According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Toluene

Product code : Q9131, Q9138, Q9250, Q9300, Q9308, T1402, X211H Registration number : 01-2119471310-51-0000, 01-2119471310-51-0002, 01-2119471310-51-0002, 01-2119471310-51-0002, 01-2119471310-51-0002, 01-2119471310-51-0002

2119471310-51-0003, 01-2119471310-51-0005, 01-

2119471310-51-0027

CAS-No. : 108-88-3

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

Use of the : Solvent., Raw material for use in the chemical industry. Substance/Mixture : Please refer to Ch16 and/or the annexes for the registered

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

Email Contact for Safety Data : sccmsds@shell.com

Sheet

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+30 210 409 1601

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 2 H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Aspiration hazard, Category 1 H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters

airways.

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - single

exposure, Category 3, Narcotic effects

Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

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Toluene

Version 1.1 **Revision Date 12.02.2019** Print Date 03.09.2022

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2, Inhalation, Central

nervous system

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard,

Category 3

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting

effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms







Signal word Danger

PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Hazard statements

> H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

> > **HEALTH HAZARDS:**

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters

airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H336 H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H373 May cause damage to organs (Central

nervous system) through prolonged or

repeated exposure if inhaled. **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:**

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting

effects.

Precautionary statements Prevention:

> P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions

have been read and understood.

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open

flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static

discharge.

P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/

vapours/spray.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/

eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a

POISON CENTER/doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off

immediately all contaminated clothing.

Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air

and keep comfortable for breathing.

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical

advice/ attention.

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Storage:

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep

container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to

appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national

regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

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 airvapour mixtures can occur.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3. Chemical nature

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No.	Concentration [%]
toluene	108-88-3 203-625-9	>= 99,5 - <= 100

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 : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur,

transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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,

Toluene

Version 1.1 **Revision Date 12.02.2019** Print Date 03.09.2022

pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical

facility for additional treatment.

In case of eye contact Flush eye with copious quantities of water.

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

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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

> 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 : Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central

nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and

death.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning

sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest

congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for

several hours after exposure.

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. Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss

and/or ringing in the ears.

Visual system disturbances may be evidenced by decreases

in the ability to discriminate between colours.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

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

effects. Consider: oxygen therapy.

Treat symptomatically.

Toluene

Version 1.1 **Revision Date 12.02.2019** Print Date 03.09.2022

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

dioxide, 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

firefighting

: 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

methods

Further information

: Standard procedure for chemical fires.

: 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

unprotected personnel.

Do not breathe fumes, vapour. 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

unprotected personnel.

Do not breathe fumes, vapour.

Toluene

Version 1.1 **Revision Date 12.02.2019** Print Date 03.09.2022

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 materials 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

specialist advice.

6.4 Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

General Precautions : 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

Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine

appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of

this material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and

storage facilities are followed.

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

: Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Other data : 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 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

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Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022 head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable. 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 Ch16 and/or the annexes for the registered

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
toluene	108-88-3	TWA	50 ppm 192 mg/m3	GR OEL
Further information	The notation 'skin' (D), pointing out certain chemical factors of the table of paragraph of 1 article 3, implies the likely contribution to of these chemical factors to the quantity of exposure to workers which are absorbed through the skin at the direct contact with these.			
toluene	108-88-3	STEL	100 ppm 384 mg/m3	GR OEL
Further information	The notation 'skin' (D), pointing out certain chemical factors of the table of paragraph of 1 article 3, implies the likely contribution to of these chemical factors to the quantity of exposure to workers which are absorbed through the skin at the direct contact with these.			

Biological occupational exposure limits

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

No biological limit allocated.

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

toluene : End Use: Workers

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Acute systemic effects

Value: 384 mg/m3 End Use: Workers

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 192 mg/m3 End Use: Workers Exposure routes: Dermal

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 180 mg/kg bw/day End Use: Consumers Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Acute systemic effects

Value: 226 mg/m3 End Use: Consumers Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 56,5 mg/m3 End Use: Consumers Exposure routes: Dermal

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 226 mg/kg bw/day End Use: Consumers Exposure routes: Oral

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 8,13 mg/kg bw/day

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

Fresh water Value: 0,68 mg/l

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

Sediment

Value: 16,39 mg/kg

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

Soil

Value: 2,89 mg/kg

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

Sewage treatment plant Value: 13,61 mg/l

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measuresRead 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 quidelines/limits.

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

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

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.

Eye protection : If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes,

protective eyewear is recommended.

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

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: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves.

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. 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. 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.
 Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.
 Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.

Respiratory protection

: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations 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 apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

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

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

EN14387 [Filter type A, for use against certain organic gases

and vapours with a boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

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.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your

specific use contained in the Annex.

Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local

environmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid

contamination of the environment by following advice given in

Chapter 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant

before discharge to surface water.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : Liquid.

Colour : colourless Odour : aromatic Odour Threshold : 1,74 ppm

рH : Data not available Melting point/freezing point : Typical -95 °C

Boiling point/boiling range : Typical 110 - 111 °C

: 4 °C Flash point

Evaporation rate : Data not available

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit : 7,1 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : 1,2 %(V)

Vapour pressure : Typical 3,5 kPa (20 °C)

Relative vapour density : 3,1
Relative density : 0,87

Density : Typical 871 kg/m3 (15 °C)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : 0,515 kg/m3
Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: 2,65

octanol/water

Auto-ignition temperature : >

480 °C

Decomposition temperature : Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and unburned

hydrocarbons (smoke).

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available Viscosity, kinematic : 0,63 mm2/s (25 °C)

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Surface tension : Data not available

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 semiconductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static

temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

Molecular weight : 92 g/mol

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 **Revision Date 12.02.2019** Print Date 03.09.2022

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.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static

electricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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 toxicological effects

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product data.

Information on likely routes of : Inhalation is the primary route of exposure although

exposure

absorption may occur through skin contact or following

accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 : > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity:

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 : > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity:

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Slightly irritating to the eye.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: Not mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
toluene	No carcinogenicity classification.

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification	
toluene	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans	

Reproductive toxicity

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Product:

:

Remarks: Suspected of damaging the unborn child., Does not

impair fertility.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness., Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks: May cause damage to central nervous system, respiratory system, visual system, and auditory system through prolonged or repeated exposure., Effects were seen at high doses only., Visual system: may cause decreased color perception., These subtle changes have not been found to lead to functional colour vision deficits., Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats., Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest., Abuse of vapours has been associated with organ damage and death., Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

Summary on evaluation of the CMR properties

Germ cell mutagenicity-

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

Assessment

categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity -

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

Assessment

categories 1A/1B.

Reproductive toxicity -

Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B., Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Basis for assessment : Ecotoxicological data are based on product testing.

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute : LL50 : > 1 - 10 mg/l

toxicity) Remarks: Toxic

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute : EL50 : > 1 - 10 mg/l

toxicity) Remarks: Toxic

Toxicity to algae/aquatic : EL50 : > 100 mg/l

plants (Acute toxicity) Remarks: Practically non toxic:

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

c : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <=10 mg/l (based on test data)

: Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 0.1 - <=1.0 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean

(Chronic toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity) Remarks: Data not available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable., Oxidises rapidly by photo-

chemical reactions in air.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 2,65

12.4 Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: If the product enters soil, one or more constituents

will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.,

Floats on water.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for

17 / 90 800001033904 GR

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 **Revision Date 12.02.2019** Print Date 03.09.2022

> persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

12.6 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

: Recover or recycle if possible. Product

> 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 methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

courses

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. 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.

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

ADR : 1294 **RID** : 1294 **IMDG** : 1294 **IATA** 1294

14.2 Proper shipping name

ADR : TOLUENE **RID** : TOLUENE **IMDG TOLUENE**

IATA : Toluene

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

14.3 Transport hazard class

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

14.4 Packing group

ADR

Packing group : II : F1 Classification Code Hazard Identification Number : 33 Labels 3 RID : II Packing group : F1 Classification Code Hazard Identification Number 33 Labels : 3 **IMDG** Packing group : 11 : 3 Labels **IATA** Packing group : 11 Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : no

RID

Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG

Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

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

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

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Pollution category : Y

Ship type : 3; Must be Double Hulled

Product name : Toluene

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.

Toluene

Version 1.1 **Revision Date 12.02.2019** Print Date 03.09.2022

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 Authorisation 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).

: The regulatory information is not intended to be Other regulations

comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

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 2012/18/EU on the control of major-accident hazards

involving dangerous substances (Seveso III).

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.

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

AIIC : Listed DSL : Listed

ListedNotification number: 6281 **IECSC ENCS** : ListedNotification number: 2-16 ListedNotification number: KE-03887 KECI **NZIoC** : ListedNotification number: HSR005565

PICCS : Listed **TSCA** : Listed **EINECS** : Listed **TCSI** : Listed

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and Acronyms

: The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ADR = European Agreement concerning the International

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

BEL = Biological exposure limits

BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling

COC = Cleveland Open-Cup

DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung

DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level

DNEL = Derived No Effect Level

DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List

EC = European Commission

EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty

ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and

Toxicology Of Chemicals

ECHA = European Chemicals Agency

EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial

Chemical Substances

EL50 = Effective Loading fifty

ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

EWC = European Waste Code

GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and

Labelling of Chemicals

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty

IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory

IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables

KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty

LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.

LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading

LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty

Toluene

Version 1.1 **Revision Date 12.02.2019** Print Date 03.09.2022

> MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships

NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No

Observed Effect Level

OE HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume

PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical

Substances

PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of

Chemicals

RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of

Dangerous Goods by Rail SKIN DES = Skin Designation STEL = Short term exposure limit TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment

TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act

TWA = Time-Weighted Average

vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Further information

: Provide adequate information, instruction and training for Training advice

operators.

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

considered 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 Chapter 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).

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

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-

Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Uses in Coatings- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Uses in Coatings- Professional

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in Cleaning Agents- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in Cleaning Agents- Professional

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in Oil and Gas field drilling and production operations-

Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as binders and release agents- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as binders and release agents- Professional

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as a fuel- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as a fuel- Professional

Uses - Worker

Title : Functional Fluids- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Functional Fluids- Professional

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Uses - Worker

Title Use in laboratories- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title Use in laboratories- Professional

Uses - Worker

Title Rubber production and processing- Industrial

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure occinato - Worker		
30000000481		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Manufacture of substance- Industrial	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3, 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	Product Characteristics			
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP			
Concentration of the	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated			
Substance in Mixture/Article	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. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

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.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems) with sample collection General measures (skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

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: Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure
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: Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or release. If technical measures not practical: Wear suitable respiratory protection (conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better) and gloves (type EN374) if regular skin contact likely.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Transfer via enclosed lines. Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling. , or: Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or release. If technical measures not practical: Wear suitable respiratory protection (conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better) and gloves (type EN374) if regular skin contact likely.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is a unique structu	Substance is a unique structure.		
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonnes	s/year):	3,0E+05	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		1	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		3,0E+05	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		1,0E+06	
Frequency and Duration of Use			
Emission Days (days/year):		300	
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management			
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	40	

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	1,0E-04
RMM):	
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	
release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharge	arges, air
emissions 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	93,3
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
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	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,3
treatment (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	4,07E+06
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	r disposal
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	

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	

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

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

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).

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure Scenario - Worker	
30000000484	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as an intermediate- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC6a
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	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.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

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.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems) with sample collection General measures (skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed	No other specific measures identified.

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

systems)Use in contained	
batch processes	
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: Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure
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: Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or release. If technical measures not practical: Wear suitable respiratory protection (conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better) and gloves (type EN374) if regular skin contact likely.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Transfer via enclosed lines. Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling. , or: Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or release. If technical measures not practical: Wear suitable respiratory protection (conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better) and gloves (type EN374) if regular skin contact likely.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system.

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	s/year):	1,2E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		1,2E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 4,08		4,0E+04
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Emission Days (days/year):		300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution factor: 100		100

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	3,0E-03
RMM):	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
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 discha-	arges, 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 (%)	80
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,3
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
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	93,3
treatment (%)	4.505.04
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	4,56E+04
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is g	•
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is g	enerated.

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION	
Section 3.1 - Health		
The ECETOC TRA tool has be indicated.	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.	

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

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).

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Exposure Scenario - Worker

	Exposure occurro - Worker	
30000000482		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Distribution of substance- Industrial	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3, 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, ERC 6D, 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.	
	and the state of t	

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	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated	
Substance in Mixture/Article	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. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

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.
General exposures (closed systems) with sample collection General measures (skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained	No other specific measures identified.

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

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)	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
Bulk transfers(open systems)	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or release. If technical measures not practical: Wear suitable respiratory protection (conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better) and gloves (type EN374) if regular skin contact likely.
Drum and small package filling	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Wear suitable respiratory protection (conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better) and gloves (type EN374) if regular skin contact likely.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. , or: Wear suitable respiratory protection (conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better) and gloves (type EN374) if regular skin contact likely.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structure.		
Readily biodegradable.	Readily biodegradable.	
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1		0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		3,0E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		3,0E+05
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		1,0E+06
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Emission Days (days/year): 300		300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

	T
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):	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 pr	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
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 (%)	90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	93,3
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 (%)	93,3
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1,36E+07
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	r disposal
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	
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 be indicated.	een used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used EUSES model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

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.

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).

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000513	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3, SU 10 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 STP	
Concentration of the	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated	
Substance in Mixture/Article	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 use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

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.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems) with sample collection General measures	No other specific measures identified.

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

(alsia invitanta)	
(skin irritants). 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 elevated temperatures	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
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). , or: Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or release. If technical measures not practical: Wear suitable respiratory protection (conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better) and gloves (type EN374) if regular skin contact likely.
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.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structure.		

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Dondily hindogradable	
Readily biodegradable.	
Amounts Used	0.4
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,5E+03
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,5E+03
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	5,0E+03
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
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	2,0E-03
RMM):	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pre	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process	
release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discha-	arges, 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 onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,3
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
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 pl	ant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,3
treatment (%)	,
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	6,78E+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 for	disposal
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable	
regulations.	Ŭ
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regional
regulations.	J

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

39 / 90 800001033904 GR

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

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.

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).

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Exposure Scenario - Worker

LAPOSUIC OCCITATIO - WOLKEI	
30000000490	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Uses in Coatings- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3
	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 use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

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.

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

	,
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems) with sample collectionUse in contained systems	No other specific measures identified.
Film formation - force drying (50 - 100°C). Stoving (>100°C). UV/EB radiation curing	No other specific measures identified.
Mixing operations (closed systems)General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Film formation - air drying	No other 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 (automatic/robotic)	Carry out in a vented booth or extracted enclosure.
ManualSpraying	Carry out in a vented booth or extracted enclosure. , or: Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Material transfers	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 transfersDrum/batch transfersTransfer 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.

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019

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):	4,5E+03	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	1	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	4,5E+03	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,5E+04	
Frequency and Duration of Use	1 110-101	
Emission Days (days/year):	300	
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	1 000	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10	
Local marine water dilution factor:	100	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	100	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	9,8E-01	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	7,0E-03	
RMM):	7,00-03	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0	
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro	_ ~	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process		
release estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discha	argos air	
emissions and releases to soil	arges, air	
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	93,3	
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	93,3	
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.		
Sludge should be inclinerated, contained of reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,3	
treatment (%)	33,3	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	1,99E+04	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1,336704	
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		
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.		

43 / 90 800001033904

Print Date 03.09.2022

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

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.

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).

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Exposure Scenario - Worker

CAPOSUIE OCCINATIO - WOLKE	•
30000000492	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Uses in Coatings- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 22
	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		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated	
Substance in Mixture/Article	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 use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

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.

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

	The state of the s
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Filling/ preparation of equipment from drums or containers.	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained systems	No other specific measures identified.
Film formation - air dryingOutdoor	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
Film formation - air dryingIndoor	Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan.
Preparation of material for applicationIndoor	Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Preparation of material for application	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Material transfersDrum/batch transfers	Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container.
Roller, spreader, flow applicationIndoor	Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Roller, spreader, flow applicationOutdoor	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
ManualSprayingIndoor	Carry out in a vented booth or extracted enclosure.
ManualSprayingOutdoor	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Dipping, immersion and pouringIndoor	Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

	4 hours
Dipping, immersion and pouringOutdoor	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Hand application - fingerpaints, pastels, adhesivesIndoor	Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Hand application - fingerpaints, pastels, adhesivesOutdoor	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is a unique structu			
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonne	s/year):	1,5E+04	
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	0,002	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	year):	30	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	82,2	
Frequency and Duration of	Use		
Emission Days (days/year):		365	
Environmental factors not i	nfluenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10	
Local marine water dilution factor:		100	
Other Operational Conditio	ns affecting Environmental Exposure		
Release fraction to air from p	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	9,8E-01	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to		1,0E-02	
RMM):	process (initial releases prior to DMANA).	4.05.00	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to process.		1,0E-02	
		release	
release estimates used.	ss sites thus conservative process		
	and managers to radius or limit disa	horaco cir	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil			
	lved substance to or recover from onsite		
wastewater.			
Risk from environmental expo	•		
If discharging to domestic sev	wage treatment plant, no secondary		

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

wastewater treatment required.		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,3	
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)		
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 plant		
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,3	
treatment (%)		
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	1,27E+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 for	r 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 3.1 - 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
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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.

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

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

(http://cefic.org).

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000485	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in Cleaning Agents- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 7, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 13 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 4.4a.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a component of cleaning products including transfer from storage, pouring/unloading from drums or containers. Exposures during mixing/diluting in the preparatory phase and cleaning activities (including spraying, brushing, dipping, wiping, automated and by hand), related equipment cleaning and maintenance.

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	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated	
Substance in Mixture/Article	differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditio	ns 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. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent

values.

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.
Bulk transfers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

	3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Automated process with (semi) closed systems.Use in contained systems	No other specific measures identified.
Automated process with (semi) closed systems.Use in contained systemsDrum/batch transfers	No other specific measures identified.
Application of cleaning products in closed systems	No other specific measures identified.
Filling/ preparation of equipment from drums or containers.Dedicated facility	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Use in contained batch processesTreatment by heating	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Degreasing small objects in cleaning station	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Cleaning with low-pressure washers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Cleaning with high pressure washers	Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.
ManualSurfacesCleaningno spraying	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.

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:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonne	s/year):	1,5E+03	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		1	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		1,5E+03	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		5,0E+03	
Frequency and Duration of Use			
Emission Days (days/year):		300	
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management			
Local freshwater dilution factor:		10	
Local marine water dilution factor: 100		100	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure			

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	3,0E-01	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	3,0E-05	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0	
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 discha	arges, air	
emissions and releases to soil		
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.		
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater.		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	70,0	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,3	
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	·	
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 (%)	93,3	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1,77E+06	
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 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	

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	

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. 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).

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000486	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in Cleaning Agents- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 11, PROC 13 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d, ESVOC SpERC 8.4b.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a component of cleaning products including pouring/unloading from drums or containers; and exposures during mixing/diluting in the preparatory phase and cleaning activities (including spraying, brushing, dipping, wiping automated and by hand).

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	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated	
Substance in Mixture/Article	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. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritar	ts). 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.
Filling/ preparation of equipme from drums or	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

containers.Dedicated facility		
Automated process with (semi)	No other specific measures identified.	
closed systems. Use in contained	The same operation measures resulting	
systems		
Automated process with (semi)	No other specific measures identified.	
closed systems.Use in contained		
systemsDrum/batch transfers		
Semi Automated process. (e.g.:	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than	
Semi automatic application of	3 to 5 air changes per hour).	
floor care and maintenance		
products)		
Filling/ preparation of equipment	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.	
from drums or containers.Outdoor	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than	
	4 hours	
ManualSurfacesCleaningDipping,	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5	
immersion and pouring	to 15 air changes per hour).	
IIIIII oroioii and pouring	to to all origing por flour).	
Cleaning with low-pressure	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than	
washersRolling, Brushingno	3 to 5 air changes per hour).	
spraying	Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or	
	better.	
Cleaning with high pressure	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than	
washersSprayingIndoor	3 to 5 air changes per hour).	
Washisiosprayinginassi	Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or	
	better.	
Cleaning with high pressure	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.	
washersSprayingOutdoor	Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or	
	better.	
ManualSurfacesCleaningSpraying	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than	
3 , 3	3 to 5 air changes per hour).	
	Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or	
	better.	
Ad hoc manual application via	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions	
trigger sprays, dipping,	occur.	
etc.Rolling, Brushing	, or:	
oto toming, Draorming	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.	
Application of closping products	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.	
Application of cleaning products in closed systems	, or:	
2.3004 0,0100	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than	
	3 to 5 air changes per hour).	
	- '	
Cleaning of medical devices	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions	
	occur.	

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system.

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 (tonne		1,5E+03		
Fraction of Regional tonnage		2,0E-03		
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	•	3,0		
Maximum daily site tonnage (8,2		
Frequency and Duration of		0,2		
Emission Days (days/year):	000	365		
	nfluenced by risk management	303		
Local freshwater dilution factor		10		
Local marine water dilution fa		100		
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	100		
	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	2,0E-02		
	er from process (initial release prior to	1,0E-06		
RMM):	er from process (initial release prior to	1,02-00		
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	0		
	leasures at process level (source) to pr	•		
	ss sites thus conservative process	- CVCIII TCICASC		
release estimates used.	ss sites thas conservative process			
Technical onsite conditions	and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air		
emissions and releases to				
_	lved substance to or recover from onsite			
wastewater.				
Risk from environmental expo				
If discharging to domestic several wastewater treatment require	vage treatment plant, no secondary d.			
Treat air emission to provide	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0		
Treat onsite wastewater (prio	r to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,3		
the required removal efficience	sy of >= (%)			
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 plant				
Estimated substance remova treatment (%)	I from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,3		
, ,	age (MSafe) based on release following	3,9E+03		
		2.000		
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				
External freatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional				

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

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.

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).

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure Scenario - Worker		
30000000499		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Use in Oil and Gas field drilling and production operations- Industrial	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b Environmental Release Categories: ERC4	
Scope of process	Oil field well drilling and production operations (including drilling muds and well cleaning) including material transfers, on-site formulation, well head operations, shaker room activities and related maintenance.	

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Additional Information	No exposure assessment presented for the environment. Quantitative exposure and risk assessment not possible due to lack of emissions to aquatic environment.

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. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.			

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

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

	Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or release. If technical measures not practical: Wear suitable respiratory protection (conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better) and gloves (type EN374) if regular skin contact likely.
Filling/ preparation of equipment from drums or containers.	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Drill floor operations	No other specific measures identified.
Operation of solids filtering equipment	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Treatment and disposal of filtered solids	No other specific measures identified.
Process sampling	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Pouring from small containers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
General exposures (open systems)	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
No exposure assessment presented for the environment.		

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

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

Section 3.2 - Environment

Quantitative exposure and risk assessment not possible due to lack of emissions to aquatic environment.

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	

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

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

No exposure assessment presented for the environment.

Quantitative exposure and risk assessment not possible due to lack of emissions to aquatic environment.

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000501	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as binders and release agents- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 6, PROC 7, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 13, PROC 14 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ERC5, ESVOC SpERC 4.10a.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as binders and release agents including material transfers, mixing, application (including spraying and brushing), and handling of waste.

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	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated	
Substance in Mixture/Article	differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assume a second at the second the second at the second at the second second at the sec		

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

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.
Material transfers(closed systems)General measures (skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.
Material transfersBatch	No other specific measures identified.

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

process(closed systems)	
Drum/batch transfers	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Mixing operations (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Mixing operations (open systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Mold forming	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Casting operations	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Spraying/ fogging by machine application	Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.
Spraying/ fogging by manual application	Carry out in a vented booth or extracted enclosure.
ManualRolling, Brushing	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	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	s/year):	1,5E+03
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/)	/ear):	1,5E+03
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	5,0E+03
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Emission Days (days/year):		300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:		100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure		
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 2,0E-01		2,0E-01
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to		3,0E-05
RMM):		
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):		0
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release		
	ss sites thus conservative process	
release estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air		harges, air
emissions and releases to soil		
_	lved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.		

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

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	93,3
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
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	93,3
treatment (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	7,44E+05
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	r 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
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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.

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

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

or in combination.

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

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure occurro - Worker	
30000000503	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as binders and release agents- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 22
	Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 6, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 11, PROC 14 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d, ESVOC SpERC 8.10b.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as binders and release agents including material transfers, mixing, application by spraying, brushing, and handling of waste.

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.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

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.
Material transfers(closed systems)General measures (skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Material transfersBatch process(closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Drum/batch transfers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Mixing operations (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Mixing operations (open systems)	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Mold forming	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Casting operations(open systems)	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
SprayingManual	Carry out in a vented booth or extracted enclosure. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures. , or: 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.
ManualRolling, Brushing	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system.

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	s/year):	1,5E+03
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	2,0E-03
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/y	/ear):	3
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		8,2
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Emission Days (days/year):		365
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:		100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure		
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):		9,5E-01
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):		2,5E-02

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-02
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	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
emissions and releases to soil	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater.	
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	93,3
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
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	93,3
treatment (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	2,66E+03
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	r 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 regulations.	local and/or regional

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
The ECETOC TRA tool ha	s 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.

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

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

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).

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000487	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as a fuel- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 16 Environmental Release Categories: ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 7.12a.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additive) and includes activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.

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	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated	
Substance in Mixture/Article	differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
A		

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

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.
Bulk transfers	No other specific measures identified.
Drum/batch transfers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Use as a fuel(closed	No other specific measures identified.

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

systems)	
Equipment maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system.

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 (tonne		1,5E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	/ear):	1,5E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		5,0E+04
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Emission Days (days/year):		300
Environmental factors not i	nfluenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution fa	ctor:	100
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to		1,0E-05
	RMM):	
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
	neasures at process level (source) to pr	event release
	ss sites thus conservative process	
release estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions emissions and releases to	s and measures to reduce or limit dischosoil	arges, air
Prevent discharge of undisso	lved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.		
Risk from environmental expo		
	wage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment required.		
Treat air emission to provide	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	95
	r to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,3
the required removal efficience		
	prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge	e to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated	, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant		
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage		93,3
treatment (%) Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 1,1E+07		1,1E+07
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)		1,12701
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) 2.000		2 000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal		

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019

Print Date 03.09.2022

This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.

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.

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).

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000488	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as a fuel- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 16 Environmental Release Categories: ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.12b.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additive) and includes activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.

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 STI	P
Concentration of the	Covers use of substance/product up to 100	% (unless stated
Substance in Mixture/Article	differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
A		

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

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.
Bulk transfers	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Drum/batch transfers	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).

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Use as a fuel(closed systems)General measures (skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment cleaning and	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or
maintenance	maintenance.
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structu	ıre.	
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes	s/year):	1,5E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	2,00E-03
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	year):	3,0E+01
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	8,2E+01
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Emission Days (days/year):		365
Environmental factors not i	nfluenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution fa	ctor:	100
Other Operational Condition	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from p	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
	er from process (initial release prior to	1,0E-05
RMM):		
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
	neasures at process level (source) to pro	event release
	ss sites thus conservative process	
release estimates used.		
	s and measures to reduce or limit discha	arges, air
emissions and releases to s		1
_	lved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.		
Risk from environmental expo		
	wage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment require		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)		0
	r to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,3
the required removal efficience		
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site		
Do not apply industrial sludge	e to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated	, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant		
Estimated substance remova	I from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,3

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

	•	
treatment (%)		
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	3,9E+03	
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		
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.		
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.		

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
Jsed 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.		

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

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).

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000507	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Functional Fluids- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9 Environmental Release Categories: ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 7.13a.v1
Scope of process	Use as functional fluids e.g. cable oils, transfer oils, coolants, insulators, refrigerants, hydraulic fluids in industrial equipment including maintenance and related material transfers.

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	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated	
Substance in Mixture/Article	differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
A		

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

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.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)General measures (skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfersBatch process(open systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Drum/batch transfersDedicated facility	Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Filling of articles/equipment	Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.
Filling/ preparation of	Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or
equipment from drums or	equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.
containers.	
General exposures (closed	No other specific measures identified.
systems)	
General exposures (open	No other specific measures identified.
systems)	
Remanufacture of reject	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or
articles	maintenance.
Equipment maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or
	maintenance.
Storage.General measures	Store substance within a closed system.
(skin irritants).	

Section 2.2	Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is a unique structu	re.		
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:		
Regional use tonnage (tonnes	s/year):	1,5E+03	
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	1	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/y		1,5E+03	
Maximum daily site tonnage (5,0E+03	
Frequency and Duration of	Use		
Emission Days (days/year):		300	
	nfluenced by risk management		
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):		1,0E-02	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):		3,0E-04	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):		1,0E-03	
Technical conditions and m	easures at process level (source) to pro	event release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process			
release estimates used.			
	and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air	
emissions and releases to s			
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 >= (%)		93,3	

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

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	93,3
treatment (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	4,55E+05
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	r 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 be	peen used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise

indicated.

Section 3.2 -Environment
Jsed EUSES model.

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.	
Where other Risk Manageme	ent Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users
should ensure that risks are r	nanaged to at least equivalent levels.

Section 4.2 - Environment

SECTION 4

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).

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure occurre Worker		
30000000510	3000000510	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Functional Fluids- Professional	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 9, PROC 20 Environmental Release Categories: ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.13b.v1	
Scope of process	Use as functional fluids e.g. cable oils, transfer oils, coolants, insulators, refrigerants, hydraulic fluids in professional equipment including maintenance and related material transfers.	

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	

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.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

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.
Drum/batch transfersNon- dedicated facility	Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container.
Transfer from/pouring from containers	Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container.
Filling/ preparation of equipment from drums or containers.	Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container.

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)elevated temperature	Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation.
Remanufacture of reject articles	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Equipment maintenanceNon-dedicated facility	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structu	re.	
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes	s/year):	1,5E+03
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	2,0E-03
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/y	vear):	3
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	8,2
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Emission Days (days/year):		365
Environmental factors not i	nfluenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution fa	ctor:	100
Other Operational Condition	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
	ocess (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-02
Release fraction to wastewate	er from process (initial release prior to	2,5E-02
RMM):		
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-02
	easures at process level (source) to pro	event release
	ss sites thus conservative process	
release estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air		
emissions and releases to s		
ı	ved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.		
Risk from environmental expo		
	vage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment require		
	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
	r to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,3
the required removal efficience		
	prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge	to natural soils.	
Chadro should be incir		
Sludge should be incinerated	, contained or reclaimed.	

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

93,3
93,3
2,66E+03
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 3.1 - Health	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.

	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Cootion 4.4 Hoolth	

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.

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).

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000504	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in laboratories- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3 Process Categories: PROC 10, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2, ERC4
Scope of process	Use of the substance within laboratory settings, including material transfers and equipment cleaning.

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	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated	
Substance in Mixture/Article	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 use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

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.
Laboratory activitiessmall scale	No other specific measures identified.
CleaningRolling, BrushingVessel and container cleaning	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structure.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,5E+03
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,5E+03
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	5,0E+03
Frequency and Duration of Use	J,0L+03
	200
Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	300
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	10
	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	0.55.00
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-02
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 release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharge emissions and releases to soil	arges, air
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 >= (%)	93,3
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	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	93,3
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	7,02E+03
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional
rogulations.	

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

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.

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).

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000506	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in laboratories- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 22 Process Categories: PROC 10, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 8.17.v1
Scope of process	Use of small quantities within laboratory settings, including material transfers and equipment cleaning.

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 ST	ГР
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		
A		

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

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.
Laboratory activitiessmall scale	No other specific measures identified.
CleaningRolling, BrushingVessel and container cleaning	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structure.		
Readily biodegradable.		

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Amounts Used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,5E+03
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	2,0E-03
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	3
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	8,2
Frequency and Duration of Use	T 0.05
Emission Days (days/year):	365
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	140
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	T = 2= 2.
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-01
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-01
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to process	revent release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discremissions and releases to soil	narges, air
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	93,3
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	33,3
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	nlant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,3
treatment (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	2,8E+02
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	2,02 102
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	e local and/or regional

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

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.

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).

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Exposure Scenario - Worker

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30000000512	
OFOTION 4	EVECAUES COSMADIO TITLE
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Rubber production and processing- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3, SU 10 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 6, PROC 7, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 13, PROC 14, PROC 15, PROC 21 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC4, ERC 6D, ESVOC SpERC 4.19.v1
Scope of process	Manufacture of tyres and general rubber articles, including processing of raw (uncured) rubber, handling and mixing of rubber additives, vulcanising, cooling and finishing.

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.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

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.
Material transfers(closed systems)General measures (skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

Material transfersDedicated facility	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Bulk weighing(closed systems)General measures (skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.
Small scale weighing	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Material transfers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Additive premixingBatch process	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Calendering (including Banburys)elevated temperature	Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.
Pressing uncured rubber blanks	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Vulcanisation	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Cooling cured articles	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment maintenance	Drain or remove substance from equipment prior to break-in or maintenance.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	9	
Substance is a unique structure.			
Readily biodegradable.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonne	s/year):	6,0E+03	
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	1	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	year):	6,0E+03	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 2,0E+04		2,0E+04	
Frequency and Duration of Use			
Emission Days (days/year): 300		300	
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management			
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):		1,0E-02	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):		3,0E-03	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-04		1,0E-04	

Toluene

Version 1.1 Revision Date 12.02.2019 Print Date 03.09.2022

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
emissions and releases to soil	3 ,
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	93,3
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
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	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,3
treatment (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	4,67E+05
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	
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.

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.

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Toluene

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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).