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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 (This telephone number is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per

week)

Poisons Centre: 070 245 245

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.

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

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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.

Disposal:

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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	64741-63-5	100
catalytic reformed	265-065-1	

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
Cumene	98-82-8, 202-704-5	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Asp. Tox.1; H304	0 - 1

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		STOT SE3; H335 Carc.1B; H350 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	
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 stor-

age 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 (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

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. Prac-

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

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Benzene	71-43-2	TLV 8 hr	0,5 ppm 1,65 mg/m3	BE OEL
	membranes absorption ca This substan on the protect	or the eyes makes up an be the result of dir ce is part of the scop ction of workers again gents at labour.	the agent through the skin, to an important part of total exect contact as well as the pree of the Royal degree of 2th list the risk of exposure to car	posure. This sence in air., December 1993 cinogenic and
Benzene		TWA	0,25 ppm 0,8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.
Benzene		STEL	2,5 ppm 8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 15 min (STEL)
Cumene	98-82-8	TLV 8 hr	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	BE OEL
	membranes	Further information: Absorption of the agent through the skin, the mucous membranes or the eyes makes up an important part of total exposure. This absorption can be the result of direct contact as well as the presence in air.		
Cumene		TLV 15 min	50 ppm 250 mg/m3	BE OEL
	membranes	Further information: Absorption of the agent through the skin, the mucous membranes or the eyes makes up an important part of total exposure. This absorption can be the result of direct contact as well as the presence in air.		
Cumene		TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	2019/1831/E U
			n assigned to the occupation of significant uptake through	
Cumene		STEL	50 ppm	2019/1831/E

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			250 mg/m3	U		
			ion assigned to the occupa			
	limit value indicates the possibility of significant uptake through the skin., Indicative					
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	TLV 8 hr	100 ppm	BE OEL		
Cyclonexane	110-02-7	ILV O III	350 mg/m3	DL OLL		
Cyclohexane		TWA	200 ppm	2006/15/EC		
Сусіопехапе		1004	700 mg/m3	2000/13/LC		
	Further infer	nation: Indicative	700 mg/m3			
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TLV 8 hr	20 nnm	BE OEL		
Eurybenzene	100-41-4	ILVOIII	20 ppm 87 mg/m3	DE OEL		
	Fronth on inform	notion. Aboomtion		in the management		
			of the agent through the ski			
			up an important part of total			
Cth. dhan-ana	absorption ca	TLV 15 min	lirect contact as well as the	BE OEL		
Ethylbenzene		ILV 15 IIIII	125 ppm	DE OEL		
	F		551 mg/m3			
			of the agent through the ski			
			up an important part of total			
			lirect contact as well as the			
n-Hexane	110-54-3	TLV 8 hr	20 ppm	BE OEL		
			72 mg/m3			
n-Hexane		TWA	20 ppm	2006/15/EC		
			72 mg/m3			
	Further inforr	nation: Indicative				
Toluene	108-88-3	TLV 8 hr	20 ppm	BE OEL		
			77 mg/m3			
	Further inforr	Further information: Absorption of the agent through the skin, the mucous				
	membranes or the eyes makes up an important part of total exposure. This					
			lirect contact as well as the			
Toluene	'	TLV 15 min	100 ppm	BE OEL		
			384 mg/m3			
	Further inform	mation: Absorption		in the mucous		
	Further information: Absorption of the agent through the skin, the mucous membranes or the eyes makes up an important part of total exposure. This					
			lirect contact as well as the			
Toluene	aboot phon oc	TWA	50 ppm	2006/15/EC		
TOIGCTIC		1777	192 mg/m3	2000/10/20		
	Further inform	nation: Indicative I	dentifies the possibility of si	ignificant untake		
	through the s		dentifies the possibility of si	grillicarit uptake		
Toluene	i iiiougii iile s	STEL	100 ppm	2006/15/EC		
i olucile		JILL	384 mg/m3	2000/13/EC		
	Further inferr	notion: Indicative		anificant untalia		
	Further information: Indicative, Identifies the possibility of significant uptake					
V	through the s		50 222	DE OEL		
Xylene, mixed	1330-20-7	TLV 8 hr	50 ppm	BE OEL		
isomers		1	221 mg/m3			
	Further information: Absorption of the agent through the skin, the mucous					
	membranes or the eyes makes up an important part of total exposure. This					
	absorption ca		lirect contact as well as the	·		
Xylene, mixed		TLV 15 min	100 ppm	BE OEL		
isomers			442 mg/m3			
	Further inforr	mation: Absorption	of the agent through the ski	in, the mucous		
			up an important part of total			

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absorption can be the result of direct contact as well as the presence in air.

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:	tion. Conv	e is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknown or rentional methods of deriving PNECs are not a le to identify a single representative PNEC for	opropriate and it is

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

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

Use sealed systems as far as possible.

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

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

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

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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 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. 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 protec-

tion 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-

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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 apparatus.

All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in ac-

cordance 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

Colour Straw

Odour Hydrocarbon/aromatic

Odour Threshold Data not available

< -30 °C Melting point/freezing point

Initial boiling point and boiling : Typical 60 - 110 °C

range

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 /

1,4 %(V)

Lower flammability limit

<= 0 °C Flash point

Auto-ignition temperature : 275 - 445 °C

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-: Data not available

ture

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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

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: < 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

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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.

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.

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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.

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).

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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	
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

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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.

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

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

> 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:

The substance/mixture does not contain components consid-Assessment

> 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.

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Further information

Product:

Remarks Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has

been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac ar-

Remarks Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish Remarks: Toxic

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

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 - <= 10 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."

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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..

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

ourses.

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.

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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):

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)

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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

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.

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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, mixtures and articles (Annex XVII) : Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic 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 (Annex XIV)

Product is not subject to Authorisation under REACH.

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

This product does not contain substances of very high concern (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), Article 57).

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.

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Product is subject to the cooperation agreement (SWA3) on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances, 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.

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

BE OEL : Belgium. Occupational exposure limit values

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 BE OEL / TLV 8 hr : Long term exposure limit BE OEL / 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 car-

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rying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals: OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development: OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI -Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

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

erators.

Other information : 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.

CICCITO DC I DI GI VI VD.

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 evi-

dence determination.

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Asp. ⁻	Гох. 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.
Aquat	tic Chronic 2	H411	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System Uses - Worker

Title : Manufacture of substance

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as an intermediate

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Distribution of substance

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

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

- 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.

BE / EN

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

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	f Use		
Covers daily exposures up to	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 irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential area 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.
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).	
	lo to an onangeo per near).	
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system.	
G	Avoid carrying out activities involving exp	osure 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		
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne	s/year):	1,87E+07
Fraction of Regional tonnage		0,03
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	year):	6,0E+05
Maximum daily site tonnage ((kg/day):	2,0E+06
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		300
Environmental factors not i	influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:		10
Local marine water dilution fa	actor:	100
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):		5,0E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):		3,0E-03
Release fraction to soil from	process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
	neasures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary acros	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	·	
Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil	s and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
	lved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.		
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect		
exposure (primarily inhalation	•	
Onsite waste water treatment required.		99,0
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 >= (%)		99,1
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary		80,4
wastewater treatment require		
Do not apply industrial sludge	o prevent/limit release from site	
Sludge should be incinerated		
Conditions and Measures r	elated to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
	I 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.		

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 occitatio - Worke	,
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 of	Use
Covers daily exposures up to	o 8 hours (unless stated differently).
Other Operational Condition	ons affecting Exposure
•	evated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature). dard 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 pre-

	tion/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	osure 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:	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		,
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		300
	influenced by risk management	1
Local freshwater dilution fact		10
Local marine water dilution fa		100
	ons affecting Environmental Exposure	
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to		3,0E-03
RMM):		0,02 00
,	process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release		
	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.		
Technical onsite condition	s and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil		J ,
Prevent discharge of undisso	olved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.		
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary		
wastewater treatment require		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)		80
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide		92,9
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary		0
wastewater treatment require		
	o prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge		
Sludge should be incinerated	d, contained or reclaimed.	
	related to municipal sewage treatment p	
Estimated substance removatreatment (%)	al from wastewater via domestic sewage	95,5
	om 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 for disposal		
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.		
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.		

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

Section 3.1 - Health

The ECETOC TRA tool has 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 occurro - Worker	
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, ERC 6D, 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 RIS	K MANAGEMENT
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 10 differently).,	00% (unless stated
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Condition	ns affecting Exposure	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).		
Assumes a good basis standard of assumptional business is implemented		

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 expecurees weer suitable aloves and
	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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	Avoid carrying out activities involving exp 4 hours Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 v better. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors	vith Type A filter or	
	Provide a good standard of general or co to 15 air changes per hour).	introlled ventilation (5	
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested nation with specific activity training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exp 1 hour.	,	
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		1,87E+07	
Fraction of Regional tonnage		2,0E-03	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		3,75E+04	
Maximum daily site tonnage (1,2E+05	
Frequency and Duration of			
Continuous release.			
Emission Days (days/year):		300	
	influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor		10	
Local marine water dilution factor:		100	
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	•	
		1,0E-03	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to		1,0E-05	
RMM):	RMM):		
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):		1,0E-05	
	neasures at process level (source) to pro	event release	
lease estimates used.	Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.		
	s and measures to reduce or limit discha	arges, air emis-	
sions 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 (%)		90	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)		12	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.		0	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site			
Do not apply industrial sludge			
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.			
•			

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Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant		
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	1,1E+06	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)		
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000	
Conditions and Macauras valeted to systemal treatment of wests for disposal		

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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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).	
A described the trior trial 20 0 above ambient temperature (amount of a more trial).	

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 exp 1 hour.	posure for more than	
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 (standard changes per hour).		
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		1,0E+05	
Frequency and Duration of			
Continuous release.			
Emission Days (days/year):		300	
Environmental factors not	influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10	
Local marine water dilution fa	actor:	100	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure			
	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-02	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):		2,0E-03	
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04	
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release		event release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.			
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emis-			
Sions and releases to soil	had substance to or receiver from creits	<u> </u>	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.			
Risk from environmental expe	k from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect		
exposure (primarily inhalation).			
If discharging to domestic ser wastewater treatment require	wage treatment plant, no secondary		
	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	56,5	
	or 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		
o not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant		
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	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 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 h	poon used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise

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

Section 3.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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

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.

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

REFORMATE HC blw50 ARO blw60 deg

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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).