

**Event:** Workshop “Specific Consumer Exposure Determinants”  
**Date/location:** 13 November 2013 at A.I.S.E, Brussels, Belgium  
**Reference:** CSR/ES Roadmap action 2.5

### Objectives

The aim of this workshop was to explain what SCEDs are, why they are being developed and how they can be used in a chemical safety assessment under REACH. The workshop also aimed to collect feedback from Member State authorities, ECHA and industry on the SCED approach, and the first examples of SCED factsheets as presented.

### Participants

In total 22 representatives from Member State authorities (DE, FR, NL, IT), ECHA, OECD, Cefic, CONCAWE, Eurométaux, and DUCC (A.I.S.E., FEA, FEICA and CEPE) attended the meeting.

### Conclusions

The SCED concept was supported, as providing the following benefits: It facilitates industry sector organisations to transparently document representative input information (e.g. consumer habits and practices) for the exposure assessment under REACH. At the same time it promotes harmonisation across sectors. In combination with the ECETOC Targeted Risk Assessment tool (TRA v3.1) as incorporated in Chesar<sup>1</sup> it enables consumer exposure assessments, including the “automated” transfer of all relevant information from the SCED factsheet into i) the CSR (for the authorities) and ii) the extended Safety Data Sheet (for producers of consumer products). Some points of discussion are highlighted below:

- From the authorities’ perspective the transparent documentation of input values to the assessment is the key. This requires proper explanations including full reference to the source of information. Also, the scope of a SCED in terms of product types covered and the applicability domain in terms of substance properties should be always clear.
- Industry demonstrated with examples that the exposure estimates with TRA v3.1 based on SCEDs will still be conservative. Therefore, for some substances and some uses, other tools (e.g. ConsExpo) will be required for demonstrating safe use.
- It was clarified that the TRA calculates the exposure for a single event. How often such event may take place differs depending on the type of product (multiple events per day to less than one event per year). There was general agreement that the event exposure can be averaged over time when comparing with the chronic DNELs for risk characterisation. Averaging is not applicable for risk characterisation regarding acute systemic or local effects. ECETOC’s proposal for setting a few frequency bands was supported, and it was suggested that the rationale for the averaging factors applied should be further explained.
- The current SCED development covers the use of mixtures, including SCEDs specifically for children’s products. SCEDs for exposure from articles, SCEDs for post application phase and a more systematic differentiation between i) products for “use by adults only” and ii) products that can be used by adults and children will be subject to future development.

### Next steps

The sectors involved so far will complete their SCEDs and make the drafts available for review. Other sectors will be invited to join this activity. The harmonised SCED template and the DUCC/CONCAWE guidance for SCED developers will be completed as well. In first half of 2014, ECETOC will release version 3.1 of the TRA and ECHA will release version 2.3 of Chesar supporting consumer exposure assessment based on SCEDs.

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<sup>1</sup> ECHA’s Chemical Safety Assessment and Reporting tool for registrants. Version 2.3 (including TRA v3.1) will be released in the first half of 2014.