



TNO Chemistry

**Exposure Scenarios for REACH**  
**Why should the user care?**

TNO | Knowledge for business



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# REACH – brief explanation

- **R**egistration - manufacturers, importers
  - Technical dossier
  - Chemical Safety Report
- **E**valuation - authorities
  - Compliance, dossier and substance
- **A**uthorisation
  - Very hazardous substances
  - Also possibly “Restrictions”
- **C**hemicals
- Pre-registration
  - Stimulate cooperation

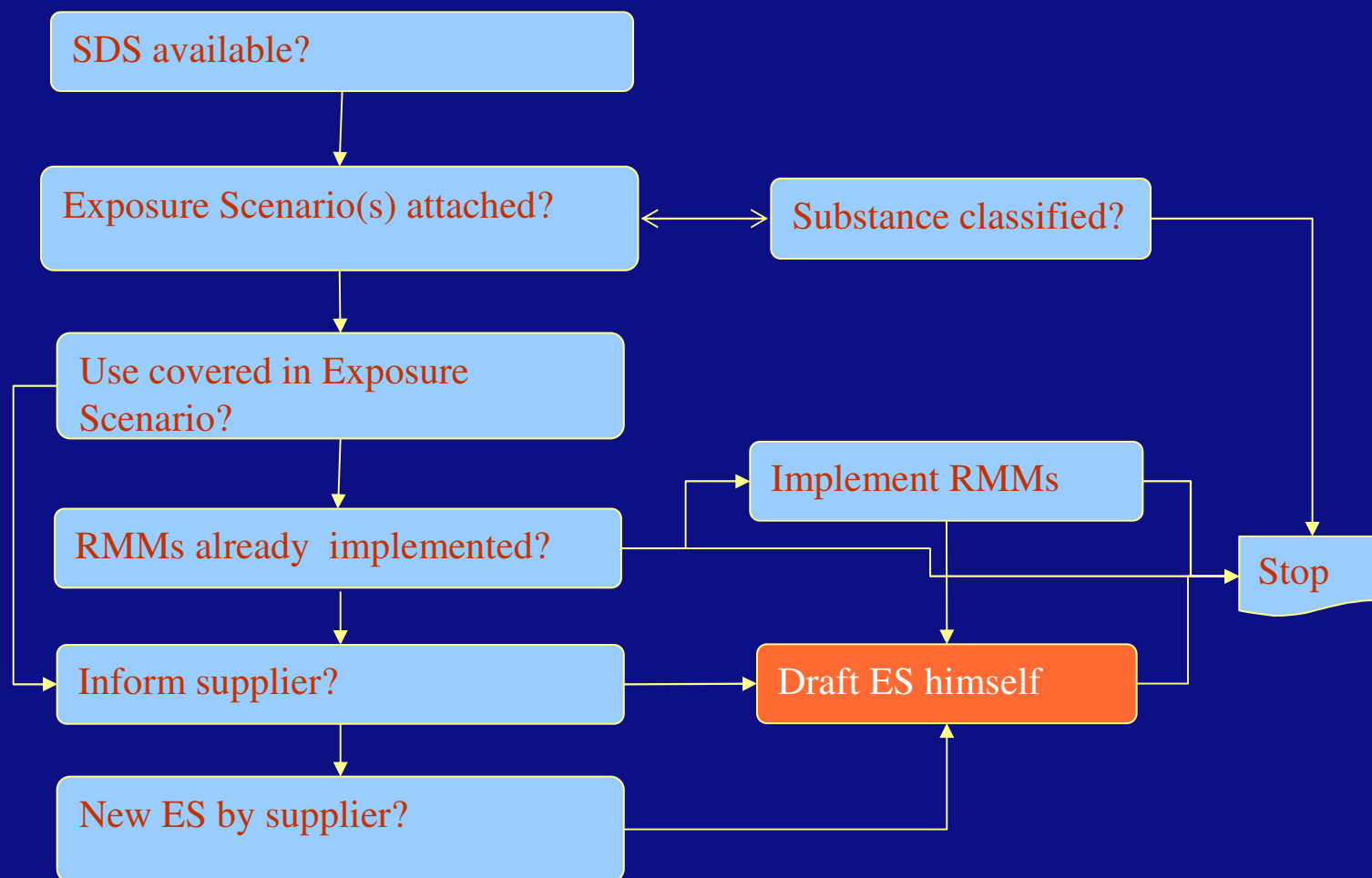
# Chemical Safety Report

- Human health hazard assessment
    - Identification of **Derived No Effect Level**
  - Environmental hazard assessment
    - Identification of **Predicted No Effect Concentration**
  - Persistent, Bioaccumulation & Toxic (PBT) – Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity & Reprotox → **authorisation**
- + if classified (Classification & labeling criteria)
- Exposure assessment
  - Risk Characterisation
  - Exposure Scenarios (safe use description)
  - Extended SDS

# Exposure Scenarios under REACH

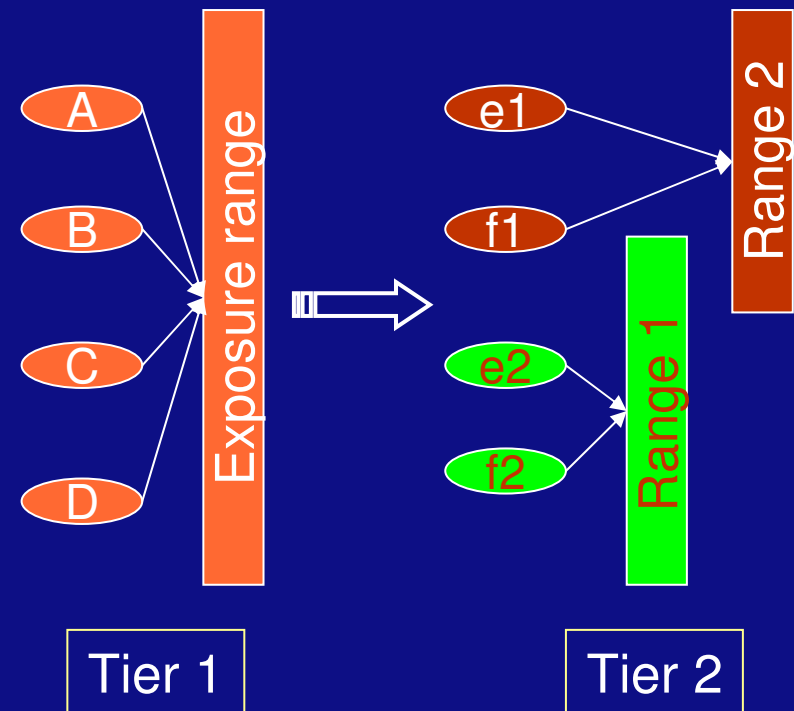
- Descriptions of “**Safe handling**” of a substance
  - Focus on **risk management**
- Part of Chemical Safety Report
  - Responsibility of registrant (in general)
  - For full product chain
- Linked to exposure assessment
- Communication to users via SDS
- Broad / generic  $\leftrightarrow$  narrow / specific
- Format and contents in development

# Exposure Scenario by Downstream user?

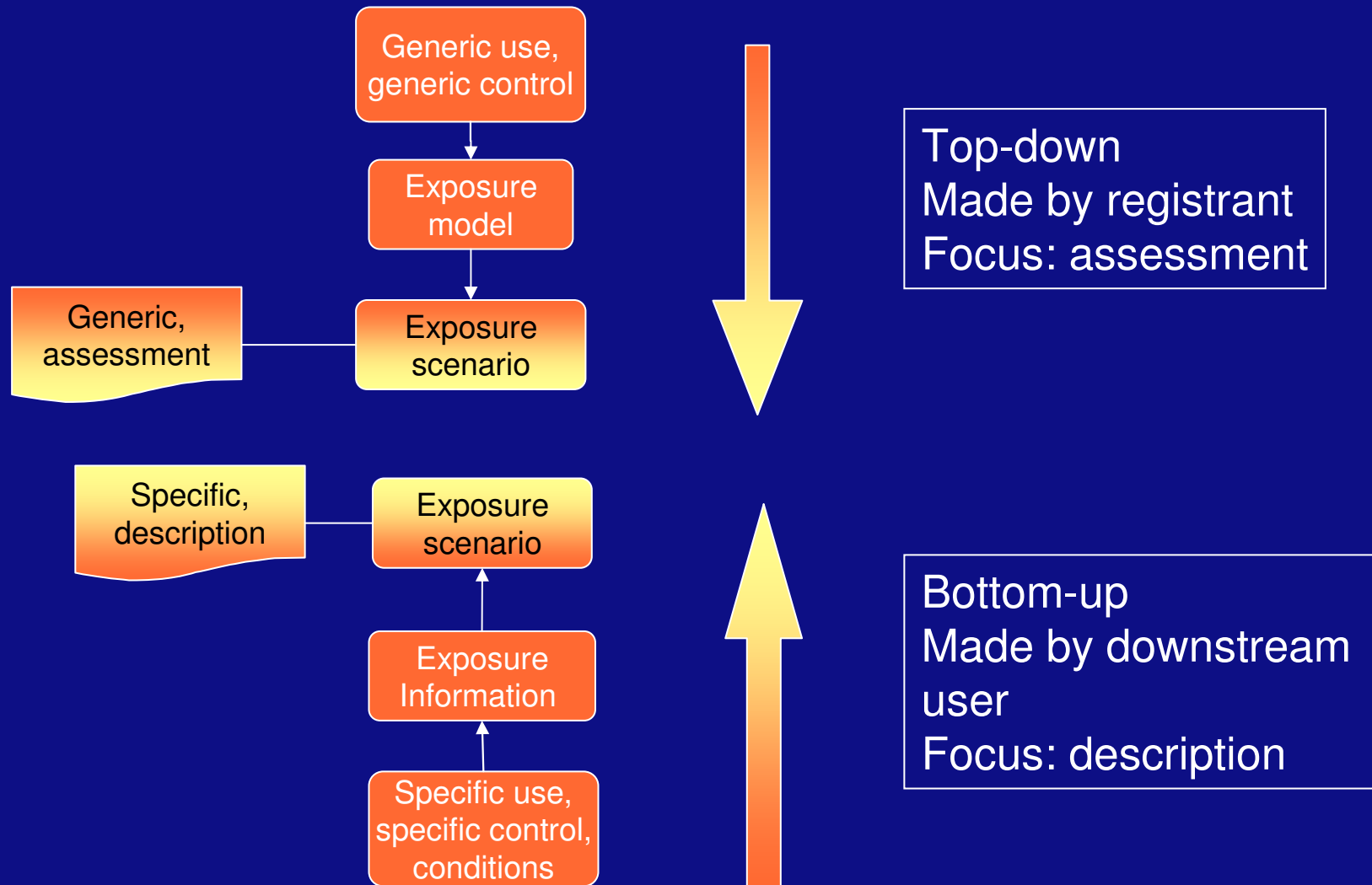


# Determinants in Exposure scenario

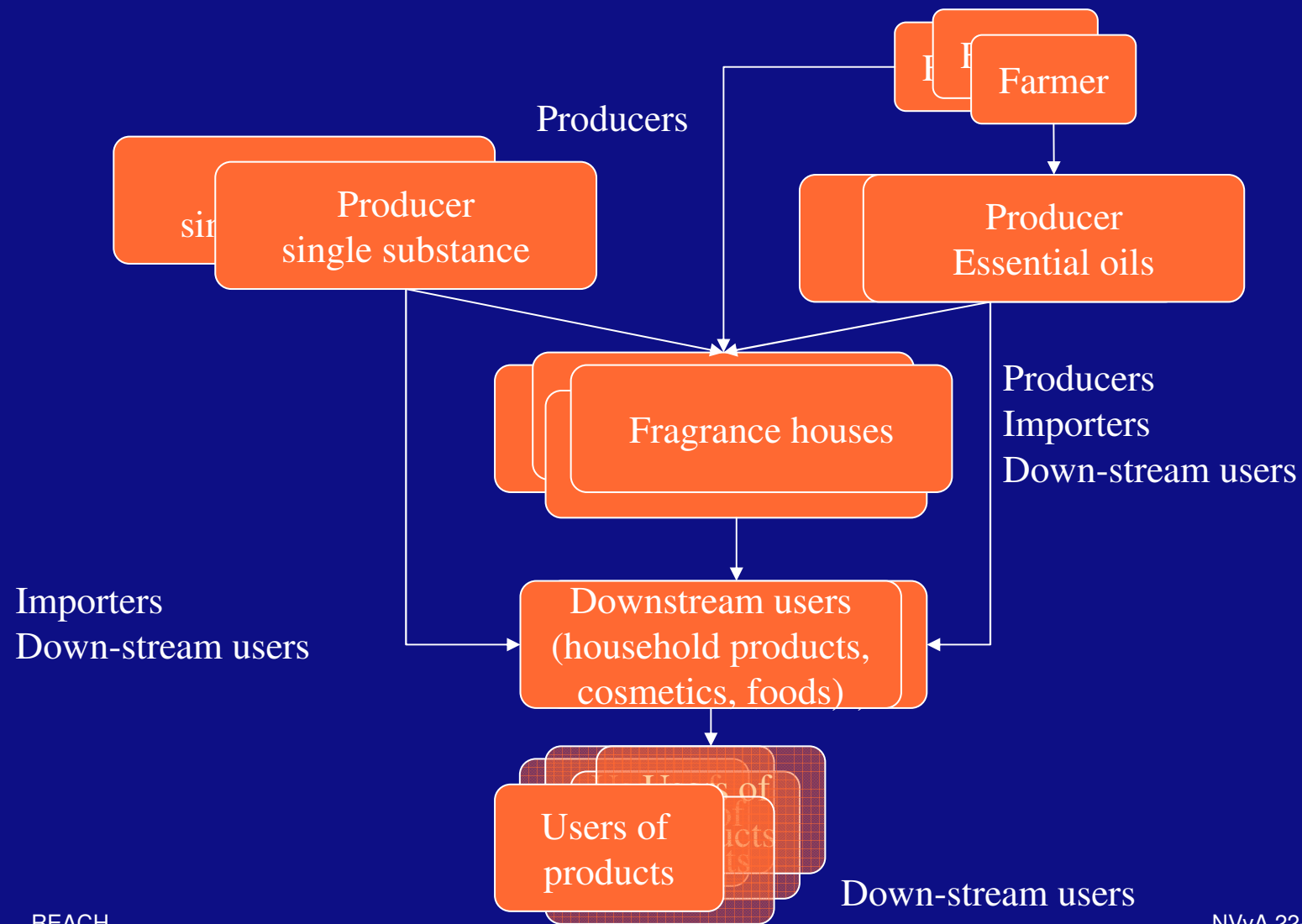
- Highly critical determinants
  - Necessary for rough assessment
  - Phys. Chem. Substance/product
  - LEV
  - Minimal amount
- Important determinants
  - Percentage in product
  - Amount used/use rate
  - Type and size of packaging
  - Other RMMs
  - Viscosity of product
- Complicated assessment
  - More specific inputs
  - Measurement of exposure



# Two approaches



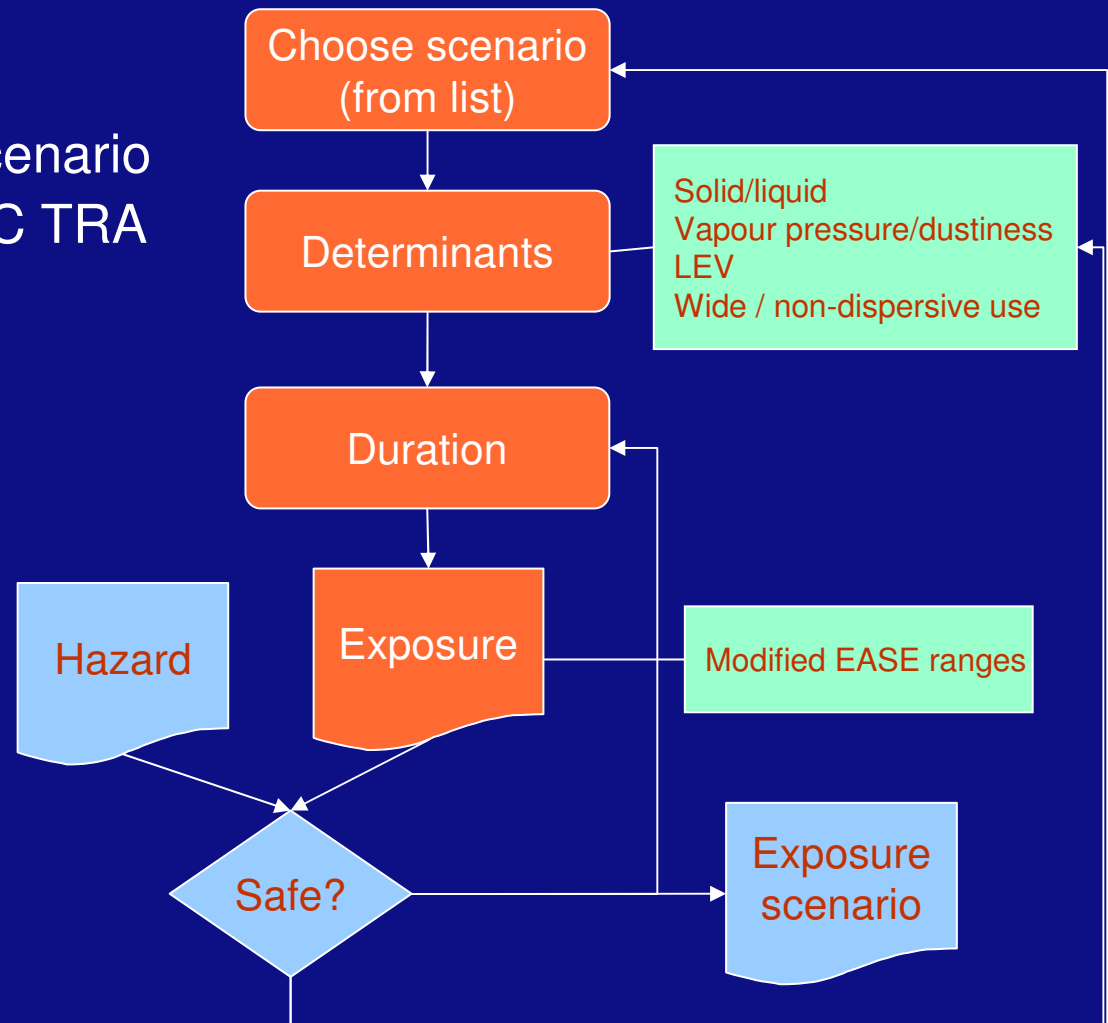
# SPORT - complex product chain





# REACH Implementation Project 3.2-1

- Description of process
- “Tentative” Exposure Scenario
- Assessment → ECETOC TRA
- “Final” ES
- Annex to the SDS



# Example outcome “Tier 1” ECETOC TRA

Table 2. The first iteration of Tier 1 assessment of the production of paint; inhalation exposure

Task	Duration	LEV present?	Substance	GEV <sup>1)</sup>	Estimated exposure <sup>1)</sup>	MOE	Assessment factor	Further assessment required
<i>Mixing<sup>a)</sup></i>	> 4 hours	Yes	Diethanolamine	1	1	1	2	Yes
			Turpentine	1	25	0.04	2	Yes
			Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	Not relevant	25	--	--	--
			Yellow 53	1	5	0.2	2	Yes
<i>Mixing<sup>b)</sup></i>	1- 4 hours	No	Diethanolamine	1	3	0.33	2	Yes
			Turpentine	1	30	0.03	2	Yes
			Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	Not relevant	30	--	--	--
			Yellow 53	1	15	0.07	2	Yes
<i>(Dis)charging</i>	1-4 hours	No	Diethanolamine	1	6	0.17	2	Yes
			Turpentine	1	30	0.03	2	Yes
			Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	Not relevant	30	--	--	--
			Yellow 53	1	30	0.03	2	Yes
<i>Filling</i>	1-4 hours	No	Diethanolamine	1	6	0.17	2	Yes
			Turpentine	1	60	0.017	2	Yes
			Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	Not relevant	60	--	--	--

## RIP 3.2 – Textile dye

<b>Scenario</b>	Industrial use of textile dyes
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industrial textile dyeing (exhaust process and padding process)</li> <li>• Raw material and onsite waste handling</li> </ul>
<b>Conc. in product</b>	Up to 100 %
<b>Duration/ frequency</b>	Full shift, full year
<b>RMM required</b>	<p><b>Always</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LEV for weighing and mixing</li> <li>• Segregate weighing area</li> <li>• Closed or covered mixer or hopper</li> </ul> <p><b>High contamination</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chemical resistant gloves</li> <li>• Half mask filter with FFP1</li> </ul>



# 'VASt' project



- Information on processes, tasks, controls
  - Branches
  - Prior information at TNO
- Top-down: assessment cf. RIP 3.2 approach
  - Per process step
  - Discuss with industry
- Bottom-up:
  - Specific information – including exposure data
  - Structured workplace visits
  - Per full process
  - Discuss with industry

# Primer-surfacer in car body repair - top-down

- Based on substance with highest risk



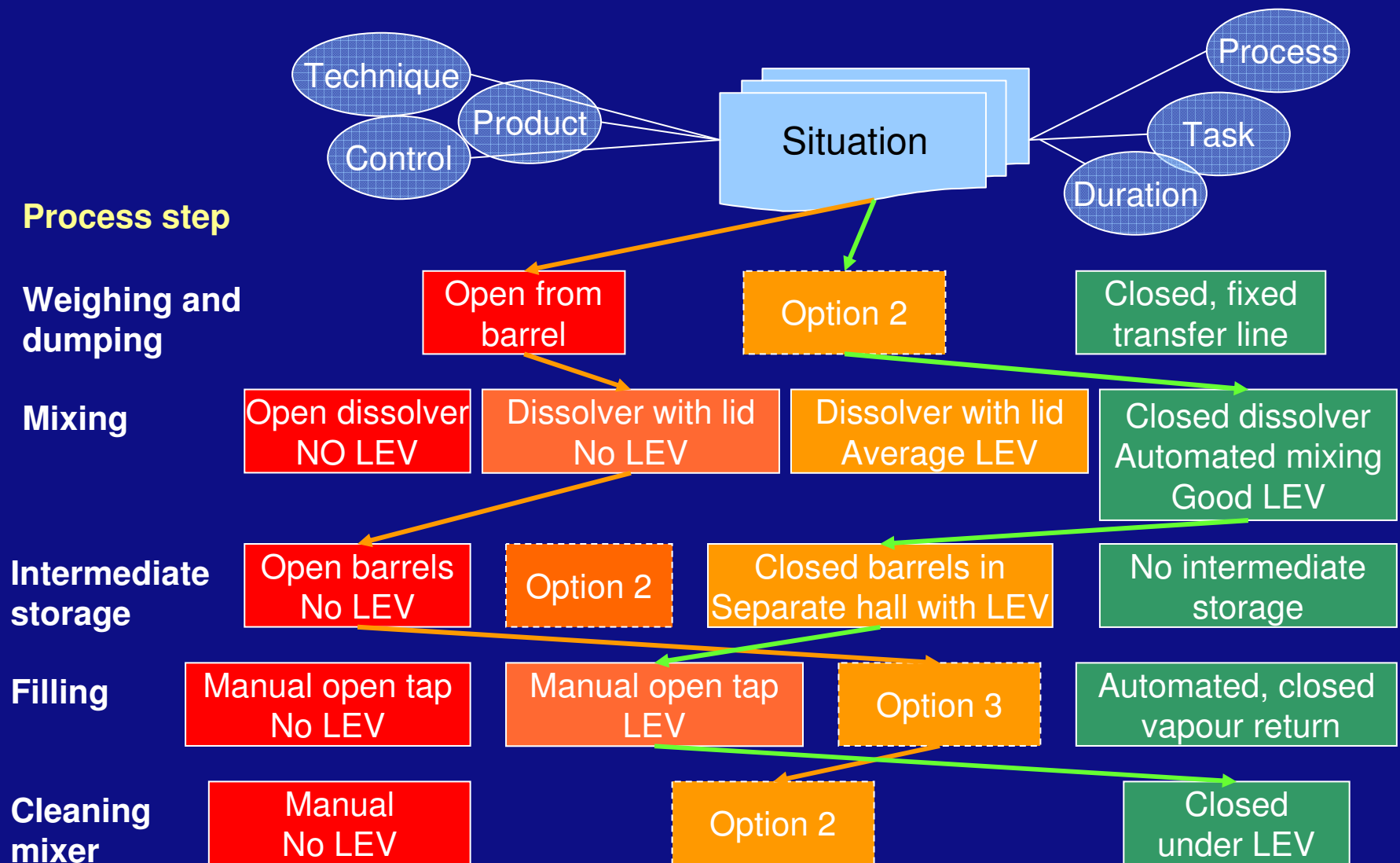
<b>Scenario</b>	Car body repair painting primer-surfacer
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Filling spray gun</li> <li>• Spraying</li> </ul>
<b>Type of substances</b>	Liquids and solids (powders)
<b>Duration and frequency</b>	Daily; filling $\leq 1$ hour per day; spraying $\leq 4$ hour per day
<b>Risk management measures</b>	<i>Filling:</i> In mixing room; LEV (reduction $\geq 90\%$ ) <i>Spraying:</i> In preparation room: LEV (reduction $\geq 98\%$ ) <i>Both:</i> Gloves APF $\geq 6$ + respiratory protection APF $\geq 4$

# Exposure data?

- Paint industry
  - Volatile Organic Compounds (total)
    - Limited detail (tasks + exposure controls)
  - More useful data available - confidentiality
  - Limited other data sets from research – sufficient details
    - Powder dumping
    - Liquid transfer
- Car body repair shops
  - No data at companies
  - Some useful data from research
- Large data gaps!

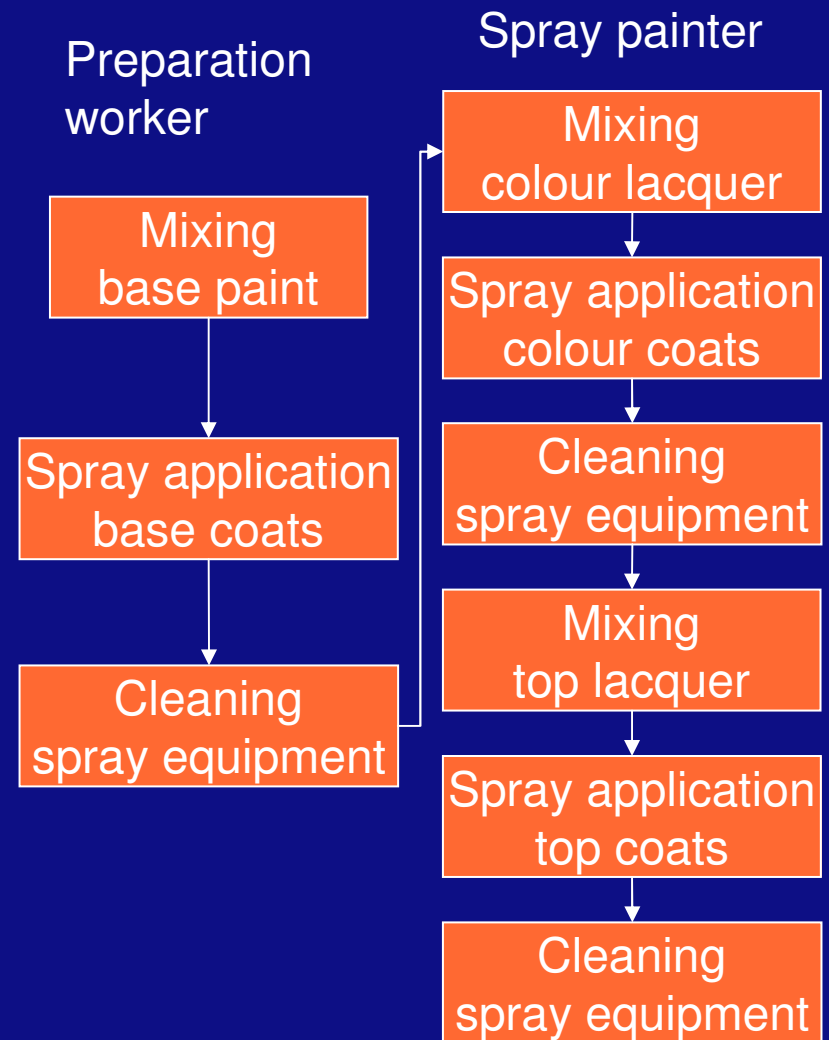


# Bottom-up: Exposure Scenario Builder



# Bottom-up - Car body repair painting

- General process flow
- Limited variation in major process steps
- Fixed combinations task, work area and controls
- One single scenario for whole industry





# Exposure scenario car body repair painting

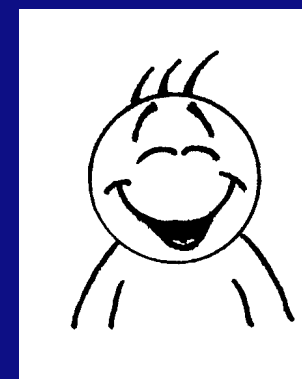
Exposure control measures available and in use	
<b>General</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mechanical area ventilation</li> </ul>
<b>Mixing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LEV at edges of work tables</li> <li>• No LEV above weighing balance</li> <li>• Close paint cans after use</li> </ul>
<b>Spraying</b>	<p><b>Base coat</b> LEV ceiling to wall compartmenting by plastic curtains</p> <p><b>Colour and top coats</b> Spray booths with laminar flow system: ceiling to bottom</p> <p><b>Both</b> HVLP spray guns</p>
<b>Cleaning spray equipment</b>	LEV at spray gun cleaning machine and at edges of work tables



# Exposure scenarios for REACH

## Why should the user care?

- “Top-down” scenarios
  - Generic and conservative
  - Not fit to users
- Possibly many scenarios for the same process
  - Several suppliers , many substances
- Active users
  - Cooperation in branche(s) → market power
- “Bottom-up” scenarios
  - Structure available information
    - Use, Processes, Conditions, RMM, Exposure levels
  - Understandable for downstream users
  - Flexibility in Exposure Scenarios



# Final recommendations

- Provide information upstream
- Use generic tools, models
- And specific information
- Gather exposure data
- Cooperate in product chain
- **Use occupational hygiene expertise**

Advanced tool needed

**Thank you!**

