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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Pentane Blend 85/15

Product code : Q1128

Unique Formula Identifier

(UFI)

: JYY0-10UT-E00G-VTYU

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

Use of the Sub- : Industrial Solvent.

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

tered uses under REACH.

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

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the sup-

plier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.

PO Box 2334 3000 CH Rotterdam

Netherlands

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

Contact for Safety Data : sccmsds@shell.com

Sheet

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Toxicological Information Center Address: Na Bojišti 1, 120 00 Prague 2, Czech Republic

Telephone: +420 224 919 293 / +420 224 915 4

+44 (0) 1235 239 670 (This telephone number is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per

week)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 1 H224: Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.

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

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ways.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Narcotic effects

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 2

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms





Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard

Statements

EUH066

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or

cracking.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open

flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

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

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/ doctor.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.

Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

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.

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Ecological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Toxicological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

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

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
pentane	109-66-0 203-692-4 601-006-00-1 01-2119459286-30	Flam. Liq. 1; H224 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 STOT SE 3; H336 (Narcotic effects) Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 EUH066	85
isopentane	78-78-4 201-142-8 601-085-00-2 01-2119475602-38	Flam. Liq. 1; H224 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 STOT SE 3; H336 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	15

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

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.

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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. Flush exposed area with wa-

ter and follow by washing with soap if available.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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

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

rinsina.

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.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, or swelling.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, 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.

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

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Treat symptomatically.

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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

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

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use water in a jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

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

A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and

gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide.

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures

below the flash point.

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

distant ignition is possible.

Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment :

for firefighters

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

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

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

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

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions :

Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

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

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

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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 unpro-

tected personnel.

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

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions

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

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up

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

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

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

If contamination of site occurs remediation may require spe-

cialist advice.

6.4 Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in

well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk as-

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sessment 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 stor-

age facilities are followed.

Advice on safe handling

Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

When using do not eat or drink.

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

distant ignition is possible.

Product Transfer

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

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Hygiene measures

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

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

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

Further information on storage stability

Storage Temperature:

Ambient.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

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

strict procedures and precautions.

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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 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 section 16 and/or the annexes for the regis-

tered uses under REACH.

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

on Static Electricity).

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

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
pentane	109-66-0	TWA	1.000 ppm 3.000 mg/m3	CZ OEL
pentane		STEL	1.500 ppm 4.500 mg/m3	CZ OEL
pentane		TWA	1.000 ppm 3.000 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further inform	ation: Indicative		
isopentane	78-78-4	TWA	1.000 ppm 3.000 mg/m3	CZ OEL
isopentane		STEL	1.500 ppm	CZ OEL

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		4.500 mg/m3	
isopentane	TWA	1.000 ppm 3.000 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further information: Indicative		

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
pentane	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	432 mg/kg bw/day
pentane	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	3000 mg/m3
pentane	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	214 mg/kg bw/day
pentane	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	643 mg/m3
pentane	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	214 mg/kg bw/day
isopentane	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	432 mg/kg bw/day
isopentane	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	3000 mg/m3
isopentane	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	214 mg/kg bw/day
isopentane	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	643 mg/m3
isopentane	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	214 mg/kg bw/day

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
pentane	Water	0,23 mg/l
pentane	Sediment	1,2 mg/kg
pentane	Soil	0,55 mg/kg wet
		weight
pentane	Sewage treatment plant	3,6 mg/l
isopentane	Water	0,25 mg/l
isopentane	Sediment	1,10 mg/kg
isopentane	Soil	0,55 mg/kg
isopentane	Sewage treatment plant	3,9 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex. Use sealed systems as far as possible.

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

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

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Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

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

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:

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 for 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 : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.

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

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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

Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of

use.

For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing

over parts of the body subject to exposure.

If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant Standard, and provide employee skin care programmes.

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 appro-

priate combination of mask and filter.

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

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

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : colourless

Odour : Paraffinic

Odour Threshold : Data not available

Melting / freezing point : < -130 °C

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Boiling point/boiling range : 33 - 35 °C

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit / upper flammability limit

7,8 %(V)

apper narrinability illinit

: 1,3 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit

, , ,

Flash point : -50 °C

Method: IP 170

Auto-ignition temperature : 400 °C

Method: ASTM E-659

275 °C

Method: DIN 51794

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

ture

: Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : 0,32 mm2/s (25 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : $< 0.05 \text{ g/l} (25 ^{\circ}\text{C})$

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 3,4

Vapour pressure : Typical 61 kPa (20 °C)

Typical 167 kPa (50 °C)

Relative density : Data not available

Density : 630 kg/m3 (15 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density : 2,5 (20 °C)

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9.2 Other information

Explosive properties : Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Evaporation rate : 1

Method: DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1

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Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

Conductivity : 0,9 pS/m at 20 °C

Method: ASTM D-4308

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

uid

Surface tension : Data not available

Molecular weight : 72 g/mol

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

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

10.2 Chemical stability

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

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

tricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

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10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

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

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

exposure

Information on likely routes of : Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption,

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

LC50 (Rat): > 20 mg/l Acute inhalation toxicity

> Exposure time: 4 h Remarks: Low toxicity

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

Acute dermal toxicity Remarks: Low toxicity

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

Components:

pentane:

LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.000 mg/kg Acute oral toxicity

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 20 mg/l

> Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

isopentane:

LD 50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.000 mg/kg Acute oral toxicity

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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Acute inhalation toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks : Not irritating to skin.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Components:

pentane:

Species : Rabbit

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 404

Remarks : Slightly irritating to skin.

Insufficient to classify.

isopentane:

Species : Rabbit

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 404

Remarks : Slightly irritating.

Insufficient to classify.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks : Not irritating to eye.

Components:

pentane:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks : Slightly irritating.

Insufficient to classify.

isopentane:

Species : Rabbit

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks : Slightly irritating.

Insufficient to classify.

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Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks : Not a sensitiser.

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

Components:

pentane:

Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

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

isopentane:

Species : Guinea pig

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 406
Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Not mutagenic.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Components:

pentane:

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.10.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Rat

Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.12.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

isopentane:

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.10.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Rat

Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.12.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks : Not a carcinogen.

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

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Components:

pentane:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

isopentane:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
pentane	No carcinogenicity classification.
isopentane	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Effects on fertility

Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Does not impair

fertility., Based on available data, the classification criteria are

not met.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

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Components:

pentane:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 416 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

isopentane:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 416 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks : May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

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

piratory system.

Components:

pentane:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Central nervous system

Remarks : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

isopentane:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Central nervous system

Remarks : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

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

Components:

pentane:

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

isopentane:

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

Low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

pentane:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation

Test atmosphere : Gas

Method : OECD Test Guideline 413
Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

isopentane:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation Test atmosphere : Gas

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 413

Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

pentane:

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

isopentane:

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

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11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components consid-

ered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at

levels of 0.1% or higher.

Further information

Product:

Remarks : Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has

been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac ar-

rest.

Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

Remarks : Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representa-

tive of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com-

ponent(s).

Components:

pentane:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

isopentane:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: $LL/EL/IL50 > 1 \le 10 \text{ mg/l}$

Toxic

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 10 <= 100 mg/l

Harmful

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox- : Remarks: Data not available

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icity)

Toxicity to daphnia and other : Remarks: Data not available

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms

Remarks: Data not available

Components:

pentane:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 4,26 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Toxic

LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2,7 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 202

Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants EC50 (Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae)): 10,7

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Harmful

LL/EL/IL50 > 10 <= 100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms NOEL (Tetrahymena pyriformis): 23,7 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL >100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOELR: 6,165 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOELR: 10,76 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: no data available

isopentane:

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Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 4,26 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances. Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4,2 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 301

F

Remarks: Toxic LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EL50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 25,12 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling Remarks: Harmful

LL/EL/IL50 > 10 <= 100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms : EL50 (Tetrahymena pyriformis): 130,9 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOELR: 7,618 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOELR: 13,29 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: $NOEC/NOEL > 10 - \langle =100 \text{ mg/l} \rangle$

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Components:

pentane:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 87 %

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Exposure time: 28 d

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 301

F

Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

isopentane:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 71 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 301

F

Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Components:

pentane:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 171

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

isopentane:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 171

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances.

Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If the product enters soil, one or

more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate

groundwater.

Components:

pentane:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If the product enters soil, one or

more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate

groundwater.

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isopentane:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If the product enters soil, one or

more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate

groundwater.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

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

tence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB..

Components:

pentane:

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

tence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB..

isopentane:

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

tence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB..

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to

have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely

to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Components:

pentane:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

: In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely

to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

isopentane:

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Additional ecological infor-

mation

In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely

to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life. Does not have ozone depletion potential.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Recover or recycle if possible.

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.

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

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

Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

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

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

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.

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

cut or weld uncleaned drums.

Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADN : 1265 **ADR** : 1265

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RID : 1265 IMDG : 1265 IATA : 1265

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN : PENTANES

(2-METHYLBUTANE)

ADR : PENTANES
RID : PENTANES
IMDG : PENTANES

IATA : PENTANES

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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

14.4 Packing group

ADN

Packing group : I
Classification Code : F1
Labels : 3 (N2)

ADR

Packing group : I
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Labels : 3

RID

Packing group : I
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Labels : 3

IMDG

Packing group : I Labels : 3

IATA

Packing group : I Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN

Environmentally hazardous : yes

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : no

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RID

Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG

Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

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

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

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y Ship type : 3

Product name : Pentane (all isomers)

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

Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol

and the IBC Code

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 : Pro

(Annex XIV)

: Product is not subject to Authorisa-

tion under REACH.

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High

Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

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

Article 57).

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving

dangerous substances.

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

E2 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Other regulations:

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

P5a

Act No. 350/2011 Coll., on chemical substances and mixtures including related regulations and

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decrees as amended.

Act No. 201/2012 Coll., on protection of the air, including related regulations and decrees as amended.

Act No. 304/2017 Coll., on road traffic and transport, including related regulations and decrees as amended (ADR).

Act No. 319/2016 Coll., on railways and rail transport, including relating regulations and decrees as amended (RID).

Act No. 541/2020 Coll., on waste, including related regulations and decrees as amended. Act No. 542/2020 Coll., on products with terminated lifetime period including relating regulations and decrees as amended.

Act No. 544/2020 Coll., on waters, including relating regulations and decrees as amended. Act No. 365/2011 Coll., Labor Code, including relating regulations and decrees as amended. Act No. 258/2000 Coll. Public Health Protection, including relating regulations and decrees as amended.

Government Regulation No. 361/2007 Coll., laying down conditions for the protection of health at work.

Product is subject to Prevention of Major Accident (No. 224/2015 Coll.) based on Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

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

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

AIIC : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

TCSI : Listed

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

EUH066 : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

H224 : Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Asp. Tox. : Aspiration hazard Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids

STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure 2006/15/EC : Europe. Indicative occupational exposure limit values

CZ OEL : Czech Republic. Chemical agents at work - Appendix 2: Oc-

cupational exposure limits

2006/15/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours CZ OEL / TWA : Time weighted average

CZ OEL / STEL : Maximum permissible concentration

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road: AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals: ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight: CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation: Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA -European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance: PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances: (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI -Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

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

erators.

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

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

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

ered to be PBT or vPvB.

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

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

This product is classified as R66 / EUH066 (Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking). The risk relates to the potential for repeated or prolonged dermal contact. The risk arising from contact is solely related to the physicochemical properties of the substance. The risk can therefore be controlled by implementing risk management measures tailored to this specific hazard and included within Section 8 of the SDS. An exposure scenario is not presented.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet

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

Classification of the mixture:

Classification procedure:

dence determination.

Flam. Liq. 1	H224	On basis of test data.
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
STOT SE 3	H336	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	Expert judgement and weight of evi-

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System Uses - Worker

Title : Manufacture of substance

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Distribution of substance

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

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

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in coatings

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in blowing agents

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Functional Fluids

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Functional Fluids

- Professional

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in laboratories

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in laboratories

- Professional

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

CZ / EN

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000640	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Manufacture of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 1.1.v1
Scope of process	Manufacture of the substance or use as a process chemical or extraction agent. Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container), sampling and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure
Product Characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%.,
stance in Mixture/Article	Unless stated otherwise.,
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.	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General exposures (closed systems)Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposureUse in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposureUse in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises	No other specific measures identified.
Process samplingTransfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to vessels/ large con-	No other specific measures identified.

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laboratory reagent Bulk transfers(open systems)Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/ to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities	No other specific measures identified. No other specific measures identified. No other specific measures identified.		
Laboratory activitiesUse as laboratory reagent Bulk transfers(open systems)Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/ to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities Bulk transfers(closed systems)Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/ to vessels/large containers at	No other specific measures identified.		
laboratory reagent Bulk transfers(open systems)Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/ to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities Bulk transfers(closed systems)Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/ to vessels/large containers at	No other specific measures identified.		
Bulk transfers (open systems) Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/ to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities Bulk transfers (closed systems) Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/ to vessels/large containers at			
tems)Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/ to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities Bulk transfers(closed systems)Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/ to vessels/large containers at			
or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to ves- sels/ large containers at dedicated facilities Bulk transfers(closed sys- tems)Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to ves- sels/ large containers at	No other specific measures identified.		
discharging) from/ to ves- sels/ large containers at dedicated facilities Bulk transfers(closed sys- tems)Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to ves- sels/ large containers at	No other specific measures identified.		
sels/ large containers at dedicated facilities Bulk transfers(closed systems)Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/ to vessels/ large containers at	No other specific measures identified.		
Bulk transfers(closed systems)Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/ to vessels/large containers at	No other specific measures identified.		
tems)Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to ves- sels/ large containers at	No other specific measures identified.		
or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to ves- sels/ large containers at			
discharging) from/ to ves- sels/ large containers at			
sels/ large containers at			
dedicated facilities			
	No other specific measures identified.		
maintenanceTransfer of			
substance or preparation			
(charging/ discharging)			
from/ to vessels/ large con-			
tainers at non-dedicated			
facilities	Ctore substance within a closed system		
Storage.Use in closed process, no likelihood of expo-	Store substance within a closed system.		
sureUse in closed, continu-			
ous process with occasion-			
al controlled exposure			
	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is complex UVCB.			
Predominantly hydrophobic.			
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used in	n region:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/		2,2E+04	
Fraction of Regional tonnage u		1	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/ye	•	2,2E+04	
Maximum daily site tonnage (k		7,2E+04	
Frequency and Duration of Use			
Continuous release.			
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			
	ocess (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-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			
	Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release		
Common practices vary across	s sites thus conservative process re-		

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lease estimates used. Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	argos, air omis-
sions and releases to soil	arges, air einis-
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite	
wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	88
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the re-	0
quired onsite wastewater 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 Magazines related to municipal covers treatment in	lant
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	96,9
treatment (%)	90,9
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	96,9
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	30,3
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	2,2E+05
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	2,22100
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	1,0E+04
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	,
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	p
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

The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk 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 r	nanaged to at least equivalent levels	

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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/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000641	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Distribution of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC2, ERC3, ERC4, ERC5, ERC6a, ERC6b, ERC6c, ERC6d, ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.v1
Scope of process	Loading (including marine vessel/barge, rail/road car and IBC loading) and repacking (including drums and small packs) of substance, including its sampling, storage, unloading distribution and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES		
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure		
Product Characteristics			
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP		
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%.,		
stance in Mixture/Article	Unless stated otherwise.,		
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 that	in 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).		
Assumes a good basic stand	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures		
General exposures (closed	No other specific measures identified.		
systems)Use in closed pro-			
cess, no likelihood of expo-			
sureUse in closed, continu-			
ous process with occasion-			
al controlled exposureUse			
in closed batch process			
(synthesis or formulation)			
General exposures (open	No other specific measures identified.		
systems)Use in batch and			
other process (synthesis)			
where opportunity for expo-			
sure arises			
Process samplingUse in	No other specific measures identified.		
closed batch process (syn-			
thesis or formulation)			
Laboratory activitiesUse as	No other specific measures identified.		

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Jahoratory reagent		
laboratory reagent	No other enseitie massures identified	
Bulk transfers(closed sys-	No other specific measures identified.	
tems)Transfer of substance		
or preparation (charging/		
discharging) from/ to ves-		
sels/ large containers at		
dedicated facilities	No of the second of the control of t	
Bulk transfers(open sys-	No other specific measures identified.	
tems)Transfer of substance		
or preparation (charging/		
discharging) from/ to ves-		
sels/ large containers at		
dedicated facilities	N C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	
Drum and small package	No other specific measures identified.	
fillingTransfer of substance		
or preparation into small		
containers (dedicated filling		
line, including weighing)	No of control of	
Equipment cleaning and	No other specific measures identified.	
maintenanceTransfer of		
substance or preparation		
(charging/ discharging)		
from/ to vessels/ large con-		
tainers at non-dedicated		
facilities		
Storage.Use in closed pro-	Store substance within a closed system.	
cess, no likelihood of expo-		
sureUse in closed, continu-		
ous process with occasion-		
ous process with occasional controlled exposure		
ous process with occasional controlled exposure Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
ous process with occasion- al controlled exposure Section 2.2 Substance is complex UVCB		
ous process with occasional controlled exposure Section 2.2 Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic.		
ous process with occasional controlled exposure Section 2.2 Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Readily biodegradable.		
ous process with occasional controlled exposure Section 2.2 Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used		
ous process with occasional controlled exposure Section 2.2 Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
ous process with occasional controlled exposure Section 2.2 Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne	in region: s/year):	3,6E+03
ous process with occasional controlled exposure Section 2.2 Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region: s/year):	· '
ous process with occasional controlled exposure Section 2.2 Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne	in region: s/year): used locally:	3,6E+03
ous process with occasional controlled exposure Section 2.2 Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne) Fraction of Regional tonnage	in region: s/year): used locally: year):	3,6E+03 2,0E-03
ous process with occasional controlled exposure Section 2.2 Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	in region: s/year): used locally: year): (kg/day):	3,6E+03 2,0E-03 7,2
ous process with occasional controlled exposure Section 2.2 Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne) Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/) Maximum daily site tonnage	in region: s/year): used locally: year): (kg/day):	3,6E+03 2,0E-03 7,2
ous process with occasional controlled exposure Section 2.2 Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne) Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes) Maximum daily site tonnage Frequency and Duration of Continuous release.	in region: s/year): used locally: year): (kg/day):	3,6E+03 2,0E-03 7,2
ous process with occasional controlled exposure Section 2.2 Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne) Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/ Maximum daily site tonnage (Frequency and Duration of Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year):	in region: s/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): Use	3,6E+03 2,0E-03 7,2 360
ous process with occasional controlled exposure Section 2.2 Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne) Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/ Maximum daily site tonnage (Frequency and Duration of Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year):	in region: s/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): Use	3,6E+03 2,0E-03 7,2 360
ous process with occasional controlled exposure Section 2.2 Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/Maximum daily site tonnage) Frequency and Duration of Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not it Local freshwater dilution factors	in region: s/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): Use influenced by risk management or:	3,6E+03 2,0E-03 7,2 360 20
ous process with occasional controlled exposure Section 2.2 Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/Maximum daily site tonnage Frequency and Duration of Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not it Local freshwater dilution factors and control for the control of the cont	in region: s/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): Use influenced by risk management or: actor:	3,6E+03 2,0E-03 7,2 360
ous process with occasional controlled exposure Section 2.2 Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne) Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes) Maximum daily site tonnage (Frequency and Duration of Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not in the color of	in region: s/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): Use influenced by risk management or: actor: ns affecting Environmental Exposure	3,6E+03 2,0E-03 7,2 360 20 10 100
ous process with occasional controlled exposure Section 2.2 Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne) Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/ Maximum daily site tonnage (Frequency and Duration of Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not in the color of	in region: s/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): Use influenced by risk management or: actor: ns affecting Environmental Exposure rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	3,6E+03 2,0E-03 7,2 360 20 10 100
ous process with occasional controlled exposure Section 2.2 Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne) Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/ Maximum daily site tonnage (fonnes/ Frequency and Duration of Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not in the continuous factors in the continuous fact	in region: s/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): Use influenced by risk management or: actor: ns affecting Environmental Exposure	3,6E+03 2,0E-03 7,2 360 20 10 100

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Tochnical conditions and massures at process level (source) to pr	ovent release
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to process recommon practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	event release
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	J ,
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
No wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the re-	0
quired onsite wastewater 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	96,0
treatment (%)	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	96,0
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	2,7E+06
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regiona
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.	J

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

The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk 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	

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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.

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000642	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC14, PROC15 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 RIS	K MANAGEMENT
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics	Product Characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%.,	
stance in Mixture/Article	Unless stated otherwise.,	•
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		

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

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General exposures (closed systems)Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposureUse in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposureUse in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises	No other specific measures identified.
Batch processes at elevat- ed temperaturesOperation is carried out at elevated	Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour).

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temperature (> 20°C above	
ambient temperature).Use	
in closed batch process	
(synthesis or formulation)	
Process samplingUse in	No other specific measures identified.
closed batch process (syn-	
thesis or formulation)	
Laboratory activities Use as	No other specific measures identified.
laboratory reagent	
Bulk transfersTransfer of	No other specific measures identified.
substance or preparation	
(charging/ discharging)	
from/ to vessels/ large con-	
tainers at dedicated facili-	
ties	
Mixing operations (open	No other specific measures identified.
systems)Mixing or blending	No other specific measures identified.
in batch processes for for-	
mulation of preparations	
and articles (multistage	
and/ or significant contact)	
ManualTransfer	No other specific measures identified.
from/pouring from contain-	140 other specific measures identified.
ersNon-dedicated facili-	
tyTransfer of substance or	
preparation (charging/ dis-	
charging) from/ to vessels/	
large containers at non-	
dedicated facilities	
Drum/batch transfersDedi-	No other specific measures identified.
cated facilityTransfer of	140 other specific measures identified.
substance or preparation	
(charging/ discharging)	
from/ to vessels/ large con-	
tainers at dedicated facili-	
ties	
Production or preparation	No other specific measures identified.
or articles by tabletting,	Tro other specific measures lucifillieu.
compression, extrusion or	
pelletisationProduction of	
preparations or articles by	
tabletting, compression,	
extrusion, pelletisation	
Drum and small package	No other specific measures identified.
fillingTransfer of substance	וייט טנויפו אףפטווט ווופמטעופט ועפוונווופע.
or preparation into small	
containers (dedicated filling	
line, including weighing)	No other energitic management identified
Equipment cleaning and	No other specific measures identified.
maintenanceTransfer of	
substance or preparation	
(charging/ discharging)	

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from / to vege als / loves as a		
from/ to vessels/ large con-		
tainers at non-dedicated		
facilities	0: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1:	
Storage.Use in closed pro-	Store substance within a closed system.	
cess, no likelihood of expo-		
sureUse in closed, continu-		
ous process with occasion-		
al controlled exposure		
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	1
Substance is complex UVCB.		
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne		3,4E+03
Fraction of Regional tonnage	• ,	1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/v		3,4E+03
Maximum daily site tonnage (,	1,1E+04
Frequency and Duration of		, , = · • ·
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		300
	nfluenced by risk management	000
Local freshwater dilution factor		10
Local marine water dilution fa		100
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	100
	rocess (after typical onsite RMMs con-	2,5E-02
sistent with EU Solvent Emiss		2,5E-02
	er from process (initial release prior to	2,0E-03
RMM):	or from process (initial release prior to	2,00 00
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
	leasures at process level (source) to pro	
		- Verit release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.		
	and measures to reduce or limit discha	arges air emis-
sions and releases to soil	and incasures to reduce or mine discin	arges, air cinis-
	osure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
	lved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	Tod Sabstance to or recover from Offsite	
	vage treatment plant, no onsite	
wastewater treatment require	•	
	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
	r to receiving water discharge) to provide	77,2
the required removal efficience		,=
	vage treatment plant, provide the re-	0
quired onsite wastewater rem		-
	prevent/limit release from site	l .
Do not apply industrial sludge		
Sludge should be incinerated	Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures re	elated to municipal sewage treatment p	lant

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Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	96,0
treatment (%)	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	96,0
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	6,5E+04
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03
One Pitters and I Management and the Lite and a model for a few and a few an	[*1

Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

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

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

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

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

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

Section 3.2 -Environment

The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk 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.

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000643	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in coatings- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC7, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC10, PROC13, PROC14, PROC15 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 > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%.,	
stance in Mixture/Article	Unless stated otherwise.,	
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditio		
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General exposures (closed systems)Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure	No other specific measures identified.	
General exposures (closed systems) with sample collectionUse in contained systemsUse in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure	No other specific measures identified.	
Film formation - force dry- ing, stoving and other tech- nologies. Operation is car- ried out at elevated tem- perature (> 20°C above	Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 a changes per hour).	

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ambient temperature).Use	
in closed, continuous pro-	
cess with occasional con-	
trolled exposure	
Mixing operations (closed	No other specific measures identified.
systems)Use in contained	
batch processesUse in	
closed batch process (syn-	
thesis or formulation)	
Film formation - air dry-	No other specific measures identified.
ingUse in batch and other	·
process (synthesis) where	
opportunity for exposure	
arises	
Preparation of material for	No other specific measures identified.
applicationMixing opera-	
tions (open systems)Mixing	
or blending in batch pro-	
cesses for formulation of	
preparations and articles	
(multistage and/ or signifi-	
cant contact)	
Spraying (automat-	No other specific measures identified.
ic/robotic)Industrial spray-	The strict opposite measures tachtaned.
ing	
ManualSprayingIndustrial	No other specific measures identified.
spraying	The ether openine mededree identified.
Material transfersTransfer	No other specific measures identified.
of substance or preparation	The ether openine mededree identified.
(charging/ discharging)	
from/ to vessels/ large con-	
tainers at non-dedicated	
facilitiesTransfer of sub-	
stance or preparation	
(charging/ discharging)	
from/ to vessels/ large con-	
tainers at dedicated facili-	
ties	
Roller, spreader, flow appli-	No other specific measures identified.
cationRoller application or	110 St. of opositio modouros idontinos.
brushing	
Dipping, immersion and	No other specific measures identified.
pouringTreatment of arti-	The other specific ineasures lucifilied.
cles by dipping and pouring	
	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activitiesUse as laboratory reagent	Tivo otrier specific measures identified.
Material trans-	No other specific measures identified.
	no other specific measures identified.
fersDrum/batch transfer-	
sTransfer from/pouring from	
containersTransfer of sub-	
stance or preparation into	
small containers (dedicated	

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filling line, including weigh		
filling line, including weigh-		
ing)	No appoiling properties of	
Production or preparation	No specific measures identified.	
or articles by tabletting,		
compression, extrusion or		
pelletisationProduction of		
preparations or articles by		
tabletting, compression,		
extrusion, pelletisation	No. of the control of	
Equipment cleaning and	No other specific measures identified.	
maintenanceTransfer of		
substance or preparation		
(charging/ discharging)		
from/ to vessels/ large con-		
tainers at non-dedicated		
facilities		
Storage.Use in closed pro-	Store substance within a closed system.	
cess, no likelihood of expo-		
sure		
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is complex UVCB.	•	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used		0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne	s/year):	2,1
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		2,1
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		110
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		20
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	
	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	9,8E-01
Release fraction to wastewate	er from process (initial release prior to	7,0E-03
RMM):	. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Release fraction to soil from p	process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
	neasures at process level (source) to pro	event release
	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	·	
Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil	s and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
	osure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
	lved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	ived substance to or recover from offsite	
No wastewater treatment req	uired	
	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
	r to receiving water discharge) to provide	0
sat choite madiomater (prio	. 15 . 50017111g Trator dicordingo, to provide	1 ~

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the required removal efficiency of >= (%)		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the re-	0	
quired onsite wastewater 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	96,0	
treatment (%)		
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	96,0	
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)		
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	1,9E+04	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)		
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	r disposal	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable	e 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 EOSTOO TRA teellers have not been discussed above the second		

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

Section 3.2 - Environment

The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk 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		

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.

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000666	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in blowing agents- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC12 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 4.9.v1
Scope of process	Use as a blowing agent for rigid and flexible foams, including material transfers, mixing and injection, curing, cutting, storage and packing.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%.,	
stance in Mixture/Article	Unless stated otherwise.,	
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 that	n 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).	
	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
	, ,,,	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
Bulk transfersDedicated	No other specific measures identified.	
facilityTransfer of sub-	·	
stance or preparation		
(charging/ discharging)		
from/ to vessels/ large con-		
tainers at dedicated facili-		
ties		
Mixing operations (closed	No other specific measures identified.	
systems)Use in closed pro-		
cess, no likelihood of expo-		
sure		
Extrusion and expansion of	No other specific measures identified.	
polymer massUse of blow-		
ing agents in manufacture		
of foam		
Cutting and shavingUse of	No other specific measures identified.	
blowing agents in manufac-		
ture of foam		
Collection and re-	No other specific measures identified.	

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processing of shavings,	
cuttings, etc.Use of blowing	
agents in manufacture of	
foam	
Product packagingUse of	No other specific measures identified.
blowing agents in manufac-	
ture of foam	
Storage.Use in closed,	No other specific measures identified.
continuous process with	'
occasional controlled expo-	
sure	
Mixing operations (closed	Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air
systems)Operation is car-	changes per hour).
ried out at elevated tem-	changes per nour).
perature (> 20°C above	
ambient temperature).Use	
in closed batch process	
(synthesis or formulation)	Drovide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 cir.
Intermediate polymer stor-	Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air
ageOperation is carried out	changes per hour).
at elevated temperature (>	
20°C above ambient tem-	
perature).Use in closed	
batch process (synthesis or	
formulation)	
Centrifuging including dis-	Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air
chargingOperation is car-	changes per hour).
ried out at elevated tem-	
perature (> 20°C above	
ambient temperature).Use	
in closed batch process	
(synthesis or formulation)	
Drying and storageUse of	No other specific measures identified.
blowing agents in manufac-	
ture of foam	
Semi-bulk packagingTrans-	No other specific measures identified.
fer of substance or prepara-	
tion (charging/ discharging)	
from to vessels/ large con-	
tainers at dedicated facili-	
ties	
Treatment by heatingOper-	Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air
ation is carried out at ele-	changes per hour).
vated temperature (> 20°C	
above ambient tempera-	
ture).Use of blowing agents	
in manufacture of foam	
Article formation in	Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air
mouldOperation is carried	changes per hour).
out at elevated temperature	Silanges por floar).
(> 20°C above ambient	
temperature).Use of blow-	
temperature).03e of blow-	

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ing agents in manufacture		
of foam	No other provide an account identified	
Cutting by heated wire- ManualUse of blowing	No other specific measures identified.	
agents in manufacture of		
foam		
Mixing operations (closed	No other specific measures identified.	
systems)Use in closed	Two other specific measures identified.	
batch process (synthesis or		
formulation)		
Drum and small package	No other specific measures identified.	
fillingFilling/ preparation of		
equipment from drums or		
containers.Transfer of sub-		
stance or preparation into		
small containers (dedicated		
filling line, including weigh-		
ing)		
FoamingUse of blowing	No other specific measures identified.	
agents in manufacture of		
foam	No ather and although a second and ather at the second and at the second	
CompressionUse of blow-	No other specific measures identified.	
ing agents in manufacture of foam		
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Evacuus	
	Control of Environmental Exposure	T
Substance is complex UVCB.	•	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used		
	in region.	101
Fraction of EU tonnage used		0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne Fraction of Regional tonnage		1,5E+03
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		1,5E+03
Maximum daily site tonnage (1,5E+03
Frequency and Duration of		1,504
Continuous release.	USE	
Emission Days (days/year):		100
	nfluenced by risk management	100
Local freshwater dilution factor		10
Local marine water dilution fa		100
		100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):		1
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to		3,0E-04
RMM):		-,
,	process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Technical conditions and n	neasures at process level (source) to p	revent release
	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emis-		
1		
sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental expo		1

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Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.		
No 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 >= (%)	0	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%)	0	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	•	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	96	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	96	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	4,3E+05	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03	
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	
Section 3.1 - Health		
The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.		

Section 3.2 - Environment

The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk 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

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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.

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure occitatio - W	Of Ref
30000000667	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Functional Fluids- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9 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 > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Sub- stance in Mixture/Article	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%., Unless stated otherwise.,	
Frequency and Duration of	·	
	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditio		
	in 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).	
	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Assumes a good basic stands	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
Bulk transfers(closed sys-	No other specific measures identified.	
tems)Use in closed pro-	'	
cess, no likelihood of expo-		
sureUse in closed, continu-		
ous process with occasion-		
al controlled exposure		
Drum/batch transfersDedi-	No other specific measures identified.	
cated facilityTransfer of		
substance or preparation		
(charging/ discharging)		
from/ to vessels/ large con-		
tainers at dedicated facili-		
ties		
Filling of arti-	No other specific measures identified.	
cles/equipment(closed sys-		
tems)Transfer of substance		
or preparation into small		
containers (dedicated filling		
line, including weighing)		

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Filling/ preparation of	No other specific measures identified.	
equipment from drums or		
containers.Non-dedicated		
facilityTransfer of sub-		
stance or preparation		
(charging/ discharging)		
from/ to vessels/ large con-		
tainers at non-dedicated		
facilities	N	
General exposures (closed	No other specific measures identified.	
systems)Use in closed pro-		
cess, no likelihood of expo-		
sureUse in closed, continu-		
ous process with occasion-		
al controlled exposureUse		
in closed batch process		
(synthesis or formulation)		
General exposures (open	No other specific measures identified.	
systems)Use in batch and	•	
other process (synthesis)		
where opportunity for expo-		
sure arises		
General exposures (open	Provide a good standard of controlled ver	ntilation (10 to 15 air
systems)elevated tempera-	changes per hour).	
tureUse in batch and other	changes per near).	
process (synthesis) where		
opportunity for exposure		
arises		
Remanufacture of reject	No other specific measures identified.	
articlesTransfer of sub-	No other specific measures identified.	
stance or preparation into		
small containers (dedicated		
filling line, including weigh-		
ing)	N	
Equipment mainte-	No other specific measures identified.	
nanceTransfer of substance		
or preparation (charging/		
discharging) from/ to ves-		
sels/ large containers at		
non-dedicated facilities		
Storage.Use in closed pro-	Store substance within a closed system.	
cess, no likelihood of expo-		
sureUse in closed, continu-		
ous process with occasion-		
al controlled exposure		
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is complex UVCB		
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		•
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne		1,6E+02
<u> </u>	• ,	

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Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	6,3E-02	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	10	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	5,0E+02	
Frequency and Duration of Use	3,00402	
Continuous release.		
	20	
Emission Days (days/year):	20	
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	10	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10	
Local marine water dilution factor:	100	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	1.05.00	
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 measures at process level (source) to pr	event release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re- lease estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges air emis-	
sions and releases to soil	arges, an emis-	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.		
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite		
wastewater.		
No wastewater treatment required.		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0	
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%)	0	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	1	
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	96	
treatment (%)		
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	96	
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)		
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	4,3E+05	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	.,02.00	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal		
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional		
regulations.	local ana/or regional	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional		
regulations.	-	

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

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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

The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk 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.

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure occinario 110	or not
30000000668	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Functional Fluids- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC8a, PROC9, PROC20 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 > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%.,	
stance in Mixture/Article	Unless stated otherwise.,	
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditio		
	in 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).	
	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
· ·	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
Drum/batch transfersNon-	No other specific measures identified.	
dedicated facilityTransfer of	·	
substance or preparation		
(charging/ discharging)		
from/ to vessels/ large con-		
tainers at non-dedicated		
facilities		
Transfer from/pouring from	No other specific measures identified.	
containersDedicated facili-		
tyTransfer of substance or		
preparation into small con-		
tainers (dedicated filling		
line, including weighing)		
Filling/ preparation of	No other specific measures identified.	
equipment from drums or		
containers.Dedicated facili-		
tyTransfer of substance or		
preparation into small con-		
tainers (dedicated filling		

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Product Production			
line, including weighing)			
General exposures (closed	No other specific measures identified.		
systems)Use in closed pro-			
cess, no likelihood of expo-			
sureUse in closed, continu-			
ous process with occasion-			
al controlled exposureUse			
in closed batch process			
(synthesis or formulation)	No other enseific measures identified		
Operation of equipment containing engine oils and	No other specific measures identified.		
similar.Engine lubricant			
similar.Engine lubricant			
Operation of equipment	Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air		
containing engine oils and	changes per hour).		
similar.elevated tempera-	Changes per noury.		
tureEngine lubricant service			
Remanufacture of reject	No other specific measures identified.		
articlesTransfer of sub-	The earles opening medical administra		
stance or preparation into			
small containers (dedicated			
filling line, including weigh-			
ing)			
Equipment mainte-	No other specific measures identified.		
nanceTransfer of substance			
or preparation (charging/			
discharging) from/ to ves-			
sels/ large containers at			
non-dedicated facilities			
Storage.Use in closed pro-	Store substance within a closed system.		
cess, no likelihood of expo-			
sureUse in closed, continu-			
ous process with occasion-			
al controlled exposure			
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is complex UVCB			
Predominantly hydrophobic.			
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1			
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 50			
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 5,0E-04			
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 2,5E-02			
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 6,8E-02			
Frequency and Duration of	Use		
Continuous release.			
Emission Days (days/year): 365			
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management			
Local freshwater dilution factor: 10			
Local marine water dilution fa			
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure		

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Release fraction to air from wide dispersive use (regional only):	5,0E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from wide dispersive use:	2,5E-02
Release fraction to soil from wide dispersive use (regional only):	2,5E-02
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discha-	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	•
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater.	
No wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the re-	0
quired onsite wastewater 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 (%)	96
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	96
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1,0E+03
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	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 been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise	

indicated.

Section 3.2 -Environment

The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	

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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.

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure Contains Worker		
3000000669		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Use in laboratories- Industrial	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC10, PROC15 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 R MEASURES	ISK MANAGEMENT
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at S1	P
Concentration of the Sub-	Concentration of the Sub- Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%.,	
stance in Mixture/Article	Unless stated otherwise.,	
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.		
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
Laboratory activitiesUse as	No other specific measures identified.	
laboratory reagent	-	
CleaningRoller application	No other specific measures identified.	
or brushing		
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is complex UVCB		
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1		0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne		5
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 0,4		
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		2
Maximum daily site tonnage (100
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year): 20		
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor		10
Local marine water dilution factor: 100		100
Other Operational Conditio	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	

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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	arges, air emis-	
sions and releases to soil	a. g.c., a cc	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.		
No 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 >= (%)	0	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%)	0	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site		
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant		
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	96,9	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	96,9	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	6,5E+03	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.0E+03	
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	

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

The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk 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.

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000670	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in laboratories- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC10, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, 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 RIS	SK MANAGEMENT
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers percentage substance in the production	duct up to 100%.,
stance in Mixture/Article	Unless stated otherwise.,	
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditio		
	in 20°C above ambient temperature (unles	
Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		d.
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
Laboratory activitiesUse as	No other specific measures identified.	
laboratory reagent		
CleaningRoller application	No other specific measures identified.	
or brushing		
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is complex UVCB		
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne		5
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	5,0E-04
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		2,5E-03
Maximum daily site tonnage (6,9E-03
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year): 365		365
	nfluenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor: 10		
Local marine water dilution fa	ctor:	100

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Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from wide dispersive use (regional only):	0,5
Release fraction to wastewater from wide dispersive use:	0,5
Release fraction to soil from wide dispersive use (regional only):	0
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discha-	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
No wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the re-	0
quired onsite wastewater 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	96
treatment (%)	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	96
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	89
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03
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

The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
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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.