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

Define boundaries of applicability
• Not substance specific
• Not all products covered

Check incoming SDS for substance
• “Validation”

Select SWED
• For hazardous mixtures

Send selected output
• 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.