



# ES FOR COMMUNICATION

**Substance Name:** NICKEL OXIDE (Update 2023)

**EC Number:** 215-215-7

**CAS Number:** 1313-99-1

**Registration Number:**

**Date of Generation/Revision:** 18/09/2023

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## Table of Contents

0. General provisions related to conditions of use and guidance to downstream users .....	5
0.1. Good occupational hygiene practice.....	5
0.2. General provisions related to personal protective equipment.....	5
0.3. Generic guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES .....	6
0.4. Man via the environment exposure and risk characterisation assessments.....	9
1. ES 1: Formulation or re-packing; Formulation and repackaging of nickel oxide.....	10
1.1. Title section .....	10
1.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure.....	10
1.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source .....	13
1.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES .....	14
2. ES 2: Formulation or re-packing; Use of nickel oxide for the formulation of nickel oxide-containing catalysts and catalyst precursors .....	15
2.1. Title section .....	15
2.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure.....	15
2.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source .....	18
2.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES .....	20
3. ES 3: Use at industrial sites; Use of nickel oxide-containing catalysts (as non-reactive processing aid).....	21
3.1. Title section .....	21
3.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure.....	21
3.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source .....	23
3.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES .....	24
4. ES 4: Use at industrial sites; Use of nickel oxide-containing catalysts (as reactive processing aid).....	25
4.1. Title section .....	25
4.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure.....	25
4.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source .....	27
4.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES .....	28
5. ES 5: Use at industrial sites; Intermediate use of nickel oxide-containing catalyst precursors for the manufacture of other nickel substances in catalysts .....	29
5.1. Title section .....	29
5.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure.....	29
5.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source .....	32
5.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES .....	34
6. ES 6: Use at industrial sites; Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing powders.....	35
6.1. Title section .....	35
6.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure.....	35
6.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source .....	38
6.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES .....	40
7. ES 7: Use at industrial sites; Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing frits .....	41
7.1. Title section .....	41
7.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure.....	41
7.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source .....	44
7.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES .....	46
8. ES 8: Use at industrial sites; Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing inorganic pigments.....	47



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8.1. Title section .....	47
8.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure.....	47
8.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source .....	51
8.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES .....	53
9. ES 9: Use at industrial sites; Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing glass.....	54
9.1. Title section .....	54
9.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure.....	54
9.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source .....	58
9.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES .....	60
10. ES 10: Use at industrial sites; Intermediate use of nickel oxide sinter in the production of stainless, special steels and special alloys .....	61
10.1. Title section .....	61
10.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure.....	61
10.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source .....	65
10.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES .....	67
11. ES 11: Use at industrial sites; Use of nickel oxide for the production of nickel-containing electronics and thermally functioning ceramics.....	68
11.1. Title section .....	68
11.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure.....	68
11.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source .....	73
11.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES .....	75
12. ES 12: Use at industrial sites; Use of nickel oxide powder for the production of nickel zinc ferrite cores .....	76
12.1. Title section .....	76
12.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure.....	76
12.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source .....	81
12.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES .....	84
13. ES 13: Service life (worker at industrial site); Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores in industrial settings.....	85
13.1. Title section .....	85
13.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure.....	85
13.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source .....	86
13.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES .....	86
14. ES 14: Service life (professional worker); Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores in professional settings .....	87
14.1. Title section .....	87
14.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure.....	87
14.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source .....	88
14.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES .....	88
15. ES 15: Service life (consumers); Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores used by consumers.....	89
15.1. Title section .....	89
15.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure.....	89
15.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source .....	89
15.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES .....	90
16. ES 16: Use at industrial sites; Use of nickel oxide for the production of nickel oxide-containing automotive catalysts .....	91
16.1. Title section .....	91
16.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure.....	91
16.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source .....	97
16.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES .....	98



---

17. ES 17: Service life (worker at industrial site); Production of vehicle exhaust systems in industrial settings.....	99
17.1. Title section .....	99
17.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure.....	99
17.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source .....	100
17.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES .....	100
18. ES 18: Service life (professional worker); Service life of vehicle exhaust system in professional settings.....	101
18.1. Title section .....	101
18.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure.....	101
18.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source .....	101
18.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES .....	102
19. ES 19: Service life (consumers); Catalysis application in vehicles used by consumers .....	103
19.1. Title section .....	103
19.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure.....	103
19.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source .....	103
19.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES .....	104



## 0. General provisions related to conditions of use and guidance to downstream users

All provisions given in this Section apply to each exposure scenario (ES) contained in this document. They are to be supplemented or exchanged for more specific measures as indicated in the individual ES.

### 0.1. Good occupational hygiene practice

Good occupational hygiene practices are essential to ensure safe handling of the substance. Inhalation (e.g., dust should not be blown off with compressed air) and ingestion must be avoided (e.g., no eating and smoking in the workplace, regular cleaning with suitable cleaning devices). Contaminated clothing should not be taken home. Good general ventilation in the workplace must ensure an adequate supply of fresh air. Regular training in workplace hygiene practice and proper use of personal protective equipment (if relevant) is indispensable.

### 0.2. General provisions related to personal protective equipment for workers

Use of personal protective equipment (PPE) for each of the exposure routes listed below is required as described here unless exposure to the substance can be excluded for the respective route(s) of exposure. Such exclusion of exposure may be determined by:

- (i) the physical appearance of the substance in the specific type of application (e.g., wetting the substance can effectively prevent from the emission of dust),
- (ii) the emission potential resulting from the nature of the process (e.g., splashes, emission of dust can be excluded in a closed process),
- (iii) applied exposure prevention measures (segregation of the emission source or separation of the worker from the emission source), and
- (iv) a very small amount of the handled/emitted material in relation to the room size (i.e., dilution factor) under consideration of the prevailing air exchange rates during use.

If PPE needs to be used, further information is provided in the applicable exposure scenarios, in the subsections of this document and in Section 8 of the SDS.

#### 0.2.1. Dermal route (skin protection)

Skin protective equipment is to be selected in consideration of local effects caused by the substance, mechanical (acc. to EN 388, mechanical risks), cold or heat stress (acc. to EN 407, thermal risks) or any other physico-chemical hazards as relevant for the conducted tasks and working environment in addition to the effectiveness of the equipment to control exposure. Certified safety clothing including coveralls and safety shoes must be worn. The following requirements for gloves are to be met:

- Due to the classification of the substance, gloves and skin protective clothing must be worn for precautionary reasons unless dermal exposure can be excluded (please see above).
- If gloves are to be worn, either due to these general provisions or due to specific requirements set in the ES, they must comply with EN 374.
- Any prescribed gloves must be changed according to manufacturer's information or when damaged, whatever is the earlier.

#### 0.2.2. Inhalation route (respiratory protection)

Specific information on the required assigned protection factor (APF) is provided in the occupational contributing scenarios as relevant. Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) is to be selected based on the given APF according to EN 529 and should comply with national legislation. The following requirements for RPE are to be met in any case:

- Due to the classification of the substance, RPE must be worn for precautionary reasons unless inhalation exposure can be excluded (please see above).



- If RPE must be worn, either due to these general provisions or due to specific requirements set in the ES, an APF of 10 represents the required minimum level of protection.

If RPE is to be worn, the following should all be considered:

- (i) the additional physiological stress for the worker due to the increased breathing resistance,
- (ii) the mass of the RPE itself,
- (iii) the increased temperature by enclosing the head, and
- (iv) that the worker's capability of using tools and communicating are reduced whilst wearing RPE.

For the above-indicated reasons, the worker should therefore:

- (i) be healthy (especially regarding medical problems that may affect the use of RPE), and
- (ii) have facial characteristics that ensure no leakages between face and mask (e.g., leakage risk from facial hair or scar tissue).

The devices recommended in the ES which rely on a tight face seal will not provide the required protection unless they fit the contours of the face properly and securely. The employer and self-employed persons have legal responsibilities for the supply and maintenance of respiratory protective devices, and the management of their correct use in the workplace. Therefore, they should define and document a suitable policy for a respiratory protective device programme, including worker training.

### 0.2.3. Eye/face protection

Eye/face protective equipment is to be selected in consideration of local effects caused by the substance, mechanical, cold or heat stress or any other physico-chemical hazards as relevant for the conducted tasks and working environment in addition to the effectiveness of the equipment to control exposure. The following requirements for eye/face protective equipment are to be met:

- Avoid direct contact of the eyes with the substance.
- Suitable eye protection equipment (e.g., goggles or visors) must be worn.
- Face protection must be worn unless such protection is provided by any eye protection (e.g., face covering visor) and/or RPE used.

## 0.3. Generic guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

For the ES in this document, the Downstream User (DU) works within the boundaries set by the ES if the given operational conditions (OCs) and risk management measures (RMMs) as described in the ES are met. If the DU's conditions are not explicitly included in the generic conditions described in the ES, the DU must ensure that his specific OCs and implemented RMMs are compliant. If the concentration of the substance in mixture and/or the exposure duration is not explicitly stated in the ES up to 100 % of the substance could be used and/or the duration of exposure is not restricted, respectively. Depending on the basis for the exposure assessment conducted for the contributing scenario (CS), the assessment needs to be done in multiple ways as described individually for environmental and occupational CS below.

### 0.3.1. Occupational contributing scenarios

For the assessment of occupational exposure, different health endpoints are relevant. In general, occupational exposure via the inhalation route and the dermal route are considered relevant. Exposure via these routes may result in systemic or local effects in humans and these may occur after acute (short-term) exposure or long-term exposure. Depending on the type of effect, either quantitative or qualitative exposure assessments are further addressed below as required.

#### 0.3.1.1. Quantitative exposure assessment

The occupational exposure assessment may be either based on monitoring data (including analogous or published data) or based on exposure assessment models. Depending on which method has been



used for the exposure assessment, different ways for checking compliance with the conditions of use described in the ES are to be followed as given below. In any case, it needs to be ensured that the final exposure estimate remains well below the respective DNEL. For systemic effects (if relevant), the sum of the RCRs for the dermal and for the inhalation route needs to be below 1.

### **0.3.1.1.1. Monitoring data used as basis for assessment**

If the exposure assessment in the ES is based on inhalation monitoring data, the same approach can be used by DUs for checking compliance with the conditions of use described in the ES. Please note that 6 measurements per workplace are required for an exposure assessment as a minimum. Depending on the variability of the data sets (expressed as the geometric standard deviation) and the level of the resulting risk characterisation ratio, additional measurements may be required. Only measurements of personal exposure to the inhalable fraction of airborne dust (according to EN 481) should be used. The exposure data shall either be applicable to the length of a specific task to be assessed or to a full shift (i.e., sampled over a duration of at least 120 min) if the task to be assessed is conducted for a significant portion of the work shift. From the exposure data set, the maximum likelihood estimate of the upper 90 % confidence limit for the 75th percentile of the exposure distribution is to be used as a reasonable worst-case estimate for comparison with the reported exposure level in the associated contributing scenario. Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) may be taken into account by applying the assigned protection factor as given in EN 529:2005.

If the typical duration per shift is less than full shift, (i.e., 480 minutes) exposure estimates reflect the actual exposure duration by calculated time-weighted-averages (TWAs).

#### **0.3.1.1.1.1. Specific considerations for efficiency values for RMMs prescribed in occupational contributing scenarios**

If your monitored exposure levels are equal or below those reported for the ES after consideration of any PPE worn, the efficiency of the risk management measures (RMMs) implemented at your facility can be considered compliant with the ES.

#### **0.3.1.1.1.2. Deviations from the conditions of use if monitoring data were used for exposure assessment**

Any deviations from the given conditions of use mean you need to either:

- (i) inform the supplier of the eSDS about these deviations and request the ES be reviewed to include the identified deviations or
- (ii) prepare your own DU CSR (according to Article 37(4)), which must be notified to ECHA and be kept at your company as in-house documentation.

#### **0.3.1.1.2. Use of exposure models**

If the exposure assessment in the ES is based on modelled data, the same model can be used to justify specific slight deviations from the generic conditions described in the ES.

All parameters needed to run the exposure estimation tools, i.e., either MEASE (version 1.02.01; available on [www.ebrc.de/mease.html](http://www.ebrc.de/mease.html)) or ART (version 1.5; available on <https://www.advancedreachtool.com>), can be found in the CS. In case of a multiple PROC assessment, the PROC used for the exposure estimation is provided in brackets with the corresponding exposure estimate. The installation of the prescribed RMMs is mandatory and only the modification of the personal protective equipment (PPE) used is allowed as a deviation. The only parameters which may therefore be modified in the exposure calculation are:

- (i) concentration in mixture (only lower concentrations),
- (ii) efficiency of the installed RMMs (only higher efficiencies), and
- (iii) type of PPE to be used (only lower efficiencies).





#### **0.3.1.1.2.1. Specific considerations for efficiency values for RMMs prescribed in occupational contributing scenarios**

Any efficiency values reported in the ES represent typical efficiencies for a given industry sector after evaluating conditions of use as made available to the consultants and are therefore considered to adequately approximate to actual efficiencies. If downstream users want to evaluate whether prescribed efficiencies are met, exposure monitoring could be conducted. In such a case, monitored exposure levels should be the same as or lower than those reported for the contributing scenario after consideration of any PPE worn. Further information on efficiency values can be found in the glossary of MEASE (version 1.02.01).

#### **0.3.1.1.2.2. Deviations from the conditions of use if exposure models were used for exposure assessment**

Further deviations from the given conditions of use, or if the DU assessment is to be based on monitoring data, require you either to:

- (i) inform the supplier of the eSDS about these deviations and request the ES be reviewed to include the identified deviations or
- (ii) prepare your own DU CSR (according to Article 37(4)) which must be notified to ECHA and be kept at your company as in-house documentation.

#### **0.3.1.2. Qualitative exposure assessment**

Qualitative exposure assessments may be required due to the hazardous properties of a substance to which exposure has to be minimised by specific operational conditions (OCs) and risk management measures (RMMs) or due to the unlikelihood that exposure may occur in a specific situation.

In addition to the quantitative risk characterisation, demonstrating that prescribed OCs and RMMs effectively control exposure well below the respective DNELs, residual exposure concentrations may theoretically still cause local effects. In the applicable sections of the occupational contributing scenarios personal protective equipment (PPE) is therefore prescribed in situations in which such residual exposure concentrations cannot be excluded. The risk of local effects is therefore adequately controlled.

#### **0.3.1.3. Specific considerations on the conditions of use**

Standard phrases according to the ECom Standard Phrase Catalogue, version 5.2, were used as much as possible. In this regard, it should be noted that the generic standard phrase "Liquids" is also covering other liquid mixtures such as aqueous solutions, pastes, slurries, and suspensions. In some cases, in which standard phrases could not be used to meet the specific requirements of the exposure situation described in the ES, additional phrases were developed and included in the relevant contributing scenarios as required.

#### **0.3.1.4. Reflection of additional RMMs due to impurities**

Information about the reflection of additional RMMs due to impurities is given in the sub-sections below. Further information about the "Substance Identification Profiles" can be found on the Nickel Consortia website (<https://www.nickelconsortia.eu/nickel-consortia.html>).

##### **0.3.1.4.1. Additional qualitative risk assessment**

If qualitative risk assessments were required for local effects caused by impurities, RMMs such as personal protective equipment (PPE) were prescribed as required. If exposure to the impurity as nominated in the ES below can be excluded, because this impurity is not relevant for a company or certain process, then the RMMs included for this impurity do not have to be considered. In cases, in which multiple impurities of one "SIP" (substance identity profile) leading to different qualitative hazard classes for the same route of exposure and type of effect, the hazard class with the severest effect was considered in the additional risk assessment and appropriate RMMs were prescribed for precautionary reasons.





### 0.3.1.4.2. Additional quantitative risk assessment

Quantitative risk assessments were conducted, if one route of exposure and type of effect were currently not covered by the current risk assessment for the pure substance, or if the DNEL derived for an impurity was significantly lower than that derived for the pure substance. In both cases, the DNEL of the impurity has been used to describe the hazard of the impurity.

If the types of emission are the same for the pure substance and impurity, the exposure assessment was conducted by linear extrapolation from substance exposure levels to exposure levels of the impurity. For the exposure assessment, the upper concentration limit of the impurity was used for extrapolation.

If an additional risk assessment was required for the same route of exposure and type of effect, the RCRs from the pure substance and the impurity or multiple impurities were summed up.

## 0.3.2. Environmental exposure scenarios

### 0.3.2.1. Deviations from the conditions of use

This can be done by using the MetalEUSES scaling tool (free download: <http://www.arche-consulting.be/tools/du-scaling-tool/>) to estimate the associated exposure. Following parameters can be scaled: amount used at local site, number of emission days, discharge effluent rate, dilution factor (or flow rate of the river), presence/absence of municipal sewage treatment plant (STP), removal rate municipal STP, use of municipal sludge on agricultural soil, and release factors to air and water.

## 0.4. Man via the environment exposure and risk characterisation assessments

Inhalation is the critical exposure pathway for humans via the environment. The PEC for air at site neighbouring residential areas should be lower than the chronic inhalation DNEL for the general public of 60 ng Ni/m<sup>3</sup> as annual average in PM<sub>10</sub> in order to demonstrate adequate control of risk (RCR<1) for Man via the Environment (MvE).

Hereto a Generic safe use Exposure Scenario for MvE was developed based on the EUSES model. The MvE Generic ES is defined as the product of tonnage (T) and emission factor to air (EF) being lower than 74000 g Ni/year. The value of 74000 g Ni/year is derived by using EUSES model to back-calculate the product of T and EF that results in a local air concentration (C<sub>local</sub>) of 56.6 ng Ni/m<sup>3</sup>. The value of 56.6 ng Ni/m<sup>3</sup> is derived from the difference between the DNEL of 60 ng Ni/m<sup>3</sup> and the EU regional background concentration (C<sub>regional</sub>) of 3.4 ng Ni/m<sup>3</sup> (average of P90 annual concentration of Ni in PM<sub>10</sub> for the years 2013, 2014 and 2015).

Safe use ES for all sectors according to Tier 1 (EUSES model) Sector	Tonnage (Ni T /year)	Emission factor (g Ni/T)	Tonnage x emission factor (g Ni/year)	C <sub>local</sub> (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )	C <sub>regional</sub> (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )	PEC <sub>local</sub> (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )	RCR = PEC/DNEL (DNEL= 60 ng/m <sup>3</sup> )
All	T	EF	T x EF < 74000	<56.6	3.4*	<60	<1

\*: EU average of country P90 annual Ni concentrations in PM10 (2013, 2014 and 2015)

If a site is not compliant with these conditions, meaning that the product of tonnage and emission factor is above 74000 g Ni/year, a tiered approach including site-specific modelling can be applied to demonstrate safe use.



# 1. ES 1: Formulation or re-packing; Formulation and repackaging of nickel oxide

## 1.1. Title section

Environment	
1: Formulation and repackaging of nickel oxide	ERC 2
Worker	
2: Raw material handling	PROC 26, PROC 9
3: Closed mixing/milling process	PROC 24
4: Packaging	PROC 26, PROC 9
5: Wet cleaning	PROC 28
6: Cleaning/removal of dust	PROC 28

## 1.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure

### 1.2.1. Control of environmental exposure: Formulation and repackaging of nickel oxide (ERC 2)

Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)
Daily amount per site <= 11.11 tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site <= 500 tonnes/year
Emission days >= 45 days/year
Technical and organisational conditions and measures
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
The substance should not be released to water
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
Other conditions affecting environmental exposure
Assumed effluent discharge flow from site >= 0 m <sup>3</sup> /day

### 1.2.2. Control of worker exposure: Raw material handling (PROC 26, PROC 9)

Product (article) characteristics
Physical form of product: Solid, medium dustiness
Additional physical form of product: Solid, granulate
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure
Covers use up to 8 h/day
Technical and organisational conditions and measures
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.



Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
Semi-closed system
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF $\geq$ 10). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 1.2.3. Control of worker exposure: Closed mixing/milling process (PROC 24)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Automated task
Use in closed process
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
If cobalt oxide is relevant as impurity wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 unless gloves according to EN 388 or EN 407 are required. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
If cobalt oxide is relevant as impurity wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF $\geq$ 10). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 1.2.4. Control of worker exposure: Packaging (PROC 26, PROC 9)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained



personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
Semi-closed system
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF $\geq$ 10). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 1.2.5. Control of worker exposure: Wet cleaning (PROC 28)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Liquid
Additional physical form of product: Solution
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Very low.
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Cleaning machines such as power sweeper, no direct manual cleaning.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF $\geq$ 10). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
If cobalt oxide is relevant as impurity wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 unless gloves according to EN 388 or EN 407 are required. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 1.2.6. Control of worker exposure: Cleaning/removal of dust (PROC 28)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day



<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Cleaning is conducted using cleaning machines, in particular hovering is applied and the use of compressed air is omitted.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 20 (APF $\geq$ 20). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
If cobalt oxide is relevant as impurity wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 unless gloves according to EN 388 or EN 407 are required. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 1.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

#### 1.3.1. Environmental release and exposure: Formulation and repackaging of nickel oxide (ERC 2)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	1.4E-3 kg/day	Measured release rate
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Agricultural soil	16.2 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.412

#### 1.3.2. Worker exposure: Raw material handling (PROC 26, PROC 9)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.014 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.28
Inhalation, local, long term	0.014 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.28
Inhalation, local, acute	0.071 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	5.18 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.432

#### 1.3.3. Worker exposure: Closed mixing/milling process (PROC 24)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, acute	0.017 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.076 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01

#### 1.3.4. Worker exposure: Packaging (PROC 26, PROC 9)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.014 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.28



Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, local, long term	0.014 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.28
Inhalation, local, acute	0.071 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	5.18 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.432

### 1.3.5. Worker exposure: Wet cleaning (PROC 28)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, acute	0.026 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

### 1.3.6. Worker exposure: Cleaning/removal of dust (PROC 28)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.032 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.64
Inhalation, local, long term	0.032 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.64
Inhalation, local, acute	0.189 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

## 1.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Guidance: Please refer to Section 0.3 of this “ES for Communication”.



## 2. ES 2: Formulation or re-packing; Use of nickel oxide for the formulation of nickel oxide-containing catalysts and catalyst precursors

### 2.1. Title section

Product category: Other (PC 0), Products such as ph-regulators, flocculants, precipitants, neutralization agents (PC 20), Laboratory Chemicals (PC 21)

Environment	
1: Use of nickel oxide for the formulation of nickel oxide-containing catalysts and catalyst precursors - Discharge to fresh water via municipal sewage treatment plant	ERC 3
2: Use of nickel oxide for the formulation of nickel oxide-containing catalysts and catalyst precursors - Direct discharge to fresh water	ERC 3
3: Use of nickel oxide for the formulation of nickel oxide-containing catalysts and catalyst precursors - Direct discharge to marine water	ERC 3
Worker	
4: Formulation of powdered catalysts or shaped catalysts from powdered raw materials	PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a, PROC 14
5: Formulation of shaped catalysts from shaped raw materials and regeneration of shaped catalysts	PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a

### 2.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure

#### 2.2.1. Control of environmental exposure: Use of nickel oxide for the formulation of nickel oxide-containing catalysts and catalyst precursors - Discharge to fresh water via municipal sewage treatment plant (ERC 3)

Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)
Daily amount per site <= 1.4 tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site <= 476 tonnes/year
Emission days >= 340 days/year
Technical and organisational conditions and measures
Direct emissions to air should be mitigated by application of one or more of the following RMMs: • HEPA filtration (ESCOM 9267234005), Fabric filters (ESCOM 9267234003) and Bag or Ceramic Filters (ESCOM 12355002122) • Wet Scrubbers (ESCOM 9267234016) • Dry or semi-dry Scrubbers (No available ESCOM phrase) • Metallic Grids (ESCOM 12355002122)
Direct emissions to water should be mitigated by application of one or more of the following RMMs: • Precipitation (ESCOM 12355002126) • Sedimentation (ESCOM 12355002126) • Filtration (ESCOM 12355002126) • Distillation (ESCOM 9267234037) • Ion Exchange (ESCOM 12355002126)
Conditions and measures related to biological sewage treatment plant
Municipal sewage treatment plant is assumed.





Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow $\geq 2E3$ m <sup>3</sup> /day
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
No discharge to marine water assumed
Local freshwater dilution factor 50

### 2.2.2. Control of environmental exposure: Use of nickel oxide for the formulation of nickel oxide-containing catalysts and catalyst precursors - Direct discharge to fresh water (ERC 3)

<b>Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)</b>
Daily amount per site $\leq 1.4$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq 476$ tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq 340$ days/year
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Direct emissions to air should be mitigated by application of one or more of the following RMMs: • HEPA filtration (ESCOM 9267234005), Fabric filters (ESCOM 9267234003) and Bag or Ceramic Filters (ESCOM 12355002122) • Wet Scrubbers (ESCOM 9267234016) • Dry or semi-dry Scrubbers (No available ESCOM phrase) • Metallic Grids (ESCOM 12355002122)
Direct emissions to water should be mitigated by application of one or more of the following RMMs: • Precipitation (ESCOM 12355002126) • Sedimentation (ESCOM 12355002126) • Filtration (ESCOM 12355002126) • Distillation (ESCOM 9267234037) • Ion Exchange (ESCOM 12355002126)
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
No discharge to marine water assumed
Assumed effluent discharge flow from site $\geq 2E3$ m <sup>3</sup> /day
Local freshwater dilution factor 100

### 2.2.3. Control of environmental exposure: Use of nickel oxide for the formulation of nickel oxide-containing catalysts and catalyst precursors - Direct discharge to marine water (ERC 3)

<b>Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)</b>
Daily amount per site $\leq 1.4$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq 476$ tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq 340$ days/year
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Direct emissions to air should be mitigated by application of one or more of the following RMMs: • HEPA filtration (ESCOM 9267234005), Fabric filters (ESCOM 9267234003) and Bag or Ceramic Filters (ESCOM 12355002122) • Wet Scrubbers (ESCOM 9267234016) • Dry or semi-dry Scrubbers (No available ESCOM phrase) • Metallic Grids (ESCOM 12355002122)
Direct emissions to water should be mitigated by application of one or more of the following RMMs: • Precipitation (ESCOM 12355002126) • Sedimentation (ESCOM 12355002126) • Filtration (ESCOM 12355002126) • Distillation (ESCOM 9267234037) • Ion Exchange (ESCOM 12355002126)
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.



<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
No discharge to freshwater assumed
Assumed effluent discharge flow from site $\geq 2E3$ m <sup>3</sup> /day
Local marine water dilution factor 100

## 2.2.4. Control of worker exposure: Formulation of powdered catalysts or shaped catalysts from powdered raw materials (PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a, PROC 14)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 95 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 11 h/day (37.5 hours/week). 80-360 days/year. Cleaning finds place in accordance to fixed cleaning plans for each production unit/area on regular and frequent basis.
Amounts used: 100-5000 kg nickel oxide/shift.
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
LEV in place is required. Extraction/LEV of gases from high temperature processes to avoid discharge into workplace air. Extraction of gases from hot automated and enclosed processes designed to remove gaseous side products (e.g. water vapour, carbon dioxide, nitric gases) and applied to discharge points and transfer systems to prevent work place exposure.
Reduce dermal contact to a single event per day.
During cleaning use vacuum and/or (pressure) washing with water to remove dusts or powders.
Ensure automation and containment of handling and filling operations as far as technically feasible.
Automation and complete enclosure of powder processing and transfer is required.
Containment of raw materials and product is required to prevent dermal contact.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Use of RPE (Particle filter with high efficiency for solid and liquid particles (e.g. EN 143 or 149, Type P3 or FFP3)) for cleaning and maintenance operations and where exposure to nickel oxide dust or powder is possible. Air fed RPE may be used, if entry to the equipment used for production is required.
Use of protective suit conforming to EN13982-1 Type 5 is required during operations where dermal contact is possible. Other protective equipment should be chosen based on activities being undertaken, potential for exposure to airborne substance-containing dust and other relevant workplace hazards may include protective suit (with hood) and safety shoes (e.g. according to EN 20346).
Use suitable eye protection. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use



## 2.2.5. Control of worker exposure: Formulation of shaped catalysts from shaped raw materials and regeneration of shaped catalysts (PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Covers concentrations up to 35 %
Physical form of product: Solid, shaped catalysts
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 11 h/day (37.5 hours/week). 80-360 days/year. Cleaning finds place in accordance to fixed cleaning plans for each production unit/area on regular and frequent basis.
Amounts used: 100-5000 kg nickel oxide/shift.
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
LEV in place is required. Extraction of gases from high temperature processes to avoid discharge into workplace air. Extraction of gases from hot automated and enclosed processes designed to remove gaseous side products (e.g. water vapour, carbon dioxide, nitric gases, sulphur dioxide) and applied to discharge points and transfer systems to prevent work place exposure.
Reduce dermal contact to a single event per day.
During cleaning use vacuum and/or (pressure) washing with water to remove dusts or powders.
For screening and filling of shaped catalyst into storage container a semi-automatic filling line is used, specially designed for the filling of catalysts.
Automation and complete enclosure of thermal processing and mechanised transfer operations are required.
Containment of raw materials and product is required to prevent dermal contact.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Use of RPE (Particle filter with high efficiency for solid and liquid particles (e.g. EN 143 or 149, Type P3 or FFP3)) for cleaning and maintenance operations and where exposure to nickel oxide dust or powder is possible. Air fed RPE may be used, if entry to the equipment used for production is required.
Use of protective suit conforming to EN13982-1 Type 5 is required during operations where dermal contact is possible. Other protective equipment should be chosen based on activities being undertaken, potential for exposure to airborne substance-containing dust and other relevant workplace hazards may include protective suit (with hood) and safety shoes (e.g. according to EN 20346).
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Use suitable eye protection. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

## 2.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

### 2.3.1. Environmental release and exposure: Use of nickel oxide for



### the formulation of nickel oxide-containing catalysts and catalyst precursors - Discharge to fresh water via municipal sewage treatment plant (ERC 3)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.56 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0.252 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Fresh water	5.31E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.87
Sediment (freshwater)	96.88 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.889
Sewage Treatment Plant	0.168 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.509
Agricultural soil	20.93 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.533

### 2.3.2. Environmental release and exposure: Use of nickel oxide for the formulation of nickel oxide-containing catalysts and catalyst precursors - Direct discharge to fresh water (ERC 3)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.56 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0.252 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Fresh water	4.91E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.805
Sediment (freshwater)	86.32 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.792
Agricultural soil	16.22 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.413

### 2.3.3. Environmental release and exposure: Use of nickel oxide for the formulation of nickel oxide-containing catalysts and catalyst precursors - Direct discharge to marine water (ERC 3)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.56 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0.252 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Marine water	2.31E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.242
Sediment (marine water)	68.92 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.632
Agricultural soil	16.22 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.413

### 2.3.4. Worker exposure: Formulation of powdered catalysts or shaped catalysts from powdered raw materials (PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a, PROC 14)



Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.035 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.7
Inhalation, local, long term	0.035 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.7
Inhalation, local, acute	0.105 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term For the substance	5E-4 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> (MEASE, PROC 8b)	0.042
Dermal, local, long term For impurity nickel hydroxycarbonate (> 0 – ≤ 20 %)	1E-4 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> (MEASE)	0.03*
Dermal, local, long term Combined for substance and impurity (sum of RCRs)	-	0.072

\*For dermal, local, long term, the RCR for the impurity assessment considers the DNEL for the impurity nickel hydroxycarbonate of 0.0033 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>.

### 2.3.5. Worker exposure: Formulation of shaped catalysts from shaped raw materials and regeneration of shaped catalysts (PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.026 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.52
Inhalation, local, long term	0.026 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.52
Inhalation, local, acute	0.078 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term For the substance	5E-4 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> (MEASE, PROC 8b)	0.042
Dermal, local, long term For impurity nickel hydroxycarbonate (> 0 – ≤ 20 %)	1E-4 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> (MEASE)	0.03*
Dermal, local, long term Combined for substance and impurity (sum of RCRs)	-	0.072

\*For dermal, local, long term, the RCR for the impurity assessment considers the DNEL for the impurity nickel hydroxycarbonate of 0.0033 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>.

## 2.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Guidance: Please refer to Section 0.3 of this “ES for Communication”.



### 3. ES 3: Use at industrial sites; Use of nickel oxide-containing catalysts (as non-reactive processing aid)

#### 3.1. Title section

Product category: Other (PC 0), Products such as ph-regulators, flocculants, precipitants, neutralization agents (PC 20), Laboratory Chemicals (PC 21)

Sector of use: Manufacture of bulk, large scale chemicals (including petroleum products) (SU 8), Manufacture of fine chemicals (SU 9)

Environment	
1: Use of nickel oxide-containing catalysts (as non-reactive processing aid)	ERC 4
Worker	
2: Industrial use of powdered catalysts	PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a
3: Industrial use of shaped catalysts	PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a

#### 3.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure

##### 3.2.1. Control of environmental exposure: Use of nickel oxide-containing catalysts (as non-reactive processing aid) (ERC 4)

Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)
Daily amount per site <= 43 tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site <= 200 tonnes/year
Technical and organisational conditions and measures
The substance should not be released to air
The substance should not be released to water
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.

##### 3.2.2. Control of worker exposure: Industrial use of powdered catalysts (PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a)

Product (article) characteristics
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 90 %
Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure
Covers use up to 8 h/day
Amounts used: 0.5-75 tonnes nickel/year (1-150 tonnes catalyst/year).
Technical and organisational conditions and measures
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained





personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Reduce dermal contact to a single event per day.
Use vacuum cleaner fitted with a HEPA filter to remove dusts and powders during cleaning.
Charging and discharging of catalyst powder take place in semi-automated methods whereby the catalyst is transferred into hoppers and lifted up to the top of the reactor and transferred from the hopper to the reactor by manual assistance/control or enclosed transfer from container to reactor.
During use nickel oxide-containing catalyst powder is required to be entirely contained within reaction vessels and associated pipework. The handling of powdered catalyst materials in open workspace is excluded.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Use of RPE (Particle filter with high efficiency for solid and liquid particles (e.g. EN 143 or 149, Type P3 or FFP3)) is required during loading and unloading of reactor and for cleaning and maintenance operations and where exposure to nickel oxide-containing dust or powder is possible. Use of air fed RPE is required if entry to the reactor is required.
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Use of protective suit conforming to EN13982-1 Type 5 is required during operations where dermal contact is possible. Other protective equipment should be chosen based on activities being undertaken, potential for exposure to airborne substance-containing dust and other relevant workplace hazards may include protective suit (with hood) and safety shoes (e.g. according to EN 20346).
If nickel hydroxycarbonate is relevant as impurity use suitable eye protection. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 3.2.3. Control of worker exposure: Industrial use of shaped catalysts (PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 65 %
Additional physical form of product: Powder or shaped solid
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
Amounts used: 1.5-200 tonnes nickel/year (5-600 tonnes catalyst/year).
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Reduce dermal contact to a single event per day.
Closed or semi-closed, semi-automated loading (closed use in reactors, closed or semi-closed, semi-automated discharge).





Use vacuum cleaner fitted with a HEPA filter to remove dusts and powders during cleaning.
Indoor and outdoor use is permitted.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 20 (APF $\geq$ 20). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Use of protective suit conforming to EN13982-1 Type 5 is required during operations where dermal contact is possible. Other protective equipment should be chosen based on activities being undertaken, potential for exposure to airborne substance-containing dust and other relevant workplace hazards may include protective suit (with hood) and safety shoes (e.g. according to EN 20346).
If nickel hydroxycarbonate is relevant as impurity use suitable eye protection. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C

### 3.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

#### 3.3.1. Environmental release and exposure: Use of nickel oxide-containing catalysts (as non-reactive processing aid) (ERC 4)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

#### 3.3.2. Worker exposure: Industrial use of powdered catalysts (PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.2
Inhalation, local, long term	0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.2
Inhalation, local, acute	0.04 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term For the substance	5E-4 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> (MEASE, PROC 8b)	0.042
Dermal, local, long term For impurity nickel hydroxycarbonate (> 0 – ≤ 20 %)	1E-4 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> (MEASE)	0.03*
Dermal, local, long term Combined for substance and impurity (sum of RCRs)	-	0.072

\*For dermal, local, long term, the RCR for the impurity assessment considers the DNEL for the impurity nickel hydroxycarbonate of 0.0033 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>.

#### 3.3.3. Worker exposure: Industrial use of shaped catalysts (PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC

**8a)**

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.4
Inhalation, local, long term	0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.4
Inhalation, local, acute	0.06 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term For the substance	5E-4 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> (MEASE, PROC 8b)	0.042
Dermal, local, long term For impurity nickel hydroxycarbonate (> 0 – ≤ 20 %)	1E-4 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> (MEASE)	0.03*
Dermal, local, long term Combined for substance and impurity (sum of RCRs)	-	0.072

\*For dermal, local, long term, the RCR for the impurity assessment considers the DNEL for the impurity nickel hydroxycarbonate of 0.0033 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>.

### 3.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Guidance: Please refer to Section 0.3 of this “ES for Communication”.



## 4. ES 4: Use at industrial sites; Use of nickel oxide-containing catalysts (as reactive processing aid)

### 4.1. Title section

Product category: Other (PC 0), Products such as ph-regulators, flocculants, precipitants, neutralization agents (PC 20), Laboratory Chemicals (PC 21)  
Sector of use: Manufacture of bulk, large scale chemicals (including petroleum products) (SU 8), Manufacture of fine chemicals (SU 9)

Environment	
1: Use of nickel oxide-containing catalysts (as reactive processing aid)	ERC 6b
Worker	
2: Industrial use of powdered catalysts	PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a
3: Industrial use of shaped catalysts	PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a

### 4.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure

#### 4.2.1. Control of environmental exposure: Use of nickel oxide-containing catalysts (as reactive processing aid) (ERC 6b)

Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)
Daily amount per site <= 43 tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site <= 200 tonnes/year
Technical and organisational conditions and measures
The substance should not be released to air
The substance should not be released to water
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.

#### 4.2.2. Control of worker exposure: Industrial use of powdered catalysts (PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a)

Product (article) characteristics
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 90 %
Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure
Covers use up to 8 h/day
Amounts used: 0.5-75 tonnes nickel/year (1-150 tonnes catalyst/year).
Technical and organisational conditions and measures
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained



personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Reduce dermal contact to a single event per day.
Use vacuum cleaner fitted with a HEPA filter to remove dusts and powders during cleaning.
Charging and discharging of catalyst powder take place in semi-automated methods whereby the catalyst is transferred into hoppers and lifted up to the top of the reactor and transferred from the hopper to the reactor by manual assistance/control or enclosed transfer from container to reactor.
During use nickel oxide-containing catalyst powder is required to be entirely contained within reaction vessels and associated pipework. The handling of powdered catalyst materials in open workspace is excluded.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Use of RPE (Particle filter with high efficiency for solid and liquid particles (e.g. EN 143 or 149, Type P3 or FFP3)) is required during loading and unloading of reactor and for cleaning and maintenance operations and where exposure to nickel oxide-containing dust or powder is possible. Use of air fed RPE is required if entry to the reactor is required.
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Use of protective suit conforming to EN13982-1 Type 5 is required during operations where dermal contact is possible. Other protective equipment should be chosen based on activities being undertaken, potential for exposure to airborne substance-containing dust and other relevant workplace hazards may include protective suit (with hood) and safety shoes (e.g. according to EN 20346).
If nickel hydroxycarbonate is relevant as impurity use suitable eye protection. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

#### 4.2.3. Control of worker exposure: Industrial use of shaped catalysts (PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 65 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
Amounts used: 1.5-200 tonnes nickel/year (5-600 tonnes catalyst/year).
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Reduce dermal contact to a single event per day.
Closed or semi-closed, semi-automated loading (closed use in reactors, closed or semi-closed, semi-automated discharge).
Use vacuum cleaner fitted with a HEPA filter to remove dusts and powders during cleaning.



Indoor and outdoor use is permitted.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 20 (APF $\geq$ 20). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Use of protective suit conforming to EN13982-1 Type 5 is required during operations where dermal contact is possible. Other protective equipment should be chosen based on activities being undertaken, potential for exposure to airborne substance-containing dust and other relevant workplace hazards may include protective suit (with hood) and safety shoes (e.g. according to EN 20346).
If nickel hydroxycarbonate is relevant as impurity use suitable eye protection. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C

### 4.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

#### 4.3.1. Environmental release and exposure: Use of nickel oxide-containing catalysts (as reactive processing aid) (ERC 6b)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

#### 4.3.2. Worker exposure: Industrial use of powdered catalysts (PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.2
Inhalation, local, long term	0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.2
Inhalation, local, acute	0.04 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term For the substance	5E-4 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> (MEASE, PROC 8b)	0.042
Dermal, local, long term For impurity nickel hydroxycarbonate (> 0 – ≤ 20 %)	1E-4 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> (MEASE)	0.03*
Dermal, local, long term Combined for substance and impurity (sum of RCRs)	-	0.072

\*For dermal, local, long term, the RCR for the impurity assessment considers the DNEL for the impurity nickel hydroxycarbonate of 0.0033 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>.

#### 4.3.3. Worker exposure: Industrial use of shaped catalysts (PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a)



Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.4
Inhalation, local, long term	0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.4
Inhalation, local, acute	0.06 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term For the substance	5E-4 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> (MEASE, PROC 8b)	0.042
Dermal, local, long term For impurity nickel hydroxycarbonate (> 0 – ≤ 20 %)	1E-4 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> (MEASE)	0.03*
Dermal, local, long term Combined for substance and impurity (sum of RCRs)	-	0.072

\*For dermal, local, long term, the RCR for the impurity assessment considers the DNEL for the impurity nickel hydroxycarbonate of 0.0033 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>.

#### **4.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES**

Guidance: Please refer to Section 0.3 of this “ES for Communication”.



## 5. ES 5: Use at industrial sites; Intermediate use of nickel oxide-containing catalyst precursors for the manufacture of other nickel substances in catalysts

### 5.1. Title section

Sector of use: Manufacture of bulk, large scale chemicals (including petroleum products) (SU 8), Manufacture of fine chemicals (SU 9)

Environment	
1: Intermediate use of nickel oxide-containing catalyst precursors for the manufacture of other nickel substances in catalysts - Discharge to fresh water via municipal sewage treatment plant	ERC 6a
2: Intermediate use of nickel oxide-containing catalyst precursors for the manufacture of other nickel substances in catalysts - Direct discharge to fresh water	ERC 6a
3: Intermediate use of nickel oxide-containing catalyst precursors for the manufacture of other nickel substances in catalysts - Direct discharge to marine water	ERC 6a
Worker	
4: Industrial use of powdered catalysts	PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a, PROC 14
5: Industrial use of shaped catalysts	PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a

### 5.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure

#### 5.2.1. Control of environmental exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide-containing catalyst precursors for the manufacture of other nickel substances in catalysts - Discharge to fresh water via municipal sewage treatment plant (ERC 6a)

Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)
Daily amount per site <= 1.4 tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site <= 476 tonnes/year
Emission days >= 340 days/year
Technical and organisational conditions and measures
Direct emissions to air should be mitigated by application of one or more of the following RMMs: • HEPA filtration (ESCOM 9267234005), Fabric filters (ESCOM 9267234003) and Bag or Ceramic Filters (ESCOM 12355002122) • Wet Scrubbers (ESCOM 9267234016) • Dry or semi-dry Scrubbers (No available ESCOM phrase) • Metallic Grids (ESCOM 12355002122)
Direct emissions to water should be mitigated by application of one or more of the following RMMs: • Precipitation (ESCOM 12355002126) • Sedimentation (ESCOM 12355002126) • Filtration (ESCOM 12355002126) • Distillation (ESCOM 9267234037) • Ion Exchange (ESCOM 12355002126)
Conditions and measures related to biological sewage treatment plant





Municipal sewage treatment plant is assumed.
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow $\geq 2E3$ m <sup>3</sup> /day
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
No discharge to marine water assumed
Local freshwater dilution factor 50

### 5.2.2. Control of environmental exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide-containing catalyst precursors for the manufacture of other nickel substances in catalysts - Direct discharge to fresh water (ERC 6a)

<b>Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)</b>
Daily amount per site $\leq 1.4$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq 476$ tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq 340$ days/year
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Direct emissions to air should be mitigated by application of one or more of the following RMMs: • HEPA filtration (ESCOM 9267234005), Fabric filters (ESCOM 9267234003) and Bag or Ceramic Filters (ESCOM 12355002122) • Wet Scrubbers (ESCOM 9267234016) • Dry or semi-dry Scrubbers (No available ESCOM phrase) • Metallic Grids (ESCOM 12355002122)
Direct emissions to water should be mitigated by application of one or more of the following RMMs: • Precipitation (ESCOM 12355002126) • Sedimentation (ESCOM 12355002126) • Filtration (ESCOM 12355002126) • Distillation (ESCOM 9267234037) • Ion Exchange (ESCOM 12355002126)
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
No discharge to marine water assumed
Assumed effluent discharge flow from site $\geq 2E3$ m <sup>3</sup> /day
Local freshwater dilution factor 100

### 5.2.3. Control of environmental exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide-containing catalyst precursors for the manufacture of other nickel substances in catalysts - Direct discharge to marine water (ERC 6a)

<b>Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)</b>
Daily amount per site $\leq 1.4$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq 476$ tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq 340$ days/year
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Direct emissions to air should be mitigated by application of one or more of the following RMMs: • HEPA filtration (ESCOM 9267234005), Fabric filters (ESCOM 9267234003) and Bag or Ceramic Filters (ESCOM 12355002122) • Wet Scrubbers (ESCOM 9267234016) • Dry or semi-dry Scrubbers (No available ESCOM phrase) • Metallic Grids (ESCOM 12355002122)
Direct emissions to water should be mitigated by application of one or more of the following RMMs: •



Precipitation (ESCOM 12355002126) • Sedimentation (ESCOM 12355002126) • Filtration (ESCOM 12355002126) • Distillation (ESCOM 9267234037) • Ion Exchange (ESCOM 12355002126)
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
No discharge to freshwater assumed
Assumed effluent discharge flow from site $\geq 2E3$ m <sup>3</sup> /day
Local marine water dilution factor 100

#### 5.2.4. Control of worker exposure: Industrial use of powdered catalysts (PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a, PROC 14)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 90 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
Amounts used: 220-1700 kg nickel oxide/shift.
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide basic LEV such as canopy hood, movable capturing hood or other multipurpose LEV. Ensure effectiveness is at least 50%.
Reduce dermal contact to a single event per day.
Automated task
Ensure semi-closed transfers, reduction, stabilisation and sulphiding are closed processes.
Containment of raw materials and product is required to prevent dermal contact.
Use vacuum cleaner fitted with a HEPA filter to remove dusts and powders during cleaning.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 20 (APF $\geq 20$ ). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Use of protective suit conforming to EN13982-1 Type 5 is required during operations where dermal contact is possible. Other protective equipment should be chosen based on activities being undertaken, potential for exposure to airborne substance-containing dust and other relevant workplace hazards may include protective suit (with hood) and safety shoes (e.g. according to EN 20346).
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
If nickel hydroxycarbonate is relevant as impurity use suitable eye protection. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use



### 5.2.5. Control of worker exposure: Industrial use of shaped catalysts (PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, shaped catalysts
Covers concentrations up to 90 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
Amounts used: 220-1700 kg nickel oxide/shift.
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide basic LEV such as canopy hood, movable capturing hood or other multipurpose LEV. Ensure effectiveness is at least 50%.
Reduce dermal contact to a single event per day.
Use vacuum cleaner fitted with a HEPA filter to remove dusts and powders during cleaning.
Semi-automated task
Closed or semi-closed, semi-automated loading (closed use in reactors, closed or semi-closed, semi-automated discharge).
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 20 (APF >= 20). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Use of protective suit conforming to EN13982-1 Type 5 is required during operations where dermal contact is possible. Other protective equipment should be chosen based on activities being undertaken, potential for exposure to airborne substance-containing dust and other relevant workplace hazards may include protective suit (with hood) and safety shoes (e.g. according to EN 20346).
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
If nickel hydroxycarbonate is relevant as impurity use suitable eye protection. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

## 5.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

### 5.3.1. Environmental release and exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide-containing catalyst precursors for the manufacture of other nickel substances in catalysts - Discharge to fresh water via municipal sewage treatment plant (ERC 6a)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.56 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0.252 kg/day	Estimated release factor



Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Fresh water	5.31E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.87
Sediment (freshwater)	96.88 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.889
Sewage Treatment Plant	0.168 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.509
Agricultural soil	20.93 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.533

### 5.3.2. Environmental release and exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide-containing catalyst precursors for the manufacture of other nickel substances in catalysts - Direct discharge to fresh water (ERC 6a)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.56 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0.252 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Fresh water	4.91E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.805
Sediment (freshwater)	86.32 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.792
Agricultural soil	16.22 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.413

### 5.3.3. Environmental release and exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide-containing catalyst precursors for the manufacture of other nickel substances in catalysts - Direct discharge to marine water (ERC 6a)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.56 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0.252 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Marine water	2.31E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.242
Sediment (marine water)	68.92 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.632
Agricultural soil	16.22 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.413

### 5.3.4. Worker exposure: Industrial use of powdered catalysts (PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a, PROC 14)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.045 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.9
Inhalation, local, long term	0.045 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.9



Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, local, acute	0.18 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term For the substance	5E-4 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> (MEASE, PROC 8b)	0.042
Dermal, local, long term For impurity nickel hydroxycarbonate (> 0 – ≤ 20 %)	1E-4 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> (MEASE)	0.03*
Dermal, local, long term Combined for substance and impurity (sum of RCRs)	-	0.072

\*For dermal, local, long term, the RCR for the impurity assessment considers the DNEL for the impurity nickel hydroxycarbonate of 0.0033 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>.

### 5.3.5. Worker exposure: Industrial use of shaped catalysts (PROC 8b, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 28, PROC 2, PROC 1, PROC 8a)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.026 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.52
Inhalation, local, long term	0.026 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.52
Inhalation, local, acute	0.078 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term For the substance	5E-4 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> (MEASE, PROC 8b)	0.042
Dermal, local, long term For impurity nickel hydroxycarbonate (> 0 – ≤ 20 %)	1E-4 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> (MEASE)	0.03*
Dermal, local, long term Combined for substance and impurity (sum of RCRs)	-	0.072

\*For dermal, local, long term, the RCR for the impurity assessment considers the DNEL for the impurity nickel hydroxycarbonate of 0.0033 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>.

### 5.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Guidance: Please refer to Section 0.3 of this “ES for Communication”.



## 6. ES 6: Use at industrial sites; Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing powders

### 6.1. Title section

Sector of use: Manufacture of fine chemicals (SU 9)

Environment	
1: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing powders - Direct discharge to fresh water	ERC 6a
2: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing powders - Direct discharge to marine water	ERC 6a
Worker	
3: Raw material handling	PROC 26
4: Smelting	PROC 22
5: Wet cleaning	PROC 28
6: Cleaning/removal of dust	PROC 28

### 6.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure

#### 6.2.1. Control of environmental exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing powders - Direct discharge to fresh water (ERC 6a)

Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)
Daily amount per site $\leq 9.837$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq 2.06E3$ tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq 209$ days/year
Technical and organisational conditions and measures
Chemical precipitation or sedimentation or filtration or electrolysis or reverse osmosis or ion exchange
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
Other conditions affecting environmental exposure
No discharge to marine water assumed
Receiving water dilution (fresh or marine) $\geq 250$
Receiving surface water flow $\geq 9.96E3$ m <sup>3</sup> /day
Assumed effluent discharge flow from site $\geq 40$ m <sup>3</sup> /day

#### 6.2.2. Control of environmental exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing powders - Direct discharge to marine water (ERC 6a)

Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)
Daily amount per site $\leq 5.014$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)





Annual amount per site $\leq 1.05E3$ tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq 209$ days/year
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Chemical precipitation or sedimentation or filtration or electrolysis or reverse osmosis or ion exchange
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
No discharge to freshwater assumed
Receiving water dilution (fresh or marine) $\geq 100$
Assumed effluent discharge flow from site $\geq 40$ m <sup>3</sup> /day

### 6.2.3. Control of worker exposure: Raw material handling (PROC 26)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
Semi-closed system
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF $\geq 10$ ). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 6.2.4. Control of worker exposure: Smelting (PROC 22)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Molten
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Medium (temperature based).
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day





<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
Semi-closed system
Covers use at temperatures above melting point.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
If cobalt oxide is relevant as impurity wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF $\geq$ 10). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
If cobalt oxide is relevant as impurity wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 unless gloves according to EN 388 or EN 407 are required. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Indoor use

### 6.2.5. Control of worker exposure: Wet cleaning (PROC 28)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Liquid
Additional physical form of product: Aqueous solution
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Very low.
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Cleaning machines such as power sweeper, no direct manual cleaning.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF $\geq$ 10). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
If cobalt oxide is relevant as impurity wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 unless gloves according to EN 388 or EN 407 are required. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 6.2.6. Control of worker exposure: Cleaning/removal of dust (PROC 28)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>



Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Cleaning is conducted using cleaning machines, in particular hovering is applied and the use of compressed air is omitted.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 20 (APF $\geq$ 20). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
If cobalt oxide is relevant as impurity wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 unless gloves according to EN 388 or EN 407 are required. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 6.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

#### 6.3.1. Environmental release and exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing powders - Direct discharge to fresh water (ERC 6a)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.032 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	2.843 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Fresh water	5.21E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.855
Sediment (freshwater)	94.4 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.866
Agricultural soil	16.39 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.417

#### 6.3.2. Environmental release and exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing powders - Direct discharge to marine water (ERC 6a)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.016 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	1.449 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Marine water	3.25E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.34
Sediment (marine water)	93.66 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.859
Agricultural soil	16.30 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.415

#### 6.3.3. Worker exposure: Raw material handling (PROC 26)



Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.014 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.28
Inhalation, local, long term	0.014 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.28
Inhalation, local, acute For the substance	0.071 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Inhalation, local, acute For impurity nickel subsulphide (≥ 1 – ≤ 4)	0.003 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01*
Inhalation, local, acute Combined for substance and impurity (sum of RCRs)	-	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	5.18 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.432

\*For inhalation, local, acute, the RCR for the impurity assessment considers the DNEL for the impurity nickel subsulphide of 0.8 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

#### 6.3.4. Worker exposure: Smelting (PROC 22)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.021 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.42
Inhalation, local, long term	0.021 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.42
Inhalation, local, acute For the substance	0.085 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Inhalation, local, acute For impurity nickel subsulphide (≥ 1 – ≤ 4)	0.003 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01*
Inhalation, local, acute Combined for substance and impurity (sum of RCRs)	-	0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

\*For inhalation, local, acute, the RCR for the impurity assessment considers the DNEL for the impurity nickel subsulphide of 0.8 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

#### 6.3.5. Worker exposure: Wet cleaning (PROC 28)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, acute For the substance	0.026 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Inhalation, local, acute For impurity nickel subsulphide (≥ 1 – ≤ 4)	0.001 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01*
Inhalation, local, acute Combined for substance and impurity (sum of RCRs)	-	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

\*For inhalation, local, acute, the RCR for the impurity assessment considers the DNEL for the impurity nickel subsulphide of 0.8 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

#### 6.3.6. Worker exposure: Cleaning/removal of dust (PROC 28)



Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.032 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.64
Inhalation, local, long term	0.032 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.64
Inhalation, local, acute For the substance	0.189 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.01
Inhalation, local, acute For impurity nickel subsulphide (≥ 1 – ≤ 4)	0.008 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.01*
Inhalation, local, acute Combined for substance and impurity (sum of RCRs)	-	0.019
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

\*For inhalation, local, acute, the RCR for the impurity assessment considers the DNEL for the impurity nickel subsulphide of 0.8 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

## 6.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Guidance: Please refer to Section 0.3 of this “ES for Communication”.



## 7. ES 7: Use at industrial sites; Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing frits

### 7.1. Title section

Sector of use: Manufacture of fine chemicals (SU 9)

Environment	
1: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing frits - Discharge to fresh water via municipal sewage treatment plant	ERC 6a
2: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing frits - Direct discharge to fresh water	ERC 6a
3: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing frits - Direct discharge to marine water	ERC 6a
Worker	
4: Raw material handling	PROC 26
5: Kilning	PROC 22
6: Wet cleaning	PROC 28
7: Cleaning/removal of dust	PROC 28

### 7.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure

#### 7.2.1. Control of environmental exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing frits - Discharge to fresh water via municipal sewage treatment plant (ERC 6a)

Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)
Daily amount per site $\leq 0.212$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq 72$ tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq 340$ days/year
Technical and organisational conditions and measures
Chemical precipitation or sedimentation or filtration or electrolysis or reverse osmosis or ion exchange
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
Conditions and measures related to biological sewage treatment plant
Municipal sewage treatment plant is assumed.
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow $\geq 2E3$ m <sup>3</sup> /day
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
Other conditions affecting environmental exposure
No discharge to marine water assumed
Receiving water dilution (fresh or marine) $\geq 10$
Receiving surface water flow $\geq 1.8E4$ m <sup>3</sup> /day

#### 7.2.2. Control of environmental exposure: Intermediate use of



### nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing frits - Direct discharge to fresh water (ERC 6a)

<b>Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)</b>
Daily amount per site $\leq 0.212$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq 72$ tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq 340$ days/year
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Chemical precipitation or sedimentation or filtration or electrolysis or reverse osmosis or ion exchange
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
No discharge to marine water assumed
Receiving water dilution (fresh or marine) $\geq 250$
Receiving surface water flow $\geq 2.49E4$ m <sup>3</sup> /day
Assumed effluent discharge flow from site $\geq 100$ m <sup>3</sup> /day

### 7.2.3. Control of environmental exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing frits - Direct discharge to marine water (ERC 6a)

<b>Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)</b>
Daily amount per site $\leq 0.038$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq 13$ tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq 340$ days/year
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Chemical precipitation or sedimentation or filtration or electrolysis or reverse osmosis or ion exchange
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
No discharge to freshwater assumed
Receiving water dilution (fresh or marine) $\geq 100$
Assumed effluent discharge flow from site $\geq 100$ m <sup>3</sup> /day

### 7.2.4. Control of worker exposure: Raw material handling (PROC 26)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>



Frequency of task: Once per shift.
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 7.2.5. Control of worker exposure: Kilning (PROC 22)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Low (temperature based).
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
Semi-closed system
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 1.25E3 °C
Indoor use

### 7.2.6. Control of worker exposure: Wet cleaning (PROC 28)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Liquid
Additional physical form of product: Solution
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Very low.
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Cleaning machines such as power sweeper, no direct manual cleaning.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at





least of 10 (APF  $\geq$  10). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.

#### Other conditions affecting workers exposure

Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C

Indoor use

### 7.2.7. Control of worker exposure: Cleaning/removal of dust (PROC 28)

#### Product (article) characteristics

Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness

Covers concentrations up to 100 %

#### Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure

Covers use up to 8 h/day

#### Technical and organisational conditions and measures

Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.

Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

Cleaning is conducted using cleaning machines, in particular hovering is applied and the use of compressed air is omitted.

#### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 20 (APF  $\geq$  20). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.

#### Other conditions affecting workers exposure

Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C

Indoor use

### 7.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

#### 7.3.1. Environmental release and exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing frits - Discharge to fresh water via municipal sewage treatment plant (ERC 6a)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.085 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	6.35E-3 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Fresh water	4.72E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.774
Sediment (freshwater)	81.4 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.747
Sewage Treatment Plant	0.025 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.077
Agricultural soil	16.91 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.43

#### 7.3.2. Environmental release and exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing frits - Direct discharge to fresh water (ERC 6a)



Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.085 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	6.35E-3 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Fresh water	5.33E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.874
Sediment (freshwater)	97.4 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.894
Agricultural soil	16.20 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.412

### 7.3.3. Environmental release and exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing frits - Direct discharge to marine water (ERC 6a)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.015 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	1.15E-3 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Marine water	1.4E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.146
Sediment (marine water)	45 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.413
Agricultural soil	16.2 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.412

### 7.3.4. Worker exposure: Raw material handling (PROC 26)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.028 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.56
Inhalation, local, long term	0.028 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.56
Inhalation, local, acute	0.111 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

### 7.3.5. Worker exposure: Kilning (PROC 22)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	5E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.1
Inhalation, local, long term	5E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.1
Inhalation, local, acute	0.016 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

### 7.3.6. Worker exposure: Wet cleaning (PROC 28)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, acute	0.026 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01



Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

#### **7.3.7. Worker exposure: Cleaning/removal of dust (PROC 28)**

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.032 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.64
Inhalation, local, long term	0.032 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.64
Inhalation, local, acute	0.189 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

### **7.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES**

Guidance: Please refer to Section 0.3 of this “ES for Communication”.



## 8. ES 8: Use at industrial sites; Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing inorganic pigments

### 8.1. Title section

Sector of use: Manufacture of fine chemicals (SU 9)

Environment	
1: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing inorganic pigments - Discharge to fresh water via municipal sewage treatment plant	ERC 6a
2: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing inorganic pigments - Direct discharge to fresh water	ERC 6a
3: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing inorganic pigments - Direct discharge to marine water	ERC 6a
Worker	
4: Raw material handling	PROC 26
5: Closed mixing and transfer process	PROC 2
6: Automated transfer process	PROC 8b
7: Drying and calcining	PROC 22, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 2
8: Wet cleaning	PROC 28
9: Cleaning/removal of dust	PROC 28

### 8.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure

#### 8.2.1. Control of environmental exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing inorganic pigments - Discharge to fresh water via municipal sewage treatment plant (ERC 6a)

Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)
Daily amount per site $\leq 0.459$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq 156$ tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq 340$ days/year
Technical and organisational conditions and measures
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
Chemical precipitation or sedimentation or filtration or electrolysis or reverse osmosis or ion exchange
Conditions and measures related to biological sewage treatment plant
Municipal sewage treatment plant is assumed.
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow $\geq 2E3$ m <sup>3</sup> /day
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
Other conditions affecting environmental exposure



Receiving surface water flow $\geq 1.8E4$ m <sup>3</sup> /day
No discharge to marine water assumed
Receiving water dilution (fresh or marine) $\geq 10$

### 8.2.2. Control of environmental exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing inorganic pigments - Direct discharge to fresh water (ERC 6a)

<b>Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)</b>
Daily amount per site $\leq 0.459$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq 156$ tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq 340$ days/year
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
Chemical precipitation or sedimentation or filtration or electrolysis or reverse osmosis or ion exchange
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
Receiving surface water flow $\geq 2.97E4$ m <sup>3</sup> /day
No discharge to marine water assumed
Receiving water dilution (fresh or marine) $\geq 100$
Assumed effluent discharge flow from site $\geq 225$ m <sup>3</sup> /day

### 8.2.3. Control of environmental exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing inorganic pigments - Direct discharge to marine water (ERC 6a)

<b>Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)</b>
Daily amount per site $\leq 0.459$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq 156$ tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq 340$ days/year
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
Chemical precipitation or sedimentation or filtration or electrolysis or reverse osmosis or ion exchange
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
No discharge to freshwater assumed
Assumed effluent discharge flow from site $\geq 225$ m <sup>3</sup> /day
Local marine water dilution factor 100

### 8.2.4. Control of worker exposure: Raw material handling (PROC 26)



<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Frequency of task: Once per shift.
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 8.2.5. Control of worker exposure: Closed mixing and transfer process (PROC 2)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, no or very low dustiness
Additional physical form of product: Damp solid
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Automated task
Use in closed process
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 8.2.6. Control of worker exposure: Automated transfer process (PROC 8b)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.



Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Very limited manual intervention is required to run the process. Contact with the substance shall only be possible for a very limited duration of time.
Ensure segregation of worker from the source.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 8.2.7. Control of worker exposure: Drying and calcining (PROC 22, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 2)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Damp solid
Maximum emission potential: Low (temperature based).
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
Semi-closed system
Elevated temperature
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Indoor use

### 8.2.8. Control of worker exposure: Wet cleaning (PROC 28)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Liquid
Additional physical form of product: Solution
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Very low.
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Cleaning machines such as power sweeper, no direct manual cleaning.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF >= 10). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.





<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 8.2.9. Control of worker exposure: Cleaning/removal of dust (PROC 28)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Cleaning is conducted using cleaning machines, in particular hovering is applied and the use of compressed air is omitted.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 20 (APF $\geq$ 20). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

## 8.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

### 8.3.1. Environmental release and exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing inorganic pigments - Discharge to fresh water via municipal sewage treatment plant (ERC 6a)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.021 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0.021 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Fresh water	3.34E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.548
Sediment (freshwater)	45.2 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.415
Sewage Treatment Plant	6.2E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.019
Agricultural soil	16.37 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.417

### 8.3.2. Environmental release and exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing inorganic pigments - Direct discharge to fresh water (ERC 6a)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
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Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.021 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0.021 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Fresh water	3.39E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.557
Sediment (freshwater)	46.5 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.427
Agricultural soil	16.20 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.412

### 8.3.3. Environmental release and exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing inorganic pigments - Direct discharge to marine water (ERC 6a)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.021 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0.021 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Marine water	9.58E-4 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.1
Sediment (marine water)	33.2 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.305
Agricultural soil	16.20 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.412

### 8.3.4. Worker exposure: Raw material handling (PROC 26)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.028 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.56
Inhalation, local, long term	0.028 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.56
Inhalation, local, acute	0.111 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

### 8.3.5. Worker exposure: Closed mixing and transfer process (PROC 2)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, acute	0.017 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.076 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01

### 8.3.6. Worker exposure: Automated transfer process (PROC 8b)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.031 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.62
Inhalation, local, long term	0.031 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.62



Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, local, acute	0.093 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	1 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.083

### 8.3.7. Worker exposure: Drying and calcining (PROC 22, PROC 4, PROC 9, PROC 2)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	5E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.1
Inhalation, local, long term	5E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.1
Inhalation, local, acute	0.016 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

### 8.3.8. Worker exposure: Wet cleaning (PROC 28)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, acute	0.026 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

### 8.3.9. Worker exposure: Cleaning/removal of dust (PROC 28)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.032 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.64
Inhalation, local, long term	0.032 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.64
Inhalation, local, acute	0.189 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

## 8.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Guidance: Please refer to Section 0.3 of this “ES for Communication”.



## 9. ES 9: Use at industrial sites; Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing glass

### 9.1. Title section

Sector of use: Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, e.g. plasters, cement (SU 13)

<b>Environment</b>	
1: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing glass - Discharge to fresh water via municipal sewage treatment plant	ERC 6a
2: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing glass - Direct discharge to fresh water	ERC 6a
3: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing glass - Direct discharge to marine water	ERC 6a
4: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing glass - No water	ERC 6a
<b>Worker</b>	
5: Raw material handling	PROC 26
6: Mixing	PROC 3
7: Melting	PROC 22
8: Wet cleaning	PROC 28
9: Cleaning/removal of dust	PROC 28

### 9.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure

#### 9.2.1. Control of environmental exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing glass - Discharge to fresh water via municipal sewage treatment plant (ERC 6a)

<b>Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)</b>
Daily amount per site $\leq 0.041$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq 15$ tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq 365$ days/year
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Chemical precipitation or sedimentation or filtration or electrolysis or reverse osmosis or ion exchange
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
<b>Conditions and measures related to biological sewage treatment plant</b>
Municipal sewage treatment plant is assumed.
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow $\geq 2E3$ m <sup>3</sup> /day
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
No discharge to marine water assumed
Receiving water dilution (fresh or marine) $\geq 10$



Receiving surface water flow $\geq 1.8E4$ m <sup>3</sup> /day
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### 9.2.2. Control of environmental exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing glass - Direct discharge to fresh water (ERC 6a)

Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)
Daily amount per site $\leq 0.041$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq 15$ tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq 365$ days/year
Technical and organisational conditions and measures
Chemical precipitation or sedimentation or filtration or electrolysis or reverse osmosis or ion exchange
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
Other conditions affecting environmental exposure
No discharge to marine water assumed
Receiving water dilution (fresh or marine) $\geq 10$
Receiving surface water flow $\geq 1.8E4$ m <sup>3</sup> /day
Assumed effluent discharge flow from site $\geq 2E3$ m <sup>3</sup> /day

### 9.2.3. Control of environmental exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing glass - Direct discharge to marine water (ERC 6a)

Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)
Daily amount per site $\leq 0.041$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq 15$ tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq 365$ days/year
Technical and organisational conditions and measures
Chemical precipitation or sedimentation or filtration or electrolysis or reverse osmosis or ion exchange
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
Other conditions affecting environmental exposure
No discharge to freshwater assumed
Receiving water dilution (fresh or marine) $\geq 100$
Assumed effluent discharge flow from site $\geq 2E3$ m <sup>3</sup> /day

### 9.2.4. Control of environmental exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing glass - No water (ERC 6a)



<b>Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)</b>
Daily amount per site <= 0.164 tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site <= 60 tonnes/year
Emission days >= 365 days/year
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
The substance should not be released to water
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.

### 9.2.5. Control of worker exposure: Raw material handling (PROC 26)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Frequency of task: Once per shift.
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 9.2.6. Control of worker exposure: Mixing (PROC 3)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Use in closed process
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 9.2.7. Control of worker exposure: Melting (PROC 22)



<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Molten
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Medium (temperature based).
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
Automated task
Use in closed process (closed furnace)
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 1.6E3 °C
Indoor use

### 9.2.8. Control of worker exposure: Wet cleaning (PROC 28)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Liquid
Additional physical form of product: Solution
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Very low.
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Cleaning machines such as power sweeper, no direct manual cleaning.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF >= 10). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 9.2.9. Control of worker exposure: Cleaning/removal of dust (PROC 28)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>





Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Cleaning is conducted using cleaning machines, in particular hovering is applied and the use of compressed air is omitted.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 20 (APF $\geq$ 20). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 9.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

#### 9.3.1. Environmental release and exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing glass - Discharge to fresh water via municipal sewage treatment plant (ERC 6a)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.041 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0.058 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Fresh water	3.78E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.62
Sediment (freshwater)	56.8 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.521
Sewage Treatment Plant	0.012 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.037
Agricultural soil	16.55 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.421

#### 9.3.2. Environmental release and exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing glass - Direct discharge to fresh water (ERC 6a)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.041 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0.058 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Fresh water	4.37E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.717
Sediment (freshwater)	72.3 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.663
Agricultural soil	16.20 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.412

#### 9.3.3. Environmental release and exposure: Intermediate use of

**nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing glass - Direct discharge to marine water (ERC 6a)**

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.041 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0.058 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Marine water	4.47E-4 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.047
Sediment (marine water)	20 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.183
Agricultural soil	16.20 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.412

**9.3.4. Environmental release and exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide for the manufacture of nickel-containing glass - No water (ERC 6a)**

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0.23 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Agricultural soil	16.22 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.413

**9.3.5. Worker exposure: Raw material handling (PROC 26)**

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.028 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.56
Inhalation, local, long term	0.028 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.56
Inhalation, local, acute	0.111 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

**9.3.6. Worker exposure: Mixing (PROC 3)**

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, acute	0.017 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.076 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01

**9.3.7. Worker exposure: Melting (PROC 22)**

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.021 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.42
Inhalation, local, long term	0.021 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.42
Inhalation, local, acute	0.085 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

**9.3.8. Worker exposure: Wet cleaning (PROC 28)**

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, acute	0.026 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

**9.3.9. Worker exposure: Cleaning/removal of dust (PROC 28)**

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.032 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.64
Inhalation, local, long term	0.032 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.64
Inhalation, local, acute	0.189 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

**9.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES**

Guidance: Please refer to Section 0.3 of this “ES for Communication”.



## 10. ES 10: Use at industrial sites; Intermediate use of nickel oxide sinter in the production of stainless, special steels and special alloys

### 10.1. Title section

Product category: Base metals and alloys (PC 7)

Sector of use: Manufacture of basic metals, including alloys (SU 14)

Environment	
1: Intermediate use of nickel oxide sinter in the production of stainless, special steels and special alloys - Direct discharge to fresh water D10	ERC 6a
2: Intermediate use of nickel oxide sinter in the production of stainless, special steels and special alloys - Direct discharge to fresh water D100	ERC 6a
3: Intermediate use of nickel oxide sinter in the production of stainless, special steels and special alloys - Direct discharge to fresh water D1000	ERC 6a
4: Intermediate use of nickel oxide sinter in the production of stainless, special steels and special alloys - Direct discharge to marine water	ERC 6a
Worker	
5: Raw material handling	PROC 26
6: Smelting	PROC 22
7: Maintenance in contaminated areas	PROC 28
8: Wet cleaning	PROC 28
9: Cleaning/removal of dust	PROC 28

### 10.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure

#### 10.2.1. Control of environmental exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide sinter in the production of stainless, special steels and special alloys - Direct discharge to fresh water D10 (ERC 6a)

Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)
Daily amount per site $\leq$ 4.164 tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq$ 1.52E3 tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq$ 365 days/year
Technical and organisational conditions and measures
Chemical precipitation or sedimentation or filtration or electrolysis or reverse osmosis or ion exchange
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
Other conditions affecting environmental exposure
No discharge to marine water assumed
Receiving water dilution (fresh or marine) $\geq$ 10
Receiving surface water flow $\geq$ 1.8E4 m <sup>3</sup> /day
Assumed effluent discharge flow from site $\geq$ 2E3 m <sup>3</sup> /day

#### 10.2.2. Control of environmental exposure: Intermediate use of



### **nickel oxide sinter in the production of stainless, special steels and special alloys - Direct discharge to fresh water D100 (ERC 6a)**

<b>Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)</b>
Daily amount per site $\leq 38.35$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq 1.4E4$ tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq 365$ days/year
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Chemical precipitation or sedimentation or filtration or electrolysis or reverse osmosis or ion exchange
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
No discharge to marine water assumed
Receiving water dilution (fresh or marine) $\geq 100$
Receiving surface water flow $\geq 1.98E5$ m <sup>3</sup> /day
Assumed effluent discharge flow from site $\geq 2E3$ m <sup>3</sup> /day

### **10.2.3. Control of environmental exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide sinter in the production of stainless, special steels and special alloys - Direct discharge to fresh water D1000 (ERC 6a)**

<b>Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)</b>
Daily amount per site $\leq 151.5$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq 5.53E4$ tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq 365$ days/year
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Chemical precipitation or sedimentation or filtration or electrolysis or reverse osmosis or ion exchange
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
No discharge to marine water assumed
Receiving water dilution (fresh or marine) $\geq 1E3$
Receiving surface water flow $\geq 2E6$ m <sup>3</sup> /day
Assumed effluent discharge flow from site $\geq 2E3$ m <sup>3</sup> /day

### **10.2.4. Control of environmental exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide sinter in the production of stainless, special steels and special alloys - Direct discharge to marine water (ERC 6a)**

<b>Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)</b>
Daily amount per site $\leq 111.0$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni



as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site <= 4.05E4 tonnes/year
Emission days >= 365 days/year
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Chemical precipitation or sedimentation or filtration or electrolysis or reverse osmosis or ion exchange
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
No discharge to freshwater assumed
Receiving water dilution (fresh or marine) >= 100
Assumed effluent discharge flow from site >= 2E3 m3/day

### 10.2.5. Control of worker exposure: Raw material handling (PROC 26)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
Semi-closed system
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF >= 10). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 10.2.6. Control of worker exposure: Smelting (PROC 22)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Molten
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Medium (temperature based).
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>



Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
Semi-closed system
Covers use at temperatures above melting point.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Indoor use

### 10.2.7. Control of worker exposure: Maintenance in contaminated areas (PROC 28)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (potentially lasting for an entire shift or even longer if critical equipment needs to be repaired).
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Machinery to be maintained is to be turned off during work.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF $\geq$ 10). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 10.2.8. Control of worker exposure: Wet cleaning (PROC 28)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Liquid
Additional physical form of product: Solution
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Very low.
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>





Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Cleaning machines such as power sweeper, no direct manual cleaning.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF >= 10). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 10.2.9. Control of worker exposure: Cleaning/removal of dust (PROC 28)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Cleaning is conducted using cleaning machines, in particular hovering is applied and the use of compressed air is omitted.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 20 (APF >= 20). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

## 10.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

### 10.3.1. Environmental release and exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide sinter in the production of stainless, special steels and special alloys - Direct discharge to fresh water D10 (ERC 6a)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.057 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0.57 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Fresh water	4.96E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.813
Sediment (freshwater)	87.7 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.805



Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Agricultural soil	16.26 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.414

### 10.3.2. Environmental release and exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide sinter in the production of stainless, special steels and special alloys - Direct discharge to fresh water D100 (ERC 6a)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.529 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	5.247 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Fresh water	4.8E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.787
Sediment (freshwater)	83.4 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.765
Agricultural soil	16.83 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.428

### 10.3.3. Environmental release and exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide sinter in the production of stainless, special steels and special alloys - Direct discharge to fresh water D1000 (ERC 6a)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	2.091 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	20.72 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Fresh water	3.65E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.598
Sediment (freshwater)	53.2 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.488
Agricultural soil	18.71 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.476

### 10.3.4. Environmental release and exposure: Intermediate use of nickel oxide sinter in the production of stainless, special steels and special alloys - Direct discharge to marine water (ERC 6a)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.805 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	15.18 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Marine water	3.19E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.334
Sediment (marine water)	92 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.844
Agricultural soil	18.04 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.459

### 10.3.5. Worker exposure: Raw material handling (PROC 26)



Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.014 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.28
Inhalation, local, long term	0.014 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.28
Inhalation, local, acute	0.071 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	5.18 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.432

### 10.3.6. Worker exposure: Smelting (PROC 22)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.021 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.42
Inhalation, local, long term	0.021 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.42
Inhalation, local, acute	0.085 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

### 10.3.7. Worker exposure: Maintenance in contaminated areas (PROC 28)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	4.5E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.09
Inhalation, local, long term	4.5E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.09
Inhalation, local, acute	0.023 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	5.18 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.432

### 10.3.8. Worker exposure: Wet cleaning (PROC 28)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, acute	0.026 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

### 10.3.9. Worker exposure: Cleaning/removal of dust (PROC 28)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.032 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.64
Inhalation, local, long term	0.032 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.64
Inhalation, local, acute	0.189 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

## 10.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Guidance: Please refer to Section 0.3 of this “ES for Communication”.



# 11. ES 11: Use at industrial sites; Use of nickel oxide for the production of nickel-containing electronics and thermally functioning ceramics

## 11.1. Title section

Product category: Metal surface treatment products (PC 14)

Sector of use: Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, electrical equipment (SU 16)

<b>Environment</b>	
1: Use of nickel oxide for the production of nickel-containing electronics and thermally functioning ceramics - Direct discharge to fresh water	ERC 5
2: Use of nickel oxide for the production of nickel-containing electronics and thermally functioning ceramics - Direct discharge to marine water	ERC 5
<b>Worker</b>	
3: Raw material handling	PROC 26, PROC 1
4: Preparation of slurry	PROC 5, PROC 4
5: Calcination	PROC 3, PROC 4
6: Sintering	PROC 22
7: Sawing/cutting of sintered objects	PROC 24
8: Assembly and packaging	PROC 21
9: Wet cleaning	PROC 28
10: Cleaning/removal of dust	PROC 28
<b>Subsequent service life exposure scenario(s)</b>	
ES 13: Service life (worker at industrial site); Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores in industrial settings	
ES 14: Service life (professional worker); Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores in professional settings	
ES 15: Service life (consumers); Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores used by consumers	

## 11.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure

### 11.2.1. Control of environmental exposure: Use of nickel oxide for the production of nickel-containing electronics and thermally functioning ceramics - Direct discharge to fresh water (ERC 5)

<b>Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)</b>
Daily amount per site <= 9.5E-4 tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site <= 0.29 tonnes/year
Emission days >= 304 days/year
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Chemical precipitation or sedimentation or filtration or electrolysis or reverse osmosis or ion exchange
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.



<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
No discharge to marine water assumed
Receiving water dilution (fresh or marine) $\geq 50$
Receiving surface water flow $\geq 3.09E3$ m <sup>3</sup> /day
Assumed effluent discharge flow from site $\geq 63$ m <sup>3</sup> /day

### 11.2.2. Control of environmental exposure: Use of nickel oxide for the production of nickel-containing electronics and thermally functioning ceramics - Direct discharge to marine water (ERC 5)

<b>Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)</b>
Daily amount per site $\leq 9.5E-4$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq 0.29$ tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq 304$ days/year
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Chemical precipitation or sedimentation or filtration or electrolysis or reverse osmosis or ion exchange
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
No discharge to freshwater assumed
Receiving water dilution (fresh or marine) $\geq 100$
Assumed effluent discharge flow from site $\geq 63$ m <sup>3</sup> /day

### 11.2.3. Control of worker exposure: Raw material handling (PROC 26, PROC 1)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Amount per use $< 1$ kg
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Semi-closed system
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
If cobalt oxide is relevant as impurity wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF $\geq 10$ ). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
If cobalt oxide is relevant as impurity wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 unless gloves according to EN 388 or EN 407 are required. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.

**Other conditions affecting workers exposure**

Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C

Indoor use

**11.2.4. Control of worker exposure: Preparation of slurry (PROC 5, PROC 4)****Product (article) characteristics**

Physical form of product: Liquid

Additional physical form of product: Solution

Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Very low.

Covers concentrations up to 100 %

**Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure**

Covers use up to 8 h/day

**Technical and organisational conditions and measures**

Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.

Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

**Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation**

If cobalt oxide is relevant as impurity wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF  $\geq$  10). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.

If cobalt oxide is relevant as impurity wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 unless gloves according to EN 388 or EN 407 are required. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.

**Other conditions affecting workers exposure**

Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C

Indoor use

**11.2.5. Control of worker exposure: Calcination (PROC 3, PROC 4)****Product (article) characteristics**

Physical form of product: Damp solid

Maximum emission potential: Low (temperature based).

Covers concentrations up to 100 %

**Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure**

Covers use up to 8 h/day

**Technical and organisational conditions and measures**

Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.

Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.

Use in closed process (closed furnace)

Elevated temperature

**Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation**

If cobalt oxide is relevant as impurity wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF  $\geq$  10). For further specification, refer to section 8



of the SDS.
If cobalt oxide is relevant as impurity wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 unless gloves according to EN 388 or EN 407 are required. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Indoor use

### 11.2.6. Control of worker exposure: Sintering (PROC 22)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Various
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Low (temperature based).
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
Very limited manual intervention is required to run the process. Contact with the substance shall only be possible for a very limited duration of time.
Closed process with occasional opening
Manufacturing and processing of minerals and/or metals at substantially elevated temperature. High temperature processes slightly below melting point / degradation temperature.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
If cobalt oxide is relevant as impurity wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF $\geq$ 10). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
If cobalt oxide is relevant as impurity wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 unless gloves according to EN 388 or EN 407 are required. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Indoor use

### 11.2.7. Control of worker exposure: Sawing/cutting of sintered objects (PROC 24)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Massive object
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Medium (abrasion based).
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).





Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
Very limited manual intervention is required to run the process. Contact with the substance shall only be possible for a very limited duration of time.
Ensure segregation of worker from the source.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
If cobalt oxide is relevant as impurity wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF $\geq$ 10). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
If cobalt oxide is relevant as impurity wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 unless gloves according to EN 388 or EN 407 are required. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Indoor use

### 11.2.8. Control of worker exposure: Assembly and packaging (PROC 21)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Massive object
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Low (abrasion based).
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
If cobalt oxide is relevant as impurity wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF $\geq$ 10). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Indoor use

### 11.2.9. Control of worker exposure: Wet cleaning (PROC 28)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Liquid
Additional physical form of product: Solution
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Very low.
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained



personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Cleaning machines such as power sweeper, no direct manual cleaning.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF >= 10). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
If cobalt oxide is relevant as impurity wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 unless gloves according to EN 388 or EN 407 are required. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 11.2.10. Control of worker exposure: Cleaning/removal of dust (PROC 28)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Cleaning is conducted using cleaning machines, in particular hovering is applied and the use of compressed air is omitted.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 20 (APF >= 20). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
If cobalt oxide is relevant as impurity wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 unless gloves according to EN 388 or EN 407 are required. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

## 11.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

### 11.3.1. Environmental release and exposure: Use of nickel oxide for the production of nickel-containing electronics and thermally functioning ceramics - Direct discharge to fresh water (ERC 5)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	3.14E-3 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	9.5E-5 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
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Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Fresh water	3.61E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.592
Sediment (freshwater)	52.4 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.481
Agricultural soil	16.2 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.412

### 11.3.2. Environmental release and exposure: Use of nickel oxide for the production of nickel-containing electronics and thermally functioning ceramics - Direct discharge to marine water (ERC 5)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	3.14E-3 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	9.5E-5 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Marine water	6.57E-4 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.069
Sediment (marine water)	25.5 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.234
Agricultural soil	16.2 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.412

### 11.3.3. Worker exposure: Raw material handling (PROC 26, PROC 1)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.04 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.8
Inhalation, local, long term	0.04 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.8
Inhalation, local, acute	0.12 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	3.73 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.311

### 11.3.4. Worker exposure: Preparation of slurry (PROC 5, PROC 4)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.012 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.24
Inhalation, local, long term	0.012 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.24
Inhalation, local, acute	0.047 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

### 11.3.5. Worker exposure: Calcination (PROC 3, PROC 4)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	5E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.1
Inhalation, local, long term	5E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.1
Inhalation, local, acute	0.016 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

### 11.3.6. Worker exposure: Sintering (PROC 22)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.015 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.3



Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, local, long term	0.015 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.3
Inhalation, local, acute	0.044 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

### 11.3.7. Worker exposure: Sawing/cutting of sintered objects (PROC 24)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	4E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.08
Inhalation, local, long term	4E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.08
Inhalation, local, acute	0.012 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

### 11.3.8. Worker exposure: Assembly and packaging (PROC 21)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	9E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.18
Inhalation, local, long term	9E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.18
Inhalation, local, acute	0.037 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	5.18 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.432

### 11.3.9. Worker exposure: Wet cleaning (PROC 28)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, acute	0.026 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

### 11.3.10. Worker exposure: Cleaning/removal of dust (PROC 28)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.032 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.64
Inhalation, local, long term	0.032 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.64
Inhalation, local, acute	0.189 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

## 11.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Guidance: Please refer to Section 0.3 of this “ES for Communication”.



## 12. ES 12: Use at industrial sites; Use of nickel oxide powder for the production of nickel zinc ferrite cores

### 12.1. Title section

Product category: Metal surface treatment products (PC 14)

Sector of use: Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, electrical equipment (SU 16)

<b>Environment</b>	
1: Use of nickel oxide powder for the production of nickel zinc ferrite cores - Discharge to fresh water via municipal sewage treatment plant	ERC 5
2: Use of nickel oxide powder for the production of nickel zinc ferrite cores - Direct discharge to fresh water	ERC 5
3: Use of nickel oxide powder for the production of nickel zinc ferrite cores - Direct discharge to marine water	ERC 5
<b>Worker</b>	
4: Raw material handling	PROC 26
5: Milling	PROC 2
6: Spray drying	PROC 4
7: Calcination	PROC 22
8: Sintering	PROC 22
9: Handling of nickel zinc solids	PROC 21
10: Wet cleaning	PROC 28
11: Cleaning/removal of dust	PROC 28
<b>Subsequent service life exposure scenario(s)</b>	
ES 13: Service life (worker at industrial site); Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores in industrial settings	
ES 14: Service life (professional worker); Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores in professional settings	
ES 15: Service life (consumers); Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores used by consumers	

### 12.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure

#### 12.2.1. Control of environmental exposure: Use of nickel oxide powder for the production of nickel zinc ferrite cores - Discharge to fresh water via municipal sewage treatment plant (ERC 5)

<b>Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)</b>
Daily amount per site <= 1.5 tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site <= 337.5 tonnes/year
Emission days >= 225 days/year
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Chemical precipitation or sedimentation or filtration or electrolysis or reverse osmosis or ion exchange
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
<b>Conditions and measures related to biological sewage treatment plant</b>
Municipal sewage treatment plant is assumed.



Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow $\geq 2E3$ m <sup>3</sup> /day
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
No discharge to marine water assumed
Receiving water dilution (fresh or marine) $\geq 10$
Receiving surface water flow $\geq 1.8E4$ m <sup>3</sup> /day

### 12.2.2. Control of environmental exposure: Use of nickel oxide powder for the production of nickel zinc ferrite cores - Direct discharge to fresh water (ERC 5)

<b>Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)</b>
Daily amount per site $\leq 1.5$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq 337.5$ tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq 225$ days/year
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Chemical precipitation or sedimentation or filtration or electrolysis or reverse osmosis or ion exchange
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
No discharge to marine water assumed
Receiving water dilution (fresh or marine) $\geq 10$
Receiving surface water flow $\geq 1.8E4$ m <sup>3</sup> /day
Assumed effluent discharge flow from site $\geq 2E3$ m <sup>3</sup> /day

### 12.2.3. Control of environmental exposure: Use of nickel oxide powder for the production of nickel zinc ferrite cores - Direct discharge to marine water (ERC 5)

<b>Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)</b>
Daily amount per site $\leq 1.5$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq 337.5$ tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq 225$ days/year
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Chemical precipitation or sedimentation or filtration or electrolysis or reverse osmosis or ion exchange
Electrostatic precipitator or wet electrostatic precipitator or cyclones or fabric/bag filter or ceramic/metal mesh filter or wet scrubber
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
No discharge to freshwater assumed



Receiving water dilution (fresh or marine)  $\geq 100$

Assumed effluent discharge flow from site  $\geq 2E3$  m<sup>3</sup>/day

## 12.2.4. Control of worker exposure: Raw material handling (PROC 26)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, medium dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
Automated task
Semi-closed system
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF $\geq 10$ ). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

## 12.2.5. Control of worker exposure: Milling (PROC 2)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, low dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Very limited manual intervention is required to run the process. Contact with the substance shall only be possible for a very limited duration of time.
Semi-closed system
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>





Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 12.2.6. Control of worker exposure: Spray drying (PROC 4)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Damp solid
Maximum emission potential: Low (temperature based).
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
Semi-closed system
Elevated temperature
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Indoor use

### 12.2.7. Control of worker exposure: Calcination (PROC 22)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Damp solid
Maximum emission potential: Low (temperature based).
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
Semi-closed system
Elevated temperature
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Indoor use

### 12.2.8. Control of worker exposure: Sintering (PROC 22)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Various
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Low (temperature based).
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>



Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
Very limited manual intervention is required to run the process. Contact with the substance shall only be possible for a very limited duration of time.
Closed process with occasional opening
Manufacturing and processing of minerals and/or metals at substantially elevated temperature. High temperature processes slightly below melting point / degradation temperature.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Indoor use

### 12.2.9. Control of worker exposure: Handling of nickel zinc solids (PROC 21)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Massive object
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Low (abrasion based).
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 12.2.10. Control of worker exposure: Wet cleaning (PROC 28)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Liquid
Additional physical form of product: Solution
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Very low.
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>



Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Cleaning machines such as power sweeper, no direct manual cleaning.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF >= 10). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 12.2.11. Control of worker exposure: Cleaning/removal of dust (PROC 28)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Cleaning is conducted using cleaning machines, in particular hovering is applied and the use of compressed air is omitted.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 20 (APF >= 20). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

## 12.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

### 12.3.1. Environmental release and exposure: Use of nickel oxide powder for the production of nickel zinc ferrite cores - Discharge to fresh water via municipal sewage treatment plant (ERC 5)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.075 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0.075 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Fresh water	4.51E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.74
Sediment (freshwater)	75.9 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.696



Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Sewage Treatment Plant	0.023 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.068
Agricultural soil	16.83 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.428

### 12.3.2. Environmental release and exposure: Use of nickel oxide powder for the production of nickel zinc ferrite cores - Direct discharge to fresh water (ERC 5)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.075 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0.075 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Fresh water	5.59E-3 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.916
Sediment (freshwater)	104.2 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.956
Agricultural soil	16.20 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.412

### 12.3.3. Environmental release and exposure: Use of nickel oxide powder for the production of nickel zinc ferrite cores - Direct discharge to marine water (ERC 5)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0.075 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0.075 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

Protection target	Exposure estimate	RCR
Marine water	5.69E-4 mg/L (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.06
Sediment (marine water)	23.2 mg/kg dw (PEC sediment calculation method for metals)	0.213
Agricultural soil	16.20 mg/kg dw (EUSES 2.1.2)	0.412

### 12.3.4. Worker exposure: Raw material handling (PROC 26)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.014 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.28
Inhalation, local, long term	0.014 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.28
Inhalation, local, acute	0.071 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	5.18 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.432

### 12.3.5. Worker exposure: Milling (PROC 2)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.012 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.24
Inhalation, local, long term	0.012 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.24
Inhalation, local, acute	0.035 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	1 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.083

**12.3.6. Worker exposure: Spray drying (PROC 4)**

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	5E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.1
Inhalation, local, long term	5E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.1
Inhalation, local, acute	0.016 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

**12.3.7. Worker exposure: Calcination (PROC 22)**

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	5E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.1
Inhalation, local, long term	5E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.1
Inhalation, local, acute	0.016 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

**12.3.8. Worker exposure: Sintering (PROC 22)**

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.015 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.3
Inhalation, local, long term	0.015 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.3
Inhalation, local, acute	0.044 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

**12.3.9. Worker exposure: Handling of nickel zinc solids (PROC 21)**

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	9E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.18
Inhalation, local, long term	9E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.18
Inhalation, local, acute	0.037 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	5.18 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.432

**12.3.10. Worker exposure: Wet cleaning (PROC 28)**

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, acute	0.026 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063

**12.3.11. Worker exposure: Cleaning/removal of dust (PROC 28)**

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.032 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.64
Inhalation, local, long term	0.032 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.64
Inhalation, local, acute	0.189 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.76 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.063



## **12.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES**

Guidance: Please refer to Section 0.3 of this “ES for Communication”.



## 13. ES 13: Service life (worker at industrial site); Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores in industrial settings

### 13.1. Title section

Article category: Machinery, mechanical appliances, electrical/electronic articles (AC 2)

<b>Environment</b>	
1: Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores in industrial settings	ERC 12c
<b>Worker</b>	
2: Handling of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores	PROC 21
<b>Exposure scenario of the uses leading to the inclusion of the substance into the article</b>	
ES 11: Use at industrial sites; Use of nickel oxide for the production of nickel-containing electronics and thermally functioning ceramics	
ES 12: Use at industrial sites; Use of nickel oxide powder for the production of nickel zinc ferrite cores	

### 13.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure

#### 13.2.1. Control of environmental exposure: Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores in industrial settings (ERC 12c)

<b>Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)</b>
Daily amount per site <= 16.87 tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site <= 337.5 tonnes/year
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
The substance should not be released to air
The substance should not be released to water
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.

#### 13.2.2. Control of worker exposure: Handling of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores (PROC 21)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Massive object
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Low (abrasion based).
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>





Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.

**Other conditions affecting workers exposure**

Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C

Indoor use

### 13.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

#### 13.3.1. Environmental release and exposure: Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores in industrial settings (ERC 12c)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

#### 13.3.2. Worker exposure: Handling of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores (PROC 21)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	9E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.18
Inhalation, local, long term	9E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.18
Inhalation, local, acute	0.037 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	5.18 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.432

### 13.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Guidance: Please refer to Section 0.3 of this “ES for Communication”.



## 14. ES 14: Service life (professional worker); Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores in professional settings

### 14.1. Title section

Article category: Machinery, mechanical appliances, electrical/electronic articles (AC 2)

<b>Environment</b>	
1: Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores in professional settings	ERC 11a
<b>Worker</b>	
2: Handling of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores	PROC 21
<b>Exposure scenario of the uses leading to the inclusion of the substance into the article</b>	
ES 11: Use at industrial sites; Use of nickel oxide for the production of nickel-containing electronics and thermally functioning ceramics	
ES 12: Use at industrial sites; Use of nickel oxide powder for the production of nickel zinc ferrite cores	

### 14.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure

#### 14.2.1. Control of environmental exposure: Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores in professional settings (ERC 11a)

<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
The substance should not be released to air
The substance should not be released to water
<b>Conditions and measures related to biological sewage treatment plant</b>
Municipal sewage treatment plant is assumed.
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.

#### 14.2.2. Control of worker exposure: Handling of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores (PROC 21)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Massive object
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Low (abrasion based).
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Provide a basic standard of general ventilation (1 to 3 air changes per hour).
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.



Other conditions affecting workers exposure
Indoor use
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C

### 14.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

#### 14.3.1. Environmental release and exposure: Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores in professional settings (ERC 11a)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

#### 14.3.2. Worker exposure: Handling of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores (PROC 21)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	9E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.18
Inhalation, local, long term	9E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.18
Inhalation, local, acute	0.037 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	5.18 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.432

### 14.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Guidance: Please refer to Section 0.3 of this “ES for Communication”.



## 15. ES 15: Service life (consumers); Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores used by consumers

### 15.1. Title section

Article category: Machinery, mechanical appliances, electrical/electronic articles (AC 2)

<b>Environment</b>	
1: Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores used by consumers	ERC 11a
<b>Consumer</b>	
2: Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores handled by consumers	AC 2
<b>Exposure scenario of the uses leading to the inclusion of the substance into the article</b>	
ES 11: Use at industrial sites; Use of nickel oxide for the production of nickel-containing electronics and thermally functioning ceramics	
ES 12: Use at industrial sites; Use of nickel oxide powder for the production of nickel zinc ferrite cores	

### 15.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure

#### 15.2.1. Control of environmental exposure: Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores used by consumers (ERC 11a)

<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
Municipal sewage treatment plant is assumed.
The substance should not be released to air
The substance should not be released to water

#### 15.2.2. Control of consumer exposure: Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores handled by consumers (AC 2)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of substance in product: bound in article
Inhalation exposure is considered to be not relevant.
Oral exposure is considered to be not relevant.
Dermal exposure assumed to be negligible
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use less than once a month

### 15.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

#### 15.3.1. Environmental release and exposure: Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores used by consumers (ERC 11a)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
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Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

### 15.3.2. Consumer exposure: Service life of nickel-containing electronics/ferrite cores handled by consumers (AC 2)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (Qualitative)	< 0.01
Inhalation, local, long term	0 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (Qualitative)	< 0.01
Inhalation, local, acute	0 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (Qualitative)	< 0.01
Oral, systemic, long term	0 mg/kg bw/day (Qualitative)	< 0.01
Combined, systemic, long term		< 0.01

### 15.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Guidance: Please refer to Section 0.3 of this “ES for Communication”.



## 16. ES 16: Use at industrial sites; Use of nickel oxide for the production of nickel oxide-containing automotive catalysts

### 16.1. Title section

Product category: Other (PC 0)

Sector of use: General manufacturing, e.g. machinery, equipment, vehicles, other transport equipment. (SU 17)

Environment	
1: Use of nickel oxide for the production of nickel oxide-containing automotive catalysts	ERC 5
Worker	
2: Handling/transfer of raw material from locked store to glove box	PROC 26
3: Handling of dusty raw material in glove box	PROC 3
4: Formulation into washcoat	PROC 4, PROC 5
5: Dosing of slurry	PROC 8b, PROC 9
6: Coating of catalytic monoliths/filters	PROC 13
7: Handling of coated parts	PROC 21
8: Drying and calcination	PROC 3
9: Equipment cleaning (wet)	PROC 28
10: Equipment cleaning (at closed systems)	PROC 28
Subsequent service life exposure scenario(s)	
ES 17: Service life (worker at industrial site); Production of vehicle exhaust systems in industrial settings	
ES 18: Service life (professional worker); Service life of vehicle exhaust system in professional settings	
ES 19: Service life (consumers); Catalysis application in vehicles used by consumers	

### 16.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure

#### 16.2.1. Control of environmental exposure: Use of nickel oxide for the production of nickel oxide-containing automotive catalysts (ERC 5)

Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)
Daily amount per site $\leq 0.038$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq 10$ tonnes/year
Emission days $\geq 260$ days/year
Technical and organisational conditions and measures
The substance should not be released to air
The substance should not be released to water
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.

#### 16.2.2. Control of worker exposure: Handling/transfer of raw

**material from locked store to glove box (PROC 26)**

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Exposure duration <= 4 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
Semi-closed system
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF >= 10). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
In cases where direct contact with the substance cannot be avoided, a protective suit conforming to EN 13982 should be worn. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Use suitable eye protection. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

**16.2.3. Control of worker exposure: Handling of dusty raw material in glove box (PROC 3)**

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solid, high dustiness
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Frequency of task: Once per shift.
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
Handle in a glove box.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
In cases where direct contact with the substance cannot be avoided, a protective suit conforming to EN 13982 should be worn. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at





least of 40 (APF $\geq$ 40). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Use suitable eye protection. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

#### 16.2.4. Control of worker exposure: Formulation into washcoat (PROC 4, PROC 5)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Liquid
Additional physical form of product: Solution, suspended in a slurry/washcoat
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Very low.
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Exposure duration $\leq$ 4 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Enclosed automated mixer or mixing in glove box.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Use suitable eye protection. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

#### 16.2.5. Control of worker exposure: Dosing of slurry (PROC 8b, PROC 9)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Liquid
Additional physical form of product: Solution, suspended in a slurry/washcoat
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Very low.
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of



equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Very limited manual intervention is required to run the process. Contact with the substance shall only be possible for a very limited duration of time.
Use in closed process
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Use suitable eye protection. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 16.2.6. Control of worker exposure: Coating of catalytic monoliths/filters (PROC 13)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Liquid
Additional physical form of product: Solution, suspended in a slurry/washcoat
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Very low.
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Very limited manual intervention is required to run the process. Contact with the substance shall only be possible for a very limited duration of time.
Use in closed process
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Use suitable eye protection. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 16.2.7. Control of worker exposure: Handling of coated parts (PROC 21)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Massive object (Monolith/filter)
Additional physical form of product: Monolith/filter



Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Very low.
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
Additional physical form of product: Wet material / wetted material
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Ensure automation of the process as far as technically feasible. Gloves are not required when fully automated process.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 16.2.8. Control of worker exposure: Drying and calcination (PROC 3)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Massive object (Monolith/filter)
Additional physical form of product: Monolith/filter
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Low (temperature based).
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Provide specifically designed and maintained LEV (receiving hood type). Ensure effectiveness is at least 80%.
Use in closed process
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 800 °C (Manufacturing and processing of minerals and/or metals at substantially elevated temperature 9
Indoor use

### 16.2.9. Control of worker exposure: Equipment cleaning (wet) (PROC 28)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Liquid



Additional physical form of product: Solution
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Very low.
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Automated task
Automated cleaning machines used, no manual cleaning.
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear a respirator which provides an assigned protection factor (APF) according to EN 529 of at least of 10 (APF $\geq$ 10). For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Use suitable eye protection. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 16.2.10. Control of worker exposure: Equipment cleaning (at closed systems) (PROC 28)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Solutions / Suspensions, residual dust
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
During cleaning use vacuum and/or (pressure) washing with water to remove dusts or powders. No direct handling (use of long-distance tools).
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
Use suitable eye protection. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use



## 16.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

### 16.3.1. Environmental release and exposure: Use of nickel oxide for the production of nickel oxide-containing automotive catalysts (ERC 5)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

### 16.3.2. Worker exposure: Handling/transfer of raw material from locked store to glove box (PROC 26)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	7E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.14
Inhalation, local, long term	7E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.14
Inhalation, local, acute	0.071 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	3.11 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.259

### 16.3.3. Worker exposure: Handling of dusty raw material in glove box (PROC 3)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	7E-4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.014
Inhalation, local, long term	7E-4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.014
Inhalation, local, acute	2.8E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.06 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01

### 16.3.4. Worker exposure: Formulation into washcoat (PROC 4, PROC 5)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, acute	0.047 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.036 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01

### 16.3.5. Worker exposure: Dosing of slurry (PROC 8b, PROC 9)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.012 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.24
Inhalation, local, long term	0.012 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.24
Inhalation, local, acute	0.047 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.06 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01

### 16.3.6. Worker exposure: Coating of catalytic monoliths/filters (PROC 13)



Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.012 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.24
Inhalation, local, long term	0.012 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.24
Inhalation, local, acute	0.047 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.06 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01

### 16.3.7. Worker exposure: Handling of coated parts (PROC 21)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	9E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.18
Inhalation, local, long term	9E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.18
Inhalation, local, acute	0.037 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	5.18 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.432

### 16.3.8. Worker exposure: Drying and calcination (PROC 3)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	5E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.1
Inhalation, local, long term	5E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.1
Inhalation, local, acute	0.016 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.06 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01

### 16.3.9. Worker exposure: Equipment cleaning (wet) (PROC 28)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, long term	6E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.12
Inhalation, local, acute	0.026 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.06 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01

### 16.3.10. Worker exposure: Equipment cleaning (at closed systems) (PROC 28)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0.027 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.54
Inhalation, local, long term	0.027 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.54
Inhalation, local, acute	0.16 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	0.06 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01

## 16.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Guidance: Please refer to Section 0.3 of this “ES for Communication”.





## 17. ES 17: Service life (worker at industrial site); Production of vehicle exhaust systems in industrial settings

### 17.1. Title section

Article category: Vehicles covered by End of Life Vehicles (ELV) directive (AC 1a)

<b>Environment</b>	
1: Production of vehicle exhaust systems in industrial settings	ERC 12c
<b>Worker</b>	
2: Handling/Packaging of finished article (catalyst brick/monolith) and assembly into vehicle exhaust system with no release	PROC 21
<b>Exposure scenario of the uses leading to the inclusion of the substance into the article</b>	
ES 16: Use at industrial sites; Use of nickel oxide for the production of nickel oxide-containing automotive catalysts	

### 17.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure

#### 17.2.1. Control of environmental exposure: Production of vehicle exhaust systems in industrial settings (ERC 12c)

<b>Amount used, frequency and duration of use (or from service life)</b>
Daily amount per site $\leq 0.038$ tonnes/day (All the amounts and concentrations are expressed as Ni as this is the driver for the environmental risk assessment.)
Annual amount per site $\leq 10$ tonnes/year
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
The substance should not be released to air
The substance should not be released to water
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.

#### 17.2.2. Control of worker exposure: Handling/Packaging of finished article (catalyst brick/monolith) and assembly into vehicle exhaust system with no release (PROC 21)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Massive object (Monolith/filter)
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Very low.
Additional physical form of product: Monolith/filter
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
Assumes that activities are undertaken with appropriate and well maintained equipment by trained personnel operating under supervision. Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Clear spills immediately. Ensure daily cleaning of the equipment.
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>





Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.

**Other conditions affecting workers exposure**

Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C

Indoor use

### 17.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

#### 17.3.1. Environmental release and exposure: Production of vehicle exhaust systems in industrial settings (ERC 12c)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

#### 17.3.2. Worker exposure: Handling/Packaging of finished article (catalyst brick/monolith) and assembly into vehicle exhaust system with no release (PROC 21)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	9E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.18
Inhalation, local, long term	9E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.18
Inhalation, local, acute	0.037 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	5.18 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.432

### 17.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Guidance: Please refer to Section 0.3 of this "ES for Communication".



## 18. ES 18: Service life (professional worker); Service life of vehicle exhaust system in professional settings

### 18.1. Title section

Article category: Vehicles covered by End of Life Vehicles (ELV) directive (AC 1a)

<b>Environment</b>	
1: Service life of vehicle exhaust system in professional settings	ERC 10a
<b>Worker</b>	
2: Assembly into/repair of vehicle exhaust system with no release	PROC 21
<b>Exposure scenario of the uses leading to the inclusion of the substance into the article</b>	
ES 16: Use at industrial sites; Use of nickel oxide for the production of nickel oxide-containing automotive catalysts	

### 18.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure

#### 18.2.1. Control of environmental exposure: Service life of vehicle exhaust system in professional settings (ERC 10a)

<b>Technical and organisational conditions and measures</b>
The substance should not be released to air
The substance should not be released to water
<b>Conditions and measures related to biological sewage treatment plant</b>
Municipal sewage treatment plant is assumed.
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.

#### 18.2.2. Control of worker exposure: Assembly into/repair of vehicle exhaust system with no release (PROC 21)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of product: Massive object (Monolith/filter)
Covers concentrations up to 100 %
Maximum emission potential covered in this CS: Very low.
Additional physical form of product: Monolith/filter
<b>Amount used (or contained in articles), frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>
Covers use up to 8 h/day
<b>Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation</b>
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. If skin contamination is expected to extend to other parts of the body, then these body parts should also be protected with impervious garments in a manner equivalent to those described for the hands. For further specification, refer to section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Other conditions affecting workers exposure</b>
Assumes process temperature up to 40 °C
Indoor use

### 18.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

**18.3.1. Environmental release and exposure: Service life of vehicle exhaust system in professional settings (ERC 10a)**

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

**18.3.2. Worker exposure: Assembly into/repair of vehicle exhaust system with no release (PROC 21)**

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	9E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.18
Inhalation, local, long term	9E-3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	0.18
Inhalation, local, acute	0.037 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Measured data)	< 0.01
Dermal, local, long term	5.18 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Measured data)	0.432

**18.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES**

Guidance: Please refer to Section 0.3 of this "ES for Communication".



## 19. ES 19: Service life (consumers); Catalysis application in vehicles used by consumers

### 19.1. Title section

Article category: Vehicles covered by End of Life Vehicles (ELV) directive (AC 1a)

<b>Environment</b>	
1: Catalysis application in vehicles used by consumers	ERC 10a
<b>Consumer</b>	
2: Use as vehicle catalytic convertor	AC 1a
<b>Exposure scenario of the uses leading to the inclusion of the substance into the article</b>	
ES 16: Use at industrial sites; Use of nickel oxide for the production of nickel oxide-containing automotive catalysts	

### 19.2. Conditions of use affecting exposure

#### 19.2.1. Control of environmental exposure: Catalysis application in vehicles used by consumers (ERC 10a)

<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste (including article waste)</b>
Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.
<b>Other conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>
Municipal sewage treatment plant is assumed.
The substance should not be released to air
The substance should not be released to water

#### 19.2.2. Control of consumer exposure: Use as vehicle catalytic convertor (AC 1a)

<b>Product (article) characteristics</b>
Physical form of the used product: catalyst monolith/filter housed in a metal casing
Inhalation exposure is considered to be not relevant.
Oral exposure is considered to be not relevant.
Assumes no dermal contact

### 19.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

#### 19.3.1. Environmental release and exposure: Catalysis application in vehicles used by consumers (ERC 10a)

Release route	Release rate	Release estimation method
Water	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Air	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor
Soil	0 kg/day	Estimated release factor

#### 19.3.2. Consumer exposure: Use as vehicle catalytic convertor (AC 1a)

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR



Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure estimate	RCR
Inhalation, systemic, long term	0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Qualitative assessment)	< 0.01
Inhalation, local, long term	0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Qualitative assessment)	< 0.01
Inhalation, local, acute	0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Qualitative assessment)	< 0.01
Oral, systemic, long term	0 mg/kg bw/day (Qualitative assessment)	< 0.01
Combined, systemic, long term		< 0.01

#### **19.4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES**

Guidance: Please refer to Section 0.3 of this “ES for Communication”.