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

LCCCO-ECR Blend

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 11.06.2024
6.2	17.02.2025	800010034807	Print Date 24.02.2025

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name	:	LCCCO-ECR Blend
Product code	:	46943
Unique Formula Identifier (UFI)	:	PH3P-5RT4-U50T-D36F

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture	:	Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the registered uses under REACH. Fuel industry.
Uses advised against	:	This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier. This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier	:	**Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.** PO Box 2334 3000 CH Rotterdam Netherlands
Telephone	:	+31 (0)10 441 5137 / +31 (0)10 441 5191
Telefax	:	+31 (0)20 716 8316 / +31 (0)20 713 9230
Contact for Safety Data Sheet	:	sccmsds@shell.com

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)

Acute toxicity, Category 4, Oral	H302: Harmful if swallowed.
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters air-

	ways.
Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B	H340: May cause genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity, Category 1A	H350: May cause cancer.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2	H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1	H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1	H410: Very 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:
Not classified as a physical hazard according to CLP criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS:
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Other hazards

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

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.

Hydrogen sulphide (H2S), an extremely flammable and toxic gas, and other hazardous vapours may evolve and collect in the headspace of storage tanks, transport vessels and other enclosed containers.
Slightly irritating to respiratory system.
This material is a static accumulator.
Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.
If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked	64742-90-1 265-193-8 649-018-00-6	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Muta. 1B; H340 Carc. 1B; H350	> 40 - <= 55

	01-2119485585-24	Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	
distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked	64741-59-9 265-060-4 649-435-00-3 01-2119489734-23	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Carc. 1B; H350 STOT RE 2; H373 (Blood, thymus, Liver) Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1	>= 30 - <= 50
distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked petroleum distillates	68477-38-3 270-727-8 649-441-00-6 01-2119480186-35	Carc. 1B; H350 Acute Tox. 3; H301 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	> 7 - < 15

Remarks : Hydrogen sulphide may be present both in the liquid and the vapour. Composition is complex and varies with the source of the crude oil and the contributing process plants at that time.

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Naphthalene	91-20-3, 202-049-5	Acute Tox.4; H302 Carc.2; H351 Aquatic Acute1; H400 Aquatic Chronic1; H410	>= 0 - <= 0,1
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 - <= 0,1

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Vapourisation of H2S that has been trapped in clothing can be dangerous to rescuers. Maintain respiratory protection to avoid contamination from the victim to rescuer. Mechanical ventilation should be used to resuscitate if at all possible.

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 : Casualties suffering ill effects as a result of exposure to hydrogen sulphide should be removed to fresh air.
Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) as required and transport to the nearest medical facility.

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 : Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.
Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.
Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include

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

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
Treat symptomatically.
Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
Hydrogen sulphide (H2S) - CNS asphyxiant. May cause rhinitis, bronchitis and occasionally pulmonary oedema after severe exposure. CONSIDER: Oxygen therapy. Consult a Poison Control Center for guidance.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water in a jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting : Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

Hydrogen sulphide (H2S) and toxic sulphur oxides may be given off when this material is heated. Do not depend on sense of smell for warning.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

Specific extinguishing methods : Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Further information : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.
Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Observe the relevant local and international regulations
Risk of explosion. Inform the emergency services if liquid enters surface water drains.
Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Be ready for fire or possible exposure.
Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.
Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel.
Do not breathe fumes, vapour.
Do not operate electrical equipment.
6.1.2 For emergency responders:
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Be ready for fire or possible exposure.
Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.
Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel.
Do not breathe fumes, vapour.
Do not operate electrical equipment.

6.2 Environmental precautions

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

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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

6.4 Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures	:	Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material. Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
Advice on safe handling	:	Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. The inherent toxic and olfactory (sense of smell) fatiguing

properties of hydrogen sulphide require that air monitoring alarms be used if concentrations are expected to reach harmful levels such as in enclosed spaces, heated transport vessels and spill or leak situations. If the air concentration exceeds 10 ppm, the area should be evacuated unless respiratory protection is in use.

Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

Further information on storage stability : Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.
Keep container tightly closed.
Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat.
Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere.
Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system.
Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.
The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.
Unsuitable material: Natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubbers., PVC.

Container Advice : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the registered uses under REACH.

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

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

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Naphthalene	91-20-3	TLV-8hr	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	NL WG
Naphthalene		TLV-15 min	16 ppm 80 mg/m3	NL WG
Naphthalene		TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	91/322/EEC
	Further information: Indicative			
Cumene	98-82-8	TLV-8hr	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	NL WG
	Further information: Skin notation			
Cumene		TLV-15 min	50 ppm 250 mg/m3	NL WG
	Further information: Skin notation			
Cumene		TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	2019/1831/EU
	Further information: A skin notation assigned to the occupational exposure limit value indicates the possibility of significant uptake through the skin., Indicative			
Cumene		STEL	50 ppm 250 mg/m3	2019/1831/EU
	Further information: A skin notation assigned to the occupational exposure limit value indicates the possibility of significant uptake through the skin., Indicative			

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

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

Remarks:	No DNEL value has been established.

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Remarks:	Exposure assessments have not been presented for the environment therefore PNEC values not required.	

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex.
Use sealed systems as far as possible.
Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
Eye washes and showers for emergency use.
Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.
The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

General Information
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.

Personal protective equipment

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

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

Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.
Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.
Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Hand protection

Remarks : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Viton.
Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile rubber.
For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and du-

rability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.
Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.
Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation.
Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.
Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.
Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.
If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use:
Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A boiling point > 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387.

In areas where hydrogen sulphide vapours may accumulate, a positive-pressure air-supplied respirator is advised.

Thermal hazards : When handling heated product, wear heat resistant gloves, safety hat with chin strap, face shield (preferably with a chin guard), safety glasses, heat resistant coveralls (with cuffs over gloves and legs over boots), neck protection and heavy duty boots, e.g. leather for heat resistance.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : liquid

Colour : Colourless to yellowish

Odour : Hydrocarbon

Odour Threshold : Data not available

Melting point/ range	:	Typical > 20 °C
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	Typical 150 - 600 °C
Flammability		
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Combustible liquid and vapour.
Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit		
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	Data not available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	Data not available
Flash point	:	> 62 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	:	>= 225 °C
Decomposition temperature		
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available
pH	:	Not applicable
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	> 2,1 mm2/s (40 °C) Method: ASTM D445
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Data not available
Vapour pressure	:	<= 0,4 kPa (38 °C)
		<= 0,6 kPa (50 °C)
Relative density	:	Data not available
Density	:	840 - 1.100 kg/m3 (15,0 °C) Method: ASTM D4052
Relative vapour density	:	Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosive properties	:	Classification Code: Not classified.
Oxidizing properties	:	Not applicable
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 anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid
Surface tension	:	Data not available
Molecular weight	:	Data not available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

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

10.2 Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames, and sparks.
In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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.
Hydrogen sulphide.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

Information on likely routes of exposure : Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 300 - 2.000 mg/kg
Remarks: Harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity if inhaled.

Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:
LD50 >5000 mg/kg

Components:

Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, male): > 2.000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, male and female): 28,1 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 403
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, male and female): > 2.000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat): > 2000 - <= 5000 mg/kg
Remarks: May be harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): > 1.0 - <= 5.0 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Harmful if inhaled.

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks : Causes skin irritation.

Components:

Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Remarks : Causes skin irritation.

distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked:

Remarks : Irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks : Irritating to eyes. (Hydrogen Sulfide)

Components:

Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked:

Species : Rabbit
Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked:

Remarks : Not irritating to eye.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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

Components:

Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked:

Species : Guinea pig
Method : Other guideline method.
Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked:

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: May cause heritable genetic damage

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : May cause genetic defects.

Components:

Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471
Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, B.21
Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Mouse
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 474
Remarks: May cause heritable genetic damage

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : May cause genetic defects.

distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Positive in in-vitro, but negative in in-vivo mutagenicity assays.

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks : Known human carcinogen.

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : May cause cancer.

Components:

Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked:

Species : Rat, male and female
Application Route : Oral
Method : Other guideline method.
Remarks : May cause cancer.
Causes cancer in laboratory animals.

Species : Mouse, male and female

Application Route : Dermal
Method : Literature data
Remarks : May cause cancer.
Causes cancer in laboratory animals.

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : May cause cancer.

distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked:

Remarks : Causes cancer in laboratory animals.

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Category 1B

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked petroleum distillates	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Naphthalene	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Cumene	Carcinogenicity Category 1B

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
Naphthalene	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Cumene	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Effects on fertility :
Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Not a developmental toxicant.

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Components:

Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat
Sex: male and female
Application Route: Oral

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked:

Effects on fertility :

Remarks: Causes foetotoxicity in animals; considered to be secondary to maternal toxicity., Does not impair fertility., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks : Inhalation of vapours or mists cause irritation to the respiratory system. (Hydrogen Sulfide)

Remarks : Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

Components:

Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked:

Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked:

Remarks : Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks : May cause damage to organs or organ systems through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked:

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

distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked:

Target Organs : Blood, thymus, Liver
Remarks : May cause damage to organs or organ systems through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked:

Species : Rat, male and female
Application Route : Oral
Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 408
Target Organs : hematopoietic system

Species : Rat, male and female
Application Route : Inhalation
Test atmosphere : vapour
Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 413
Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

Species : Rabbit, male and female
Application Route : Dermal
Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 410
Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked:

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

distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked:

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 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.

Further information

Product:

Remarks : H2S has a broad range of effects dependent on the airborne concentration and length of exposure: 0.02 ppm odour threshold, smell of rotten eggs; 10 ppm eye and respiratory tract irritation; 100 ppm coughing, headache, dizziness, nausea, eye irritation, loss of sense of smell in minutes; 200 ppm potential for pulmonary oedema after >20-30 minutes; 500 ppm loss of consciousness after short exposures, potential for respiratory arrest; >1000ppm immediate loss of consciousness, may lead rapidly to death, prompt cardiopulmonary resuscitation may be required. Do not depend on sense of smell for warning. H2S causes rapid olfactory fatigue (deadens sense of smell). There is no evidence that H2S will accumulate in the body tissue after repeated exposure.
Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

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

Components:

Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 < 1 mg/l
Very toxic.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 < 1 mg/l
Very toxic.

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 < 1 mg/l
Very toxic.

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL <= 0.01 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL <= 0.01 mg/l

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

Components:

Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked:

Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1,1 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Remarks: Toxic
LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,2 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Remarks: Toxic
LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : LOELR (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 1 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: Toxic
LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Activated sludge): 470 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 < 1 mg/l
Very toxic.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 < 1 mg/l
Very toxic.

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 < 1 mg/l
Very toxic.

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 1

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL <= 0.01 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL <= 0.01 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

Components:

Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 29 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D
Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.
Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.
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 340ºC (645ºF) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distils at a temperature of 370ºC (700ºF) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Components:

Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked:

Bioaccumulation : Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 39 - 18.220
Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) modelling
Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

Components:

Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked:

Mobility : Remarks: Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces, but a significant proportion will remain after one day., Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater., Floats on water.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

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

Components:

Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked:

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

distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked:

Assessment : This mixture does not contain any REACH registered substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB..

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

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

12.7 Other adverse effects

Product:

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

Components:

distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked:

Additional ecological information : Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

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

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.

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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADN : 3082

ADR : 3082

RID : 3082

IMDG : 3082

IATA : 3082

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked,)

ADR : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked,)

RID : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked,)

IMDG : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked, distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked)

IATA : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADN : 9

ADR : 9

RID : 9

IMDG : 9

IATA : 9

14.4 Packing group

ADN

Packing group : III

Classification Code : M6

Labels : 9 (N1, CMR, F, S)
CDNI Inland Water Waste Agreement : NST 3493 Petroleum products, not specified

ADR
Packing group : III
Classification Code : M6
Hazard Identification Number : 90
Labels : 9

RID
Packing group : III
Classification Code : M6
Hazard Identification Number : 90
Labels : 9

IMDG
Packing group : III
Labels : 9

IATA
Packing group : III
Labels : 9

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

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

Additional Information **:** ADN - Please apply the actual density of the product to be loaded, to determine whether a product is a Floater or Sinker.

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 : Conditions of restriction for the fol-

the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles (Annex XVII)		lowing entries should be considered: Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked (Number on list 28) distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked (Number on list 28) distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked petroleum distillates (Number on list 28) Cumene (Number on list 28)
Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.	E1	ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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:

TSCA	:	Listed
AIIC	:	Listed
NDSL	:	Listed
KECI	:	Listed

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H226	:	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	:	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	:	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	:	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	:	Causes skin irritation.
H332	:	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	:	May cause respiratory irritation.
H340	:	May cause genetic defects.

H350	:	May cause cancer.
H351	:	Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	:	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	:	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	:	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	:	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	:	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	:	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	:	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	:	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox.	:	Aspiration hazard
Carc.	:	Carcinogenicity
Flam. Liq.	:	Flammable liquids
Muta.	:	Germ cell mutagenicity
Skin Irrit.	:	Skin irritation
STOT RE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
2019/1831/EU	:	Europe. Commission Directive 2019/1831/EU establishing a fifth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
91/322/EEC	:	Europe. Commission Directive 91/322/EEC on establishing indicative limit values
NL WG	:	Netherlands. Law on Labour conditions - Occupational Exposure Limits
2019/1831/EU / TWA	:	Limit Value - eight hours
2019/1831/EU / STEL	:	Short term exposure limit
91/322/EEC / TWA	:	Limit Value - eight hours
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 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 operators.

Other information : The eSDS(s) received to date have been reviewed for the registered components in this mixture. The advice provided in the body of this SDS covers all necessary Risk Management Measures.
For Industry guidance and tools on REACH please visit the CEFIC website at http://cefic.org/Industry-support.
The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.
A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

This product is classified as H304 (May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways). The risk relates to potential for aspiration. The risk arising from aspiration hazard is solely related to the physico-chemical properties of the substance. The risk can therefore be controlled by implementing risk management measures tailored to this specific hazard and included within 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:**
Acute Tox. 4	H302	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Muta. 1B	H340	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

Carc. 1A	H350	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
STOT RE 2	H373	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Aquatic Acute 1	H400	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System
Uses - Worker
Title : - Industrial
Use as a fuel

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