

# FICHA DE DATOS DE SEGURIDAD

(de acuerdo con el Reglamento (UE) 2015/830)



## SPOOL pH Minus sólido

Versión: 1

Fecha de revisión: 16/10/2017

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Fecha de impresión: 16/10/2017

### SECCIÓN 1: IDENTIFICACIÓN DE LA SUSTANCIA Y DE LA SOCIEDAD O LA EMPRESA.

#### 1.1 Identificador del producto.

Nombre del producto: SPOOL pH Minus sólido  
Nombre químico: hidrogenosulfato de sodio  
N. Índice: 016-046-00-X  
N. CAS: 7681-38-1  
N. CE: 231-665-7  
N. registro: 01-2119552465-36-XXXX

#### 1.2 Usos pertinentes identificados de la sustancia y usos desaconsejados.

Regulador de pH

#### Usos desaconsejados:

Usos distintos a los aconsejados.

Los escenarios de exposición que cubren los usos se pueden encontrar en el Anexo.

#### 1.3 Datos del proveedor de la ficha de datos de seguridad.

Empresa: **MANUFACTURAS GRE**  
Dirección: Aritz Bidea, 57 - Belako Industrialdea  
Población: 48100 Munguia  
Provincia: Vizcaya  
Teléfono: Tel: +34 946 741 116  
Fax: Fax: +34 946 741 708  
E-mail: fds@inquide.com

#### 1.4 Teléfono de emergencia:

Servicio de Información Toxicológica (Instituto Nacional de Toxicología y Ciencias Forenses) Teléfono: +34 91 5620420.

Información en español (24h/365 días). Únicamente con la finalidad de proporcionar respuesta sanitaria en caso de urgencia.

### SECCIÓN 2: IDENTIFICACIÓN DE LOS PELIGROS.

#### 2.1 Clasificación de la sustancia.

Según el Reglamento (EU) No 1272/2008:

Eye Dam. 1 : Provoca lesiones oculares graves.

#### 2.2 Elementos de la etiqueta.

#### Etiquetado conforme al Reglamento (EU) No 1272/2008:

Pictogramas:



Palabra de advertencia:

**Peligro**

Frases H:

H318 Provoca lesiones oculares graves.

Frases P:

P101 Si se necesita consejo médico, tener a mano el envase o la etiqueta.  
P102 Mantener fuera del alcance de los niños.  
P103 Leer la etiqueta antes del uso.  
P280 Llevar guantes/prendas/gafas/máscara de protección.

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P305+P351+P338 EN CASO DE CONTACTO CON LOS OJOS: Enjuagar con agua cuidadosamente durante varios minutos. Quitar las lentes de contacto cuando estén presentes y pueda hacerse con facilidad. Proseguir con el lavado.  
P310 Llamar inmediatamente a un CENTRO DE TOXICOLOGÍA o a un médico

Contiene:

hidrogenosulfato de sodio

### 2.3 Otros peligros.

En condiciones de uso normal y en su forma original, el producto no tiene ningún otro efecto negativo para la salud y el medio ambiente.

## SECCIÓN 3: COMPOSICIÓN/INFORMACIÓN SOBRE LOS COMPONENTES.

### 3.1 Sustancias.

Nombre químico:	hidrogenosulfato de sodio
N. Índice:	016-046-00-X
N. CAS:	7681-38-1
N. CE:	231-665-7
N. registro:	01-2119552465-36-XXXX

### 3.2 Mezclas.

No Aplicable.

## SECCIÓN 4: PRIMEROS AUXILIOS.

La información de la composición actualizada del producto ha sido remitida al Servicio de información Toxicológica (Instituto Nacional de Toxicología y Ciencias Forenses). En caso de intoxicación llamar al Servicio de Información Toxicológica: Tfno (24 horas) 91 562 04 20

### 4.1 Descripción de los primeros auxilios.

En los casos de duda, o cuando persistan los síntomas de malestar, solicitar atención médica. No administrar nunca nada por vía oral a personas que se encuentre inconscientes.

#### Inhalación.

Situar al accidentado al aire libre, mantenerle caliente y en reposo, si la respiración es irregular o se detiene, practicar respiración artificial.

#### Contacto con los ojos.

Lavar abundantemente los ojos con agua limpia y fresca durante, por lo menos, 10 minutos, tirando hacia arriba de los párpados y buscar asistencia médica. No permita que la persona se frote el ojo afectado.

#### Contacto con la piel.

Quitar la ropa contaminada. Lavar la piel vigorosamente con agua y jabón o un limpiador de piel adecuado. NUNCA utilizar disolventes o diluyentes.

#### Ingestión.

Si accidentalmente se ha ingerido, buscar inmediatamente atención médica. Mantenerle en reposo. NUNCA provocar el vómito.

### 4.2 Principales síntomas y efectos, agudos y retardados.

Producto Corrosivo, el contacto con los ojos o con la piel puede producir quemaduras, la ingestión o la inhalación puede producir daños internos, en el caso de producirse se requiere asistencia médica inmediata. El contacto con los ojos puede producir daños irreversibles.

### 4.3 Indicación de toda atención médica y de los tratamientos especiales que deban dispensarse inmediatamente.

Solicite ayuda médica de inmediato. No administrar nunca nada por vía oral a personas que se encuentren inconscientes. No inducir el vómito. Si la persona vomita, despeje las vías respiratorias. Cubra la zona afectada con un apósito estéril seco. Proteja la zona afectada de presión o fricción.

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### SECCIÓN 5: MEDIDAS DE LUCHA CONTRA INCENDIOS.

El producto no presenta ningún riesgo particular en caso de incendio.

#### 5.1 Medios de extinción.

##### Medios de extinción apropiados:

Polvo extintor o CO<sub>2</sub>. En caso de incendios más graves también espuma resistente al alcohol y agua pulverizada.

##### Medios de extinción no apropiados:

No usar para la extinción chorro directo de agua. En presencia de tensión eléctrica no es aceptable utilizar agua o espuma como medio de extinción.

#### 5.2 Peligros específicos derivados de la sustancia.

##### Riesgos especiales.

El fuego puede producir un espeso humo negro. Como consecuencia de la descomposición térmica, pueden formarse productos peligrosos: monóxido de carbono, dióxido de carbono. La exposición a los productos de combustión o descomposición puede ser perjudicial para la salud.

#### 5.3 Recomendaciones para el personal de lucha contra incendios.

Refrigerar con agua los tanques, cisternas o recipientes próximos a la fuente de calor o fuego. Tener en cuenta la dirección del viento. Evitar que los productos utilizados en la lucha contra incendio pasen a desagües, alcantarillas o cursos de agua.

##### Equipo de protección contra incendios.

Según la magnitud del incendio, puede ser necesario el uso de trajes de protección contra el calor, equipo respiratorio autónomo, guantes, gafas protectoras o máscaras faciales y botas.

### SECCIÓN 6: MEDIDAS EN CASO DE VERTIDO ACCIDENTAL.

#### 6.1 Precauciones personales, equipo de protección y procedimientos de emergencia.

Para control de exposición y medidas de protección individual, ver sección 8.

#### 6.2 Precauciones relativas al medio ambiente.

Evitar la contaminación de desagües, aguas superficiales o subterráneas, así como del suelo.

#### 6.3 Métodos y material de contención y de limpieza.

La zona contaminada debe limpiarse inmediatamente con un descontaminante adecuado. Echar el descontaminante a los restos y dejarlo durante varios días hasta que no se produzca reacción, en un envase sin cerrar.

#### 6.4 Referencia a otras secciones.

Para control de exposición y medidas de protección individual, ver sección 8.

Para la eliminación de los residuos, seguir las recomendaciones de la sección 13.

### SECCIÓN 7: MANIPULACIÓN Y ALMACENAMIENTO.

#### 7.1 Precauciones para una manipulación segura.

Para la protección personal, ver sección 8. No emplear nunca presión para vaciar los envases, no son recipientes resistentes a la presión.

En la zona de aplicación debe estar prohibido fumar, comer y beber.

Cumplir con la legislación sobre seguridad e higiene en el trabajo.

Conservar el producto en envases de un material idéntico al original.

#### 7.2 Condiciones de almacenamiento seguro, incluidas posibles incompatibilidades.

Almacenar según la legislación local. Observar las indicaciones de la etiqueta. Almacenar los envases entre 5 y 35 °C, en un lugar seco y bien ventilado, lejos de fuentes de calor y de la luz solar directa. Mantener lejos de puntos de ignición. Mantener lejos de agentes oxidantes y de materiales fuertemente ácidos o alcalinos. No fumar. Evitar la entrada a personas no autorizadas. Una vez abiertos los envases, han de volverse a cerrar cuidadosamente y colocarlos verticalmente para evitar derrames.

El producto no se encuentra afectado por la Directiva 2012/18/UE (SEVESO III).

#### 7.3 Usos específicos finales.

Ningún uso particular.

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### SECCIÓN 8: CONTROLES DE EXPOSICIÓN/PROTECCIÓN INDIVIDUAL.

#### 8.1 Parámetros de control.

El producto NO contiene sustancias con Valores Límite Ambientales de Exposición Profesional. El producto NO contiene sustancias con Valores Límite Biológicos.

#### 8.2 Controles de la exposición.

##### Medidas de orden técnico:

Proveer una ventilación adecuada, lo cual puede conseguirse mediante una buena extracción-ventilación local y un buen sistema general de extracción.

<b>Concentración:</b>	<b>100 %</b>		
<b>Usos:</b>	<b>Regulador de pH</b>		
<b>Protección respiratoria:</b>			
Si se cumplen las medidas técnicas recomendadas no es necesario ningún equipo de protección individual.			
<b>Protección de las manos:</b>			
EPI:	Guantes de trabajo		
Características:	Marcado «CE» Categoría I.		
Normas CEN:	EN 374-1, En 374-2, EN 374-3, EN 420		
Mantenimiento:	Se guardarán en un lugar seco, alejados de posibles fuentes de calor, y se evitará la exposición a los rayos solares en la medida de lo posible. No se realizarán sobre los guantes modificaciones que puedan alterar su resistencia ni se aplicarán pinturas, disolventes o adhesivos.		
Observaciones:	Los guantes deben ser de la talla correcta, y ajustarse a la mano sin quedar demasiado holgados ni demasiado apretados. Se deberán utilizar siempre con las manos limpias y secas.		
Material:	PVC (Cloruro de polivinilo)	Tiempo de penetración (min.):	> 480
		Espesor del material (mm):	0,35
<b>Protección de los ojos:</b>			
EPI:	Gafas de protección contra impactos de partículas		
Características:	Marcado «CE» Categoría II. Protector de ojos contra polvo y humos.		
Normas CEN:	EN 165, EN 166, EN 167, EN 168		
Mantenimiento:	La visibilidad a través de los oculares debe ser óptima para lo cual estos elementos se deben limpiar a diario, los protectores deben desinfectarse periódicamente siguiendo las instrucciones del fabricante.		
Observaciones:	Indicadores de deterioro pueden ser: coloración amarilla de los oculares, arañazos superficiales en los oculares, rasgaduras, etc.		
<b>Protección de la piel:</b>			
EPI:	Ropa de protección		
Características:	Marcado «CE» Categoría II. La ropa de protección no debe ser estrecha o estar suelta para que no interfiera en los movimientos del usuario.		
Normas CEN:	EN 340		
Mantenimiento:	Se deben seguir las instrucciones de lavado y conservación proporcionadas por el fabricante para garantiza una protección invariable.		
Observaciones:	La ropa de protección debería proporcionar un nivel de confort consistente con el nivel de protección que debe proporcionar contra el riesgo contra el que protege, con las condiciones ambientales, el nivel de actividad del usuario y el tiempo de uso previsto.		
EPI:	Calzado de trabajo		
Características:	Marcado «CE» Categoría II.		
Normas CEN:	EN ISO 13287, EN 20347		
Mantenimiento:	Estos artículos se adaptan a la forma del pie del primer usuario. Por este motivo, al igual que por cuestiones de higiene, debe evitarse su reutilización por otra persona.		
Observaciones:	El calzado de trabajo para uso profesional es el que incorpora elementos de protección destinados a proteger al usuario de las lesiones que pudieran provocar los accidentes, se debe revisar los trabajos para los cuales es apto este calzado.		



### SECCIÓN 9: PROPIEDADES FÍSICAS Y QUÍMICAS.

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### 9.1 Información sobre propiedades físicas y químicas básicas.

Aspecto: Sólido

Color: Ligeramente amarillo

Olor: Inodoro

Umbral olfativo: N.D./N.A.

pH: N.D./N.A.

Punto de Fusión: 180 °C

Punto/intervalo de ebullición: >200 °C

Punto de inflamación: N.D./N.A.

Tasa de evaporación: N.D./N.A.

Inflamabilidad (sólido, gas): N.D./N.A.

Límite inferior de explosión: N.D./N.A.

Límite superior de explosión: N.D./N.A.

Presión de vapor: N.D./N.A.

Densidad de vapor: N.D./N.A.

Densidad relativa: 1.4 - 1.45 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Solubilidad: N.D./N.A.

Liposolubilidad: N.D./N.A.

Hidrosolubilidad: 1080 g/l (20 °C)

Coefficiente de reparto (n-octanol/agua): N.D./N.A.

Temperatura de autoinflamación: N.D./N.A.

Temperatura de descomposición: N.D./N.A.

Viscosidad: N.D./N.A.

Propiedades explosivas: N.D./N.A.

Propiedades comburentes: No

N.D./N.A. = No Disponible/No Aplicable debido a la naturaleza del producto.

### 9.2 Otros datos.

Punto de Gota: N.D./N.A.

Centelleo: N.D./N.A.

Viscosidad cinemática: N.D./N.A.

N.D./N.A. = No Disponible/No Aplicable debido a la naturaleza del producto.

## SECCIÓN 10: ESTABILIDAD Y REACTIVIDAD.

### 10.1 Reactividad.

El producto no presenta peligros debido a su reactividad.

### 10.2 Estabilidad química.

Estable bajo las condiciones de manipulación y almacenamiento recomendadas (ver epígrafe 7).

### 10.3 Posibilidad de reacciones peligrosas.

El producto no presenta posibilidad de reacciones peligrosas.

### 10.4 Condiciones que deben evitarse.

Evitar cualquier tipo de manipulación incorrecta.

### 10.5 Materiales incompatibles.

Mantener alejado de agentes oxidantes y de materiales fuertemente alcalinos o ácidos, a fin de evitar reacciones exotérmicas.

### 10.6 Productos de descomposición peligrosos.

No se descompone si se destina a los usos previstos.

## SECCIÓN 11: INFORMACIÓN TOXICOLÓGICA.

### 11.1 Información sobre los efectos toxicológicos.

El contacto repetido o prolongado con el producto, puede causar la eliminación de la grasa de la piel, dando lugar a una dermatitis de contacto no alérgica y a que se absorba el producto a través de la piel.

### Información Toxicológica.

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Nombre	Toxicidad aguda			
	Tipo	Ensayo	Especie	Valor
hidrogenosulfato de sodio N. CAS: 7681-38-1    N. CE: 231-665-7	Oral	LD50	Rata	2140 mg/kg
	Cutánea			
	Inhalación	LD50	Rata	>2.4 mg/l (4 h)

a) toxicidad aguda;

Datos no concluyentes para la clasificación.

b) corrosión o irritación cutáneas;

Datos no concluyentes para la clasificación.

c) lesiones oculares graves o irritación ocular;

Producto clasificado:

Lesión ocular grave, Categoría 1: Provoca lesiones oculares graves.

d) sensibilización respiratoria o cutánea;

Datos no concluyentes para la clasificación.

e) mutagenicidad en células germinales;

Datos no concluyentes para la clasificación.

f) carcinogenicidad;

Datos no concluyentes para la clasificación.

g) toxicidad para la reproducción;

Datos no concluyentes para la clasificación.

h) toxicidad específica en determinados órganos (STOT) - exposición única;

Datos no concluyentes para la clasificación.

i) toxicidad específica en determinados órganos (STOT) - exposición repetida;

Datos no concluyentes para la clasificación.

j) peligro por aspiración;

Datos no concluyentes para la clasificación.

### SECCIÓN 12: INFORMACIÓN ECOLÓGICA.

#### 12.1 Toxicidad.

Nombre	Ecotoxicidad			
	Tipo	Ensayo	Especie	Valor
hidrogenosulfato de sodio N. CAS: 7681-38-1    N. CE: 231-665-7	Peces	LC50	Pez	7960 mg/l (96h)
	Invertebrados acuáticos	LC50	Dafnia	1766 mg/l (48 h)
	Plantas acuáticas	LC50	Algas	1900 mg/l (120 h)

#### 12.2 Persistencia y degradabilidad.

No se dispone de información relativa a la biodegradabilidad.

No se dispone de información relativa a la degradabilidad.

No existe información disponible sobre la persistencia y degradabilidad del producto.

#### 12.3 Potencial de Bioacumulación.

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No se dispone de información relativa a la Bioacumulación.

### 12.4 Movilidad en el suelo.

No existe información disponible sobre la movilidad en el suelo.

No se debe permitir que el producto pase a las alcantarillas o a cursos de agua.

Evitar la penetración en el terreno.

### 12.5 Resultados de la valoración PBT y mPmB.

No existe información disponible sobre la valoración PBT y mPmB del producto.

### 12.6 Otros efectos adversos.

No existe información disponible sobre otros efectos adversos para el medio ambiente.

## SECCIÓN 13: CONSIDERACIONES RELATIVAS A LA ELIMINACIÓN.

### 13.1 Métodos para el tratamiento de residuos.

No se permite su vertido en alcantarillas o cursos de agua. Los residuos y envases vacíos deben manipularse y eliminarse de acuerdo con las legislaciones local/nacional vigentes.

Seguir las disposiciones de la Directiva 2008/98/CE respecto a la gestión de residuos.

## SECCIÓN 14: INFORMACIÓN RELATIVA AL TRANSPORTE.

No es peligroso en el transporte. En caso de accidente y vertido del producto actuar según el punto 6.

### 14.1 Número ONU.

No es peligroso en el transporte.

### 14.2 Designación oficial de transporte de las Naciones Unidas.

Descripción:

ADR: No es peligroso en el transporte.

IMDG: No es peligroso en el transporte.

ICAO/IATA: No es peligroso en el transporte.

### 14.3 Clase(s) de peligro para el transporte.

No es peligroso en el transporte.

### 14.4 Grupo de embalaje.

No es peligroso en el transporte.

### 14.5 Peligros para el medio ambiente.

No es peligroso en el transporte.

### 14.6 Precauciones particulares para los usuarios.

No es peligroso en el transporte.

### 14.7 Transporte a granel con arreglo al anexo II del Convenio MARPOL y del Código IBC.

No es peligroso en el transporte.

## SECCIÓN 15: INFORMACIÓN REGLAMENTARIA.

### 15.1 Reglamentación y legislación en materia de seguridad, salud y medio ambiente específicas para la sustancia.

El producto no está afectado por el Reglamento (CE) nº 1005/2009 del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo, de 16 de septiembre de 2009, sobre las sustancias que agotan la capa de ozono.

Clasificación del producto de acuerdo con el Anexo I de la Directiva 2012/18/UE (SEVESO III): N/A

El producto no está afectado por el Reglamento (UE) No 528/2012 relativo a la comercialización y el uso de los biocidas.

El producto no se encuentra afectado por el procedimiento establecido en el Reglamento (UE) No 649/2012, relativo a la exportación e importación de productos químicos peligrosos.

Clase de contaminante para el agua (Alemania): WGK 1: Poco peligroso para el agua. (Autoclasificado según Reglamento AwSV)

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### 15.2 Evaluación de la seguridad química.

No se ha llevado a cabo una evaluación de la seguridad química del producto.  
Se dispone de Escenario de Exposición del producto.

## SECCIÓN 16: OTRA INFORMACIÓN.

Códigos de clasificación:

Eye Dam. 1 : Lesión ocular grave, Categoría 1

Se aconseja realizar formación básica con respecto a seguridad e higiene laboral para realizar una correcta manipulación del producto.

Se dispone de Escenario de Exposición del producto.

Abreviaturas y acrónimos utilizados:

AwSV: Reglamento de Instalaciones para la manipulación de sustancias peligrosas para el agua.

CEN: Comité Europeo de Normalización.

EC50: Concentración efectiva media.

EPI: Equipo de protección personal.

LC50: Concentración Letal, 50%.

LD50: Dosis Letal, 50%.

WGK: Clases de peligros para el agua.

Principales referencias bibliográficas y fuentes de datos:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html>

<http://echa.europa.eu/>

Reglamento (UE) 2015/830.

Reglamento (CE) No 1907/2006.

Reglamento (EU) No 1272/2008.

La información facilitada en esta ficha de Datos de Seguridad ha sido redactada de acuerdo con el REGLAMENTO (UE) 2015/830 DE LA COMISIÓN de 28 de mayo de 2015 por el que se modifica el Reglamento (CE) no 1907/2006 del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo, relativo al registro, la evaluación, la autorización y la restricción de las sustancias y mezclas químicas (REACH), por el que se crea la Agencia Europea de Sustancias y Preparados Químicos, se modifica la Directiva 1999/45/CE y se derogan el Reglamento (CEE) nº 793/93 del Consejo y el Reglamento (CE) nº 1488/94 de la Comisión así como la Directiva 76/769/CEE del Consejo y las Directivas 91/155/CEE, 93/67/CEE, 93/105/CE y 2000/21/CE de la Comisión.

La información de esta Ficha de Datos de Seguridad del Producto está basada en los conocimientos actuales y en las leyes vigentes de la CE y nacionales, en cuanto que las condiciones de trabajo de los usuarios están fuera de nuestro conocimiento y control. El producto no debe utilizarse para fines distintos a aquellos que se especifican, sin tener primero una instrucción por escrito, de su manejo. Es siempre responsabilidad del usuario tomar las medidas oportunas con el fin de cumplir con las exigencias establecidas en las legislaciones.



**Table 1:** Overview on exposure scenarios and coverage of substance life cycle

ES number	Exposure scenario title	Volume (tonnes)	Manufacture	Identified uses			Resulting life cycle stage		Linked to Identified Use	Sector of use category (SU)	Chemical product category (PC)	Process category (PROC)	Article category (AC)	Environmental release category (ERC)
				Formulation	End use	Consumer use	Service life (for articles)	Waste stage						
9.1	Manufacture and use of sodium hydrogensulfate as such or in preparation in industrial settings	not relevant for exposure assessment	X	X	X				1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	2a, 2b, 3, 4, 5, 6b, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23	14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 25, 35, 36, 37	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 24		1 – 7, 12
9.2	Use of sodium hydrogensulfate as such or in preparation in professional settings	not relevant for exposure assessment			X				8, 9	22	14, 15, 20, 35, 37	2, 3, 4, 5, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 24		8 – 11
9.3	Consumer use of cleaning products containing sodium hydrogensulfate	not relevant for exposure assessment				X			10	21	35			8

Exposure scenario addendum for sodium hydrogensulfate

ES number	Exposure scenario title	Volume (tonnes)	Manufacture	Identified uses			Resulting life cycle stage		Linked to Identified Use	Sector of use category (SU)	Chemical product category (PC)	Process category (PROC)	Article category (AC)	Environmental release category (ERC)
				Formulation	End use	Consumer use	Service life (for articles)	Waste stage						
9.4	Consumer use of sodium hydrogensulfate as pH-regulator for swimming pools	not relevant for exposure assessment				X			11	21	20, 37			8

## 9.1 Manufacture and use of sodium hydrogensulfate as such or in preparation in industrial settings

Exposure Scenario Format (1) addressing uses carried out by workers				
<b>1. Title</b>				
<b>Free short title</b>	Manufacture and use of sodium hydrogensulfate as such or in preparation in industrial settings			
<b>Systematic title based on use descriptor</b>	SU2a, SU2b, SU3, SU4, SU5, SU6b, SU7, SU8, SU9, SU10, SU11, SU13, SU15, SU16, SU17, SU19, SU20, SU23 PC1PC14, PC15, PC19, PC20, PC21, PC25, PC35, PC36, PC37 PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC7, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC10, PROC12, PROC13, PROC14, PROC15, PROC17, PROC19, PROC21, PROC24 ERC1-7, 12			
<b>Processes, tasks and/or activities covered</b>	Processes, tasks and/or activities covered are described in Section 2 below.			
<b>Assessment Method</b>	Occupational exposure: A qualitative assessment of inhalation and dermal exposure was conducted in the absence of any DNELs (derived no-effect levels) for inhalation and dermal exposure. Environmental exposure: A qualitative assessment was conducted.			
<b>2. Operational conditions and risk management measures</b>				
<b>2.1 Control of workers exposure</b>				
<b>Product characteristic</b>				
<p>Sodium hydrogensulfate is produced and placed on the market as a pearled/granular product or in preparations having the same physical form. The rotating drum method (RDM) according to Heubach was used to determine the particle size distribution of the airborne fraction of dust generated during mechanical agitation simulating workplace conditions. This method provides a "total dustiness" value indicating the propensity of a material to become airborne, and thus serving as an indicator of the emission potential of the material under workplace conditions. The test resulted in a total dustiness of sodium hydrogensulfate of 0.8 % when simulating mechanical agitation (e.g. bagging, filling and mixing operations). According to the MEASE approach, the substance intrinsic emission potential could be assessed as very low – low.</p> <p>Thus, inhalation exposure to sodium hydrogensulfate is assumed to be negligible during all process steps in industrial and/or professional settings and the inhalation route is not a relevant exposure route for this substance. Under the prerequisite that all available (i.e. purchasable) forms of sodium hydrogensulfate are in accordance with the dustiness as documented above, human health is thereby considered to be sufficiently protected.</p> <p>It is noted that the substance intrinsic emission potential may be overwritten for specific processes by the process intrinsic emission potential. PROC 7 and PROC 11 as being spray applications in industrial and non-industrial settings, respectively, are assumed to result in a higher emission potential (it is also assumed that the physical form has to be modified to powder prior to spraying). Since PROC 21 and PROC 24 are considered as potential abrasive tasks, the emission potential is accordingly higher and the physical form is assumed to be wear dust during these tasks.</p>				
<b>PROC</b>	<b>Use in preparation</b>	<b>Content in preparation</b>	<b>Physical form</b>	<b>Emission potential</b>
<b>PROC 7</b>	not restricted		powder	medium
<b>PROC 21, 24</b>			(wear) dust	low – high
<b>All other applicable PROCs</b>			pearls, granules	very low – low
<b>Amounts used</b>				
The actual tonnage handled per shift is not considered to influence the exposure as such for this scenario. Instead, the combination of the scale of operation (industrial vs. professional) and level of containment/automation (as reflected in the PROC) is the main determinant of the process intrinsic emission potential.				
<b>Frequency and duration of use/exposure</b>				
<b>PROC</b>	<b>Duration of exposure</b>			
<b>PROC 7</b>	Due to the high level of automation and measures at the process level (please see below), inhalation exposure is negligible and the exposure duration is consequently short (< 60 minutes).			
<b>All other applicable PROCs</b>	not restricted			
<b>Human factors not influenced by risk management</b>				
The shift breathing volume during all process steps reflected in the PROCs is assumed to be 10 m <sup>3</sup> /shift (8 hours).				
<b>Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure</b>				
Other operational conditions such as room volume, indoor or outdoor use, process temperature and process pressure are not considered relevant for the occupational exposure assessment of the conducted processes.				

## Exposure scenario addendum for sodium hydrogensulfate

Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release				
PROC	Level of containment		Level of segregation	
PROC 1, 2, 3	closed process		not required	
PROC 7	closed process		spraying of sodium hydrogensulfate in a segregated spray tower where direct exposure of the worker is excluded	
All other applicable PROCs	Risk management measures at the process level (e.g. containment or segregation of the emission source) are generally not required in these processes since any potential inhalation exposure is assumed to be negligible due to the low dusty nature of sodium hydrogensulfate.			
Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker				
PROC	Level of separation	Localised controls (LC)	Efficiency of LC (according to MEASE)	Further information
PROC 7	Any potentially required separation of workers from the emission source is indicated above under "Frequency and duration of exposure". A reduction of exposure duration can be achieved, for example, by the installation of ventilated (positive pressure) control rooms or by removing the worker from workplaces involved with relevant exposure.	Efficient ventilation of the area (e.g. local exhaust ventilation) is recommended to minimise any potential emission of wear dust into workplace air.	78 %	-
All other applicable PROCs	Separation of workers from the emission source is generally not required in the conducted processes.			
Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure				
<p>Avoid inhalation or ingestion. General occupational hygiene measures are required to ensure safe handling of the substance. Good occupational hygiene practices have to be followed (e.g. shower and change clothes at end of work shift) to avoid any contamination of private households via the work-home-interface. Do not eat and smoke in the workplace. Unless otherwise stated below, wear standard working clothes and shoes. Do not wear contaminated clothing at home. Do not blow dust off with compressed air. Regular training in workplace hygiene practice and proper use of personal protective equipment is required.</p>				
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation				
PROC	Specification of respiratory protective equipment (RPE)	RPE efficiency (assigned protection factor, APF)	Specification of gloves	Further personal protective equipment (PPE)
All applicable PROCs	<p>If ventilation is insufficient and/or formation of relevant dust levels cannot be excluded, use RPE according to EN143 and EN149.</p> <p>An FFP2 mask should be worn for safety reasons when packaging/unpacking sodium hydrogensulfate since high abrasion may occur.</p>	(APF=10, for safety reasons during processes where relevant dust levels and high abrasion may occur)	In cases where extensive direct contact with sodium hydrogensulfate cannot be avoided, wear suitable protective gloves according to EN374.	<p>Eye protection equipment (e.g. goggles or visors) conforming to EN166 must be worn, unless potential contact with the eye can be excluded by the nature and type of application (i.e. closed process).</p> <p>Additionally, face protection, protective clothing and safety shoes are required to be worn as appropriate.</p>
<p>Any RPE as defined above shall only be worn if the following principles are implemented in parallel: The duration of work (compare with "duration of exposure" above) should reflect the additional physiological stress for the worker due to the breathing resistance and mass of the RPE itself, due to the increased thermal stress by enclosing the head. In addition, it shall be considered that the worker's capability of using tools and of communicating are reduced during the wearing of RPE.</p> <p>For reasons as given above, the worker should therefore be (i) healthy (especially in view of medical problems that may affect the use of RPE), (ii) have suitable facial characteristics reducing leakages between face and mask (in view of scars and facial hair). The recommended devices above which rely on a tight face seal will not provide the required protection unless they fit the contours of the face properly and securely.</p> <p>The employer and self-employed persons have legal responsibilities for the maintenance and issue 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 training of the workers.</p> <p>An overview of the APFs of different RPE (according to BS EN 529:2005) can be found in the glossary of MEASE.</p>				

2.2 Control of environmental exposure				
<b>Amounts used</b>				
The daily and annual amount per site (for point sources) is not considered to be the main determinant for environmental exposure.				
<b>Frequency and duration of use</b>				
Intermittent (< 12 time per year) or continuous use/release				
<b>Environment factors not influenced by risk management</b>				
Flow rate of receiving surface water: 18000 m3/day				
<b>Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>				
Effluent discharge rate: 2000 m3/day				
<b>Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil</b>				
Risk management measures related to the environment aim to avoid discharging NaHSO <sub>4</sub> solutions into municipal wastewater or to surface water, in case such discharges are expected to cause significant pH changes regular control of the pH value during introduction into open waters is required. In general discharges should be carried out such that pH changes in receiving surface waters are minimised (e.g. through neutralisation). In general most aquatic organisms can tolerate pH values in the range of 6-9. This is also reflected in the description of standard OECD tests with aquatic organisms. Neutralisation of waste waters and effluent should be widespread (often it is also required by national legislation).				
<b>Conditions and measures related to waste</b>				
Solid industrial waste of NaHSO <sub>4</sub> should be reused or discharged to the industrial wastewater and further neutralized if needed.				
3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source				
<b>Occupational exposure</b>				
PROC	Method used for inhalation exposure assessment (refer to introduction)	Inhalation exposure estimate (RCR)	Method used for dermal exposure assessment	Dermal exposure estimate (RCR)
<b>All applicable PROCs</b>	Since sodium hydrogensulfate has a low dustiness (<1 % as obtained in rotating drum testing), inhalation exposure during all process steps is assumed to be negligible if the proposed risk management measures as described above are met.		Due to the negligible dermal absorption of sodium hydrogensulfate, the dermal route is not a relevant exposure path for sodium hydrogensulfate and a dermal DNEL has not been derived. Thus, dermal exposure is not assessed in this exposure scenario.	

<b>Environmental emissions</b>	
<p>The environmental exposure assessment is only relevant for the aquatic environment, when applicable including STPs/WWTPs, as emissions of NaHSO<sub>4</sub> in the different life-cycle stages (production and use) mainly apply to (waste) water. The aquatic effect and risk assessment only deal with the effect on organisms/ecosystems due to possible pH changes related to H<sup>+</sup> discharges, being the toxicity of Na<sup>+</sup> and SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> are expected to be negligible compared to the (potential) pH effect. Only the local scale is addressed, including municipal sewage treatment plants (STPs) or industrial waste water treatment plants (WWTPs) when applicable, both for production and industrial use as any effects that might occur would be expected to take place on a local scale. The high water solubility and very low vapour pressure indicate that NaHSO<sub>4</sub> will be found predominantly in water. Significant emissions or exposure to air are not expected due to the low vapour pressure of NaHSO<sub>4</sub>. Significant emissions or exposure to the terrestrial environment are not expected either for this exposure scenario.</p>	
<b>Environmental emissions</b>	<p>The production or use of NaHSO<sub>4</sub> can potentially result in an aquatic emission and locally increase the NaHSO<sub>4</sub> concentration and affect the pH in the aquatic environment. When the pH is not neutralised, the discharge of effluent from NaHSO<sub>4</sub> production or use sites may impact the pH in the receiving water. The pH of effluents is normally measured very frequently and can be neutralised easily as often required by national laws.</p>
<b>Exposure concentration in waste water treatment plant (WWTP)</b>	<p>Waste water from NaHSO<sub>4</sub> production or use is an inorganic wastewater stream and therefore there is no biological treatment. Therefore, wastewater streams from NaHSO<sub>4</sub> production sites will normally not be treated in biological waste water treatment plants (WWTPs).</p>
<b>Exposure concentration in aquatic pelagic compartment</b>	<p>When NaHSO<sub>4</sub> is emitted to surface water, sorption to particulate matter and sediment will be negligible. When NaHSO<sub>4</sub> is rejected to surface water, the pH may decrease, depending on the buffer capacity of the water. The higher the buffer capacity of the water, the lower the effect on pH will be. In general the buffer capacity preventing shifts in acidity or alkalinity in natural waters is regulated by the equilibrium between carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), the bicarbonate ion (HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>) and the carbonate ion (CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>).</p>
<b>Exposure concentration in sediments</b>	<p>The sediment compartment is not included in this ES, because it is not considered relevant for NaHSO<sub>4</sub>; when NaHSO<sub>4</sub> is emitted to the aquatic compartment, sorption of to sediment particles is negligible.</p>
<b>Exposure concentrations in soil and groundwater</b>	<p>The terrestrial compartment is not included in this exposure scenario, because it is not considered to be relevant.</p>
<b>Exposure concentration in atmospheric compartment</b>	<p>The air compartment is not included in this CSA because it is considered not relevant for NaHSO<sub>4</sub>.</p>
<b>Exposure concentration relevant for the food chain (secondary poisoning)</b>	<p>Bioaccumulation in organisms is not relevant for NaHSO<sub>4</sub>; a risk assessment for secondary poisoning is therefore not required.</p>
<b>4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES</b>	
<b>Occupational exposure</b>	
<p>The DU works inside the boundaries set by the ES if he handles sodium hydrogensulfate having the same properties with regard to dustiness as described in this ES and if the proposed risk management measures as described above are met. A dustiness assessment can be made either on a qualitative or on a quantitative basis. For a qualitative assessment the MEASE glossary (<a href="http://www.ebrc.de/mease.html">www.ebrc.de/mease.html</a>) can be consulted, which provides guidance on this topic. A quantitative assessment can be done by conducting a dustiness test with the specific material according to the rotating drum method. It is however noted that also other dustiness tests exist, which may be used instead. For further details please refer to the European Standard EN 15051 titled "Workplace atmospheres – Measurement of the dustiness of bulk materials – Requirements and reference test methods".</p>	

**Environmental emissions**

If a site does not comply with the conditions stipulated in the safe use ES, it is recommended to apply a tiered approach to perform a more site-specific assessment. For that assessment, the following tiered approach is recommended.

**Tier 1:** retrieve information on effluent pH and the contribution of NaHSO<sub>4</sub> on the resulting pH. Shall the pH be below 6 and predominantly dependent by the NaHSO<sub>4</sub>, then further actions are required to demonstrate safe use.

**Tier 2a:** retrieve information on receiving water pH after the discharge point. The pH of the receiving water shall not be lower than 6. If the measures are not available, the pH in the river can be calculated as follows:

$$pH_{river} = \text{Log} \left[ \frac{Q_{effluent} * 10^{pH_{effluent}} + Q_{riverupstream} * 10^{pH_{upstream}}}{Q_{riverupstream} + Q_{effluent}} \right]$$

(Eq 1)

Where:

Q effluent refers to the effluent flow (in m3/day)

Q river upstream refers to the upstream river flow (in m3/day)

pH effluent refers to the pH of the effluent

pH upstream river refers to the pH of the river upstream of the discharge point

Please note that initially, default values can be used:

- Q river upstream flows: use the 10th of existing measurements distribution or use default value of 18000 m3/day
- Q effluent: use default value of 2000 m3/day
- The upstream pH is preferably a measured value. If not available, one can assume a neutral pH of 7 if this can be justified.

Such equation has to be seen as a worst case scenario, where water conditions are standard and not case specific.

**Tier 2b:** Equation 1 can be used to identify which effluent pH causes an acceptable pH level in the receiving body. In order to do so, pH of the river is set at value 6 and pH of the effluent is calculated accordingly (using default values as reported previously, if necessary). As temperature influences solubility, pH effluent might require to be adjusted on a case-by-case basis. Once the maximum admissible pH value in the effluent is established, it is assumed that the H<sup>+</sup> concentrations are all dependent on NaHSO<sub>4</sub> discharge and that there is no buffer capacity conditions to consider (this is a unrealistic worst case scenario, which can be modified where information is available). Maximum load of NaHSO<sub>4</sub> that can be annually rejected without negatively affecting the pH of the receiving water is calculated assuming chemical equilibrium. H<sup>+</sup> expressed as moles/litre is multiplied by average flow of the effluent and then divided by the molar mass of NaHSO<sub>4</sub>.

**Tier 3:** measure the pH in the receiving water after the discharge point. If pH is between 6 and 9, safe use is reasonably demonstrated and the ES ends here. If pH is found to be below 6, risk management measures have to be implemented: the effluent has to undergo neutralisation, thus ensuring safe use of NaHSO<sub>4</sub> during production or use phase.

## 9.2 Use of sodium hydrogensulfate as such or in preparation in professional settings

Exposure Scenario Format (1) addressing uses carried out by workers				
1. Title				
<b>Free short title</b>	Use of sodium hydrogensulfate as such or in preparation in professional settings			
<b>Systematic title based on use descriptor</b>	SU22 PC14, PC15, PC20, PC35, PC37 PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC10, PROC11, PROC12, PROC13, PROC14, PROC15, PROC17, PROC19, PROC21, PROC24 ERC8-11			
<b>Processes, tasks and/or activities covered</b>	Processes, tasks and/or activities covered are described in Section 2 below.			
<b>Assessment Method</b>	Occupational exposure: A qualitative assessment of inhalation and dermal exposure was conducted in the absence of any DNELs (derived no-effect levels) for inhalation and dermal exposure. Environmental exposure: A qualitative assessment was conducted.			
2. Operational conditions and risk management measures				
2.1 Control of workers exposure				
Product characteristic				
<p>Sodium hydrogensulfate is produced and placed on the market as a pearled/granular product or in preparations having the same physical form. The rotating drum method (RDM) according to Heubach was used to determine the particle size distribution of the airborne fraction of dust generated during mechanical agitation simulating workplace conditions. This method provides a "total dustiness" value indicating the propensity of a material to become airborne, and thus serving as an indicator of the emission potential of the material under workplace conditions. The test resulted in a total dustiness of sodium hydrogensulfate of 0.8 % when simulating mechanical agitation (e.g. bagging, filling and mixing operations). According to the MEASE approach, the substance intrinsic emission potential could be assessed as very low – low.</p> <p>Thus, inhalation exposure to sodium hydrogensulfate is assumed to be negligible during all process steps in industrial and/or professional settings and the inhalation route is not a relevant exposure route for this substance. Under the prerequisite that all available (i.e. purchasable) forms of sodium hydrogensulfate are in accordance with the dustiness as documented above, human health is thereby considered to be sufficiently protected.</p> <p>It is noted that the substance intrinsic emission potential may be overwritten for specific processes by the process intrinsic emission potential. PROC 7 and PROC 11 as being spray applications in industrial and non-industrial settings, respectively, are assumed to result in a higher emission potential (it is also assumed that the physical form has to be modified to powder prior to spraying). Since PROC 21 and PROC 24 are considered as potential abrasive tasks, the emission potential is accordingly higher and the physical form is assumed to be wear dust during these tasks.</p>				
PROC	Use in preparation	Content in preparation	Physical form	Emission potential
PROC 11	not restricted		powder	medium
PROC 21, 24			(wear) dust	low – high
All other applicable PROCs			pearls, granules	very low – low
Amounts used				
The actual tonnage handled per shift is not considered to influence the exposure as such for this scenario. Instead, the combination of the scale of operation (industrial vs. professional) and level of containment/automation (as reflected in the PROC) is the main determinant of the process intrinsic emission potential.				
Frequency and duration of use/exposure				
PROC	Duration of exposure			
PROC 11	Due to the high level of automation and measures at the process level (please see below), inhalation exposure is negligible and the exposure duration is consequently short (< 60 minutes).			
All other applicable PROCs	not restricted			
Human factors not influenced by risk management				
The shift breathing volume during all process steps reflected in the PROCs is assumed to be 10 m <sup>3</sup> /shift (8 hours).				
Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure				
Other operational conditions such as room volume, indoor or outdoor use, process temperature and process pressure are not considered relevant for the occupational exposure assessment of the conducted processes.				



## Exposure scenario addendum for sodium hydrogensulfate

Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release				
PROC	Level of containment		Level of segregation	
PROC 2, 3	closed process		not required	
PROC 11	closed process		spraying in non-industrial settings has to be performed in segregated areas where direct exposure of the worker is excluded	
All other applicable PROCs	Risk management measures at the process level (e.g. containment or segregation of the emission source) are generally not required in these processes since any potential inhalation exposure is assumed to be negligible due to the low dusty nature of sodium hydrogensulfate.			
Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker				
PROC	Level of separation	Localised controls (LC)	Efficiency of LC (according to MEASE)	Further information
PROC 11	Any potentially required separation of workers from the emission source is indicated above under "Frequency and duration of exposure". A reduction of exposure duration can be achieved, for example, by the installation of ventilated (positive pressure) control rooms or by removing the worker from workplaces involved with relevant exposure.	Efficient ventilation of the area (e.g. local exhaust ventilation) is recommended to minimise any potential emission of wear dust into workplace air.	78 %	-
All other applicable PROCs	Separation of workers from the emission source is generally not required in the conducted processes.			
Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure				
Avoid inhalation or ingestion. General occupational hygiene measures are required to ensure safe handling of the substance. Good occupational hygiene practices have to be followed (e.g. shower and change clothes at end of work shift) to avoid any contamination of private households via the work-home-interface. Do not eat and smoke in the workplace. Unless otherwise stated below, wear standard working clothes and shoes. Do not wear contaminated clothing at home. Do not blow dust off with compressed air. Regular training in workplace hygiene practice and proper use of personal protective equipment is required.				
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation				
PROC	Specification of respiratory protective equipment (RPE)	RPE efficiency (assigned protection factor, APF)	Specification of gloves	Further personal protective equipment (PPE)
All applicable PROCs	If ventilation is insufficient and/or formation of relevant dust levels cannot be excluded, use RPE according to EN143 and EN149. An FFP2 mask should be worn for safety reasons when packaging/unpacking sodium hydrogensulfate since high abrasion may occur.	(APF=10, for safety reasons during processes where relevant dust levels and high abrasion may occur)	In cases where extensive direct contact with sodium hydrogensulfate cannot be avoided, wear suitable protective gloves according to EN374.	Eye protection equipment (e.g. goggles or visors) conforming to EN166 must be worn, unless potential contact with the eye can be excluded by the nature and type of application (i.e. closed process). Additionally, face protection, protective clothing and safety shoes are required to be worn as appropriate.
Any RPE as defined above shall only be worn if the following principles are implemented in parallel: The duration of work (compare with "duration of exposure" above) should reflect the additional physiological stress for the worker due to the breathing resistance and mass of the RPE itself, due to the increased thermal stress by enclosing the head. In addition, it shall be considered that the worker's capability of using tools and of communicating are reduced during the wearing of RPE. For reasons as given above, the worker should therefore be (i) healthy (especially in view of medical problems that may affect the use of RPE), (ii) have suitable facial characteristics reducing leakages between face and mask (in view of scars and facial hair). The recommended devices above 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 maintenance and issue 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 training of the workers. An overview of the APFs of different RPE (according to BS EN 529:2005) can be found in the glossary of MEASE.				

2.2 Control of environmental exposure				
<b>Amounts used</b>				
The daily and annual amount per site (for point sources) is not considered to be the main determinant for environmental exposure. In this scenario the emissions of NaHSO <sub>4</sub> are considered in lower amounts and on a larger scale due to professional and/or consumer use.				
<b>Frequency and duration of use</b>				
Due to the wide dispersive aspect of the scenario a continuous release is assumed.				
<b>Environment factors not influenced by risk management</b>				
Flow rate of receiving surface water: 18000 m <sup>3</sup> /day				
<b>Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure</b>				
Effluent discharge rate of the STP: 2000 m <sup>3</sup> /day				
<b>Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil</b>				
No risk management measure can be assumed for professional and/or consumer uses. All waste water resulting from use (cleaning, pH-regulator in swimming pools) of NaHSO <sub>4</sub> is assumed to be directed to a municipal STP (default setting according to ECHA guidance R16).				
<b>Conditions and measures related to waste</b>				
Not relevant				
3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source				
<b>Occupational exposure</b>				
PROC	Method used for inhalation exposure assessment (refer to introduction)	Inhalation exposure estimate (RCR)	Method used for dermal exposure assessment	Dermal exposure estimate (RCR)
All applicable PROCs	Since sodium hydrogensulfate has a low dustiness (<1 % as obtained in rotating drum testing), inhalation exposure during all process steps is assumed to be negligible if the proposed risk management measures as described above are met.		Due to the negligible dermal absorption of sodium hydrogensulfate, the dermal route is not a relevant exposure path for sodium hydrogensulfate and a dermal DNEL has not been derived. Thus, dermal exposure is not assessed in this exposure scenario.	
<b>Environmental emissions</b>				
<b>Environmental emissions</b>	Wide dispersive uses of NaHSO <sub>4</sub> usually use diluted products. The small amounts of NaHSO <sub>4</sub> will entirely end up in the sewer where they will further be neutralized quickly by the buffer capacity of the wastewater before reaching a STP or surface water. The influent of a municipal STP is typically tested for pH and, if needed, adjusted before entering the biological step. The effluent of a municipal STP is usually circum-neutral.			
<b>Exposure concentration in waste water treatment plant</b>	Since the municipal STP usually monitors the pH of the influent and neutralize accordingly if needed, there is no pH impact expected on the microbiological activity in the municipal STP.			
<b>Exposure concentration in aquatic pelagic compartment</b>	When NaHSO <sub>4</sub> is emitted to surface water, sorption to particulate matter and sediment will be negligible. When NaHSO <sub>4</sub> is rejected to surface water, the pH may decrease, depending on the buffer capacity of the water. The higher the buffer capacity of the water, the lower the effect on pH will be. In general the buffer capacity preventing shifts in acidity or alkalinity in natural waters is regulated by the equilibrium between carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), the bicarbonate ion (HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> ) and the carbonate ion (CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> ).			
<b>Exposure concentration in sediments</b>	The sediment compartment is not included in this ES, because it is not considered relevant for NaHSO <sub>4</sub> : when NaHSO <sub>4</sub> is emitted to the aquatic compartment, sorption of to sediment particles is negligible.			
<b>Exposure concentrations in soil and groundwater</b>	The terrestrial compartment is not included in this exposure scenario, because it is not considered to be relevant.			
<b>Exposure concentration in atmospheric compartment</b>	The air compartment is not included in this CSA because it is considered not relevant for NaHSO <sub>4</sub> .			
<b>Exposure concentration relevant for the food chain (secondary poisoning)</b>	Bioaccumulation in organisms is not relevant for NaHSO <sub>4</sub> : a risk assessment for secondary poisoning is therefore not required.			

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

**Occupational exposure**

The DU works inside the boundaries set by the ES if he handles sodium hydrogensulfate having the same properties with regard to dustiness as described in this ES and if the proposed risk management measures as described above are met. A dustiness assessment can be made either on a qualitative or on a quantitative basis. For a qualitative assessment the MEASE glossary ([www.ebrc.de/mease.html](http://www.ebrc.de/mease.html)) can be consulted, which provides guidance on this topic. A quantitative assessment can be done by conducting a dustiness test with the specific material according to the rotating drum method. It is however noted that also other dustiness tests exist, which may be used instead. For further details please refer to the European Standard EN 15051 titled "Workplace atmospheres – Measurement of the dustiness of bulk materials – Requirements and reference test methods".

**Environmental emissions**

not relevant for consumers/professionals

## 9.3 Consumer use of cleaning products containing sodium hydrogensulfate

Appendix 2: Exposure Scenario Format (2) addressing uses carried out by consumers				
1. Title				
<b>Free short title</b>	Consumer use of cleaning products containing sodium hydrogensulfate			
<b>Systematic title based on use descriptor</b>	SU21, PC35, ERC 8a			
<b>Processes, tasks activities covered</b>	Tasks and activities covered are described in section 2 below.			
<b>Assessment Method*</b>	<p>Human health</p> <p>No exposure estimation was performed for the dermal route.</p> <p>A quantitative assessment was performed for inhalation and the oral route using the HERA guidance document as a guide.</p> <p>Environment:</p> <p>A qualitative justification is provided.</p>			
2. Operational conditions and risk management measures				
<b>RMM</b>	The solid products will be in form of pearls or granules as manufactured, having a low-very low dust formation potential.			
<b>PC/ERC</b>	<b>Description</b>			
<b>PC 35</b>	Cleaners (all purpose cleaners, sanitary products): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surface cleaning.</li> <li>• Pouring of liquid concentrate or solid granules.</li> </ul> Toilet cleaner: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pouring of solid granules</li> </ul>			
<b>ERC 8a</b>	Wide dispersive indoor use of processing aids in open systems			
2.1 Control of consumers exposure				
Product characteristic				
<b>Description of the preparation</b>	<b>Concentration of the substance in the preparation</b>	<b>Physical state of the preparation</b>	<b>Dustiness (if relevant)</b>	<b>Packaging design</b>
Acid surface cleaner (l)	6%	liquid	NR	0.75 – 1L
Acid surface cleaner (s)	10%	Solid, pearls	Very low	0.75 – 1L
Toilet cleaner (s)	80%	Solid, pearls	Very low	0.75 – 1L
Amounts used				
<b>Description of the preparation</b>	<b>Amount used per event</b>		<b>Source of information</b>	
Acid surface cleaner (l)	Typical: 60g per 5L = 12g/L Max: 110g per 5L = 22g/L		(HERA, 2005, Appendix F)	
Acid surface cleaner (s)	Max: 40g per 5L = 8g/L		(HERA, 2005, Appendix F)	
Toilet cleaner (s)	Typical: 20g Max: 30g		(HERA, 2005, Appendix F)	
Frequency and duration of use/exposure				
<b>Description of the preparation</b>	<b>Duration of exposure per event</b>	<b>frequency of events</b>		<b>Source of information</b>
Acid surface cleaner (l)	20 min (max)	Up to 7 tasks per week (max)		(HERA, 2005, Appendix F)
Acid surface cleaner (s)	20 min (max)	Up to 7 tasks per week (max)		(HERA, 2005, Appendix F)
Toilet cleaner (s)	< 1min	Up to 2 tasks per week (max)		(HERA, 2005, Appendix F)

Appendix 2: Exposure Scenario Format (2) addressing uses carried out by consumers					
Human factors not influenced by risk management					
Description of the preparation	Population exposed	Body weight (BW) [kg]	Exposed body part	Corresponding skin area [cm <sup>2</sup> ]	
Acid surface cleaner (l)	adult	60 (HERA, 2005, Appendix G)	Hands	857.5	
Acid surface cleaner (s)	Adult		Hands	857.5	
Toilet cleaner (s)	adult		Only splashes	-	
Other given operational conditions affecting consumers exposure					
Film thickness on skin	0.01cm (HERA, 2005, Appendix G)				
Conditions and measures related to information and behavioural advice to consumers					
<p>Do not get in eyes.                      Keep container closed and out of reach of children.                      In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.                      Wash thoroughly after handling.</p>					
Conditions and measures related to personal protection and hygiene					
Wear suitable goggles.					
2.2 Control of environmental exposure					
Product characteristics					
Not relevant for exposure assessment					
Amounts used*					
Not relevant for exposure assessment					
Frequency and duration of use					
Not relevant for exposure assessment					
Environment factors not influenced by risk management					
Default river flow and dilution					
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure					
Indoor and outdoor					
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant					
Default size of municipal sewage system/treatment plant and sludge treatment technique					
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal					
Not relevant for exposure assessment					
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste					
Not relevant for exposure assessment					
3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source					
Since sodium hydrogensulfate is classified as irritating to eyes (eye dam.1) a qualitative assessment has been performed for exposure to the eye.					
Human exposure					
Acid surface cleaner (l), Acid surface cleaner (s), Toilet cleaner (s)					
Route of exposure	Method used, comments				
Oral	Qualitative assessment Oral uptake of sodium hydrogensulfate via the use of household cleaning products is considered negligible under normal handling conditions.				
Dermal	No local effects are known after dermal exposure. Furthermore, dermal absorption is considered negligible and				

<b>Appendix 2: Exposure Scenario Format (2) addressing uses carried out by consumers</b>	
	there are no data available which indicate systemic toxicity following this route. Thus, dermal exposure is not assessed in this exposure scenario.
Eye	<p>Qualitative assessment</p> <p>Exposure to the eyes is not expected as part of the intended product use.</p> <p>Solid: As the product is of low-very low dustiness no dust formation is expected.</p> <p>Liquid: Splashes into the eyes cannot be excluded if no protective goggles are worn during the application. However, this will mainly be to the diluted application solution (&lt;1% NaHSO<sub>4</sub>). Therefore mild irritation can easily be avoided by immediate rinsing of the eyes with water.</p>
Inhalation	Sodium hydrogensulfate has a low dustiness (<1 % as obtained in rotating drum testing), therefore inhalation exposure during use of solid sodium hydrogensulfate pearls is assumed to be negligible. Thus, inhalation exposure is not assessed in this exposure scenario.
<b>Environmental exposure</b>	
The pH impact due to use of sodium hydrogensulfate in household cleaning products is expected to be negligible. The influent of a municipal wastewater treatment plant is often neutralized anyway and sodium hydrogensulfate may even be used beneficially for pH control of basic wastewater streams that are treated in biological WWTPs. Since the pH of the influent of the municipal treatment plant is circum neutral, the pH impact is negligible on the receiving environmental compartments, such as surface water, sediment and terrestrial compartment.	
<b>4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES</b>	
The DU works inside the boundaries set by the ES if sodium hydrogensulfate is either marked as a liquid preparation or in case of a solid preparation sodium hydrogensulfate is used as manufactured and not further processed to get smaller particles.	

## 9.4 Consumer use of sodium hydrogensulfate as pH-regulator for swimming pools

Appendix 2: Exposure Scenario Format (2) addressing uses carried out by consumers				
1. Title				
<b>Free short title</b>	Consumer use of sodium hydrogensulfate as pH-regulator for swimming pools			
<b>Systematic title based on use descriptor</b>	SU21, PC20, 37, ERC 8			
<b>Processes, tasks activities covered</b>	Tasks and activities covered are described in section 2 below.			
<b>Assessment Method*</b>	<p>Human health</p> <p>Human exposure has been assessed on a qualitative basis. Nevertheless the US EPA Standard operating procedures (SOPs) for residential exposure assessment – swimming pools (US EPA, 1997) has been used as a guide.</p> <p>Environment:</p> <p>A qualitative justification is provided.</p>			
2. Operational conditions and risk management measures				
<b>PC/ERC</b>	<b>Description</b>			
PC 20, 37	<p><b>Applying of pH-regulator to swimming pools:</b></p> <p>Manual filling/pouring of sodium hydrogensulfate into swimming pool (large amount).</p> <p>Preparation of sodium hydrogensulfate solution for further application/pouring of sodium hydrogensulfate into water (small amount).</p> <p>Dropwise application of sodium hydrogensulfate solution to water.</p>			
ERC 8	Wide dispersive use			
2.1 Control of consumers exposure				
Product characteristic				
<b>Description of the preparation</b>	<b>Concentration of the substance in the preparation</b>	<b>Physical state of the preparation</b>	<b>Dustiness (if relevant)</b>	<b>Packaging design</b>
pH-regulator for swimming pools (solid)	100%	granular	Very low (beads)	1 – 5 kg
pH-regulator for swimming pools (liquid)	≤ 50%	liquid	NR	1 – 5 L
Amounts used				
<b>Description of the preparation</b>	<b>Amount used per event</b>		<b>Source of information</b>	
pH-regulator for swimming pools (solid)	depending on the pH of water and size of swimming pool : 10g to reduce the pH by 0.1 per 1m <sup>3</sup> swimmingpool water.		Instructions by producer.	
pH-regulator for swimming pools (liquid)	10% solution (1kg/10L water)		Instructions by producer.	
Post-application ingestion	0.05L/h		US EPA, SOPs for residential exposure assessments – swimming pools	
Frequency and duration of use/exposure				
<b>Description of task</b>	<b>Duration of exposure per event</b>		<b>frequency of events</b>	
Pouring of granules	1.33 min (DIY-fact sheet, RIVM, Chapter 2.4.2 Mixing and loading of powders)		1 task/week	
Dropwise application of	Several minutes - hours		1 task/ month	

Appendix 2: Exposure Scenario Format (2) addressing uses carried out by consumers				
<b>solution</b>				
<b>Post-application ingestion</b>	5h (child of 6 years) 6h (adults) 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile value for time spent at home in the pool (US EPA, 1996: Exposure factors handbook, EPA/600/P-95/002Ba)	daily		
Human factors not influenced by risk management				
Description of task	Population exposed	Body weight (BW) [kg]	Exposed body part	Corresponding skin area [cm <sup>2</sup> ]
<b>Pouring of granules</b>	adult	60	Half of both hands	430
<b>Dropwise application of solution</b>	Adult		Hands	860
<b>Post-application ingestion</b>	Child (6 years) Adult	22 60	-	-
Other given operational conditions affecting consumers exposure				
<b>Film thickness on skin</b>	0.01cm (HERA, 2005, Appendix G)			
Conditions and measures related to information and behavioural advice to consumers				
<p>Do not get in eyes.</p> <p>Keep container closed and out of reach of children.</p> <p>In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.</p> <p>Wash thoroughly after handling.</p> <p>Assure an equal distribution of the salt by running the circulating pump for 4-6h and measure the pH to be in the desired range between 7.0-7.4 before swimming pool use.</p>				
Conditions and measures related to personal protection and hygiene				
Wear suitable goggles.				
2.2 Control of environmental exposure				
Product characteristics				
Not relevant for exposure assessment				
Amounts used*				
Not relevant for exposure assessment				
Frequency and duration of use				
Not relevant for exposure assessment				
Environment factors not influenced by risk management				
Default river flow and dilution				
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure				
Indoor and outdoor				
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant				
Default size of municipal sewage system/treatment plant and sludge treatment technique				
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal				
Not relevant for exposure assessment				
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste				
Not relevant for exposure assessment				
3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source				
Since sodium hydrogensulfate is classified as irritating to eyes (eye dam.1) a qualitative assessment has been performed for exposure				



<b>Appendix 2: Exposure Scenario Format (2) addressing uses carried out by consumers</b>	
to the eye.	
<b>Human exposure</b>	
<b>Use of pH-regulator for swimming pools</b>	
<b>Route of exposure</b>	<b>Method used, comments</b>
Oral	Qualitative assessment Oral uptake of sodium hydrogensulfate as pH-regulator of swimming pools is not considered under normal handling conditions.
Dermal	No local effects are known after dermal exposure. Furthermore, dermal absorption is considered negligible and there are no data available which indicate systemic toxicity following this route. Thus, dermal exposure is not assessed in this exposure scenario.
Inhalation	Sodium hydrogensulfate has a low dustiness (<1 % as obtained in rotating drum testing), therefore inhalation exposure during use of solid sodium hydrogensulfate pearls is assumed to be negligible. Thus, inhalation exposure is not assessed in this exposure scenario.
Eye	Qualitative assessment Exposure to the eyes is not expected as part of the intended product use. Solid: As the product is of low-very low dustiness no dust formation is expected. Liquid: However, splashes into the eyes cannot be excluded if no protective goggles are worn during the task described . Prompt rinsing with water and seeking medical advice after accidental exposure is advisable.
<b>Post-application ingestion:</b>	
<b>Route of exposure</b>	<b>Method used, comments</b>
Oral	Qualitative assessment: Sodium hydrogensulfate will dissolve in water to sodium and sulphate ions and will reduces the pH of the swimming pool water. If an equal distribution of the salt has been secured and the pH was measured to be in the desired range between 7.0-7.4 no local effects need to be suspected. No systemic effects are expected from the oral uptake, as these ions are omnipresent in nature and normal constituent of the human body.
<b>Environmental exposure</b>	
The pH impact due to use of sodium hydrogensulfate as pH-regulator in residential swimming pools is expected to be negligible, as under normal use conditions the desired effect is to neutralize the pH of the swimming pool water. However, the influent of a municipal wastewater treatment plant is often neutralized anyway and sodium hydrogensulfate may even be used beneficially for pH control of basic wastewater streams that are treated in biological WWTPs. Since the pH of the influent of the municipal treatment plant is circum neutral, the pH impact is negligible on the receiving environmental compartments, such as surface water, sediment and terrestrial compartment.	
<b>4. Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES</b>	
The DU works inside the boundaries set by the ES if sodium hydrogensulfate is either marked as a liquid preparation or in case of a solid preparation sodium hydrogensulfate is used as manufactured and not further processed to get smaller particles.	

## **10 Risk Characterisation**

### **10.1 Industrial uses of NaHSO<sub>4</sub>**

#### **10.1.1 Occupational exposure**

Please refer to Section 3 of exposure scenario 9.1. Inhalation and dermal exposure have been addressed qualitatively in the absence of any DNELs (derived no-effect levels).

#### **10.1.2 Environmental exposure**

As shown in the exposure scenario 9.1, no exposure to NaHSO<sub>4</sub> is expected to occur in sediments, soil and groundwater or atmospheric compartment.

##### **10.1.2.1 Aquatic compartment (including microbiological activity in STP)**

The risk characterisation is only performed for the aquatic environment compartment, when applicable including STPs/WWTPs, as emissions of NaHSO<sub>4</sub> in the different life-cycle stages (production and use) mainly apply to (waste) water.

Discharges of NaHSO<sub>4</sub> from production and use to STPs/WWTPs and receiving waters are generally well controlled. Additionally, national regulations often require pH control of the wastewaters, to protect surface waters from pH changes. Where a significant pH change cannot be excluded, neutralisation of NaHSO<sub>4</sub> containing wastewaters and effluents applies.

Therefore, the aquatic compartment is adequately protected with respect to pH changes.

### **10.2 Wide dispersive uses of NaHSO<sub>4</sub>**

#### **10.2.1 Occupational exposure**

Please refer to Section 3 of exposure scenario 9.2. Inhalation and dermal exposure have been addressed qualitatively in the absence of any DNELs (derived no-effect levels).

#### **10.2.2 Environmental exposure**

##### **10.2.2.1 Aquatic compartment (including microbiological activity in STP)**

The risk characterisation is only performed for the aquatic environment compartment and the municipal STPs, as emissions of NaHSO<sub>4</sub> in the different life-cycle stages mainly apply to (waste) water.

Discharges of NaHSO<sub>4</sub> from wide dispersive use to the STPs are generally quickly neutralized in the sewer. Additionally, the municipal STP will analyse the pH of the influent and effluent to protect the biological step in the STP and the receiving water from pH changes. Where a significant pH change cannot be excluded, neutralisation of NaHSO<sub>4</sub> containing wastewaters applies.

Therefore, the aquatic compartment is adequately protected with respect to pH changes.

## **10.3 Consumer uses of NaHSO<sub>4</sub>**

### **10.3.1 Consumer exposure**

No quantitative assessment has been performed; therefore no risk characterisation ratio (RCR) has been derived.

Regarding the irritant effect to the eyes sodium hydrogensulfate can be allocated to the severe hazard category on the basis that exposure to such irritant substances should be avoided. Exposure to the eyes is not expected as part of the intended product use. However, accidental splashes cannot be excluded. However, it can be assumed that this would be to the diluted form rather than the concentrate. Therefore, mild irritation can easily be avoided by immediate rinsing of the eyes with water.

### **10.3.2 Environmental exposure**

Consumer uses relate to already diluted products which will further be neutralized quickly in the sewer, well before reaching a WWTP or surface water. The influent of municipal treatment plants is usually neutralized anyway. Therefore, consumer use of sodium hydrogensulfate is adequately under control for the environment.