

Trade name: Methanol

Current version : 3.0.1, issued: 28.02.2024

Replaced version: 3.0.0, issued: 30.01.2024

Region: GB

### SECTION 1: Title and scope of exposure scenario (ES)

#### 1.1 Title exposure scenario (ES)

ES3 Formulation and (re)packing of substance and mixtures - industrial use

#### 1.2 Scope of exposure scenario (ES)

ES Type Worker Exposure Scenario for substance/mixture  
Life cycle stage Formulation

##### Product identifier

Trade name Methanol  
Substance name methanol  
REACH registration no. 01-2119433307-44  
CAS no. 67-56-1  
EC no. 200-659-6

##### Use descriptors

Sector of use (SU)		
Category	Code	Use description
Main user group	SU3	Industrial uses
Environmental release category (ERC)		
Category	Code	Use description
Environmental release category (ERC)	ERC2	Formulation of preparations
Process category (PROC)		
Category	Code	Use description
Process category (PROC)	PROC1	Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure
	PROC2	Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure
	PROC3	Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)
	PROC4	Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises
	PROC8a	Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities
	PROC8b	Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities
	PROC9	Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)
	PROC15	Use as laboratory reagent

### SECTION 2: Operational conditions (OC) and risk management measures (RMM) controlling exposure towards environment and men

#### 2.1 Product characteristics

State of aggregation		
liquid		
Reference temperature	25	°C
Dustiness		
Not applicable		
Vapour pressure		
Value	169.27	hPa
Reference temperature	25	°C

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Other information
The efficiency of a risk management measure is a theoretical value. The efficiency describes to which extend (in percent) the calculated exposure can be diminished by applying a certain measure. If the described operational conditions and risk management measures are fulfilled by a downstream user, the efficiency as highlighted in the ES can be applied. A downstream user might check whether the efficiency of the LEV or general ventilation corresponds to his site.
For further instructions related to "Personal protective equipment" please refer to section 8 of the Safety Data Sheet.

## 2.2 Contributing scenario controlling environmental exposure

Affected environmental release category (ERC)		
Category	Code	Use description
Environmental release category (ERC)	ERC2	Formulation of preparations

### Risk management measures (RMM) controlling environmental exposure

Technical measures and efficiency of the risk management measures (in exposure calculation model)
No special measures are required.

Organisational measures
No special measures are required.

Measures related to wastewater treatment and efficiency of the risk management measures (in exposure calculation model)
No special measures are required.

Measures related to waste treatment
For further instructions related to waste management please refer to section 13 of the Safety Data Sheet.

Further measures	
ERC2	No special measures are required.

## 2.3 Contributing scenario controlling worker exposure

Affected process category (PROC)		
Category	Code	Use description
Process category (PROC)	PROC1	Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure
	PROC2	Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure
	PROC3	Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)
	PROC4	Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises
	PROC8a	Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities
	PROC8b	Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities
	PROC9	Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)
	PROC15	Use as laboratory reagent

### Operational conditions controlling worker exposure

Concentration of substance				
	PROC1	PROC2	PROC3	
Value	≤ 100 %	≤ 100 %	≤ 100 %	
	PROC4	PROC8a	PROC8b	
Value	≤ 100 %	≤ 100 %	≤ 100 %	
	PROC9	PROC15		
Value	≤ 100 %	≤ 100 %		

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Amounts used			
	PROC1	PROC2	PROC3
	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
	PROC4	PROC8a	PROC8b
	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
	PROC9	PROC15	
	Not relevant	Not relevant	

Use conditions			
	PROC1	PROC2	PROC3
Location of use	Indoor use	Indoor use	Indoor use
Duration of use	≤ 8 hours/day	≤ 8 hours/day	≤ 8 hours/day
Frequency of use	≤ 240 days/year	≤ 240 days/year	≤ 240 days/year
	PROC4	PROC8a	PROC8b
Location of use	Indoor use	Indoor use	Indoor use
Duration of use	≤ 8 hours/day	≤ 8 hours/day	≤ 8 hours/day
Frequency of use	≤ 240 days/year	≤ 240 days/year	≤ 240 days/year
	PROC9	PROC15	
Location of use	Indoor use	Indoor use	
Duration of use	≤ 8 hours/day	≤ 8 hours/day	
Frequency of use	≤ 240 days/year	≤ 240 days/year	

### Risk management measures (RMM) controlling worker exposure

Technical measures and efficiency of the risk management measures (in exposure calculation model)		
PROC1	Measures	No special measures are required.
PROC2	Measures	Handle only at a place with local exhaust system (or another appropriate exhaust).
	Efficiency (%)	90
PROC3	Measures	Handle only at a place with local exhaust system (or another appropriate exhaust).
	Efficiency (%)	90
PROC4	Measures	Handle only at a place with local exhaust system (or another appropriate exhaust).
	Efficiency (%)	90
PROC8a	Measures	Handle only at a place with local exhaust system (or another appropriate exhaust).
	Efficiency (%)	90
PROC8b	Measures	Handle only at a place with local exhaust system (or another appropriate exhaust).
	Efficiency (%)	95
PROC9	Measures	Handle only at a place with local exhaust system (or another appropriate exhaust).
	Efficiency (%)	90
PROC15	Measures	Handle only at a place with local exhaust system (or another appropriate exhaust).
	Efficiency (%)	90

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Organisational measures	
No special measures are required.	

**Personal protective equipment and efficiency of the risk management measures (in exposure calculation model)**

Hand protection		
PROC1	Measures	No special measures are required.
PROC2	Measures	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
	Efficiency (%)	80
PROC3	Measures	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
	Efficiency (%)	80
PROC4	Measures	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
	Efficiency (%)	80
PROC8a	Measures	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
	Efficiency (%)	80
PROC8b	Measures	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
	Efficiency (%)	80
PROC9	Measures	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
	Efficiency (%)	80
PROC15	Measures	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
	Efficiency (%)	80

### SECTION 3: Exposure estimation and reference to sources

#### 3.1 Advice

The Risk Characterization Ratio (RCR) is the quotient of predicted human/environmental exposure and the related DNEL/PNEC. Exposure is calculated based on exposure models as stated below. If  $RCR \leq 1$  a use is considered as safe under operational conditions and risk management measures as specified in the exposure szenario.

For DNEL/PNEC values please refer to section 8 of the safety data sheet.

#### 3.2 Exposure estimation - Environment

Affected environmental release category (ERC)		
Category	Code	Use description
Environmental release category (ERC)	ERC2	Formulation of preparations

Used exposure estimation model for calculation of environmental exposure	
Used exposure estimation model	As no environmental hazard was identified no environmental-related exposure assessment and risk characterization was performed.

#### 3.3 Exposure estimation - Worker

Affected process category (PROC)		
Category	Code	Use description
Process category (PROC)	PROC1	Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure
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Used exposure estimation model for calculation of worker exposure	
Used exposure estimation model	EasyTRA Version 3.0
Link to exposure estimation tool	EASY TRA: <a href="http://www.easytra.de">http://www.easytra.de</a>

Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)				
	Exposure estimation	inhalative	dermal	total
PROC1	Long-term systemic	0.000	0.001	0.001
	Short-term systemic	0.000	0.001	0.001
PROC2	Long-term systemic	0.012	0.007	0.019
	Short-term systemic	0.051	0.007	0.058
PROC3	Long-term systemic	0.026	0.003	0.029
	Short-term systemic	0.103	0.003	0.106
PROC4	Long-term systemic	0.051	0.034	0.085
	Short-term systemic	0.205	0.034	0.239
PROC8a	Long-term systemic	0.128	0.068	0.196
	Short-term systemic	0.257	0.068	0.325
PROC8b	Long-term systemic	0.035	0.068	0.103
	Short-term systemic	0.077	0.068	0.145
PROC9	Long-term systemic	0.102	0.034	0.136
	Short-term systemic	0.205	0.034	0.239
PROC15	Long-term systemic	0.025	0.002	0.027
	Short-term systemic	0.051	0.002	0.053

## SECTION 4: Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

### 4.1 Recommendations and advice

#### Recommendations and general advice

- For additional instructions relating to adaptation of conditions of use in view of a scaling, pls. see the "ECHA Guidance for downstream users" <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach/downstream-users>

If a downstream user uses the substance/preparation differently than stated in the ES (different operational conditions and/or risk management measures), he has the possibility to vary certain parameters of the exposure assessment.

With the help of easy calculations he can check whether he still operates under safe circumstances. This process is called Scaling.

#### Scaling advice

##### Type of ventilation

If the type of ventilation at the use site of a downstream user (DU) differs from the instructions in the ES, a linear correlation between the RCR (Inhalation) and the type of ventilation exists. Following scaling factors (f) apply: General ventilation (< 3 air changes per hour) = 1; good general ventilation (3 to 5 air changes per hour, corresponds to outdoor use) = 0,7; enhanced general ventilation (> 5 air changes per hour) = 0,3.

$RCR(DU) = f(DU) * RCR$  (as stated in ES) / f (type of ventilation stated in ES)

In the same manner a scaling for the efficiency of the local extract ventilation (LEV) can be applied.

##### Duration of use

If the duration of the use by a worker at a downstream user (DU) site differs from the instructions in the ES, a linear correlation between the RCR (Inhalation) and the duration of use exist. Following scaling factors (f) apply: duration > 4 hours/day = 1; duration: 1-4 hours/day = 0,6; duration: 15 min/day – 1 hour/day = 0,2; duration < 15 min/day = 0,1.

$RCR(DU) = f(DU) * RCR$  (as stated in ES) / f (duration in ES)

##### Concentration of the substance in the product

If the downstream user (DU) uses the substance in a different concentration than the one stated in the ES, a linear correlation between the RCR (Inhalation) and the RCR (dermal) and the concentration exists. Following scaling factors (f) apply: Concentration >25% = 1; concentration >= 5% = 0,6; concentration >= 1% = 0,2; concentration < 1% = 0,1.

$RCR(DU) = f(DU) * RCR$  (as stated in ES) / f (concentration in ES).

### 4.2 Exposure estimation - Environment

Used exposure estimation model for calculation of environmental exposure	
Used exposure estimation model	As no environmental hazard was identified no environmental-related exposure assessment and risk characterization was performed.

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### 4.3 Exposure estimation - Worker

Used exposure estimation model for calculation of worker exposure	
Used exposure estimation model	EasyTRA Version 3.0
Link to exposure estimation tool	EASY TRA: <a href="http://www.easytra.de">http://www.easytra.de</a>