



## CSR/ES Roadmap SWED Concept (Action Area 2.3)

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Workshop on Sector Use Maps  
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### Objective



### SWED

#### Sector-specific Worker Exposure Description

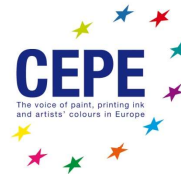
- To define the conditions of safe use for classified mixtures
- 'Specific' to a sector
- It is the input information for Chemical Safety Assessment – Workers' Exposure (provides the exposure determinants)
- To simplify communication with raw material suppliers
- To cover the majority of uses within a sector

## Basic Principles of CEPE Approach 1



- Identify typical OCs and RMMs per use segment as starting point
- Use segment is described by a set of contributing scenarios (minimum: mixing, transfer, application, drying/curing)
- One SWED form per use (i.e. covering 6-7 contributing activities) because formulation shall fit for all envisaged steps in the specific segment
- Products are not clustered according to composition, hazard profile or DNEL range, but according to dedicated segments of use
- Products are in most cases already designed for specific segments (no volatile CMRs in products for professional use, toxic compounds in high concentrations only for use under contained conditions, etc.)

## Basic Principles of CEPE Approach 2



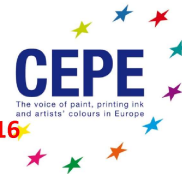
- All standard estimates based on ECETOC TRA ver. 3 logic
- Duration of activity (DOA) up to 8 h/d assumed which avoids need to consider safe use for subsequent activities for shorter periods
- (Enhanced) mechanical room ventilation considered for all industrial and close-to industrial in-door activities besides spraying
- Efficiency of ventilation in spray-booth or on workplace with powerful exhaust air considered equivalent to local exhaust ventilation
- Wearing of chemical resistant gloves and goggles required for all operations with risk of splashes and droplets which answers most questions w.r.t. local effects (unless dermal DNELs are extremely low)
- Wearing of mask (filter or air-fed) required for most manual spraying operations irrespective of hazard profile (spray mist is hazardous)

## Basic Principles of CEPE Approach 3



- As setting, PROCs, DOA, OCs and RMMs are pre-defined, a simple relation remains between RCR and DNEL (per volatility band)
- Minimum tolerable DNELs can be derived (first presented at ENES 3)
- Medium to high DNELs -> no limitation in substance concentration
- Low DNELs -> may require limitation of concentration (e.g. 20 ppm in case of professional use: styrene, ethyl benzene, MIBKetone)
- Very low DNELs -> may require further limitations beyond standard SWED conditions or application of higher tier assessment tool or downstream user chemical safety assessment (not covered by SWED)
- DU CSR might be created sector-specific in case of substances of general interest (e.g. amines/organic acids, isocyanates, monomers)
- All estimates are performed behind the scene by formulators

## SWED/SUMI Project: Status May 2016



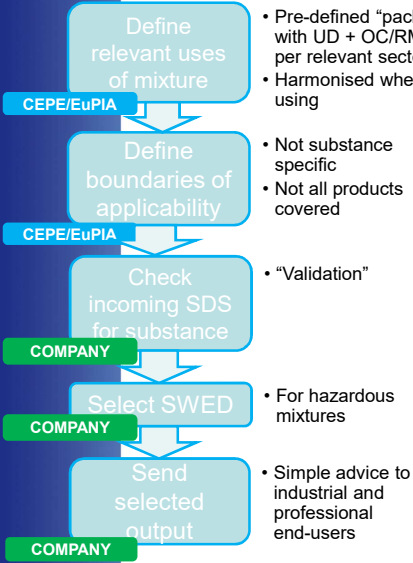
**CEPE to publish exposure assessm. inputs by Q2/2016\***

- **SWED format** now final (frozen)
- **SWEDs status**
  - 17 CEPE/EuPIA SWEDs defined for end-uses (incl. SST)
  - 13 for painting (5 industrial, 8 professional) + 4 for printing
  - 3 volunteers to start populating final format
  - Film formations needs reconsideration w.r.t R.14 draft (PROCs 2-4)
  - Additional aspect: products applied are not always products as supplied
- **Guidance document** for members drafted
  - Explains how to apply the approach and validate received substance ES, how to identify substances not fitting the concept and what to do then
- A **corresponding SUMI** has been prepared for each SWED
  - Following the DUCC template as agreed in May 2015



CEPE\_EuPIA  
SWEDs Apr2016

## “Bottom-up” Approaches – the Concept



- Pre-defined “packages” with UD + OC/RMM, per relevant sector use
- Harmonised when using

- Not substance specific
- Not all products covered

- “Validation”

- For hazardous mixtures

- Simple advice to industrial and professional end-users

**Note 1:** checking whether a received exposure scenario fits within the sector's pre-defined conditions may include a check on **quantitative values**, such as “minimum tolerable DNEL”, besides the OCs + RMMs

**Note 2:** if the substance ES does not fit in the pre-defined conditions, one possibility is for the formulator to send the information back to the supplier and discuss whether he can “endorse” it / update his CSR.

**Note 3:** the **output** will consist basically of the safe use information pre-defined by the sector, in a simple-to-understand format.