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Ortho-xylene

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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Ortho-xylene

Product code : Q9163, Q9167, Q9304

Registration number EU : 01-2119485822-30-0007, 01-2119485822-30-0009, 01-

2119485822-30-0010

Synonyms : 1,2-dimethylbenzene, ortho-Xylene, o-Xylene

CAS-No. : 95-47-6

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the Sub: : Raw material for use in the chemical industry.

stance/Mixture Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the regis-

tered uses under REACH.

Uses advised against : This product must not be used in applications other than the

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.

PO Box 2334

3000 CH Rotterdam

Netherlands

Telephone : +31 (0)10 441 5137 / +31 (0)10 441 5191 Telefax : +31 (0)20 716 8316 / +31 (0)20 713 9230

Contact for Safety Data : sccmsds@shell.com

Sheet

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 (0) 1235 239 670

Nationaal Vergiftigingen Informatie Centrum (NVIC): Tel. nr. +31(0)88 755 8000 (24 uur per dag en 7 dagen per week).

(Uitsluitend bestemd om artsen te informeren bij accidentele vergiftigingen).

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 3 H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

Aspiration hazard, Category 1 H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters air-

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ways.

Acute toxicity, Category 4, Dermal H312: Harmful in contact with skin.

Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

Eye irritation, Category 2 H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Acute toxicity, Category 4, Inhalation H332: Harmful if inhaled.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory Tract

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat-

egory 3

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting ef-

fects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :







Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfac-

es. No smoking.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protec-

tion/ face protection.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower. P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

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CENTER/ doctor/ .?.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and

keep comfortable for breathing.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

No precautionary phrases.

2.3 Other hazards

Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

This material is a static accumulator.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
O-xylene	95-47-6 202-422-2	>= 95

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal

conditions.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

If inhaled : Call emergency number for your location / facility.

Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation as required and transport to

the nearest medical facility.

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In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with

large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical

facility for additional treatment.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least

15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Transport to the near-

est medical facility for additional treatment.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

nsing.

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treat-

ment.

If swallowed : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest

medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a tem-

porary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing,

and/or difficulty breathing.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest

congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Treat symptomatically.

Potential for cardiac sensitisation, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these ef-

fects. Consider: oxygen therapy.

Consider: oxygen therapy.

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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon diox-

ide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use water in a jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Hazardous combustion products may include:

A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and

gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide.

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures

below the flash point.

The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and

distant ignition is possible.

Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment:

for firefighters

Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Further information : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

6.1.1 For non emergency personnel: Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

Do not breathe fumes, vapour.

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Do not operate electrical equipment. 6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions

Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up

For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

If contamination of site occurs remediation may require spe-

cialist advice.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet., For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures

 Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk as-

sessment of local circumstances to help determine appropri-

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ate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this

material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age facilities are followed.

Advice on safe handling

Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

When using do not eat or drink.

The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and

distant ignition is possible.

Product Transfer

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Hygiene measures

Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation cov-

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

Further information on stor-

age stability

Storage Temperature:

Ambient.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of

strict procedures and precautions.

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away

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from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not

harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.

Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.

The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flamma-

ble.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild

steel, stainless steel., For container paints, use epoxy paint,

zinc silicate paint.

Unsuitable material: Avoid prolonged contact with natural,

butyl or nitrile rubbers.

Container Advice : Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or

near containers.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the regis-

tered uses under REACH.

See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices

on Static Electricity).

IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
O-xylene	95-47-6	TLV-8hr	210 mg/m3	NL WG
	Further information: Skin notation			
O-xylene		TLV-15 min	442 mg/m3	NL WG
	Further inform	nation: Skin notation		

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health ef-	Value
			fects	

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O-xylene	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	442 mg/m3
O-xylene	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	3182 mg/kg bw/day
O-xylene	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	221 mg/m3

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
O-xylene	Water	0,25 mg/l
O-xylene	Fresh water sediment	14,33 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
O-xylene	Soil	2,41 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
O-xylene	Sewage treatment plant	5 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex. The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

Use sealed systems as far as possible.

Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

Personal protective equipment

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex. The provided information is made in consideration of the PPE directive (Council Directive 89/686/EEC) and the CEN European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) standards.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

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Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.

Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Hand protection

Remarks : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of

gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Viton. Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile rubber. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers.

Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where

risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing.

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentra-

tions to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing appa-

ratus.

Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appro-

priate combination of mask and filter.

If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A

boiling point > 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387.

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : colourless

Odour : aromatic

Odour Threshold : Data not available

Melting point/freezing point : -24 °C

Boiling point/boiling range : Typical 145 °C

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Data not available

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit /

upper flammability limit

7,6 %(V)

Lower explosion limit /

Lower flammability limit

1 %(V)

Flash point : 27 - 32 °C

Method: Abel

Auto-ignition temperature : 463 °C

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

ture

no data available

pH : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 0,9 mPa.s (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : 0,87 mm2/s (25 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : ca. 0,2 g/l (20 °C)

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 3,12

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Relative density : Data not available

Density : 883 - 885 kg/m3 (15 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

: 0,882 kPa (25 °C)

Relative vapour density : 3,7

Particle characteristics

Vapour pressure

Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosives : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Evaporation rate : 9,2

Conductivity : Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material

makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and antistatic additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liq-

uid

Surface tension : Data not available

Molecular weight : 106,16 g/mol

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

10.2 Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

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In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

tricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

exposure

Information on likely routes of : Inhalation is the primary route of exposure although absorption may occur through skin contact or following accidental

ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Components:

O-xylene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, male and female): > 2.000 mg/kg

Method: EC Directive 92/69/EEC B.1 Acute Toxicity (Oral)

Test substance: Mixed xylenes

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity LC 50 (Rat, male): > 20 mg/l

> Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to Directive 67/548/EEC,

Annex V, B.2.

Test substance: Mixed xylenes Remarks: Harmful if inhaled.

Acute dermal toxicity LD 50 (Rabbit, male): > 2.000 mg/kg

> Method: Literature data Test substance: C8 aromatics

Remarks: Harmful in contact with skin.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

O-xylene:

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Species : Rabbit

Method : Tested according to Annex V of Directive 67/548/EEC.

Test substance : p-Xylene

Remarks : Causes skin irritation.

Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin

which can lead to dermatitis.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

O-xylene:

Species : Rabbit

Method : Literature data Test substance : C8 aromatics

Remarks : Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

O-xylene:

Species : Mouse

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 429

Test substance : Mixed xylenes

Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

O-xylene:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to Directive 67/548/EEC,

Annex V, B.10

Test substance: Mixed xylenes

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Mouse

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

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Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Species: Mouse

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test guideline

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Test substance: Mixed xylenes

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Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

O-xylene:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Oral

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex

V, B.32

Test substance : Mixed xylenes

Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
O-xylene	No carcinogenicity classification.

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
O-xylene	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

O-xylene:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Test substance: Mixed xylenes

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

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STOT - single exposure

Components:

O-xylene:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Respiratory Tract

Remarks : May cause respiratory irritation.

Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the res-

piratory system.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

O-xylene:

Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nerv-

ous system.

Effects were seen at high doses only.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

O-xylene:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Oral

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 408

Test substance : Mixed xylenes

Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

Species : Rat, male
Application Route : Inhalation
Test atmosphere : vapour

Method : Literature do

Method : Literature data Test substance : Mixed xylenes

Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

O-xylene:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

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11.2 Information on other hazards

Further information

Components:

O-xylene:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

O-xylene:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 7,6 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Toxic

 $LL/EL/IL50 > 1 \le 10 \text{ mg/l}$

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 3,82 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Method: Literature data.

Remarks: Toxic

 $LL/EL/IL50 > 1 \le 10 \text{ mg/l}$

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 4,7 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Toxic

 $LL/EL/IL50 > 1 \le 10 \text{ mg/l}$

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Activated sludge): > 175 mg/l

Exposure time: 0,5 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 209

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: > 1,3 mg/l

Exposure time: 56 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Method: Literature data.

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 1,57 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances.

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Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

O-xylene:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 69,67 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Not Persistent per IMO criteria.

International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distils at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision

thereof."

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

no data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Components:

O-xylene:

Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persis-

tence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB..

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

no data available

12.7 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Recover or recycle if possible.

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal meth-

ods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or

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ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses

Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.

Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging

Drain container thoroughly.

After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture,

cut or weld uncleaned drums.

Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADN : 1307
ADR : 1307
RID : 1307
IMDG : 1307
IATA : 1307

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN : XYLENES

(o-XYLENE)

ADR : XYLENES
RID : XYLENES
IMDG : XYLENES

IATA : XYLENES

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14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADN : 3
ADR : 3
RID : 3
IMDG : 3
IATA : 3

14.4 Packing group

ADN

Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Labels : 3 (N2)

CDNI Inland Water Waste : NST 8392 Ortho-xylene

Agreement

ADR

Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Labels : 3

RID

Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Labels : 3

IMDG

Packing group : III Labels : 3

IATA

Packing group : III Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN

Environmentally hazardous : yes

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : no

RID

Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG

Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage,

for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

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14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y Ship type : 2

Product name : Xylenes

Additional Information: This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing.

Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space

entry.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation

(Annex XIV)

: Product is not subject to Authorisa-

tion under REACH.

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High

Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

: This product does not contain substances of very high concern (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH),

Article 57).

Other regulations:

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

Product is subject to Besluit risico's zware ongevallen 2015 (Brzo 2015) based on Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

Product contains substance(s) listed on the ZZS list (substances of high concern)

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), annex XIV.

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), annex XVII.

Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work and its amendments.

Directive 1994/33/EC on the protection of young people at work and its amendments. Council Directive 92/85/EEC on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding and its amendments.

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The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AIIC : Listed

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

TCSI : Listed

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of other abbreviations

NL WG : Netherlands. Law on Labour conditions - Occupational Expo-

sure Limits

NL WG / TLV-8hr : Time Weighted Average NL WG / TLV-15 min : Short Term Exposure Limit

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road: AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals: ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA -European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified;

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NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for op-

erators.

Other information : For Industry guidance and tools on REACH please visit the

CEFIC website at http://cefic.org/Industry-support.

The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB.

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

This product is classified as H304 (May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways). The risk relates to potential for aspiration. The risk arising from aspiration hazard is solely related to the physico-chemical properties of the substance. The risk can therefore be controlled by implementing risk management measures tailored to this specific hazard and included within Section 8 of the SDS. An exposure scenario is not presented.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet

The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

Classification of the mixture:

Classification procedure:

Flam. Liq. 3	H226	On basis of test data.
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Acute Tox. 4	H312	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Eye Irrit. 2	H319	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

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Acute Tox. 4 H332 Expert judgement and weight of evi-

dence determination.

STOT SE 3 H335 Expert judgement and weight of evi-

dence determination.

Aquatic Chronic 3 H412 Expert judgement and weight of evi-

dence determination.

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

Uses - Worker

Title : Manufacture of substance- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as an intermediate- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Distribution of substance- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures- Indus-

trıa

Uses - Worker

Title : Uses in Coatings- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Uses in Coatings- Professional

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000228	-
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Manufacture of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 1.1.v1
Scope of process	Manufacture of the substance or use as a process chemical or extraction agent. Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container), sampling and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed	No other specific measures identified.

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systems)with sample collectionGeneral measures (skin irritants).		
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes	No other specific measures identified.	
General exposures (open systems)Batch processwith sample collection	No other specific measures identified.	
Process sampling	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). , or: Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.	
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.	
Bulk transfers(open systems)with potential for aerosol generation.	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). , or: Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.	
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). , or: Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.	
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.	
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system. No other specific measures identified.	

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposi	ure	
Substance is a unique structure.			
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,143	
Regional use tonnage (tonnes	s/year):	6,0E+05	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		1	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		6,0E+05	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		2,0E+06	
Frequency and Duration of Use			
Continuous release.			
Emission Days (days/year):		300	
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management			
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	40	
Local marine water dilution factor: 100		100	

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Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	3,0E-03
RMM):	0,02 00
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	•
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by wastewater treatment	
plant microbes.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,6
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	93,6
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	93,6
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	6,4E+06
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	10.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	r disposal
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	

	SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health		
	The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.	

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used EUSES model.	

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SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects.

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

Section 4.2 - Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure Scenario - Worker		
30000000229		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Use as an intermediate- Industrial	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC6a, ESVOC SpERC 6.1a.v1	
Scope of process	Use of substance as an intermediate (not related to Strictly Controlled Conditions). Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).	

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure		
Product Characteristics			
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP		
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,		
Frequency and Duration of Use			
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).			
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure			
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.			

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed	No other specific measures identified.

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avotama)with assaula asl		
systems) with sample col-		
lectionGeneral measures		
(skin irritants).		
General exposures (closed	No other specific measures identified.	
systems)Use in contained		
batch processes		
General exposures (open	No other specific measures identified.	
systems)Batch processwith	, '	
sample collection		
Process sampling	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5	
i recess camping	to 15 air changes per hour).	
	, or:	
	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than	
	1 hour.	
	i floui.	
Laborata monativiti a	No other prositions are identified	
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.	
Bulk transfers(open sys-	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5	
tems)with potential for aer-	to 15 air changes per hour).	
osol generation.	, or:	
	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than	
	1 hour.	
Bulk transfers(closed sys-	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5	
tems)	to 15 air changes per hour).	
,	, or:	
	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than	
	1 hour.	
Equipment cleaning and	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or mainte-	
maintenance	nance.	
mantonanoo	nance.	
Storage.General measures	Store substance within a closed system.	
(skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.	
(SKIII IIIItalits).	Two other specific measures lucitimeu.	
	1	

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is a unique structure.			
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		3,57E+05	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		0,01	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		3,57E+03	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		1,19E+04	
Frequency and Duration of Use			
Continuous release.			
Emission Days (days/year):		300	
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management			
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10	
Local marine water dilution fa	ctor:	100	

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Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	5 OE O2
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	3,0E-03
RMM):	4.05.04
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re- lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	1
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment required. Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	80
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,6
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	93,0
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	U
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Do not apply industrial sludge to flatural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Stadys chould be memorated, contained or restained.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,6
treatment (%)	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	93,6
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	,
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	1,76E+04
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is g	
g	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery or waste	

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION	
Section 3.1 - Health		
The ECETOC TRA tool has be indicated.	peen used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise	

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used EUSES model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
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EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

Section 4.2 -Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000230	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Distribution of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC2, ERC3, ERC4, ERC5, ERC6a, ERC6b, ERC 6C,, ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.v1
Scope of process	Loading (including marine vessel/barge, rail/road car and IBC loading) and repacking (including drums and small packs) of substance, including its sampling, storage, unloading distribution and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed	No other specific measures identified.

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systems)with sample collectionGeneral measures (skin irritants). General exposures (closed	No other specific measures identified.
systems)Use in contained batch processes	·
General exposures (open systems)Batch processwith sample collection	No other specific measures identified.
Process sampling	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. , or: Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or release.
Bulk transfers(open systems)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. , or: Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or release.
Drum and small package filling	Fill containers/cans at dedicated filling points supplied with local extract ventilation. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system. No other specific measures identified.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structure.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used	Amounts Used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,143
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		6,0E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		6,0E+05
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		2,0E+06
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		300
Environmental factors not i	Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10

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Local manine water dilution factors	100
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	4.05.04
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges air emis-
sions and releases to soil	argoo, air oimo
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	93,6
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	93,6
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	93,6
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	5,25E+06
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	r disposal
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION	
Section 3.1 - Health		
The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.		

Section 3.2 -Environment
Used EUSES model.

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SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects.

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

Section 4.2 - Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure Scenario - Worker	
30000000231	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU10 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 14, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2, ESVOC SpERC 2.2.v1
Scope of process	Formulation, packing and re-packing of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations, including storage, materials transfers, mixing, tabletting, compression, pelletisation, extrusion, large and small scale packing, sampling, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at S	STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 10 differently).,	00% (unless stated
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.

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General exposures (closed systems) with sample collection General measures (skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)Batch processwith sample collectionwith potential for aerosol generation.	No other specific measures identified.
Batch processes at elevat- ed temperatures	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Process sampling	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Mixing operations (open systems) with potential for aerosol generation.	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
ManualTransfer from/pouring from containers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Drum/batch transfers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Production or preparation or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisation	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Drum and small package filling	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system. No other specific measures identified.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structure.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 7,0E+03		7,0E+03
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		1

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Annual site tenness (tennes)	7.05.00	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	7,0E+03	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	2,3E+04	
Frequency and Duration of Use	T	
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):	300	
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	ı	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10	
Local marine water dilution factor:	100	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure		
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-02	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,0E-03	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04	
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro	event release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-		
lease estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharge	arges, air emis-	
sions and releases to soil	_	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite		
wastewater.		
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary		
wastewater treatment required.		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	93,6	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site		
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.		
Do not apply industrial sludge to flatural soils.		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,6	
treatment (%)	33,0	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	93,6	
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	33,0	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	2,16E+04	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	2,102+04	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal		
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional		
regulations.	local and/or regional	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional		
regulations.	-	

SECTION 3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION	SECTION 3
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Section 3.1 - Health

The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

Section 3.2 - Environment

Used EUSES model.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects.

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

Section 4.2 - Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000232	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Uses in Coatings- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 7, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 13, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 4.3a.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use in coatings (paints, inks, adhesives, etc) including exposures during use (including materials receipt, storage, preparation and transfer from bulk and semi-bulk, application by spray, roller, spreader, dip, flow, fluidised bed on production lines and film formation) and equipment cleaning, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.
General exposures (closed	No other specific measures identified.

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systems)	
General exposures (closed systems) with sample collectionUse in contained systems	No other specific measures identified.
Film formation - force dry- ing, stoving and other tech- nologies.	No other specific measures identified.
Mixing operations (closed systems)General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Film formation - air drying	No specific measures identified.
Preparation of material for applicationMixing operations (open systems)	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Spraying (automat- ic/robotic)	Carry out in a vented booth provided with laminar airflow.
ManualSpraying	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Material transfersNon- dedicated facility	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Material transfersDedicated facility	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Roller, spreader, flow application	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Dipping, immersion and pouring	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Material trans- fersDrum/batch transfer- sTransfer from/pouring from containers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Production or preparation or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisation	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system. No other specific measures identified.

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Section 2.2 Control of	Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structure.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:		0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		7,0E+03
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		0,3
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		2,1E+03
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		7,0E+03
Frequency and Duration of Use		1,02.00
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		300
Environmental factors not influenced by	v risk management	1 000
Local freshwater dilution factor:	y non management	10
Local marine water dilution factor:		100
Other Operational Conditions affecting	Environmental Exposure	100
Release fraction to air from process (initial		9,8E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from proce		7,0E-03
RMM):	•	7,02-03
Release fraction to soil from process (initia		0
Technical conditions and measures at p		event release
Common practices vary across sites thus	conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions and measu	res to reduce or limit discha	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil		
Prevent discharge of undissolved substand	ce to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.		
Risk from environmental exposure is drive		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatme	nt plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment required.		
Treat air emission to provide a typical rem		90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	water discharge) to provide	93,6
If discharging to domestic sewage treatme	nt plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	p.a, 0000aa,	
Organisational measures to prevent/lim	it release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural so		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained o	r reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to mu	nicipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastev		93,6
treatment (%)	· ·	,
Total efficiency of removal from wastewate (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	er after onsite and offsite	93,6
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe)	based on release following	2,57E+04
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)		_,
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plan	t flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to ext		I.
External treatment and disposal of waste s		-
regulations.	modic comply with applicable	iocai ana/oi regional
rogalations.		

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Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.

SECTION 3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

Section 3.1 - Health

The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

Section 3.2 - Environment

Used EUSES model.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects.

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

Section 4.2 - Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000233	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Uses in Coatings- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 11, PROC 13, PROC 15, PROC 19 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d, ESVOC SpERC 8.3b.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use in coatings (paints, inks, adhesives, etc) including exposures during use (including materials receipt, storage, preparation and transfer from bulk and semi-bulk, application by spray, roller, brush, spreader by hand or similar methods, and film formation), and equipment cleaning, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure			
Product Characteristics	Product Characteristics			
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP			
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,			
Frequency and Duration of Use				
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).				
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure				
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.				

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.
General exposures (closed	No other specific measures identified.

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systems)	
Filling/ preparation of	No other specific measures identified.
equipment from drums or	No other specific measures identified.
containers.	
General exposures (closed	No other specific measures identified.
systems)Use in contained	No other specific measures identified.
systems	
Preparation of material for	No other specific measures identified.
application	The other specime measures identified.
Film formation - air dry-	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
ingOutdoor	Enours operation is undertailed to diagons.
Film formation - air dry-	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5
ingIndoor	to 15 air changes per hour).
inginacei	to to all olianges per flour).
Preparation of material for	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5
applicationIndoor	to 15 air changes per hour).
applicationindoor	to 13 all changes per nour).
Preparation of material for	Avoid carrying out operation for more than 4 hours.
applicationOutdoor	Two days and operation for more than Thouse.
Material trans-	Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural venti-
fersDrum/batch trans-	lation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation
fersDedicated facility	means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan.
Terabedicated racinty	means all is supplied of removed by a powered fan.
Material trans-	Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container.
fersDrum/batch trans-	ose dram pamps or darerany pour from container.
fersNon-dedicated facility	
Roller, spreader, flow appli-	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5
cationIndoor	to 15 air changes per hour).
Cationingooi	to 13 all changes per nour).
Roller, spreader, flow appli-	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
cationOutdoor	Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or
Cation Guidooi	better.
	bottor.
ManualSprayingIndoor	Carry out in a vented booth or extracted enclosure.
Mandalopidyingindooi	Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or
	better.
	5000.1
ManualSprayingOutdoor	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
a.iaaiopiayiiigoataooi	Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or
	better.
	bottor.
Dipping, immersion and	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions oc-
pouringIndoor	Cur.
Podringingooi	001.
Dipping, immersion and	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
pouringOutdoor	Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or
Podringodidoor	better.
	DOMO!
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activities	The other specific measures identified.
Hand application - finger-	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5
paints, pastels, adhe-	to 15 air changes per hour).
panto, pastois, adito	1 to 10 an onangeo per near).

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sivesIndoor	
Hand application - finger- paints, pastels, adhe-	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out operation for more than 4 hours.
sivesOutdoor	7. Total carrying dat operation for more than 1 medici
Equipment cleaning and	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or mainte-
maintenance	nance.
Storage.General measures	Store substance within a closed system.
(skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.

Substance is a unique structure. Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 7,0E+03 Fraction of Regional tonnage used icoally: 7,0E+03 Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 0,002 Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 14 Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 38 Frequency and Duration of Use Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): 365 Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Local freshwater dilution factor: 100 Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 9,8E-01 Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-02 Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-02 Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) 0 Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) 0 Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) 0 Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) 0 Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) 0 Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) 0 Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) 0 Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) 0 Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of year. Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of year. Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of year.	Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
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Prevent environmental discharge consistent with regulatory requirements. Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant				
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant				
	Prevent environmental discharge consistent with regulatory requirements.			
	Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant			
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage 93,6			93,6	

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treatment (%)	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	93,6
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	2,11
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000

Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION	
Section 3.1 - Health		
The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise		
indicated.		

Section 3.2 - Environment

Used EUSES model.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects.

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

Section 4.2 - Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

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