

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

Market sector: Manufacture of other substances

PC 19: Intermediate

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):	
Use as an intermediate	ERC 6a
Worker contributing scenario(s):	
Handling/Transfer of solutions	PROC 8b
Small scale handling/transfer of solutions	PROC 9
Fully contained process	PROC 1
Batch process in closed system	PROC 3
Open or semi-closed wet chemical process	PROC 4
Laboratory analyses	PROC 15
Wet cleaning	PROC 8a

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. Environmental contributing scenario 1: Use as an intermediate

9.2.1.1. Conditions of use

The conditions of use are as described in the generic exposure scenario (GES) below.

9.2.1.2. Releases

The GES and associated risk assessment are concerned with releases of Pd to wastewater and air arising from the use of dihydrogen tetrachloropalladate as an intermediate at an industrial site. Wastewater is treated by an on-site wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) prior to discharge

to the receiving water body in a number of ways:

- To freshwater via a municipal sewage treatment plant (STP) [ES 2.1];
- Direct discharge to freshwater [ES 2.2]; or
- Direct discharge to marine water [ES 2.3].

Airborne emissions are treated by in-stack mitigation systems prior to discharge (all ES). Exposure assessment for the environment is based on representative exposure characteristics from the Pd manufacturing and processing sector for wastewater emissions and adjusted SpERC values for stack emissions to air (supported by a limited amount of emission data).

A sector-wide monitoring dataset is available, based on emissions of total Pd, resulting from production and use of a variety of Pd compounds collected during 2012 - 2016 from sites across Europe. In this assessment the release factor (RF) for wastewater is set at 0.00562% (equivalent to 56.2 g/T); the 50th percentile measured wastewater release factor from 12 sites. The use of adjusted release factors for air is supported by the available data on measured Pd emissions in air at sites producing Pd compounds. In this assessment the release factor (RF) to air is set at 10% of the SpERC RF for 'manufacture of metal compounds'¹ to air of 0.03% (adjusted from 0.3% and equivalent to 30 g/T) is much higher than the mean measured RF of 21.8 g/T based on quantifiable measurements from three sites manufacturing Pd compounds; additionally, monitoring was performed at two further sites though these results were less than the limit of detection.

9.2.1.3. Risk Management Measures (RMMs)

All sites from the Pd manufacturing and processing sector that provided data on emissions to water reported that wastewater treatment was primarily based on chemical precipitation followed by sedimentation and/or filtration. Two sites reported an additional step involving ion exchange. The reported efficiency for treatment of wastewater containing Pd compounds varied from 98 to 99.99%, with the majority of sites reporting $\geq 99.9\%$ removal efficiency. Similarly, all sites reporting on RMMs for stack emissions to air (n=8) stated the use of wet scrubbers, with the reported efficiency in the range 99.9-100%.

9.2.1.4. Exposure Scenario

The use of dihydrogen tetrachloropalladate as an industrial intermediate is considered to have the same operating conditions and emission characteristics as manufacture on the basis that many companies in this sector manufacture dihydrogen tetrachloropalladate for use as an intermediate and using facilities using this compounds as intermediate would be undertaking similar processes.

¹ <http://www.arche-consulting.be/content/documents/Eurometaux-1.2.v2.1.pdf>

Dihydrogen tetrachloropalladate

A summary of the emission characteristics used to quantify the environmental aspects of the generic exposure scenario (GES) for use of dihydrogen tetrachloropalladate as an intermediate is detailed below:

1. Title	
ES2: Use as a intermediate	
Life cycle	Use as an intermediate at industrial site
Systematic title based on use descriptor	ERC: ERC 6A Use as an intermediate – industrial
2. Operational conditions and risk management measures	
2.1 Control of environmental exposure	
Environmental related free short title	Use as an industrial intermediate
Systematic title based on use descriptor (environment)	ERC 6A Use as an intermediate – industrial
Processes, tasks, activities covered (environment)	Use as an industrial intermediate: delivery and processing of dihydrogen tetrachloropalladate, cleaning & maintenance.
Environmental Assessment Method	Estimates based on monitoring data of emissions, local and regional concentrations are used for calculation of PECs
Product characteristics	
Dihydrogen tetrachloropalladate as solid or aqueous solution.	
Environmental assessment is based on the estimated emission of dihydrogen tetrachloropalladate in wastewater discharge and in stack emissions to air.	
Amounts used	
Annual production/use at a site	ES 2.1 and ES 2.2: 65.8 tonnes dihydrogen tetrachloropalladate (28.0 tonnes Pd metal equivalent); 90P from sector data ES 2.3: 1.18 tonnes dihydrogen tetrachloropalladate (0.50 tonnes Pd metal equivalent); calculated M _{safe}
Frequency and duration of use	
Pattern of release to the environment	280 days per year per site (50P from sector data)
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	
Receiving surface water flow rate	ES 1.1: STP: 3,000 m ³ /d (minimum STP size from sector data) Receiving water: 93,000 m ³ /d (based on 50P dilution factor from sector data) ES 1.2: Receiving water: 119,880 m ³ /d (maximum

Dihydrogen tetrachloropalladate

	allowable dilution factor of 1000; assumption made on knowledge of sector data.) ES1.3 Marine water: 100x dilution
Dilution capacity, freshwater	ES 1.1: Discharge to freshwater via STP: DF in STP = 25; DF in receiving water = 32 (sector data) ES 1.2: Direct discharge to freshwater: DF = 1,000 (maximum allowable)
Dilution capacity, marine	ES 1.3 Direct discharge to marine water: DF = 100 (default)
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure	
None	
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	
Appropriate process control systems shall be implemented.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
Waste water: All ES: 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) ES 2.1. Off-site municipal sewage treatment plant (STP) Efficiency 73.4 % (based on European STP monitoring programme ²) ES 2.3: Direct discharge to marine water: 10 g/T (arbitrary)	
Air: All ES: 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' ³)	
Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from site	

² Stutt E, Wilson I, Merrington G & Rothenbacher K (2016) Determining the Removal of Platinum Group Metals in Industrial Effluent during Sewage Treatment. In: Abstracts Book of the SETAC Europe 26th Annual Meeting – 22-26 May 2016, Nantes, France, Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry

³ ARCHE (2013) Manufacture of metal compounds. spERC code Eurometaux 1.2.v2.1. Available online at <http://www.arche-consulting.be/metal-csa-toolbox/SPERCs-tool-for-metals/>

Dihydrogen tetrachloropalladate

Regular operator training.							
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant (if applicable)							
Municipal Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	ES 2.1: Yes ES 2.2: No ES 2.3: No						
Discharge rate of the Municipal STP	ES 2.1: 3 000 m ³ /d (minimum from sector data)						
Fate of the sludge from Municipal STP	The sludge is incinerated (with ash going to landfill)						
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal							
Dihydrogen tetrachloropalladate- and other Pd-containing waste is filled into containers and transported to licensed recycling facilities for recovery or disposed of at appropriate landfill facilities.							
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste							
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).							
3. Exposure and risk estimation							
Environment [based on total Pd emissions] ERC 6A							
ES 2 Use as an industrial intermediate*							
Compartment	Unit	PNEC	PEC _{regional}	C _{local}	PEC	RCR	Methods for calculation of environmental concentrations
Discharge to STP (ES 2.1)	mg Pd/L	1.46 mg/L	1.75 x10 ⁻⁷ mg/L	4.98 x 10 ⁻⁴ mg/L	4.98 x 10 ⁻⁴ mg/L	3.4 x 10 ⁻⁴	Reasonable worst case exposure modelling based on 90P sector tonnage & 50P release factor
Freshwater via STP (ES 2.1)	mg Pd/L	2.66 x10 ⁻⁵ mg/L	1.75 x10 ⁻⁷ mg/L	1.50 x10 ⁻⁵ mg/L	1.52 x10 ⁻⁵ mg/L	0.57	
Freshwater following direct discharge (ES 2.2)	mg Pd/L	2.66 x10 ⁻⁵ mg/L	1.75 x10 ⁻⁷ mg/L	1.81 x 10 ⁻⁶ mg/L	1.98 x 10 ⁻⁶ mg/L	0.07	
Freshwater sediment via STP	mg Pd/kg	0.060 mg/kg	3.33 x10 ⁻⁴ mg/kg	0.008 mg/kg	0.009 mg/kg	0.14	

Dihydrogen tetrachloropalladate

(ES 2.1)	w.w.						
Freshwater sediment via direct discharge (ES 2.2)	mg Pd/kg w.w.	0.060 mg/kg	3.33×10^{-4} mg/kg	0.001 mg/kg	0.001 mg/kg	0.02	
Marine water via direct discharge (ES 2.3)	mg Pd/L	2.66×10^{-6} mg/L	1.70×10^{-8} mg/kg	1.20×10^{-6} mg/kg	1.21×10^{-6} mg/kg	0.46	Maximum safe tonnage calculation (M _{safe}) based on default dilution for marine environment
Marine sediment via direct discharge (ES 2.3)	mg Pd/kg w.w.	0.006 mg/kg	3.31×10^{-5} mg/kg	4.30×10^{-3} mg/kg	4.33×10^{-3} mg/kg	0.72	
Terrestrial (ES 2.1 and 2.2)	mg Pd/kg w.w.	1.04×10^{-2} mg/kg	1.64×10^{-3} mg/kg	1.80×10^{-6} mg/kg	1.64×10^{-3} mg/kg	0.16	Modelled increase in soil concentrations due to deposition from atmospheric emissions (i.e. assuming no application of sewage sludge to land)
Terrestrial (ES 2.3)	mg Pd/kg w.w.	1.04×10^{-2} mg/kg	1.64×10^{-3} mg/kg	3.21×10^{-8} mg/kg	1.64×10^{-3} mg/kg	0.16	Modelled increase in soil concentrations due to deposition from atmospheric emissions (i.e. assuming no application of sewage sludge to land)
* All concentrations reported as Pd equivalent due to the Pd metal PNEC used for assessment.							

4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Environment

Scaling tool: Metals EUSES IT tool (free download: <http://www.arche-consulting.be/Metal-CSA-toolbox/du-scaling-tool>)

Scaling of the release to air and water environment includes:

- Refining of the release factor to air and waste water and/or and the efficiency of the air filter and wastewater treatment facility.
- Adjustment of the flow rate for the receiving water body and subsequent dilution factor.

9.2.2. Worker contributing scenario 1: Handling/Transfer of solutions (PROC 8b)

9.2.2.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
• Physical form of substance: Solution	External Tool (MEASE)
• Maximum emission potential of the substance: Very low (Only the highest emission potential (EP) is reported. Lower EPs (e.g. if materials of lower dustiness are being handled in parallel) are thus automatically covered in this assessment.)	External Tool (MEASE)
• Content in preparation: Not restricted [Effectiveness Inhal: 0%; Dermal: 0%]	External Tool (MEASE)
Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure	
• Maximum duration of exposure: > 240 min (not restricted) [Effectiveness Inhal: 0%; Dermal: 0%]	External Tool (MEASE)
Technical and organisational conditions and measures	
• Pattern of use: Non-dispersive use	External Tool (MEASE)
• Pattern of exposure control: Non-direct handling	External Tool (MEASE)
• Contact level: Intermittent	External Tool (MEASE)
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 (Due to the adverse effects of the substance to the eyes, direct contact of the eyes with the substance is to be avoided including hand to eye transfer after touching contaminated surfaces. Suitable eye protection equipment (e.g. goggles or visors) must be worn.)	
• Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) as precautionary measure: RPE protecting from local effects via inhalation (Due to potential	

	Method
adverse effects of the substance to the respiratory tract, RPE (minimum assigned protection factor of 10) is prescribed on a precautionary basis for all workplaces unless inhalation exposure to the substance can be excluded.)	
• Gloves as precautionary measure: Gloves protecting from local effects to the skin (high hazard) (Due to the potential adverse effects of the substance to skin, protective gloves according to EN 374 have to be worn at all workplaces. Additionally, face protection is required to be worn as appropriate.)	

9.2.2.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

Table 11. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure concentration	Risk characterisation
Inhalation, systemic, long-term	10 µg/m³ (External Tool (MEASE))	RCR < 0.01
Inhalation, local, long-term		Qualitative (see below)
Inhalation, local, acute		Qualitative (see below)
Dermal, systemic, long-term	3.43 µg/kg bw/day (External Tool (MEASE))	RCR < 0.01
Dermal, local, long-term		Qualitative (see below)
Dermal, local, acute		Qualitative (see below)
Eye, local		Qualitative (see below)
Combined routes, systemic, long-term		RCR < 0.01

Remarks on exposure data

External Tool (MEASE)

- 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.

Conclusion on risk characterisation

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.

Under the prescribed conditions of use, exposure is well below the DNELs and no local effects are expected. Therefore, risks are adequately controlled.

9.2.3. Worker contributing scenario 2: Small scale handling/transfer of solutions (PROC 9)

9.2.3.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
• Physical form of substance: Solution	External Tool (MEASE)
• Maximum emission potential of the substance: Very low (Only the highest emission potential (EP) is reported. Lower EPs (e.g. if materials of lower dustiness are being handled in parallel) are thus automatically covered in this assessment.)	External Tool (MEASE)
• Content in preparation: Not restricted [Effectiveness Inhal: 0%; Dermal: 0%]	External Tool (MEASE)
Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure	
• Maximum duration of exposure: > 240 min (not restricted) [Effectiveness Inhal: 0%; Dermal: 0%]	External Tool (MEASE)
Technical and organisational conditions and measures	
• Pattern of use: Non-dispersive use	External Tool (MEASE)
• Pattern of exposure control: Direct handling	External Tool (MEASE)
• Contact level: Intermittent	External Tool (MEASE)
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 (Due to the adverse effects of the substance to the eyes, direct contact of the eyes with the substance is to be avoided including hand to eye transfer after touching contaminated surfaces. Suitable eye protection equipment (e.g. goggles or visors) must be worn.)	
• Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) as precautionary measure: RPE protecting from local effects via inhalation (Due to potential adverse effects of the substance to the respiratory tract, RPE (minimum assigned protection factor of 10) is prescribed on a precautionary basis for all workplaces unless inhalation exposure to the substance can be	

	Method
excluded.)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gloves as precautionary measure: Gloves protecting from local effects to the skin (high hazard) (Due to the potential adverse effects of the substance to skin, protective gloves according to EN 374 have to be worn at all workplaces. Additionally, face protection is required to be worn as appropriate.) 	

9.2.3.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

Table 12. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure concentration	Risk characterisation
Inhalation, systemic, long-term	10 µg/m³ (External Tool (MEASE))	RCR < 0.01
Inhalation, local, long-term		Qualitative (see below)
Inhalation, local, acute		Qualitative (see below)
Dermal, systemic, long-term	34.29 µg/kg bw/day (External Tool (MEASE))	RCR < 0.01
Dermal, local, long-term		Qualitative (see below)
Dermal, local, acute		Qualitative (see below)
Eye, local		Qualitative (see below)
Combined routes, systemic, long-term		RCR < 0.01

Remarks on exposure data

External Tool (MEASE)

- 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.

Conclusion on risk characterisation

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.

Under the prescribed conditions of use, exposure is well below the DNELs and no local effects

are expected. Therefore, risks are adequately controlled.

9.2.4. Worker contributing scenario 3: Fully contained process (PROC 1)

9.2.4.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
• Physical form of substance: Solution	External Tool (MEASE)
• Maximum emission potential of the substance: Very low (Only the highest emission potential (EP) is reported. Lower EPs (e.g. if materials of lower dustiness are being handled in parallel) are thus automatically covered in this assessment.)	External Tool (MEASE)
• Content in preparation: Not restricted [Effectiveness Inhal: 0%; Dermal: 0%]	External Tool (MEASE)
Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure	
• Maximum duration of exposure: > 240 min (not restricted) [Effectiveness Inhal: 0%; Dermal: 0%]	External Tool (MEASE)
Technical and organisational conditions and measures	
• Level of containment: Closed process	External Tool (MEASE)
• Pattern of use: Closed system without breaches	External Tool (MEASE)
• Pattern of exposure control: Non-direct handling	External Tool (MEASE)
• Contact level: None	External Tool (MEASE)
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 (Due to the adverse effects of the substance to the eyes, direct contact of the eyes with the substance is to be avoided including hand to eye transfer after touching contaminated surfaces. Suitable eye protection equipment (e.g. goggles or visors) must be worn.)	
• Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) as precautionary measure: RPE protecting from local effects via inhalation (Due to potential adverse effects of the substance to the respiratory tract, RPE (minimum assigned protection factor of 10) is prescribed on a precautionary basis for all workplaces unless inhalation exposure to the substance can be excluded.)	
• Gloves as precautionary measure: Gloves protecting from local effects	

	Method
to the skin (high hazard) (Due to the potential adverse effects of the substance to skin, protective gloves according to EN 374 have to be worn at all workplaces. Additionally, face protection is required to be worn as appropriate.)	

9.2.4.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

Table 1. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure concentration	Risk characterisation
Inhalation, systemic, long-term	1 µg/m³ (External Tool (MEASE))	RCR < 0.01
Inhalation, local, long-term		Qualitative (see below)
Inhalation, local, acute		Qualitative (see below)
Dermal, systemic, long-term	1.71 µg/kg bw/day (External Tool (MEASE))	RCR < 0.01
Dermal, local, long-term		Qualitative (see below)
Dermal, local, acute		Qualitative (see below)
Eye, local		Qualitative (see below)
Combined routes, systemic, long-term		RCR < 0.01

Remarks on exposure data

External Tool (MEASE)

- 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.

Conclusion on risk characterisation

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.

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 contributing scenario 4: Batch process in closed system (PROC 3)

9.2.5.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
• Physical form of substance: Solution	External Tool (MEASE)
• Maximum emission potential of the substance: Very low (Only the highest emission potential (EP) is reported. Lower EPs (e.g. if materials of lower dustiness are being handled in parallel) are thus automatically covered in this assessment.)	External Tool (MEASE)
• Content in preparation: Not restricted [Effectiveness Inhal: 0%; Dermal: 0%]	External Tool (MEASE)
Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure	
• Maximum duration of exposure: > 240 min (not restricted) [Effectiveness Inhal: 0%; Dermal: 0%]	External Tool (MEASE)
Technical and organisational conditions and measures	
• Level of containment: Closed process	External Tool (MEASE)
• Pattern of use: Non-dispersive use	External Tool (MEASE)
• Pattern of exposure control: Non-direct handling	External Tool (MEASE)
• Contact level: Intermittent	External Tool (MEASE)
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 (Due to the adverse effects of the substance to the eyes, direct contact of the eyes with the substance is to be avoided including hand to eye transfer after touching contaminated surfaces. Suitable eye protection equipment (e.g. goggles or visors) must be worn.)	
• Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) as precautionary measure: RPE protecting from local effects via inhalation (Due to potential adverse effects of the substance to the respiratory tract, RPE (minimum assigned protection factor of 10) is prescribed on a precautionary basis for all workplaces unless inhalation exposure to the substance can be excluded.)	
• Gloves as precautionary measure: Gloves protecting from local effects to the skin (high hazard) (Due to the potential adverse effects of the substance to skin, protective gloves according to EN 374 have to be	

	Method
worn at all workplaces. Additionally, face protection is required to be worn as appropriate.)	

9.2.5.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

Table 2. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure concentration	Risk characterisation
Inhalation, systemic, long-term	10 µg/m³ (External Tool (MEASE))	RCR < 0.01
Inhalation, local, long-term		Qualitative (see below)
Inhalation, local, acute		Qualitative (see below)
Dermal, systemic, long-term	1.71 µg/kg bw/day (External Tool (MEASE))	RCR < 0.01
Dermal, local, long-term		Qualitative (see below)
Dermal, local, acute		Qualitative (see below)
Eye, local		Qualitative (see below)
Combined routes, systemic, long-term		RCR < 0.01

Remarks on exposure data

External Tool (MEASE)

- 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.

Conclusion on risk characterisation

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.

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 contributing scenario 5: Open or semi-closed wet

chemical process (PROC 4)

9.2.6.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
• Physical form of substance: Solution	External Tool (MEASE)
• Maximum emission potential of the substance: Very low (Only the highest emission potential (EP) is reported. Lower EPs (e.g. if materials of lower dustiness are being handled in parallel) are thus automatically covered in this assessment.)	External Tool (MEASE)
• Content in preparation: Not restricted [Effectiveness Inhal: 0%; Dermal: 0%]	External Tool (MEASE)
Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure	
• Maximum duration of exposure: > 240 min (not restricted) [Effectiveness Inhal: 0%; Dermal: 0%]	External Tool (MEASE)
Technical and organisational conditions and measures	
• Pattern of use: Non-dispersive use	External Tool (MEASE)
• Pattern of exposure control: Non-direct handling	External Tool (MEASE)
• Contact level: Intermittent	External Tool (MEASE)
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 (Due to the adverse effects of the substance to the eyes, direct contact of the eyes with the substance is to be avoided including hand to eye transfer after touching contaminated surfaces. Suitable eye protection equipment (e.g. goggles or visors) must be worn.)	
• Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) as precautionary measure: RPE protecting from local effects via inhalation (Due to potential adverse effects of the substance to the respiratory tract, RPE (minimum assigned protection factor of 10) is prescribed on a precautionary basis for all workplaces unless inhalation exposure to the substance can be excluded.)	
• Gloves as precautionary measure: Gloves protecting from local effects to the skin (high hazard) (Due to the potential adverse effects of the substance to skin, protective gloves according to EN 374 have to be worn at all workplaces. Additionally, face protection is required to be worn as appropriate.)	

9.2.6.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

Table 3. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure concentration	Risk characterisation
Inhalation, systemic, long-term	50 µg/m ³ (External Tool (MEASE))	RCR < 0.01
Inhalation, local, long-term		Qualitative (see below)
Inhalation, local, acute		Qualitative (see below)
Dermal, systemic, long-term	3.43 µg/kg bw/day (External Tool (MEASE))	RCR < 0.01
Dermal, local, long-term		Qualitative (see below)
Dermal, local, acute		Qualitative (see below)
Eye, local		Qualitative (see below)
Combined routes, systemic, long-term		RCR < 0.01

Remarks on exposure data

External Tool (MEASE)

- 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.

Conclusion on risk characterisation

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.

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 contributing scenario 6: Laboratory analyses (PROC 15)

9.2.7.1. Conditions of use

	Method

Dihydrogen tetrachloropalladate

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
• Physical form of substance: Solution	External Tool (MEASE)
• Maximum emission potential of the substance: Very low (Only the highest emission potential (EP) is reported. Lower EPs (e.g. if materials of lower dustiness are being handled in parallel) are thus automatically covered in this assessment.)	External Tool (MEASE)
• Content in preparation: Not restricted [Effectiveness Inhal: 0%; Dermal: 0%]	External Tool (MEASE)
Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure	
• Maximum duration of exposure: > 240 min (not restricted) [Effectiveness Inhal: 0%; Dermal: 0%]	External Tool (MEASE)
Technical and organisational conditions and measures	
• Pattern of use: Non-dispersive use	External Tool (MEASE)
• Pattern of exposure control: Direct handling	External Tool (MEASE)
• Contact level: Intermittent	External Tool (MEASE)
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 (Due to the adverse effects of the substance to the eyes, direct contact of the eyes with the substance is to be avoided including hand to eye transfer after touching contaminated surfaces. Suitable eye protection equipment (e.g. goggles or visors) must be worn.)	
• Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) as precautionary measure: RPE protecting from local effects via inhalation (Due to potential adverse effects of the substance to the respiratory tract, RPE (minimum assigned protection factor of 10) is prescribed on a precautionary basis for all workplaces unless inhalation exposure to the substance can be excluded.)	
• Gloves as precautionary measure: Gloves protecting from local effects to the skin (high hazard) (Due to the potential adverse effects of the substance to skin, protective gloves according to EN 374 have to be worn at all workplaces. Additionally, face protection is required to be worn as appropriate.)	

9.2.7.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

table.

Table 4. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure concentration	Risk characterisation
Inhalation, systemic, long-term	10 µg/m³ (External Tool (MEASE))	RCR < 0.01
Inhalation, local, long-term		Qualitative (see below)
Inhalation, local, acute		Qualitative (see below)
Dermal, systemic, long-term	17.14 µg/kg bw/day (External Tool (MEASE))	RCR < 0.01
Dermal, local, long-term		Qualitative (see below)
Dermal, local, acute		Qualitative (see below)
Eye, local		Qualitative (see below)
Combined routes, systemic, long-term		RCR < 0.01

Remarks on exposure data

External Tool (MEASE)

- 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.

Conclusion on risk characterisation

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.

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 contributing scenario 7: Wet cleaning (PROC 8a)

9.2.8.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
• Physical form of substance: Solution	External Tool (MEASE)
• Maximum emission potential of the substance: Very low (Only the highest emission potential (EP) is reported. Lower EPs (e.g. if materials	External Tool (MEASE)

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	Method
of lower dustiness are being handled in parallel) are thus automatically covered in this assessment.)	
• Content in preparation: Not restricted [Effectiveness Inhal: 0%; Dermal: 0%]	External Tool (MEASE)
Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure	
• Maximum duration of exposure: > 240 min (not restricted) [Effectiveness Inhal: 0%; Dermal: 0%]	External Tool (MEASE)
Technical and organisational conditions and measures	
• Pattern of use: Non-dispersive use	External Tool (MEASE)
• Pattern of exposure control: Direct handling	External Tool (MEASE)
• Contact level: Extensive	External Tool (MEASE)
• Immediate removal of splashes: Splashes should be removed immediately before drying of the substance	External Tool (MEASE)
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%]	External Tool (MEASE)
• Eye protection: Eye protection to be worn to protect from adverse effects to the eyes (Due to the adverse effects of the substance to the eyes, direct contact of the eyes with the substance is to be avoided including hand to eye transfer after touching contaminated surfaces. Suitable eye protection equipment (e.g. goggles or visors) must be worn.)	
• Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) as precautionary measure: RPE protecting from local effects via inhalation (Due to potential adverse effects of the substance to the respiratory tract, RPE (minimum assigned protection factor of 10) is prescribed on a precautionary basis for all workplaces unless inhalation exposure to the substance can be excluded.)	

9.2.8.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

Table 5. Exposure concentrations and risks for workers

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure concentration	Risk characterisation

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Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure concentration	Risk characterisation
Inhalation, systemic, long-term	50 µg/m ³ (External Tool (MEASE))	RCR < 0.01
Inhalation, local, long-term		Qualitative (see below)
Inhalation, local, acute		Qualitative (see below)
Dermal, systemic, long-term	34.29 µg/kg bw/day (External Tool (MEASE))	RCR < 0.01
Dermal, local, long-term		Qualitative (see below)
Dermal, local, acute		Qualitative (see below)
Eye, local		Qualitative (see below)
Combined routes, systemic, long-term		RCR < 0.01

Remarks on exposure data

External Tool (MEASE)

- 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.

Conclusion on risk characterisation

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.

Under the prescribed conditions of use, exposure is well below the DNELs and no local effects are expected. Therefore, risks are adequately controlled.