4	Final RCR < 0.01
Combined routes, systemic, long-term			Final RCR = 0.029

Remarks on exposure data from external estimation tools:

MEASE 1 for diamminedichloropalladium:

Explanation: Dermal, systemic, long term

For calculation of systemic exposure, the exposure estimate for total dermal loading as obtained in MEASE (reported in mg/day) is divided by a body weight of 70 kg for workers.

Risk characterisation

Qualitative risk characterisation (Eye, local):

Further information on the risk characterisation for local effects to the eyes is given in Section 9.0.2.3.

Additional remarks on risk characterisation: Under the prescribed conditions of use, exposure is well below the DNELs and no local effects are expected. Therefore, risks are adequately controlled.

9.2.7. Worker CS 7: Laboratory analyses (PROC 15)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: diamminedichloropalladium for OCC assessment

9.2.7.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
• Physical form of substance: Solid <i>Also covering solutions and suspensions.</i>	MEASE 1
• Additional product characteristics: Product is moist	MEASE 1
• Moisture content: >= 13.5 %	MEASE 1
• Content in preparation: Not restricted [Effectiveness Inhalation: 0%, Dermal: 0%]	MEASE 1
• Maximum emission potential of the substance: Low	MEASE 1
Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure	
• Maximum duration of exposure: > 240 min (not restricted) [Effectiveness Inhalation: 0%, Dermal: 0%]	MEASE 1
Technical and organisational conditions and measures	
• Contact level: Intermittent	MEASE 1
• Pattern of exposure control: Direct handling	MEASE 1
• Pattern of use: Non-dispersive use	MEASE 1
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation	
• Eye protection: Eye protection to be worn to protect from adverse effects to the eyes	

9.2.7.2. Exposure and risks for workers

The exposure concentrations and risk characterisation ratios (RCR) are reported in the following table.

Table 9.29. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers



Route of exposure and type of effects	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Inhalation, systemic, long term	diamminedichloropalladium	100 µg/m ³ (MEASE 1) RCR = 5.71E-3	Final RCR < 0.01
Dermal, systemic, long term	diamminedichloropalladium	17.14 µg/kg bw/day (MEASE 1) RCR = 6.88E-4	Final RCR < 0.01
Combined routes, systemic, long-term			Final RCR < 0.01

Remarks on exposure data from external estimation tools:

MEASE 1 for diamminedichloropalladium:

Explanation: Dermal, systemic, long term

For calculation of systemic exposure, the exposure estimate for total dermal loading as obtained in MEASE (reported in mg/day) is divided by a body weight of 70 kg for workers.

Risk characterisation

Qualitative risk characterisation (Eye, local):

Further information on the risk characterisation for local effects to the eyes is given in Section 9.0.2.3.

Additional remarks on risk characterisation: Under the prescribed conditions of use, exposure is well below the DNELs and no local effects are expected. Therefore, risks are adequately controlled.

9.2.8. Worker CS 8: Wet cleaning (PROC 8a)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: diamminedichloropalladium for OCC assessment

9.2.8.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
• Physical form of substance: Solution	MEASE 1
• Content in preparation: Not restricted [Effectiveness Inhalation: 0%, Dermal: 0%]	MEASE 1
• Maximum emission potential of the substance: Very low	MEASE 1
Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure	
• Maximum duration of exposure: > 240 min (not restricted) [Effectiveness Inhalation: 0%, Dermal: 0%]	MEASE 1
Technical and organisational conditions and measures	
• Contact level: Extensive	MEASE 1
• Pattern of exposure control: Direct handling	MEASE 1
• Pattern of use: Non-dispersive use	MEASE 1
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation	
• Gloves: Protective gloves according to EN 374 have to be worn. Gloves have to be changed according to manufacturer's information or when damaged, whatever is the earlier. [Effectiveness Dermal: 90%]	MEASE 1
• Eye protection: Eye protection to be worn to protect from adverse effects to the eyes	

9.2.8.2. Exposure and risks for workers

The exposure concentrations and risk characterisation ratios (RCR) are reported in the following table.

Table 9.30. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers



Route of exposure and type of effects	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Inhalation, systemic, long term	diamminedichloropalladium	50 µg/m ³ (MEASE 1) RCR = 2.86E-3	Final RCR < 0.01
Dermal, systemic, long term	diamminedichloropalladium	34.29 µg/kg bw/day (MEASE 1) RCR = 1.38E-3	Final RCR < 0.01
Combined routes, systemic, long-term			Final RCR < 0.01

Remarks on exposure data from external estimation tools:

MEASE 1 for diamminedichloropalladium:

Explanation: Dermal, systemic, long term

For calculation of systemic exposure, the exposure estimate for total dermal loading as obtained in MEASE (reported in mg/day) is divided by a body weight of 70 kg for workers.

Risk characterisation

Qualitative risk characterisation (Eye, local):

Further information on the risk characterisation for local effects to the eyes is given in Section 9.0.2.3.

Additional remarks on risk characterisation: Under the prescribed conditions of use, exposure is well below the DNELs and no local effects are expected. Therefore, risks are adequately controlled.

9.2.9. Worker CS 9: Vacuum cleaning (PROC 26)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: diamminedichloropalladium for OCC assessment

9.2.9.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
• Physical form of substance: Solid, powder / dust	MEASE 1
• Content in preparation: Not restricted [Effectiveness Inhalation: 0%, Dermal: 0%]	MEASE 1
• Maximum emission potential of the substance: High	MEASE 1
Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure	
• Maximum duration of exposure: > 240 min (not restricted) [Effectiveness Inhalation: 0%, Dermal: 0%]	MEASE 1
Technical and organisational conditions and measures	
• Contact level: Extensive	MEASE 1
• Integrated local exhaust ventilation: Lower confidence limit (industrial use) [Effectiveness Inhalation: 84%] <i>Surrogate exposure determinant used to reflect the efficiency of a vacuum cleaner.</i> Inhalation explanation: <i>Efficiency for industrial use</i>	MEASE 1
• Pattern of exposure control: Non-direct handling	MEASE 1
• Pattern of use: Non-dispersive use	MEASE 1
• Additional operational conditions for cleaning: No direct manual removal of dust.	MEASE 1
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation	
• Eye protection: Eye protection to be worn to protect from adverse effects to the eyes	

9.2.9.2. Exposure and risks for workers

The exposure concentrations and risk characterisation ratios (RCR) are reported in the following table.

Table 9.31. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers



Route of exposure and type of effects	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Inhalation, systemic, long term	diamminedichloropalladium	1.6E3 µg/m ³ (MEASE 1) RCR = 0.091	Final RCR = 0.091
Dermal, systemic, long term	diamminedichloropalladium	14.14 µg/kg bw/day (MEASE 1) RCR = 5.68E-4	Final RCR < 0.01
Combined routes, systemic, long-term			Final RCR = 0.092

Remarks on exposure data from external estimation tools:

MEASE 1 for diamminedichloropalladium:

Explanation: Dermal, systemic, long term

For calculation of systemic exposure, the exposure estimate for total dermal loading as obtained in MEASE (reported in mg/day) is divided by a body weight of 70 kg for workers.

Risk characterisation

Qualitative risk characterisation (Eye, local):

Further information on the risk characterisation for local effects to the eyes is given in Section 9.0.2.3.

Additional remarks on risk characterisation: Under the prescribed conditions of use, exposure is well below the DNELs and no local effects are expected. Therefore, risks are adequately controlled.