



9.3. Exposure scenario 3: Use at industrial sites - Use as an intermediate in the catalyst industry

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

Environment contributing scenario(s):		
CS 1	Use as an intermediate in the catalyst industry	ERC 6a
Worker contributing scenario(s):		
CS 2	Fully contained process	PROC 1
CS 3	Closed batch process	PROC 3
CS 4	Small scale filling of solutions	PROC 9
CS 5	Laboratory analyses	PROC 15
CS 6	Handling of low dusty materials	PROC 26
CS 7	Handling of dusty materials	PROC 26
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.

9.3.1. Env CS 1: Use as an intermediate in the catalyst industry (ERC 6a)

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

9.3.1.1. 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: ≤ 6.5 tonnes/year <i>15.0 tonnes tetraamminepalladium (2+) dichloride (6.50 tonnes Pd equivalent)</i> Daily use amount at site: ≤ 0.023 tonnes/day <i>Based on 280 days per year per site (SpERC)</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: $\geq 2E3$ 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: $\geq 1.8E4$ 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.

9.3.1.2. Releases

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

Table 9.34. Local releases to the environment

Release	Assessment entity	Release estimation method	Explanations
Water	Pd dissolved	Estimated release factor	Release factor before on site RMM: 6.7E-3% Release factor after on site RMM: 6.7E-3% Local release rate: 1.55E-3 kg/day Explanation: On-site wastewater treatment by chemical precipitation, sedimentation, electrolysis, reverse osmosis, ion exchange and/or filtration. Efficiency >99% (typical values reported in SpERC for 'Manufacture of metal-containing catalysts') Release factor after on-site treatment: 67 g/T (10% of SpERC RF for wastewater)
Air	Pd dissolved	Estimated release factor	Release factor before on site RMM: 2.5E-3% Release factor after on site RMM: 2.5E-3% Local release rate: 5.8E-4 kg/day Explanation: Treatment of air emissions by cyclones, filters (e.g. fabric, bag, HEPA or ceramic), electrostatic precipitators and/or wet scrubbers. Efficiency 95 to >99% (typical values reported in SpERC for 'Manufacture of metal-containing catalysts') Release factor after on-site treatment: 25 g/T (10% of SpERC RF for air)
Non agricultural soil	Pd dissolved	Estimated release factor	Release factor after on site RMM: 0% Explanation: No direct emissions to soil.

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

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

Table 9.35. 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: 2.01E-5 mg/L RCR = 0.447	Final RCR = 0.447
Sediment	Pd dissolved	Local PEC: 0.049 mg/kg dw	Final RCR = 0.18



Protection target	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
(freshwater)		RCR = 0.18	
Sewage Treatment Plant	Pd dissolved	Local PEC: 2.07E-4 mg/L RCR = 3.93E-4	Final RCR < 0.01
Agricultural soil	Pd dissolved	Local PEC: 1.9E-3 mg/kg dw RCR = 0.097	Final RCR = 0.097

9.3.2. Worker CS 2: Fully contained process (PROC 1)

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

9.3.2.1. 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
• 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: None	MEASE 1
• Level of containment: Closed process	MEASE 1
• Pattern of exposure control: Non-direct handling	MEASE 1
• Pattern of use: Closed system without breaches	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	

9.3.2.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

Table 9.36. 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	1.71 µg/kg bw/day (MEASE 1) RCR = 6.33E-3	Final RCR < 0.01
Combined routes, systemic, long-term			Final RCR = 0.012

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.

9.3.3. Worker CS 3: Closed batch process (PROC 3)

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

9.3.3.1. 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
• 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	

9.3.3.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

Table 9.37. 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	1.71 µg/kg bw/day (MEASE 1) RCR = 6.33E-3	Final RCR < 0.01
Combined routes, systemic, long-term			Final RCR = 0.059

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.

9.3.4. Worker CS 4: Small scale filling of solutions (PROC 9)

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

9.3.4.1. 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	

9.3.4.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

Table 9.38. 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.

9.3.5. Worker CS 5: Laboratory analyses (PROC 15)

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

9.3.5.1. 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	

9.3.5.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

Table 9.39. 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	17.14 µg/kg bw/day (MEASE 1) RCR = 0.063	Final RCR = 0.063
Combined routes, systemic, long-term			Final RCR = 0.116

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.

9.3.6. Worker CS 6: Handling of low dusty materials (PROC 26)

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

9.3.6.1. Conditions of use

	Method
Product (article) characteristics	
• 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	

9.3.6.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

Table 9.40. 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.

9.3.7. Worker CS 7: Handling of dusty materials (PROC 26)

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

9.3.7.1. 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	

9.3.7.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

Table 9.41. 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



Route of exposure and type of effects	Assessment entity	Exposure concentration	Risk quantification
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.

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

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

9.3.8.1. 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	
• 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	

9.3.8.2. Exposure and risks for workers

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

Table 9.42. 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.

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

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

9.3.9.1. 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	
• 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



	Method
• Eye protection: Eye protection to be worn to protect from adverse effects to the eyes	

9.3.9.2. 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	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.