



## 9.4. Exposure scenario 4: Use at industrial sites - Use in electroplating or metal surface treatment

**Market sector:** Electroplating or surface treatment

**Product category used:** PC 14: Metal surface treatment products

**Sector of use:** SU 15: Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment; SU 16: Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, electrical equipment

Environment contributing scenario(s):		
CS 1	Use in electroplating or metal surface treatment	ERC 5
Worker contributing scenario(s):		
CS 2	Raw material handling	PROC 26
CS 3	Wet chemical process	PROC 4
CS 4	Mixing, blending	PROC 5
CS 5	Filling/Transfer of solutions	PROC 8b
CS 6	Small scale handling/transfer of solutions	PROC 9
CS 7	Plating	PROC 13
CS 8	Wet cleaning	PROC 8a
CS 9	Vacuum cleaning	PROC 26

**Subsequent service life exposure scenario(s):**

ES5: Service life (consumers) - Service life of treated articles

**Explanation on the approach taken for the ES:**

During this use, the substance is chemically transformed into palladium metal. Any subsequent handling steps after transformation of the substance are not in the scope of this ES.

### 9.4.1. Env CS 1: Use in electroplating or metal surface treatment (ERC 5)

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

#### 9.4.1.1. Conditions of use

Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)
• Annual use amount at site: $\leq 0.72$ tonnes/year <i>1.43 tonnes diamminedichloropalladium (0.72 tonnes Pd equivalent)</i>
• Daily use amount at site: $\leq 3.27E-3$ tonnes/day <i>Based on 220 days per year per site (SpERC)</i>
Conditions and measures related to biological sewage treatment plant
• Biological STP: Site specific [Effectiveness Water: 73.4%]
• Discharge rate of STP: $\geq 2E3$ m <sup>3</sup> /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)
• 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. The sludge from the on-site treatment plant is processed for metal reclamation (recycling).</i>
Other conditions affecting environmental exposure
• Receiving surface water flow rate: $\geq 1.8E4$ m <sup>3</sup> /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.

#### 9.4.1.2. 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 9.41. Local releases to the environment**

Release	Assessment entity	Release estimation method	Explanations
Water	Pd dissolved	Estimated release factor	<p><b>Release factor before on site RMM:</b> 0.05%</p> <p><b>Release factor after on site RMM:</b> 0.05%</p> <p><b>Local release rate:</b> 1.64E-3 kg/day</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> On-site wastewater treatment by chemical precipitation, sedimentation, electrolysis, reverse osmosis, ion exchange and/or filtration. Efficiency &gt;99% (typical values reported in SpERC for 'Industrial use of metals and metal compounds in metallic coating')</p> <p>Release factor after on-site treatment: 500 g/T (10% of SpERC RF for wastewater)</p>
Air	Pd dissolved	Estimated release factor	<p><b>Release factor before on site RMM:</b> 0.02%</p> <p><b>Release factor after on site RMM:</b> 0.02%</p> <p><b>Local release rate:</b> 6.54E-4 kg/day</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Treatment of air emissions by cyclones, filters (e.g. fabric, bag, HEPA or ceramic), electrostatic precipitators and/or wet scrubbers. Efficiency 95 to &gt;99% (typical values reported in SpERC for 'Industrial use of metals and metal compounds in metallic coating')</p> <p>Release factor after on-site treatment: 200 g/T (10% of SpERC RF for air)</p>
Non agricultural soil	Pd dissolved	Estimated release factor	<p><b>Release factor after on site RMM:</b> 0%</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> No direct emissions to soil.</p>

#### 9.4.1.3. 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 9.42. Exposure concentrations and risks for the environment and man via the environment**

Protection target	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Fresh water	Pd dissolved	<b>Local PEC:</b> 2.11E-5 mg/L	Final RCR = 0.47



Protection target	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
		RCR = 0.47	
Sediment (freshwater)	Pd dissolved	<b>Local PEC:</b> 0.052 mg/kg dw RCR = 0.19	Final RCR = 0.19
Sewage Treatment Plant	Pd dissolved	<b>Local PEC:</b> 2.17E-4 mg/L RCR = 4.13E-4	Final RCR < 0.01
Agricultural soil	Pd dissolved	<b>Local PEC:</b> 1.9E-3 mg/kg dw RCR = 0.096	Final RCR = 0.096

### 9.4.2. Worker CS 2: Raw material handling (PROC 26)

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

#### 9.4.2.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
• Physical form of substance: Solid	MEASE 1
• Additional product characteristics: Product is moist	MEASE 1
• Moisture content: $\geq 13.5\%$	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: 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	

#### 9.4.2.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

**Table 9.43. 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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (MEASE 1) RCR = 0.086	Final RCR = 0.086
Dermal, systemic, long term	diamminedichloropalladium	141.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg bw}/\text{day}$ (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.

**9.4.3. Worker CS 3: Wet chemical process (PROC 4)**

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

**9.4.3.1. 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: 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	

**9.4.3.2. Exposure and risks for workers**

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

**Table 9.44. 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 <sup>3</sup> (MEASE 1) RCR = 2.86E-3	Final RCR < 0.01
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 < 0.01

**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.



## 9.4.4. Worker CS 4: Mixing, blending (PROC 5)

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

### 9.4.4.1. 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: 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	

### 9.4.4.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

**Table 9.45. 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 <sup>3</sup> (MEASE 1) RCR = 2.86E-3	Final RCR < 0.01
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 < 0.01

#### 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.

## 9.4.5. Worker CS 5: Filling/Transfer of solutions (PROC 8b)

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

### 9.4.5.1. 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: 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	

### 9.4.5.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

**Table 9.46. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers**

Route of exposure and type of effects	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Inhalation, systemic, long term	diamminedichloropalladium	10 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (MEASE 1) RCR = 5.71E-4	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.

### 9.4.6. Worker CS 6: Small scale handling/transfer of solutions (PROC 9)

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

#### 9.4.6.1. 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



	Method
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	

### 9.4.6.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

**Table 9.47. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers**

Route of exposure and type of effects	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Inhalation, systemic, long term	diamminedichloropalladium	10 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (MEASE 1) RCR = 5.71E-4	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.

### 9.4.7. Worker CS 7: Plating (PROC 13)

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

#### 9.4.7.1. 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	



	Method
• 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	

### 9.4.7.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

**Table 9.48. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers**

Route of exposure and type of effects	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Inhalation, systemic, long term	diamminedichloropalladium	10 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (MEASE 1) RCR = 5.71E-4	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.

### 9.4.8. Worker CS 8: Wet cleaning (PROC 8a)

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

#### 9.4.8.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
• Physical form of substance: Solution, suspension	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	





	Method
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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%]</li> </ul>	MEASE 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eye protection: Eye protection to be worn to protect from adverse effects to the eyes</li> </ul>	

#### 9.4.8.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

**Table 9.49. 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 <sup>3</sup> (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.

### 9.4.9. Worker CS 9: Vacuum cleaning (PROC 26)

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

#### 9.4.9.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical form of substance: Solid, powder / dust</li> </ul>	MEASE 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Content in preparation: Not restricted [Effectiveness Inhalation: 0%, Dermal: 0%]</li> </ul>	MEASE 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maximum emission potential of the substance: High</li> </ul>	MEASE 1
Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maximum duration of exposure: &gt; 240 min (not restricted) [Effectiveness Inhalation: 0%, Dermal: 0%]</li> </ul>	MEASE 1
Technical and organisational conditions and measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contact level: Extensive</li> </ul>	MEASE 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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></li> </ul>	MEASE 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pattern of exposure control: Non-direct handling</li> </ul>	MEASE 1



	Method
• 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	
• Respiratory protective equipment (RPE): RPE with minimum APF = 20 [Effectiveness Inhalation: 95%]	MEASE 1
• 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	

### 9.4.9.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

**Table 9.50. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers**

Route of exposure and type of effects	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Inhalation, systemic, long term	diamminedichloropalladium	80 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (MEASE 1) RCR = 4.57E-3	Final RCR < 0.01
Dermal, systemic, long term	diamminedichloropalladium	1.41 µg/kg bw/day (MEASE 1) RCR = 5.66E-5	Final RCR < 0.01
Combined routes, systemic, long-term			Final RCR < 0.01

#### **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.