

SPERC factsheet – Professional use of lubricants in high energy open processes

General Information	
Title of Specific ERC	Professional use of lubricants in high energy open processes
Applicable ERC	8a
Responsible	ATIEL-ATC
Version	V1
Code	ATIEL-ATC SPERC 8.Fp.v1
Scope	Professional use of lubricants in high energy open processes, e.g. in high speed machinery such as metal rolling forming or metalworking fluids for machining and grinding. <i>Substance Domain:</i> Applicable to typical constituents of lubricants and metal working fluids
Coverage	Sectors of Use: SU 22 Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen) Process Categories: PROC 1 (Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure), PROC 2 (Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure), PROC 8a (Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities) PROC 17 (Lubrication at high energy conditions and in partly open process) PROC 18 (Greasing at high energy conditions)

	Characteristics of specific ERC	Type of Input Information	Processing of Input Information
Operational Conditions	Water-based (oil in water emulsion) or straight oil (contains no water) process.		
Obligatory onsite RMM			
Substance Use Rate	0.05% (no geographical or temporal peaks in use) of Regional Tonnage based on default standard town population of 10000 inhabitants	Based on sector knowledge of volume information	None
Days Emitting	365 days/year	Default approach of the REACH guidance ¹	None
Environmental Parameters for Fate Calculation	Local freshwater dilution factor : 10 [EF1] Local marine dilution factor : 100 [EF2] Receiving surface water flow is 18000 m3/d [EF3]	ERC default settings ²	These values can be scaled with site specific data

¹ ECHA Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.16: Environmental Exposure Estimation, Section R.16.3.2

² ECHA Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.16: Environmental Exposure Estimation, Section R.16.6.3

	Characteristics of Specific ERC		Justification
Emission Fractions	To Air	<p>1 E-04 for RDS with vapour pressure < 1 Pa</p> <p>5 E-04 for RDS with vapour pressure > 1 Pa</p>	Default assumptions taken from EUTGD, 2003: Table A3.8 ³
	To Municipal Wastewater/Sewer/ Water courses	1E-03	Based on sector knowledge
	To Soil	1E-03	Default assumptions taken from EUTGD, 2003: Table A3.8 ³

³ European Commission Technical Guidance Document on Risk Assessment (EUTGD) Part 2 - 2nd Edition (2003). Appendix 1 Mineral Oil and Fuel Industry, Table A3.8.

	Type of RMM	Typical Efficiency
Appropriate Risk Management Measures (RMM) that may be used to achieve required emission reduction	<i>Air</i>	
	<i>Local/Onsite Technology</i>	None specified
	<i>Water</i>	
	<i>Offsite Technology</i> Municipal wastewater treatment plant	Waste water is assumed to be discharged via public sewer system.
	<i>Local/Onsite Technology</i>	None specified

Safe Use

Communication in SDS

The REACH registrant establishes a set of standard conditions of safe use for a substance by adopting the conditions specified in this SPERC and recommending a Required Removal Efficiency (RRE) for adequate risk reduction. If $RRE = 0$, wastewater emission controls (beyond those specified by the operational conditions) are not required to ensure safe use of the substance. If > 0 , the RRE may be achieved via offsite municipal sewage treatment (providing substance removal efficiency, RE_{Offsite}).

Removal efficiency requirements, as dictated by the assumed operating conditions, are documented in the Chemical Safety Report and communicated in the Safety Data Sheet.

Scaling

Not applicable for wide dispersive uses.

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