

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

C6 Raffinate

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
6.2	17.02.2025	800001001674	Print Date 24.02.2025

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name	: C6 Raffinate
Product code	: Q9110, Q9140
Registration number EU	: 01-2119484660-35-0001, 01-2119484660-35-0002, 01-2119484660-35-0003, 01-2119484660-35-0004
Synonyms	: Naphtha, petroleum, solvent-refined light, Raffinate, Solvent refined light naphtha heartcut (petroleum)
CAS-No.	: 64741-84-0

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture	: Chemical feedstock and component of motor gasoline. For use only in industrial processes. Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the registered uses under REACH.
Uses advised against	: Restricted to professional users., 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	:
Telefax	:
Contact for Safety Data Sheet	:

1.4 Emergency telephone number

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

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

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	ways.
Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Eye irritation, Category 2	H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3	H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B	H340: May cause genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity, Category 1A	H350: May cause cancer.
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2	H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 1	H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 2	H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H340 May cause genetic defects.

H350 May cause cancer.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

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P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P314 Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

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

2.3 Other hazards

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

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

May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

This material is a static accumulator.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Causes skin irritation.

Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

May cause genetic defects.

May cause cancer.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light	64741-84-0 265-086-6	<= 100

Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
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 - <= 30
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	>= 5 - <= 10
pentane	109-66-0, 203-692-4	Flam. Liq.1; H224 Asp. Tox.1; H304 STOT SE3; H336 Aquatic Chronic2; H411 EUH066	>= 0 - <= 5
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	< 1

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SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| General advice | : | Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions. |
| Protection of first-aiders | : | When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings. |
| If inhaled | : | Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. |
| In case of skin contact | : | Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. |
| In case of eye contact | : | Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. |
| 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, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. |
| | | Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. |
| | | 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 |

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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.

Damage to blood-forming organs may be evidenced by: a) fatigue and anaemia (RBC), b) decreased resistance to infection, and/or excessive bruising and bleeding (platelet effect). Immunotoxicity may be evidenced by decreased resistance to infection.

Peripheral nerve damage may be evidenced by impairment of motor function (incoordination, unsteady walk, or muscle weakness in the extremities, and/or loss of sensation in the arms and legs).

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!
Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
Treat symptomatically.
Potential for cardiac sensitisation, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these effects. Consider: oxygen therapy.

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 fire-fighting : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.
Hazardous combustion products may include:
A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).
Carbon monoxide.
Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point.
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained

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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 : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions :

- Observe all relevant local and international regulations.
- Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.
- Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
- 6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:
 - Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
 - Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel.
 - Do not breathe fumes, vapour.
 - Do not operate electrical equipment.
- 6.1.2 For emergency responders:
 - Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
 - Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel.
 - Do not breathe fumes, vapour.
 - Do not operate electrical equipment.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions :

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

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up :

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

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

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.
If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see 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 | : <ul style="list-style-type: none">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 | : <ul style="list-style-type: none">Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).When using do not eat or drink. <p>The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.</p> |
| Product Transfer | : <ul style="list-style-type: none">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 |

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lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

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

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

Further information on storage stability : Storage Temperature: Ambient.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition.
Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions.
Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat.
Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.
Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping.
Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.

The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.
Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel., For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint.
Unsuitable material: Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers.

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

7.3 Specific end use(s)

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

See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators:

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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
n-Hexane	110-54-3	TWA	50 ppm 180 mg/m3	CH SUVA
	Further information: Toxic by skin resorption possible; Substances, which are easily absorbed through the skin, can give by additional skin resorption a substantial higher risk compared to only inhalation by the airways., Substances which are possibly reprotoxic; the reprotoxicity affects the fertility and sexuality., National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Harm to the unborn child is not to be expected when the OEL-value is respected			
n-Hexane		STEL	400 ppm 1.440 mg/m3	CH SUVA
	Further information: Toxic by skin resorption possible; Substances, which are easily absorbed through the skin, can give by additional skin resorption a substantial higher risk compared to only inhalation by the airways., Substances which are possibly reprotoxic; the reprotoxicity affects the fertility and sexuality., National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Harm to the unborn child is not to be expected when the OEL-value is respected			
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	TWA	200 ppm 700 mg/m3	CH SUVA
	Further information: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health			
Cyclohexane		STEL	800 ppm 2.800 mg/m3	CH SUVA
	Further information: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health			
pentane	109-66-0	TWA	600 ppm 1.800 mg/m3	CH SUVA
	Further information: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Harm to the unborn child is not to be expected when the OEL-value is respected			
pentane		STEL	1.200 ppm 3.600 mg/m3	CH SUVA
	Further information: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Harm to the unborn child is not to be expected when the OEL-value is respected			
Benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0,2 ppm 0,7 mg/m3	CH SUVA
	Further information: Toxic by skin resorption possible; Substances, which are easily absorbed through the skin, can give by additional skin resorption a substantial higher risk compared to only inhalation by the airways., Carcinogenic			

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	Category 1, Contains substance which should be considered to be mutagenic to humans., National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, German Research Foundation, Health and Safety Executive (Occupational Medicine and Hygiene Laboratory), BG			
Benzene		TWA	0,25 ppm 0,8 mg/m ³	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.
Benzene		STEL	2,5 ppm 8 mg/m ³	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 15 min (STEL)

Biological occupational exposure limits

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Sampling time	Basis
n-Hexane	110-54-3	2,5-hexanedione plus 4,5-dihydroxy-2-hexanone: 5 mg/l (Urine)	Immediately after exposure or after working hours	CH BAT
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	total 1,2-cyclohexanediol: 150 mg/g creatinine (Urine)	Immediately after exposure or after working hours, In case of long-term exposure: after more than one shift	CH BAT
		total 1,2-cyclohexanediol: 146 micromoles per millimole creatinine (Urine)	Immediately after exposure or after working hours, In case of long-term exposure: after more than one shift	CH BAT
Benzene	71-43-2	S-phenyl mercapto acetic acid: 0.004 micromoles per millimole creatinine (Urine)	Immediately after exposure or after working hours	CH BAT
		S-phenyl mercapto acetic acid: 8 µg/g creatinine (Urine)	Immediately after exposure or after working hours	CH BAT

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
C6 Raffinate, 64741-84-0	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	25,9 mg/kg bw/day
C6 Raffinate, 64741-84-0	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	3,25 mg/m ³

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Remarks:	Substance is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknown or variable composition	

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	tion. Conventional methods of deriving PNECs are not appropriate and it is not possible to identify a single representative PNEC for such substances.
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8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex.
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 break-through time of more than 240 minutes with preference for >

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480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Skin and body protection | : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron. Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605. Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so. |
| Respiratory protection | : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A boiling point > 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387. |
| 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.

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Colour	:	colourless
Odour	:	aromatic
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
Melting point/freezing point	:	Data not available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	ca. 55 - 105 °C
Flammability		
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit		
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	7,5 %(V)
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	1 %(V)
Flash point	:	< 0 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 225 °C
Decomposition temperature		
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available
pH	:	Data not available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	ca. 0,5 mPa.s (20 °C) Method: ASTM D445
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Data not available
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	Data not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Data not available
Vapour pressure	:	< 500 mbar (38 °C)
Relative density	:	Data not available
Density	:	Typical 700 kg/m ³ (20 °C) Method: ASTM D4052

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Relative vapour density	: 3,3
Particle characteristics Particle size	: Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: Data not available
Evaporation rate	: Data not available
Conductivity	: Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m

The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, 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
Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions	: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
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10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
	In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	: Strong oxidising agents.
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10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

Information on likely routes of exposure : Inhalation is the primary route of exposure although absorption may occur through skin contact or following accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Components:

naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Low toxicity

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

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

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration) : Remarks: Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light:

Remarks : Irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light:

Remarks : Irritating to eyes. (Hydrogen Sulfide)

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light:

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light:

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- Assessment : Category 1B

Carcinogenicity

Components:

naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light:

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

Remarks : Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2.
May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).
May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

Remarks : Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.

Remarks : An epidemiology study of more than 18,000 petroleum marketing and distribution workers found no significantly increased risk of death from leukemia, multiple myeloma, or kidney cancer associated with gasoline exposure.

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Category 1B

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
naphtha (petroleum), solvent-	Carcinogenicity Category 1B

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refined light	
n-Hexane	No carcinogenicity classification.
Cyclohexane	No carcinogenicity classification.
pentane	No carcinogenicity classification.
Benzene	Carcinogenicity Category 1A

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Benzene	IARC: Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light:

Effects on fertility : Remarks: Contains n-Hexane, CAS # 110-54-3., May impair fertility at doses which produce other toxic effects.

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

STOT - single exposure

Components:

naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light:

Remarks : High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Remarks : Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light:

Remarks : Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans

Remarks : Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.
Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss. Abuse of vapours has been associated with organ damage

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and death.

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light:

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

Components:

naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light:

Remarks : Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light:

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other : Remarks: Toxic
aquatic invertebrates LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

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Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	Remarks: Toxic LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l Harmful
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light:

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, distills 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

Components:

naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light:

Bioaccumulation	:	Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.
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12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light:

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.
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12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Components:

naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light:

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

Product:

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

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of

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Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.
Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums.
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

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

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN	: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (NAPHTHA, vp50 <= 110 kPa)
ADR	: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
RID	: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
IMDG	: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (NAPHTHA)
IATA	: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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

14.4 Packing group

ADN	
Packing group	: II
Classification Code	: F1
Labels	: 3 (N2, CMR, F)
CDNI Inland Water Waste Agreement	: NST 3212 Naphtha
ADR	
Packing group	: II

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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.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV) : Product is not subject to Authorisation under REACH.

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59). : This product does not contain substances of very high concern (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), Article 57).

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Waters Protection Ordinance (WPO 814.201)
Water pollution class : Swiss Class A, (www.tankportal.ch)

Other regulations:

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

Product is subject to Störfallverordnung (StFV).
Compliance with the requirements of the Youth Employment Protection Ordinance (ArGV 5, SR 822.115) & Ordinance on Dangerous Labour for Young People (SR 822.115.2) must be ensured.
Take note of Law on the protection of mothers at work, in education and in studies (Maternity Protection Act – Mutterschutzverordnung).

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

AIIC	: Listed
DSL	: Listed
IECSC	: Listed
KECI	: Listed
NZIoC	: Listed
PICCS	: Listed
TSCA	: Listed
TCSI	: Listed

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of other abbreviations

CH BAT	: Switzerland. List of BAT-values
CH SUVA	: Switzerland. Limit values at the work place
CH SUVA / TWA	: Time Weighted Average
CH SUVA / STEL	: 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

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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 : 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 data base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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Classification of the mixture:

Flam. Liq. 2	H225
Asp. Tox. 1	H304
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
Eye Irrit. 2	H319
STOT SE 3	H336
Muta. 1B	H340
Carc. 1A	H350
Repr. 2	H361
STOT RE 1	H372
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411

Classification procedure:

On basis of test data.

Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

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 : Distribution of substance
- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as an intermediate
- Industrial

Uses - Worker

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

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as a fuel
- Industrial

Uses - Worker

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Title : Use as a fuel
- Professional

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

CH / EN

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000414	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Manufacture of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1
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 percentage substance in the product up to 100%., Unless stated otherwise.,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General 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 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.	

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General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	Handle substance within a closed system.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collectionwith occasional controlled exposure.	Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes	Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Process sampling	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure 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.
Bulk transfers(open systems)with potential for aerosol generation.	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Transfer via enclosed lines. Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling. Use vapour recovery units when necessary.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Clear spills immediately. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
Storage.with occasional controlled exposure.	Store substance within a closed system. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Ensure dedicated sample points are provided.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Not readily biodegradable.	
Amounts Used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1

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Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	6
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	6E+05
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	2E+06
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	40
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily ingestion).	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite wastewater treatment required.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
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 >= (%)	99,6
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%)	92,6
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95,2
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	99,6
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	2,0E+06
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.	

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SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.	
Section 3.2 -Environment	
The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.	
SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.	
Section 4.2 -Environment	
Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.	
Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.	
Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.	
Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).	

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000415	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Distribution of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC2, ERC3, ERC4, ERC5, ERC6a, ERC6b, ERC 6C, ERC6d, ERC7
Scope of process	Bulk loading (including marine vessel/barge, rail/road car and IBC loading) of substance within closed or contained systems, including incidental exposures during its sampling, storage, unloading, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure
Product Characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%, Unless stated otherwise.,
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General 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 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.

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General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	Handle substance within a closed system.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collectionwith occasional controlled exposure.	Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes	Handle substance within a closed system. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Process sampling	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Laboratory activities	Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
Bulk transfers(open systems)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Clear spills immediately. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
Storage.with occasional controlled exposure.	Store substance within a closed system. Ensure dedicated sample points are provided. Transfer via enclosed lines. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure
Substance is complex UVCB.	

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Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Not readily biodegradable.	
Amounts Used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,00E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,02
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	2,00E+02
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,0E+04
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	20
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily ingestion).	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite wastewater treatment required.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
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 >= (%)	0,00
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95,2
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	95,2
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	6,1E+05
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	

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

SECTION 3

EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

Section 3.1 - Health

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

Section 3.2 -Environment

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

SECTION 4

GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.
Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

Section 4.2 -Environment

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

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

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

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (<http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html>).

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000417	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as an intermediate- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC6a
Scope of process	Use of substance as an intermediate (not related to Strictly Controlled Conditions). Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).

SECTION 2		OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1		Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics			
Physical form of product		Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article		Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%., Unless stated otherwise.,	
Frequency and Duration of Use			
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).			
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure			
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.			
Contributing Scenarios		Risk Management Measures	
General 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 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.	
General measures (skin		Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identivy potential areas	

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irritants).	for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	Handle substance within a closed system.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collectionwith occasional controlled exposure.	Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes	Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Process sampling	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure 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.
Bulk transfers(open systems)with potential for aerosol generation.	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Transfer via enclosed lines. Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling. Use vapour recovery units when necessary.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Clear spills immediately. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
Storage.with occasional controlled exposure.	Store substance within a closed system. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Ensure dedicated sample points are provided.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Not readily biodegradable.	
Amounts Used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	4,8E+04

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Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,3
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,5E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	5,0E+05
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-04
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-04
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily ingestion).	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite wastewater treatment required.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	80
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	88,1
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95,2
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	99,4
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	5,0E+04
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

Section 3.2 -Environment

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SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
Section 4.2 -Environment	

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000419	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3, SU 10 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2
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 percentage substance in the product up to 100%., Unless stated otherwise.,
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
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 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 measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if

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	hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	Handle substance within a closed system.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collectionwith occasional controlled exposure.	Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes	Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. , or: Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Batch processes at elevated temperatures	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. , or: Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Process sampling	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Laboratory activities	Handle in a fume cupboard or under extract ventilation.
Bulk transfers	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
ManualTransfer from/pouring from containers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Drum/batch transfers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Equipment cleaning and	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or

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maintenance	maintenance. Clear spills immediately. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
Storage.with occasional controlled exposure.	Store substance within a closed system. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Ensure dedicated sample points are provided.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Not readily biodegradable.	
Amounts Used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	5,0E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,6
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	3,00E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,0E+05
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily ingestion).	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite wastewater treatment required.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	0,00
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
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 treatment (%)	95,2
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	95,2
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1,0E+05
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 been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.	

Section 3.2 -Environment	
The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.	

Section 4.2 -Environment	
Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.	
Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.	
Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.	
Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).	

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000010420	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as a fuel- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3, SU 10 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC16 Environmental Release Categories: ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 7.12a.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additive) and includes activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
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 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.	
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 contamina-	

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	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 exposures (closed systems)	Handle substance within a closed system.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collectionwith occasional controlled exposure.	Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes	Handle substance within a closed system. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Process sampling	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Drum/batch transfers	Use drum pumps. Limit the substance content in the product to 25 %. Provide extract ventilation to material transfer points and other openings. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Clear spills immediately. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
Storage.with occasional controlled exposure.	Store substance within a closed system. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure

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Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Not readily biodegradable.	
Amounts Used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	3,5E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	3,5E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,2E+05
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1E-06
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	95
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	0
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95,2
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	95,2
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1,2E+05
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.	

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SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.	
Section 3.2 -Environment	
The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.	
SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.	
Section 4.2 -Environment	
Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.	
Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.	
Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.	
Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).	

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000010421	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as a fuel- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 22 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC16 Environmental Release Categories: ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.12b.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additives and additive components) within closed or contained systems, including incidental exposures during activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%., Unless stated otherwise.,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General 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 to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory pro-	

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	tection 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.
General exposures (closed systems)Outdoor	Handle substance within a closed system.
Bulk closed unloading.	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Drum/batch transfers	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Refueling.	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Use as a fuel(closed systems)	Handle substance within a closed system.
Equipment maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Clear spills immediately. Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures.
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system. Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan.
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 (tonnes/year):	1,5E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	5,0E-04
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	7,5
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	21
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	365
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	

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Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0,01
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily ingestion).	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite wastewater treatment required.	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of \geq (%)	0
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%)	0
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95,2
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	95,2
Maximum allowable site quantity (MSafe) based on OCs and RMMs as above (kg/day) :	1,8E+03
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal	
Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls.	
Waste combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment.	
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	
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Section 3.2 -Environment	
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SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
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EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health
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Section 4.2 -Environment
Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.
Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.
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