



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

Market sector: Treatment of surfaces

Product category used: PC 14: Metal surface treatment products

Sector of use: SU 15: Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment

Environment contributing scenario(s):		
CS 1	Use in metal surface treatment	ERC 5
Worker contributing scenario(s):		
CS 2	Filling/Transfer of solutions	PROC 8b
CS 3	Small scale filling/transfer of solutions	PROC 9
CS 4	Handling of low dusty materials	PROC 26
CS 5	Handling of medium dusty materials	PROC 26
CS 6	Continuous process in closed system	PROC 2
CS 7	Wet chemical process	PROC 4
CS 8	Plating	PROC 13
CS 9	Wet cleaning	PROC 8a
CS 10	Vacuum cleaning	PROC 26

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 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: ≤ 0.72 tonnes/year <i>1.66 tonnes tetraaminepalladium (2+) dichloride (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 ³ /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 ³ /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 9.44. Local releases to the environment

Release	Assessment entity	Release estimation method	Explanations
Water	Pd dissolved	Estimated release factor	Release factor before on site RMM: 0.05% Release factor after on site RMM: 0.05% Local release rate: 1.64E-3 kg/day
Air	Pd dissolved	Estimated release factor	Release factor before on site RMM: 0.02% Release factor after on site RMM: 0.02% Local release rate: 6.54E-4 kg/day
Non agricultural soil	Pd dissolved	Estimated release factor	Release factor after on site RMM: 0%

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 9.45. 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: 2.11E-5 mg/L RCR = 0.47	Final RCR = 0.47
Sediment (freshwater)	Pd dissolved	Local PEC: 0.052 mg/kg dw RCR = 0.19	Final RCR = 0.19
Sewage Treatment Plant	Pd dissolved	Local PEC: 2.17E-4 mg/L RCR = 4.13E-4	Final RCR < 0.01
Agricultural soil	Pd dissolved	Local PEC: 1.9E-3 mg/kg dw RCR = 0.096	Final RCR = 0.096

9.4.2. Worker CS 2: Filling/Transfer of solutions (PROC 8b)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride for OCC assessment

9.4.2.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
• Content in preparation: Not restricted [Effectiveness Inhalation: 0%, Dermal: 0%]	MEASE 1
• Maximum emission potential of the substance: Very low	MEASE 1



	Method
• Physical form of substance: Solution	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	
• Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) as precautionary measure: RPE protecting from local effects via inhalation	
• Gloves as precautionary measure: Gloves protecting from local effects to the skin (high hazard)	
• 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 9.46. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers

Route of exposure and type of effects	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Inhalation, systemic, long term	tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride	10 µg/m ³ (MEASE 1) RCR = 0.053	Final RCR = 0.053
Dermal, systemic, long term	tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride	34.29 µg/kg bw/day (MEASE 1) RCR = 0.127	Final RCR = 0.127
Combined routes, systemic, long-term			Final RCR = 0.18

Remarks on exposure data from external estimation tools:

MEASE 1 for tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride:

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 (Inhalation, local, long term, Inhalation, local, acute, Dermal, local, long term, Dermal, local, acute, Eye, local):

Further information on the risk characterisation for local effects via inhalation, for local dermal effects and 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: Small scale filling/transfer of solutions (PROC 9)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride for OCC assessment

9.4.3.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
• Content in preparation: Not restricted [Effectiveness Inhalation: 0%, Dermal: 0%]	MEASE 1



	Method
• Maximum emission potential of the substance: Very low	MEASE 1
• Physical form of substance: Solution	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	
• Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) as precautionary measure: RPE protecting from local effects via inhalation	
• Gloves as precautionary measure: Gloves protecting from local effects to the skin (high hazard)	
• 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 9.47. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers

Route of exposure and type of effects	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Inhalation, systemic, long term	tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride	10 µg/m ³ (MEASE 1) RCR = 0.053	Final RCR = 0.053
Dermal, systemic, long term	tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride	34.29 µg/kg bw/day (MEASE 1) RCR = 0.127	Final RCR = 0.127
Combined routes, systemic, long-term			Final RCR = 0.18

Remarks on exposure data from external estimation tools:

MEASE 1 for tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride:

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 (Inhalation, local, long term, Inhalation, local, acute, Dermal, local, long term, Dermal, local, acute, Eye, local):

Further information on the risk characterisation for local effects via inhalation, for local dermal effects and 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: Handling of low dusty materials (PROC 26)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride for OCC assessment

9.4.4.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	



	Method
• Physical form of substance: Solid	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
• Generic local exhaust ventilation: Lower confidence limit (industrial use) [Effectiveness Inhalation: 78%] Inhalation explanation: <i>Efficiency for industrial use</i>	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
• Respiratory protective equipment (RPE): RPE with minimum APF = 10 [Effectiveness Inhalation: 90%]	MEASE 1
• 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 9.48. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers

Route of exposure and type of effects	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Inhalation, systemic, long term	tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride	33 µg/m ³ (MEASE 1) RCR = 0.174	Final RCR = 0.174
Dermal, systemic, long term	tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride	14.14 µg/kg bw/day (MEASE 1) RCR = 0.052	Final RCR = 0.052
Combined routes, systemic, long-term			Final RCR = 0.226

Remarks on exposure data from external estimation tools:

MEASE 1 for tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride:

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 (Inhalation, local, long term, Inhalation, local, acute, Dermal, local, long term, Dermal, local, acute, Eye, local):

Further information on the risk characterisation for local effects via inhalation, for local dermal effects and 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: Handling of medium dusty materials (PROC 26)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: tetraamminepalladium(2+)



dichloride for OCC assessment

9.4.5.1. 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: Medium	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
• Generic local exhaust ventilation: Lower confidence limit (industrial use) [Effectiveness Inhalation: 78%] Inhalation explanation: <i>Efficiency for industrial use</i>	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	
• Respiratory protective equipment (RPE): RPE with minimum APF = 10 [Effectiveness Inhalation: 90%]	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	

9.4.5.2. 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	tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride	88 µg/m ³ (MEASE 1) RCR = 0.463	Final RCR = 0.463
Dermal, systemic, long term	tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride	14.14 µg/kg bw/day (MEASE 1) RCR = 0.052	Final RCR = 0.052
Combined routes, systemic, long-term			Final RCR = 0.516

Remarks on exposure data from external estimation tools:

MEASE 1 for tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride:

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 (Inhalation, local, long term, Inhalation, local, acute, Dermal, local, long term, Dermal, local, acute, Eye, local):

Further information on the risk characterisation for local effects via inhalation, for local dermal effects and 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: Continuous process in closed system (PROC 2)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride for OCC assessment

9.4.6.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
• Content in preparation: Not restricted [Effectiveness Inhalation: 0%, Dermal: 0%]	MEASE 1
• Maximum emission potential of the substance: Very low	MEASE 1
• Physical form of substance: Solution	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: Incidental	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	
• Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) as precautionary measure: RPE protecting from local effects via inhalation	
• Gloves as precautionary measure: Gloves protecting from local effects to the skin (high hazard)	
• 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 9.50. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers

Route of exposure and type of effects	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Inhalation, systemic, long term	tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride	1 µg/m ³ (MEASE 1) RCR = 5.26E-3	Final RCR < 0.01
Dermal, systemic, long term	tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride	3.43 µg/kg bw/day (MEASE 1) RCR = 0.013	Final RCR = 0.013
Combined routes, systemic, long-term			Final RCR = 0.018

Remarks on exposure data from external estimation tools:

MEASE 1 for tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride:

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 (Inhalation, local, long term, Inhalation, local, acute, Dermal, local, long term, Dermal, local, acute, Eye, local):

Further information on the risk characterisation for local effects via inhalation, for local dermal effects and 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: Wet chemical process (PROC 4)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride for OCC assessment

9.4.7.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
• Content in preparation: Not restricted [Effectiveness Inhalation: 0%, Dermal: 0%]	MEASE 1
• Maximum emission potential of the substance: Very low	MEASE 1
• Physical form of substance: Solution	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	
• Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) as precautionary measure: RPE protecting from local effects via inhalation	
• Gloves as precautionary measure: Gloves protecting from local effects to the skin (high hazard)	
• 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 9.51. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers

Route of exposure and type of effects	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Inhalation, systemic, long term	tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride	50 µg/m ³ (MEASE 1) RCR = 0.263	Final RCR = 0.263
Dermal, systemic, long term	tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride	3.43 µg/kg bw/day (MEASE 1) RCR = 0.013	Final RCR = 0.013
Combined routes, systemic, long-term			Final RCR = 0.276

Remarks on exposure data from external estimation tools:

MEASE 1 for tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride:

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 (Inhalation, local, long term, Inhalation, local, acute, Dermal, local, long term, Dermal, local, acute, Eye, local):

Further information on the risk characterisation for local effects via inhalation, for local dermal effects and 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: Plating (PROC 13)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride for OCC assessment

9.4.8.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
• Content in preparation: Not restricted [Effectiveness Inhalation: 0%, Dermal: 0%]	MEASE 1
• Maximum emission potential of the substance: Very low	MEASE 1
• Physical form of substance: Solution	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	
• Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) as precautionary measure: RPE protecting from local effects via inhalation	
• Gloves as precautionary measure: Gloves protecting from local effects to the skin (high hazard)	
• Eye protection: Eye protection to be worn to protect from adverse effects to the eyes	

9.4.8.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

Table 9.52. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers

Route of exposure and type of effects	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Inhalation, systemic, long term	tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride	10 µg/m ³ (MEASE 1) RCR = 0.053	Final RCR = 0.053
Dermal, systemic, long term	tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride	34.29 µg/kg bw/day (MEASE 1) RCR = 0.127	Final RCR = 0.127
Combined routes, systemic, long-term			Final RCR = 0.18

Remarks on exposure data from external estimation tools:

MEASE 1 for tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride:

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 (Inhalation, local, long term, Inhalation, local, acute, Dermal, local, long term, Dermal, local, acute, Eye, local):

Further information on the risk characterisation for local effects via inhalation, for local dermal effects and 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: Wet cleaning (PROC 8a)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride for OCC assessment

9.4.9.1. 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	
• Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) as precautionary measure: RPE protecting from local effects via inhalation	
• 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 9.53. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers

Route of exposure and type of effects	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Inhalation, systemic, long term	tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride	50 µg/m ³ (MEASE 1) RCR = 0.263	Final RCR = 0.263
Dermal, systemic, long term	tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride	34.29 µg/kg bw/day (MEASE 1) RCR = 0.127	Final RCR = 0.127
Combined routes, systemic, long-term			Final RCR = 0.39

Remarks on exposure data from external estimation tools:

MEASE 1 for tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride:

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 (Inhalation, local, long term, Inhalation, local, acute, Dermal, local, long term, Dermal, local, acute, Eye, local):

Further information on the risk characterisation for local effects via inhalation, for local dermal effects and 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.

9.4.10. Worker CS 10: Vacuum cleaning (PROC 26)

Assessment entity group used for the assessment of this contributing scenario: tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride for OCC assessment

9.4.10.1. 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	
• 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	

9.4.10.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

Table 9.54. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers

Route of exposure and type of effects	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
Inhalation, systemic, long term	tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride	80 µg/m ³ (MEASE 1) RCR = 0.421	Final RCR = 0.421
Dermal, systemic, long term	tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride	1.41 µg/kg bw/day (MEASE 1) RCR = 5.22E-3	Final RCR < 0.01
Combined routes, systemic, long-term			Final RCR = 0.426

Remarks on exposure data from external estimation tools:

MEASE 1 for tetraamminepalladium(2+) dichloride:

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 (Inhalation, local, long term, Inhalation, local, acute, Dermal, local, long term, Dermal, local, acute, Eye, local):

Further information on the risk characterisation for local effects via inhalation, for local dermal effects and 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.