

eteam project: Characterisation of dataset

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Overview



- Data sources
- Data collection and consolidation
- Summary of final external validation dataset
 - Individual measurements
 - Aggregated datasets
- Database structure
- Generation of tool estimates
 - Coding of situations into tools
- Conclusions

Data sources



- Exposure measurement data and descriptive contextual information were collected from a wide variety of data providers
 - Advisory Board members (BAuA, EBRC, HSE, IFA, NIOSH, SECO)
 - Lund University, BEAT dermal database
 - Project team: ITEM and IOM

Personal samples

- Powders/ liquids/ metal processing fumes/ metal abrasion
- Mix of task-based and time weighted average representative samples
- REACh-relevant where possible
- Inhalation and dermal data sought, however dermal data limited in scope and quality

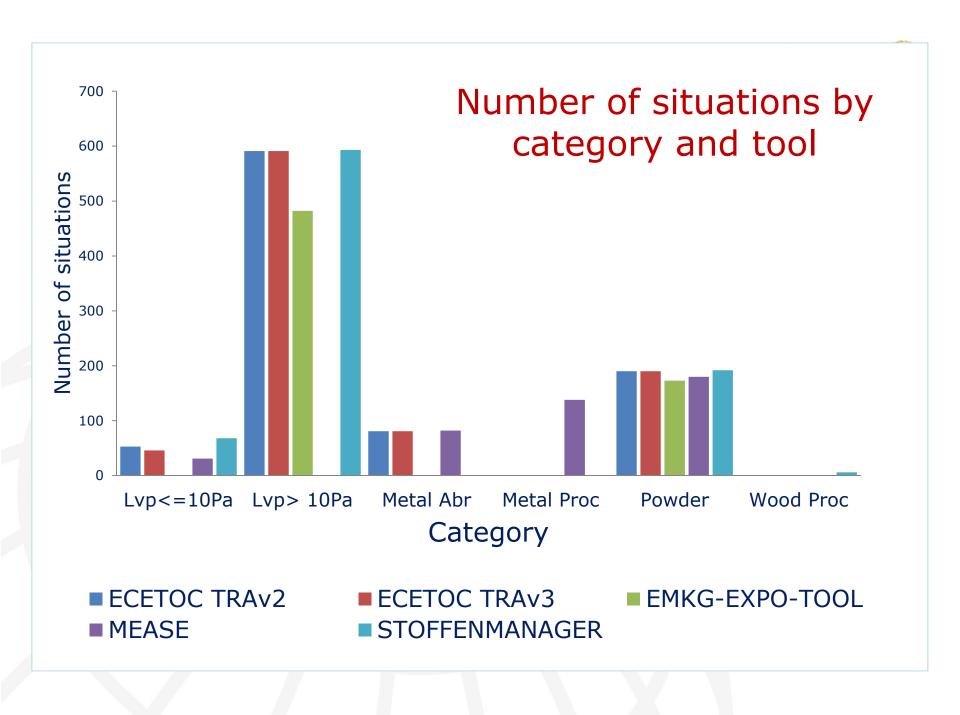
Tasks common to majority of tools



- PROC3: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)
- PROC4: Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises
- PROC5: Mixing or blending in batch processes for formulation of preparations and articles (multistage and/or significant contact)
- PROC7/11: Industrial and non-industrial spraying
- PROC8a/8b:Transfer of substance or preparation from/to vessels/large containers

- PROC9: Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers
- PROC10: Roller application or brushing (liquids)
- PROC13: Treatment of articles by dipping and pouring (liquids)
- PROC14: Production of preparations or articles by tabletting, compression (solids)
- PROC15: Use as laboratory reagent
- Plus metals data: hot and abrasive processes

Physical form/			N	umbei	of sit	uatior	ns by I	Data P	rovide	er		
emission generating process	А	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	J	K	M	Total
Liquid with vapour pressure ≤10Pa	3	5	31	0	14	10	19	2	18	0	14	116
Liquid with vapour pressure > 10Pa	95	86	270	7	0	0	7	0	0	109	20	594
Metal abrasion	17	6	54	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	83
Metal Processing	24	9	98	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	138
Powder	16	7	130	0	0	0	2	23	2	0	14	194
Wood processing	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	158	113	583	11	14	10	30	35	20	109	48	1131



Number	of situations b	v PROC code ((all	providers)	
ITALLIDE	or breaderons b	y into a code	(4	providers	

Number of situations by TROC code (all providers)					
PROC	No. of situations	PROC	No. of situations		
1 - Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure	1	13 -Treatment of articles by dipping and pouring	185		
2 - Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure	2	14 - Production of preparations or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion, pelletisation	17		
3 - Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)	5	15 - Use of laboratory reagents in small scale laboratories	5		
4 - Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises	34	19 - Hand-mixing with intimate contact (only PPE available	51		
5 -Mixing or blending in batch processes (multistage and/or significant contact)	82	21 - Low energy manipulation of substances bound in materials and/or articles	14		
7 -Industrial spraying	108	22 - Potentially closed processing operations with minerals/metals at elevated temperatures	20		
8a -Transfer of chemicals from/to vessels/ large containers at non dedicated facilities	37	23 - Open processing and transfer operations with minerals/metals at elevated temperatures	41		
8b -Transfer of chemicals from/to vessels/ large containers at dedicated facilities	139	24- High (mechanical) energy work-up of substances bound in materials or articles	80		
9 -Transfer of chemicals into small containers (dedicated filling line)	44	25 - Other hot work operations with metals	76		
10 - Roller application or brushing	135	27a - Production of metal powders (hot processes)	1		
11 - Non industrial spraying	54	Total number of situations	1131		

Number of individual inhalation measurements by category



Category	Number of measurements
Lvp <u><</u> 10Pa	316
Lvp> 10Pa	1356
Metal Abrasion	84
Metal Processing	71
Powder	257
Wood processing	14
Total	2098

Aggregated inhalation data



Type 1- aggregated for a single situation

- Provider H
- 35 situations
- 1056 measurements
- Mixture of hot metal processes, metal abrasion and powder handling

Provider B

- 46 situations
- 301 measurements
- Volatile liquids and powders
- Food processing and battery manufacture

Type 2- aggregated across a range of situations

- Provider C
- Data grouped by PROC code, physical form, presence of LEV
- Grouped by single substance where possible, otherwise mixed chemical group used
- Summary statistics provided for groups by provider
- Range of activities: powders, volatile liquids, metal and abrasive processes
- 266 measurements for liquids and 220 for solids

Number of situations by tool (Type 1 aggregated data)



	Tool/ Number of situations						
Category	ECETOC TRAv2	ECETOC TRAv3	MEASE	EMKG- EXPO-Tool	STOFFEN- MANAGER		
Lvp <u><</u> 10Pa	0	0	2	0	1		
Lvp> 10Pa	38	38	0	37	38		
Metal Abrasion	3	3	3	0	0		
Metal Processing	0	0	7	0	0		
Powder	29	29	29	28	29		

Number of groups by tool (Type 2 aggregated data)



	Tool/ Number of groups						
Category	ECETOC TRAv2	ECETOC TRAv3	MEASE	EMKG- EXPO-Tool	STOFFEN- MANAGER		
Lvp <10Pa	0	0	0	0	4		
Lvp> 10Pa	30	30	0	24	30		
Metal Abrasion	7	7	7	0	0		
Metal Processing	0	0	18	0	0		
Powder	16	16	16	14	16		



eteam database

 Microsoft Access: based on ART exposure database

Multifunctional

- contextual information on exposure situations
- results from related exposure measurements
- coded parameters for all the tools and
- procedures for applying the tools and storing the resultant exposure estimates

Exposure Situation Description



ID	uation Details		ES System ID:	6197	Date Added: 21/11/2012
12.	HSE1		Entered By JL		
oc .	PROC 10 Roller application or brushing of ac	dhesive and other coating	Owner HSE	MSL	
emical Name	Styrene	CAS No 100-42-5	% Chem In Prod 35		
alation	Dermal Actual Dermal Poten	tial 8 Hour Task Based N	leas ♥ Owner		
osure Situat					
osure to styre	ene during manual laminating of GRP during ma	ınufacture of water tanks - long term sam	pling- task based sampling		
	otion of the situation (e.g. industry, activi				
situation co	vers the manufacture Glass Reinforced Plasti	c (GRP) water storage tanks using manu	al lamination processes.		
ity determ	inants (techniques, use-rate)				
	s sizes are constructed from a series of GRP	panels which are botted together. The G	RP panels are produced in the laminati	ng area at the rear half (of the unit then passed through to b
	nt half of the unit. The two halves of the unit a	· Control of the cont	The state of the s	-	or the ann then passes throughter
male employ	ees were operating in the laminating area. Thr	ee of these were laminators (2 full time a	nd 1 part time), there was also a labo	urer.	
1 - 7			nd 1 part time), there was also a labo	urer.	
/I (Local exh	aust ventilation, enclosure, segregation	, type of RPE, type of PPE)			·
A (Local exh erators wore	naust ventilation, enclosure, segregation entrile gloves and polythene aprons over wor	, type of RPE, type of PPE) k wear that they provided. No Respirator	y Protective Equipment was worn for	routine production tasks	
// (Local exh erators wore oush pull syst	naust ventilation, enclosure, segregation entrile gloves and polythene aprons over wor tem of venting the laminating work area was a	, type of RPE, type of PPE) k wear that they provided. No Respirator available. This consisted of floor standing	y Protective Equipment was worn for fans situated at the end of the unit ad	routine production tasks jacent the finishing area	and two axial fans mounted at low
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e.g. ECETOC TRAv2 input parameters



ES ID HSE1	ES Title exposure to styrene during manual laminating o	f GRP during man	Quality of assessment	<u>~</u>
Date Coded	Coder		,	
	Entered Value	Rating	Alternative used	
Molecular Weight				
Indicative Reference Value (Inhalation) mg/m3				
Basis of the Inhalation Indicative Reference Value	<u>~</u>			
Indicative Reference Value (Dermal) mg/kg bw/day				
Basis of the Demal Indicative Reference Value				
Is this Substance Solid?	<u> </u>			
Dustiness	<u> </u>	~		~
Volatility (Pa)				
Select a Process Category (PROC)	<u> </u>	~		~
Industrial or Public Domain (Professional) Activity?	<u> </u>	~		~
Does this activity take place indoors or outdoors?	<u> </u>	~		~
Is Local Exhaust Ventilation present ?	<u> </u>	~		~
What is the Duration of the Activity?	<u> </u>	~		~
What type of respiratory protection is used?	None	Y		~
Is the substance used in a Preparation?	<u> </u>			
Select the concentration range (w/w)	<u> </u>	~		~
Inhalative Exposure Estimate (ppm)	0	1		
Inhalative Exposure Estimate (ppm)				
Dermal Exposure Estimate (mg/kg bw/day)	0			
Total Exposure=Dermal+Inhalative(mg/kg bw/day)	0			
Total Exposure-Definition initial date (inig/ing DW/day)	\ <u>\</u>			N ₄
All required fields have been entered?				1



Data collection

Team coding approach

Generation of exposure estimates from tools

Coding of situations into the tools



- BURE had identified a number of issues where between user variation was common:
 - Allocation of task/ handling activity
 - Allocation of setting (professional v industrial)
 - Dustiness
 - Duration of exposure

- Quality control manual
 - "Best" option chosen in first instance
 - Agreed defaults where the description was unclear -"middle" option chosen
 - Recorded level of uncertainty in choice
 - Coding meetings
 - Blind recoding of 10% of situations
 - Anomalies investigated and corrected
 - Additional check by provider C during grouping process

Generating tool estimates



Tool	Estimate generation method					
ECETOC TRAv2	Routine developed to run tool in batch mode					
ECETOC TRAv3	Tool inputs extracted and entered into normal cool batch mode					
EMKG-EXPO- Tool	Decision tree replicated in database					
MEASE	Routine developed to run tool in batch mode					
Stoffenmanager	Tool algorithms programmed in database then scores converted using equations from Marquart et al (2008)					

- Proportion of input choices from situations run through real tools to verify functionality/ estimates
- Tool exposure estimates linked back to the situation in database

Conclusions



- Final inhalation data set is representative of REACh-relevant activities, physical forms and substances, but some gaps
- Dermal data were not considered sufficient to carry out an effective validation
- Main inhalation process types are well coveredtransfers, mixing, spraying and fume generation
 - situations reflect normal occ. hygiene risk concerns rather than being REACh-specific, i.e. majority relate to volatile organics
 - high, medium and low exposures included
- Adequate coverage of applicability range of tools to proceed with external validation exercise

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