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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : REFORMATE HC blw50 ARO blw60 deg

Product code : Q911B

Registration number EU : 01-2119486473-30-0021

CAS-No. : 64741-63-5

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

Use of the Sub- : Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the regis-

stance/Mixture tered uses under REACH.

Uses advised against : 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

+44 (0) 1235 239 670

National Poison Information Centre (NVIC): Tel. nr. +31(0)88 755 8000 (24 hrs a day and 7

days a week).

Only for the purpose of informing medical personnel.

#### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

#### Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 2 H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

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

ways.

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Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the un-

born child.

Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B H340: May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity, Category 1B H350: May cause cancer.

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

effects

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat-

egory 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:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H340 May cause genetic defects.

H350 May cause cancer.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

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

es. No smoking.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protec-

tion/ face protection.

Response:

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/ doctor.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

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### Disposal:

No precautionary phrases.

#### 2.3 Other hazards

The substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII.

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.

Liquid evaporates quickly and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space.

A component or components of this material may cause cancer.

This product contains benzene which may cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).

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.

May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

### **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

## 3.1 Substances

#### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed	64741-63-5 265-065-1	100

#### **Further information**

#### Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Benzene	71-43-2, 200-753-7	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Irrit.2; H319 Muta.1B; H340 Carc.1A; H350 STOT RE1; H372 Aquatic Chronic3; H412	> 25 - < 50

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Cumene	98-82-8, 202-704-5	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Asp. Tox.1; H304 STOT SE3; H335 Carc.1B; H350 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	0 - 1
Cyclohexane	110-82-7, 203-806-2	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 STOT SE3; H336 Aquatic Chronic1; H410 Aquatic Acute1; H400	0 - 1
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4, 202-849-4	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Irrit.2; H319 Acute Tox.4; H332 STOT SE3; H335 STOT RE2; H373 Aquatic Chronic3; H412	0 - 3
n-Hexane	110-54-3, 203-777-6	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Asp. Tox.1; H304 STOT RE2; H373 STOT SE3; H336 Repr.2; H361f Aquatic Chronic2; H411	10 - 15
Toluene	108-88-3, 203-625-9	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 STOT SE3; H336 Repr.2; H361d STOT RE2; H373 Aquatic Chronic3; H412	0 - 5
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7, 215-535- 7	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Acute Tox.4; H312 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Irrit.2; H319 Acute Tox.4; H332 STOT SE3; H335 STOT RE2; H373 Aquatic Chronic3; H412	0 - 5

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#### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

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

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

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

transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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

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

facility for additional treatment.

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

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

rinsing.

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.

The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.

Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.

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

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

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,

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chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

#### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Treat symptomatically.

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Do not induce vomiting.

#### **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 direct water jets on the burning product as they

could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire.
Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is

to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Hazardous combustion products may include:

A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and

gases (smoke).

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

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

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment.

Further information : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is

to evacuate immediately.

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water. If possible remove containers from the danger zone.

Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.

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#### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : 6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:

Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment. 6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas 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 meter. Vapour can travel for considerable distances both above and below the ground surface. Underground services (drains, pipelines, cable ducts) can provide preferential flow paths.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Take measures to minimise the effects on groundwater.

Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.

#### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

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 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.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet., Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur., For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet., Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained., Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

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#### **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.

Prevent spillages.

Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses. Turn off all battery operated portable electronic devices (examples include: cellular phones, pagers and CD players) before operating gasoline pump.

Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse. Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Advice on safe handling

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

When using do not eat or drink.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks. Never siphon by mouth.

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

distant ignition is possible.

Avoid exposure.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning mate-

rials in order to prevent fires.

**Product Transfer** 

: Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. 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. 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

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during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq$  1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq$  7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Hygiene measures : 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. Practices

tice good housekeeping.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Further information on storage stability

Tank storage:

Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product.

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.

Keep in a cool place.

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

reduce the risk.

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

ble.

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation cov-

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

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

steel, stainless steel., Aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard., Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product., For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint., For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B. Unsuitable material: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene., How-

ever, some may be suitable for glove materials.

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

near containers. Containers, even those that have been emp-

tied, can contain explosive vapours.

#### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

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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**

		Value type (Form	Control parameters	Basis
		of exposure)		
Benzene	71-43-2	TLV-8hr	0,2 ppm	NL WG
			0,7 mg/m3	
	Further information: Carcinogenic substances, based on the thresholdlimit			resholdlimit
	effect, Skin no			
Benzene		TWA	0,25 ppm	Shell Internal
			0,8 mg/m3	Standard
				(SIS) for 8-12
				hour TWA.
Benzene		STEL	2,5 ppm	Shell Internal
			8 mg/m3	Standard
			_	(SIS) for 15
				min (STEL)
Cumene	98-82-8	TLV-8hr	10 ppm	NL WG
			50 mg/m3	
	Further inform	nation: Skin notation		
Cumene		TLV-15 min	50 ppm	NL WG
			250 mg/m3	
	Further inform	nation: Skin notation		
Cumene		TWA	10 ppm	2019/1831/E
			50 mg/m3	U
	Further inform	nation: A skin notatio	n assigned to the occupation	al exposure
	limit value ind	icates the possibility	of significant uptake through	the skin., In-
	dicative			
Cumene		STEL	50 ppm	2019/1831/E
			250 mg/m3	U
	Further information: A skin notation assigned to the occupational exposure limit value indicates the possibility of significant uptake through the skin., I			al exposure
	dicative	,		•
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	TLV-8hr	200 ppm	NL WG
			700 mg/m3	
Cyclohexane		TLV-15 min	400 ppm	NL WG
			1.400 mg/m3	

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Cyclohexane		TWA	200 ppm	2006/15/EC
			700 mg/m3	
		mation: Indicative		
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TLV-8hr	48,6 ppm 215 mg/m3	NL WG
	Further info	mation: Skin notati	on	
Ethylbenzene		TLV-15 min	97,3 ppm 430 mg/m3	NL WG
	Further info	mation: Skin notati	<u> </u>	•
n-Hexane	110-54-3	TLV-8hr	72 mg/m3	NL WG
n-Hexane		TLV-15 min	144 mg/m3	NL WG
n-Hexane		TWA	20 ppm 72 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further info	mation: Indicative		
Toluene	108-88-3	TLV-8hr	39 ppm 150 mg/m3	NL WG
Toluene		TLV-15 min	100 ppm 384 mg/m3	NL WG
Toluene		TWA	50 ppm 192 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further infor		Identifies the possibility of	f significant uptake
Toluene		STEL	100 ppm 384 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further infor		Identifies the possibility of	f significant uptake
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	TLV-8hr	47,5 ppm 210 mg/m3	NL WG
	Further info	mation: Skin notati	on	
Xylene, mixed isomers		TLV-15 min	100 ppm 442 mg/m3	NL WG
	Further info	mation: Skin notati	on	

#### **Biological occupational exposure limits**

No biological limit allocated.

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

	• •		• •	
Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health ef-	Value
			fects	
64741-63-5	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic	3,25 mg/m3/
			effects	8h
64741-63-5	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic	0,234
			effects	mg/kg/day
64741-63-5	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef-	840 mg/m3/
			fects	8h

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Remarks:	Substance is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknow tion. Conventional methods of deriving PNECs are not possible to identify a single representative PNEC	ot appropriate and it is

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#### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### **Engineering measures**

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

Use sealed systems as far as possible.

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

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Prevent unauthorised persons entering the zone.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

#### General Information:

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

#### Personal protective equipment

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex.

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

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.

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

If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide adequate eve protection.

adequate eye protection.

Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Hand protection

Remarks : 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. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g.

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> frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN374, US F739). When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes.) For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable.

Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model.

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

risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.

Respiratory protection If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentra-

> tions to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appro-

priate combination of mask and filter.

Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing appa-

ratus.

All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in accordance with local regulations.

Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [Type A/Type P boiling point > 65°C (149°F)]

meeting EN14387 and EN143.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

#### **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : liquid

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Colour : Straw

Odour : Hydrocarbon/aromatic

Odour Threshold : Data not available

Melting point/freezing point : < -30 °C

Initial boiling point and boiling :

range

Typical 60 - 110 °C

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit /

upper flammability limit

: 7,6 %(V)

Lower explosion limit /

.

Lower flammability limit

1,4 %(V)

Flash point :  $\leq 0 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

Auto-ignition temperature : 275 - 445 °C

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

ture

Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : 0,25 - 0,75 mm2/s (40,0 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : negligible

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 2 - 7

Vapour pressure : 30 - 108 kPa (50,0 °C)

20 - 60 kPa (38,0 °C)

Relative density : Data not available

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Density : Typical 790 kg/m3 (15 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density : Data not available

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosive properties : Classification Code: Not classified.

Oxidizing properties : Not applicable

Flammable solids

Burning rate : no data available

Evaporation rate : Data not available

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

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

uid

Surface tension : Data not available

#### **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

#### 10.1 Reactivity

May oxidise in the presence of air.

## 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions of use.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored

according to provisions

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

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

exposure skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

#### **Acute toxicity**

**Product:** 

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h Remarks: Low toxicity

Remarks: Based on human experience, breathing of vapours or mists may cause a temporary burning sensation to nose,

throat and lungs.

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

Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute toxicity (other routes of :

administration)

Remarks: Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin

absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:** 

Remarks : Irritating to skin.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

**Product:** 

Remarks : Slightly irritating to the eye.

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

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#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

**Product:** 

Test Type : Respiratory sensitisation

Remarks : Not a sensitiser.

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

Test Type : Skin sensitisation Remarks : Not a skin sensitiser.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

**Product:** 

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2.

May cause heritable genetic damage

Remarks: Mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams have shown predominantly negative results.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

Category 1B

Carcinogenicity

**Product:** 

Remarks : Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2.

Known human carcinogen.

Remarks : Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2.

May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).

May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

Remarks : Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are

not considered relevant to humans.

Remarks : An epidemiology study of more than 18,000 petroleum mar-

keting and distribution workers found no significantly increased risk of death from leukemia, multiple myeloma, or

kidney cancer associated with gasoline exposure.

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Category 1B

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Benzene	Carcinogenicity Category 1A

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Cumene	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Cyclohexane	No carcinogenicity classification.
Ethylbenzene	No carcinogenicity classification.
n-Hexane	No carcinogenicity classification.
Toluene	No carcinogenicity classification.
Xylene, mixed isomers	No carcinogenicity classification.

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Benzene	IARC: Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
Cumene	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Ethylbenzene	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Toluene	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
Xylene, mixed isomers	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans

#### Reproductive toxicity

**Product:** 

Effects on fertility

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Causes foe-

totoxicity at doses which are maternally toxic.

Remarks: Contains n-Hexane, CAS # 110-54-3., May impair

fertility at doses which produce other toxic effects.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy indicate that toluene can cause birth defects, growth retardation and learning diffi-

culties.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

**Product:** 

Remarks : High concentrations may cause central nervous system de-

pression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Remarks : Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

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

#### STOT - repeated exposure

**Product:** 

Remarks : Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not con-

sidered relevant to humans

Remarks : Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.

Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss. Abuse of vapours has been associated with organ damage

and death.

#### **Aspiration toxicity**

#### **Product:**

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

#### 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.

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

#### **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### 12.1 Toxicity

#### **Product:**

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Toxic

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

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Toxicity to daphnia and other : Remarks: Toxic

aquatic invertebrates

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks:  $NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - \le 10 \text{ mg/l}$ 

Toxicity to microorganisms

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

Harmful

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

#### **Product:**

Biodegradability Remarks: Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

> Inherently biodegradable. Not Persistent per IMO criteria.

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

thereof."

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

**Product:** 

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

> will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater., Floats on water., Evaporates within a day from water or soil

surfaces.

## 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Product:** 

Assessment The substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in

accordance with Annex XIII...

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#### 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

no data available

#### **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Recover or recycle if possible.

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

ods in compliance with applicable regulations.

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

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

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. MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides tech-

nical 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.

Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste

container.

Local legislation

Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or na-

tional requirements and must be complied with.

EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC):

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13 07 03\* wastes of liquid fuels, other fuels (including mix-

tures).

The number given to waste is associated with the appropriate usage. The user must decide if their particular use results in

another waste code being assigned.

## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADN : 1268
ADR : 1268
RID : 1268
IMDG : 1268
IATA : 1268

14.2 UN proper shipping name

**ADN** : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. WITH MORE THAN

10% BENZENE

(WITH MORE THAN 10% BENZENE)

ADR : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

RID : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

IMDG : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

(BENZENE HEART CUT)

IATA : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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

14.4 Packing group

**ADN** 

Packing group : II Classification Code : F1

Labels : 3 (N2, CMR, F) CDNI Inland Water Waste : NST 3212 Naphtha.

Agreement

**ADR** 

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

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**RID** 

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

Remarks : SP640CD: Special provision 640D

**IMDG** 

Packing group : II Labels : 3

IATA

Packing group : II Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

**ADN** 

Environmentally hazardous : yes

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : yes

RID

Environmentally hazardous : yes

**IMDG** 

Marine pollutant : yes

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 : Benzene and mixtures having 10% benzene or more (i)

Special precautions : 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.

## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances,

Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered:

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mixtures and articles (Annex XVII)

Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic

34a

reformed (Number on list 29, 28) Benzene (Number on list 72, 5, 29,

28)

Cumene (Number on list 28) Cyclohexane (Number on list 57) Toluene (Number on list 48)

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation : Product is not subject to Authorisa-

(Annex XIV) tior

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

tion under REACH.

: 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.

Petroleum products: (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams),(d) heavy fuel oils (e) alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and environmental hazards as the products referred to in points (a)

to (d)

#### Other regulations:

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

Product meets one or more criteria set for the Dutch list of 'substances of concern' (zeer zorgwekkende stoffen (ZZS)).

Product is subject to Major accident risk decision 2015 (BRZO+) based on Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

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

DSL : All components listed or polymer exempt.

TSCA : All components listed or polymer exempt.

AIIC : All components listed or polymer exempt.

IECSC : All components listed or polymer exempt.

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KECI : All components listed or polymer exempt.

NZIoC : All components listed or polymer exempt.

TCSI : All components listed or polymer exempt.

#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment was performed for all substances of this product.

#### **SECTION 16: Other information**

#### Full text of other abbreviations

2006/15/EC : Europe. Indicative occupational exposure limit values

2019/1831/EU : Europe. Commission Directive 2019/1831/EU establishing a

fifth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values

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

sure Limits

2006/15/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours
2006/15/EC / STEL : Short term exposure limit
2019/1831/EU / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours
2019/1831/EU / STEL : Short term exposure limit
NL WG / TLV-8hr : Time Weighted Average
NL WG / TLV-15 min : Short Term Exposure Limit

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

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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 : This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

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

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

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

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet

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

#### Classification of the mixture:

#### Classification procedure:

Flam. Liq. 2	H225	On basis of test data.
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Repr. 2	H361	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Muta. 1B	H340	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Carc. 1B	H350	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 evidence determination.

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**Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System** 

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Manufacture of substance

- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Use as an intermediate

- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Distribution of substance

- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

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

- Industrial

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.

NL / EN

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

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30000000018	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Manufacture of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 1.1.v1
Scope of process	Manufacture of the substance or use as a process chemical or extraction agent within closed or contained systems. Includes incidental exposures during recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Condition	ns affecting Exposure	
Operation is carried out at el	evated temperature (> 20°C above ambien	t temperature).
Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General measures (skin	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas	

General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General measures (carcinogens).	Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training

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General exposures (closed systems)with sample collection	to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.  Handle substance within a closed system.  Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.  Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
General exposures (closed systems)	Handle substance within a closed system. Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Laboratory activities	Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure.  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Bulk transfers	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.  Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.  , or:  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Clear spills immediately. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with intensive management supervision controls. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5

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	to 15 air changes per hour).		
	,		
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system.		
	Avoid carrying out activities involving exp	oosure for more than	
	1 hour.		
	Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested	to EN374) in combi-	
	nation with specific activity training.		
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is complex UVCB	J.		
Predominantly hydrophobic.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonne	es/year):	1,87E+07	
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	0,03	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		6,0E+05	
Maximum daily site tonnage	(kg/day):	2,0E+06	
Frequency and Duration of			
Continuous release.			
Emission Days (days/year):		300	
	influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution fact	or:	10	
Local marine water dilution fa	actor:	100	
	ons affecting Environmental Exposure	1	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):		5,0E-02	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to		3,0E-03	
RMM):			
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):		1,0E-04	
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release			
	ss sites thus conservative process re-		
lease estimates used.			
Technical onsite condition sions and releases to soil	s and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-	
	olved substance to or recover from onsite		
wastewater.	area capetarios to or recever from cheke		
	osure is driven by humans via indirect		
exposure (primarily inhalation			
Onsite waste water treatmen	•		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)		99,0	
	or to receiving water discharge) to provide	99,1	
the required removal efficien			
If discharging to domestic se	wage treatment plant, no secondary	80,4	
wastewater treatment require			
	o prevent/limit release from site		
Do not apply industrial sludge			
Sludge should be incinerated	d, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures	related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant	
Estimated substance removatreatment (%)	al from wastewater via domestic sewage	95,5	
	om wastewater after onsite and offsite	99,1	
		1, .	

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(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)			
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	2,0E+06		
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)			
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	10.000		
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal			
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.			
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste			
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.			

TION 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.

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

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

#### **Section 4.2 - Environment**

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

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

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

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

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

Exposure Scenario - Worker		
30000000019		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Use as an intermediate- Industrial	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC6a, ESVOC SpERC 6.1a.v1	
Scope of process	Use of substance as an intermediate within closed or contained systems (not related to Strictly Controlled Conditions). Includes incidental exposures during recycling/recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).	

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics	•	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration o	f Use	
Covers daily exposures up t	o 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Condition	ons affecting Exposure	
	levated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature). dard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General measures (skin	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas	

irritants).	for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General measures (carcinogens).	Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training

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General exposures (closed systems)with sample collection	to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.  Handle substance within a closed system.  Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.  Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
General exposures (closed systems)	Handle substance within a closed system. Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Laboratory activities	Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure.  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Bulk transfers	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.  Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.  , or:  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.  Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.  Clear spills immediately.  Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with intensive management supervision controls.  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.  Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.  Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5

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	to 15 air changes per hour).		
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combi-		
	nation with specific activity training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exp 1 hour.	oosure for more than	
Cootion 0.0	Control of Fundamental Fundamental		
Section 2.2 Substance is complex UVCB	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Predominantly hydrophobic.	•		
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0.1	
Regional use tonnage (tonne		2,21E+06	
Fraction of Regional tonnage		6,8E-03	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	•	1,5E+04	
Maximum daily site tonnage		5,0E+04	
Frequency and Duration of		1 0,02 10 1	
Continuous release.			
Emission Days (days/year):		300	
	influenced by risk management	1 000	
Local freshwater dilution fact		10	
Local marine water dilution fa		100	
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	1 100	
•	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-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-03	
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release			
Common practices vary acro lease estimates used.	ss sites thus conservative process re-		
Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil	s and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-	
	lived substance to or recover from onsite		
	osure is driven by freshwater sediment.		
	wage treatment plant, no secondary		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)		80	
Treat onsite wastewater (prictive required removal efficience	or to receiving water discharge) to provide cy of >= (%)	92,9	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.		0	
	prevent/limit release from site	1	
Do not apply industrial sludge Sludge should be incinerated	e to natural soils.		
Conditions and Measures r	related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant	
	Il from wastewater via domestic sewage	95,5	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite		95,5	
•			

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(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)		
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	7,8E+04	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)		
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) 2.000		
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	r disposal	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is g	enerated.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		

This substance i		during upon	and no woot	a of aubatana	٠ <u>.</u> :
This substance t	is consumed	OUTTOO USE	ano no wasi	e oi subsiand	:- 19

I his substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.

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

#### **Section 3.2 - Environment**

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.

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

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

#### **Section 4.2 - Environment**

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

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

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

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

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

Exposure Scenario - Worke	·I
30000000020	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Distribution of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC2, ERC3, ERC4, ERC5, ERC6a, ERC6b, ERC 6C,, ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.v1
Scope of process	Bulk loading (including marine vessel/barge, rail/road car and IBC loading) of substance within closed or contained systems, including incidental exposures during its sampling, storage, unloading, 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 Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration o	f Use	
Covers daily exposures up to	o 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Condition	ons affecting Exposure	
	an 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated diffe	erently).

Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General measures (carcinogens).	Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training

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	to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.
General exposures (closed systems) with sample collection	Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
General exposures (closed systems)	Handle substance within a closed system. Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Process sampling	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Laboratory activities	Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure.  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Bulk closed loading and unloading.	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Clear spills immediately. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with intensive management supervision controls.

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Storage.  Store substance within a closed system. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.  Section 2.2  Control of Environmental Exposure  Substance is complex UVCB. Predominantly hydrophobic.  Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 1,87E+07 Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 2,0E-03 Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 3,75E+04 Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 1,2E+05 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: 10 Cother Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-03 Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-05 Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. Technical conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation). Rid idscharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) Potence of the provide of the required removal efficiency of >= (%) If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.		Avoid carrying out activities involving exp 4 hours Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 w better. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors Provide a good standard of general or co to 15 air changes per hour).	vith Type A filter or
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.  Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure  Substance is complex UVCB.  Predominantly hydrophobic.  Amounts Used  Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:  Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):  Praction of Regional tonnage used locally:  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Trequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Senison Days (days/year):  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.		to real shariges per mean).	
Substance is complex UVCB. Predominantly hydrophobic.  Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 1,87E+07 Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 2,0E-03 Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 3,75E+04 Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 1,2E+05 Frequency and Duration of Use Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Brission Days (days/year): 100 Cotler Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-05 Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-05 Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation). Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation). Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation). Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation). Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation). Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation). Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation). Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation). Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation). Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation). Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation). Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation). Risk	Storage.	Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested nation with specific activity training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exp	,
Predominantly hydrophobic.  Amounts Used  Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):  Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Annual site tonnage (kg/day):  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Solution Days (days/year):  In 10  Cotler Operational factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:  Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):  Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):  1,87E+07  Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:  2,0E-03  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  3,75E+04  Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):  1,2E+05  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  300  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  100  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-05  RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-05  Rehminal fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-05  Rehminal fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-05  Rehminal fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-05  Rehminal fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-05  Rehminal fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-05  Rehminal fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-05  Rehminal fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-05  Rehminal fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-05  Rehminal fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-05  Rehminal fraction to soil from process (initial release prior	Substance is complex UVCB.		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:  Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):  1,87E+07  Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:  2,0E-03  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  3,75E+04  Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):  1,2E+05  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  10  Local marine water dilution factor:  100  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-05  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):  Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Annual site tonnage (kg/day):  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Brission Days (days/year):  Cocal freshwater dilution factor:  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.			
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):  Trequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  10  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-05  RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-05  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.			1,87E+07
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):       1,2E+05         Frequency and Duration of Use         Continuous release.         Emission Days (days/year):       300         Environmental factors not influenced by risk management         Local freshwater dilution factor:       10         Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure         Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):       1,0E-03         Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):       1,0E-05         Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):       1,0E-05         Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release         Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.         Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil         Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).         If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.         Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)         Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	ů v		2,0E-03
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provent release the required removal efficiency of provent release prior to receiving water treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release prior to RMM):  1,0E-05  1,0			3,75E+04
Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-05  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.			1,2E+05
Emission Days (days/year):  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Cother Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-05  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-05  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	Continuous release.		
Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-05  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.			300
Local marine water dilution factor:   100		<u>_</u>	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to 1,0E-05  RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-05  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.			100
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-05  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	•	<u> </u>	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.			
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	RMM):		
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.			
lease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.			event release
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) 90  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide 12 the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	lease estimates used.	·	
exposure (primarily inhalation).  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	sions and releases to soil		arges, air emis-
wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	exposure (primarily inhalation	n).	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	wastewater treatment require	d.	
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	Treat air emission to provide	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.			12
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary 0		0
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	Organisational measures to	prevent/limit release from site	
	Do not apply industrial sludge	e to natural soils.	

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Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant		
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95,5	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	95,5	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1,1E+06	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000	
On altimo and Managers related to automal treatment of weath for dispensel		

#### Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

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

#### Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

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

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	

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

#### **Section 3.2 - Environment**

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.

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

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

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

#### Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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

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#### **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

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30000000021	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU10 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2, ESVOC SpERC 2.2.v1
Scope of process	Formulation of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations within closed or contained systems, including incidental exposures during storage, materials transfers, mixing, maintenance, 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 Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).	
Assessment of the second second section of the second seco	

Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.	
General measures (carcinogens).	Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training	

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	to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.
General exposures (closed systems) with sample collection	Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
General exposures (closed systems)	Handle substance within a closed system. Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Process sampling	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Laboratory activities	Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equiva- lent methods to minimise exposure. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Bulk transfers	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.  Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Drum/batch transfers	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.  Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.

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	Avoid carrying out activities involving ex 1 hour.	posure for more than
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to eq maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage per subsequent recycle. Clear spills immediately. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested nation with intensive management super Avoid carrying out activities involving ex 4 hours Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 better. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors Provide a good standard of general or coto 15 air changes per hour).	ending disposal or for d to EN374) in combi- rvision controls. posure for more than with Type A filter or s.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is complex UVCB		
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Amounts Used		•
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne		1,65E+07
Fraction of Regional tonnage		0,0018
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		3,0E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		1,0E+05
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year): 300		
	influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor: 10		
Local marine water dilution fa		100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure		
	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-02
RMM):	Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to 2,0E-03	
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release		
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil		
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.		
exposure (primarily inhalation		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.		
	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	56,5
	Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide 94,7	

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the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	95,5
treatment (%)	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	95,5
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	1,0E+05
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	r disposal
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regional
regulations.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regional
regulations.	

	SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION	
Ì	Section 3.1 - Health		
	The ECETOC TDA sool been b	and the setting of a trivial of	 م والمستوالية

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

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Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

#### 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.

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