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

1.1 Product identifier

: SBP 40/65 LNH Trade name

Product code : Q5113

Synonyms : Hydrocarbons, C6, Isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane and n-pentane

(UFI)

Unique Formula Identifier : 3A01-20MD-N00G-H6A3

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

Use of the Sub-: Industrial Solvent.

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

tered uses under REACH.

Uses advised against

This product must not be used in applications other than the

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.

PO Box 2334

3000 CH Rotterdam

Netherlands

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

Contact for Safety Data

Sheet

: sccmsds@shell.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

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

Vergiftungsinformationszentrale: +43 1 406 43 43

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

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

Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

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

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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

ways.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat-

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

egory 2

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :









Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protec-

tion/ face protection.

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

Response:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower. P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and

keep comfortable for breathing.

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/ doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

No precautionary phrases.

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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.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane	Not Assigned 931-254-9 01-2119484651-34	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 STOT SE 3; H336 (Narcotic effects) Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	<= 70
pentane	109-66-0 203-692-4 601-006-00-1 01-2119459286-30	Flam. Liq. 1; H224 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 STOT SE 3; H336 (Narcotic effects) Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 EUH066	<= 70

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

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	>= 0 - < 5

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

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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 : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.

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

rinsing.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If swallowed : Call emergency number for your location / facility.

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms

Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, 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.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include

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coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest

congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

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

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Treat symptomatically.

Causes central nervous system depression.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

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

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use water in a jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

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

A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and

gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide.

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures

below the flash point.

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

distant ignition is possible.

Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment :

for firefighters

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

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

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

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

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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

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

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

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

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

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

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions

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

ing and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up

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

contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

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

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

If contamination of site occurs remediation may require spe-

cialist advice.

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6.4 Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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

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

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

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

material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age facilities are followed.

Advice on safe handling : Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

When using do not eat or drink.

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

distant ignition is possible.

Product Transfer : Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still

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

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the

toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

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7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

: Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation cov-

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

Storage class (TRGS 510) : 3, Flammable liquids

This is a regulation from Germany which does not constitute a

legal basis in Austria.

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 flamma-

ble.

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

steel, stainless steel., For container paints, use epoxy paint,

zinc silicate paint.

Unsuitable material: Avoid prolonged contact with natural,

butyl or nitrile rubbers.

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

near containers.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the regis-

tered uses under REACH.

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

on Static Electricity).

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

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Isohexanes	Not As- signed	MAK	200 ppm	AT OEL
pentane	109-66-0	MAK-TMW	600 ppm 1.800 mg/m3	AT OEL
pentane		MAK-KZW	1.200 ppm 3.600 mg/m3	AT OEL
pentane		TWA	1.000 ppm 3.000 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further infor	mation: Indicative	-	
n-Hexane	110-54-3	MAK-TMW	20 ppm 72 mg/m3	AT OEL
n-Hexane		MAK-KZW	80 ppm 288 mg/m3	AT OEL
n-Hexane		TWA	20 ppm 72 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further infor	mation: Indicative		

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	13964 mg/kg
Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	5306 mg/m3
Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	1377 mg/kg
Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	1131 mg/m3
Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	1301 mg/kg
pentane	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	432 mg/kg bw/day
pentane	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	3000 mg/m3
pentane	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	214 mg/kg bw/day

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pentane	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	643 mg/m3
pentane	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	214 mg/kg bw/dav

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

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

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.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

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

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.

Personal protective equipment

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

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

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

Approved to EU Standard EN166.

If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash

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goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide adequate eye protection.

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. PVC. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For shortterm/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

Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron.

Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.

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

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

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : colourless

Odour : Paraffinic

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pour point : Typical -150 °C

Melting point/range Data not available

Boiling point/boiling range : Typical 44 - 62 °C

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Data not available

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit / upper flammability limit

7,5 %(V)

иррег папппаршку шти

Lower explosion limit /
Lower flammability limit

: 1,1 %(V)

Flash point : Typical -43 °C

Method: IP 170

Auto-ignition temperature : 392 °C

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

: Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Viscosity

ture

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : Typical 0,41 mm2/s (25 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

Typical 0,57 mm2/s (0 °C) Method: ASTM D445

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : insoluble

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Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 1,1 - 7,5

Vapour pressure : 16 kPa (0 °C)

33 kPa (20 °C)

115 kPa (50 °C)

Relative density : Data not available

Density : Typical 658 kg/m3 (15 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density : 3

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosives : In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

Oxidizing properties : Not applicable

Evaporation rate : 9,6

Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

1

Method: DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1

Conductivity : < 0,09 pS/m at 20 °C

Method: ASTM D-4308 Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m

The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its con-

ductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-

conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., 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 : Typical 16,8 mN/m, 20 °C, ASTM D-971

Molecular weight : 82 g/mol

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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

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

10.2 Chemical stability

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

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

tricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

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

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

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

exposure skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): > 20 mg/l

Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

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

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

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

pentane:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane:

Remarks : Causes skin irritation.

pentane:

Species : Rabbit

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

Remarks : Slightly irritating to skin. Insufficient to classify.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane:

Remarks : Not irritating to eye.

pentane:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks : Slightly irritating.

Insufficient to classify.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane:

Remarks : Not a sensitiser.

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

pentane:

Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Not mutagenic.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

pentane:

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Rat

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane:

Remarks : Tumours produced in animals are not considered relevant to

humans.

Not a carcinogen.

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

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

pentane:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

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Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Hydrocarbons, C6, isoal-kanes, <5% n-hexane	No carcinogenicity classification.
pentane	No carcinogenicity classification.
n-Hexane	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane:

Effects on fertility

Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Does not impair

fertility.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

pentane:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

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

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane:

Remarks : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

pentane:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Central nervous system

Remarks : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane:

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

pentane:

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

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

pentane:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation Test atmosphere : Gas

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

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane:

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

pentane:

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

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

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

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

levels of 0.1% or higher.

Further information

Product:

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

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

ponent(s).

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Components:

Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane:

Remarks : Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has

been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac ar-

rest.

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

pentane:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : Remarks: Toxic

LC/EC/IC50 > 10 - <= 100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

pentane:

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

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h

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

Remarks: Toxic

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

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

ma/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Harmful

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

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL >100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOELR: 6,165 mg/l

Exposure time: 28 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

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

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling Remarks: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

pentane:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 87 %

Exposure time: 28 d

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

F

Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

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12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

pentane:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 171

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil

particles and will not be mobile.

pentane:

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

more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate

groundwater.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane:

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

tence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB..

pentane:

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

tence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB..

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.

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12.7 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

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

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

: Does not have ozone depletion potential.

pentane:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

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

to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

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.

ods in compliance with applicable regulations.

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

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

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

Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

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

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

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.

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

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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

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

14.2 UN proper shipping name

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)

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

14.4 Packing group

ADR

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

RID

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

Remarks : SP640CC: Special provision 640C

IMDG

Packing group : II Labels : 3

IATA

Packing group : II

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Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : yes

RID

Environmentally hazardous : yes

IMDG

Marine pollutant : yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

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

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

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Not applicable
Ship type : Not applicable
Product name : Not applicable

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 Authorisa-

tion under REACH.

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High

Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

: This product does not contain substances of very high concern (Regu-

lation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH),

Article 57).

Fire Hazard Class : A I: Flash point less than 21 °C, at 15 °C not miscible in water

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

dangerous substances.

P5c FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

E2 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Water hazard class (Germa: WGK 2 obviously hazardous to water

Code Number: 9.175

Remarks: Classification according to AwSV

Volatile organic compounds : Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 100 %

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Other regulations:

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

Take note the of Children and Youth Employment Law (KJBG).

Take note of Law on the protection of mothers at work (Maternity Protection Act – MSchG)

Product is subject to Gewerbeordnung (GewO) covering among others the requirements of the Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

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

AIIC : Listed

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : 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 H-Statements

EUH066 : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

H224 : Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. H225 : Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 : Causes skin irritation.

H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361f : Suspected of damaging fertility.

H373 : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

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Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Asp. Tox. : Aspiration hazard Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation

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

AT OEL : Austria. Limit values regulation - Annex I: Substance list 2006/15/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours

AT OEL / MAK : MAK:

AT OEL / MAK-TMW : Time Weighted Average
AT OEL / MAK-KZW : Short Term Exposure Limit

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

Further information

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

erators.

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 persis-

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

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet

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

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

trial

Uses - Worker

Title : Uses in Coatings- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in Cleaning Agents- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in Cleaning Agents- Professional

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in laboratories- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in laboratories- Professional

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

Uses - Consumer

Title : Use in Cleaning Agents

- Consumer

Uses - Consumer

Title : Other Consumer Uses

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- Consumer

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.

AT / EN

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

	Exposure Scenario - Worker	
30000000830		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Manufacture of substance- Industrial	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 1.1.v1	
Scope of process	Manufacture of the substance or use as a process chemical or extraction agent. Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container), sampling and associated laboratory activities.	

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure		
Product Characteristics	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 R	tisk 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 exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PROC3	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)PROC4	No other specific measures identified.
Process samplingPROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	No other specific measures identified.

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Bulk transfers(open sys-	No other specific measures identified.
tems)PROC8b	
Bulk transfers(closed sys-	No other specific measures identified.
tems)PROC8b	
Equipment cleaning and	No other specific measures identified.
maintenancePROC8a	
Storage.PROC1PROC2	Store substance within a closed system.
	,

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture) .	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:		0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne	s/year):	1,9E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage		1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		1,9E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	6,5E+04
Frequency and Duration of		•
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		300
	nfluenced by risk management	•
Local freshwater dilution factor		10
Local marine water dilution fa	ctor:	100
Other Operational Conditio	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	•
	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-02
Release fraction to wastewate	er from process (initial release prior to	3,0E-04
RMM):		
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):		1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release		
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-		
lease estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions	and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil		
Risk from environmental expo	osure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite		
wastewater.		
5 5	vage treatment plant, no onsite	
wastewater treatment require		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)		90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide		62,4
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)		
in allocation grant grant grants, the decontract,		0
wastewater treatment require		
	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 p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	96,9
treatment (%)	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	96,9
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	7,9E+05
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	1,0E+04
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	r 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.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	

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
Continu A.A. Hanith	

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

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

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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

Estimated workplace exposures are not expected to exceed DNELs when the identified risk management measures are adopted.

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

Exposure Scenario - Worker	
30000000831	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Distribution of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC2, ERC3, ERC4, ERC5, ERC6a, ERC6b, ERC6c, ERC6d, ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.v1
Scope of process	Loading (including marine vessel/barge, rail/road car and IBC loading) and repacking (including drums and small packs) of substance, including its sampling, storage, unloading distribution and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers percentage substance in the product up to Unless stated otherwise.,	o 100%.,
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 R	isk 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 exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PROC3	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)PROC4	No other specific measures identified.
Process samplingPROC3	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	No other specific measures identified.

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Bulk transfers(closed systems)PROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfers(open systems)PROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Drum and small package fill-ingPROC9	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a	No other specific measures identified.
Storage.PROC1PROC2	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture.		
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne	s/year):	383
Fraction of Regional tonnage		2,0E-03
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		0,766
Maximum daily site tonnage		38,3
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		20
	nfluenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor		10
Local marine water dilution fa		100
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):		1,0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):		1,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):		1,0E-05
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release		
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil	s and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
Risk from environmental expo	osure is driven by freshwater.	
No 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		0
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.		0
	prevent/limit release from site	•
Do not apply industrial sludge		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		

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Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant		
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	96,9	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	96,9	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1,9E+05	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal		

conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

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

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

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

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	

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

Section 3.2 -Environment

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

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE	
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO	

Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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

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

300000000832	on not		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE		
Title	Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures- Industrial		
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU10 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC14, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2, ESVOC SpERC 2.2.v1		
Scope of process	Formulation, packing and re-packing of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations, including storage, materials transfers, mixing, tabletting, compression, pelletisation, extrusion, large and small scale packing, sampling, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.		

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND 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 F	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 exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PROC	No other specific measures identified. 3
General exposures (open systems)PROC4	No other specific measures identified.
Batch processes at elevated temperaturesOperation is car-	No other specific measures identified.

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ried out at elevated temperature	
(> 20°C above ambient temper-	
ature).PROC3	
Process samplingPROC3	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfersPROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Mixing operations (open systems)PROC5	No other specific measures identified.
ManualTransfer from/pouring	No other specific measures identified.
from containersNon-dedicated	
facilityPROC8a	
Drum/batch transfersDedicated	No other specific measures identified.
facilityPROC8b	
Production or preparation or	No other specific measures identified.
articles by tabletting, compres-	
sion, extrusion or pelletisa-	
tionPROC14	
Drum and small package fill-	No other specific measures identified.
ingPROC9	
Equipment cleaning and	No other specific measures identified.
maintenancePROC8a	
Storage.PROC1PROC2	Store substance within a closed system.
	1

Section 2.2	Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture).	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:		0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		132
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		132
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		1,32E+03
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		100
Environmental factors not i	nfluenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:		100
Other Operational Condition	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	!
Release fraction to air from p	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to		2,0E-04
RMM):		
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):		1,0E-04
	easures at process level (source) to	prevent release
	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.		

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Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch sions and releases to soil	arges, air emis-	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.		
No 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	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site		
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	96,9	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	96,9	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	2,37E+05	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal		
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.		

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION	
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.		
Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects.		
Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.		

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

Section 4.2 -Environment

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

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SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Uses in Coatings- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC7, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC10, PROC13, PROC14, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 4.3a.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use in coatings (paints, inks, adhesives, etc) including exposures during use (including materials receipt, storage, preparation and transfer from bulk and semi-bulk, application by spray, roller, spreader, dip, flow, fluidised bed on production lines and film formation) and equipment cleaning, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure		
Product Characteristics			
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP		
Concentration of the 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. Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.
General exposures (closed	No other specific measures identified.

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systems)PROC1	
General exposures (closed	No other specific measures identified.
	Tivo otrier specific measures identified.
systems) with sample col-	
lectionUse in contained	
systemsPROC2	No all accounts and a second s
Film formation - force dry-	No other specific measures identified.
ing, stoving and other tech-	
nologies.(closed sys-	
tems)Operation is carried	
out at elevated temperature	
(> 20°C above ambient	
temperature).PROC2	
Mixing operations (closed	No other specific measures identified.
systems)Use in contained	
batch processesPROC3	
Film formation - air dry-	No other specific measures identified.
ingPROC4	
Preparation of material for	No other specific measures identified.
applicationMixing opera-	
tions (open sys-	
tems)PROC5	
Spraying (automat-	No other specific measures identified.
ic/robotic)PROC7	
ManualSprayingPROC7	No other specific measures identified.
Material transfersNon-	No other specific measures identified.
dedicated facilityPROC8a	
Material transfersDedicated	No other specific measures identified.
facilityPROC8b	
Roller, spreader, flow appli-	No other specific measures identified.
cationPROC10	No other constitution and the constitution of
Dipping, immersion and	No other specific measures identified.
pouringPROC13	No other conditions are set to con-
Laboratory activi-	No other specific measures identified.
tiesPROC15	
Material trans-	No other specific measures identified.
fersDrum/batch transfer-	
sTransfer from/pouring from	
containersPROC9	No. of the control of
Production or preparation	No other specific measures identified.
or articles by tabletting,	
compression, extrusion or	
pelletisationPROC14	
Equipment cleaning and	No other specific measures identified.
maintenanceTransfer of	
substance or preparation	
(charging/ discharging)	
from/ to vessels/ large con-	
tainers at dedicated facili-	
ties	
Storage.Use in closed pro-	Store substance within a closed system.
cess, no likelihood of expo-	

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sureUse in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure

Substance is isomeric mixture. Predominantly hydrophobic. Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: Annual site tonnage (fonnes/year): Frequency and Duration of Use Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): In 00 Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Local freshwater dilution factor: Local marine water dilution factor: Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): O Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment. No wastewater treatment required. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of see (%) If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Estimated substance removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Estimated substance removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment p	Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure			
Predominantly hydrophobic. Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1 Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 1,49E+03 Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 1 Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 1,49E+03 Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 1,49E+04 Frequency and Duration of Use Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): 100 Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Local freshwater dilution factor: 100 Local marine water dilution factor: 100 Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0,98 Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0 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 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. No 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 >= (%) If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant (%) Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 6,78E+04					
Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: Annual site tonnage (kg/day): Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): Frequency and Duration of Use Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Local freshwater dilution factor: Local marine water dilution factor: Inough Total Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment. No wastewater treatment required. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant (%) Total efficiency of removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment plant (%) Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following (6,78E+04					
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: Praction of EU tonnage (tonnes/year): Praction of Regional tonnage used locally: Praction of Regional tonnage (kg/day): Praction of Regional tonnage (kg/day): Practicol of Regional tonnage (k					
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): Anximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): Frequency and Duration of Use Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Local freshwater dilution factor: Local marine water dilution factor: 10 Cother Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from wastewater to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment. No wastewater treatment required. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) Prevent discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. Organisational	, ,				
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 1,49E+03		l in region:	0.1		
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): Annual site tonnage (kg/day): Frequency and Duration of Use Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Local freshwater dilution factor: Local freshwater dilution factor: Local marine water dilution factor: Into Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment. No wastewater treatment required. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%) If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. 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 plant (%) Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 6,78E+04					
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 1,49E+03 1,49E+04 Frequency and Duration of Use Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): 100 Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Local freshwater dilution factor: 100 Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to provide site thus conservative process release estimates used. Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from wastewater to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and release to soil Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment. No wastewater treatment required. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required. Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils			· ·		
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 1,49E+04			'		
Continuous release.					
Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): 100 Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Local freshwater dilution factor: 100 Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0,98 Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 7,0E-04 RMM): 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 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. No 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 >= (%) If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%) 96,9 Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 6,78E+04			1,490+04		
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Local freshwater dilution factor: 100 Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0,98 Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 7,0E-04 RMM): 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 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. No 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 >= (%) If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. 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 (%) Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 6,78E+04		influenced by viels mean remark	100		
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Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%) Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 6,78E+04	Sludge should be incinerate	d, contained or reclaimed.			
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(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 6,78E+04		om wastewater after onsite and offsite	96,9		
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 6,78E+04	-				
	Maximum allowable site toni	nage (MSafe) based on release following	6,78E+04		

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Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) 2,0E+

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.

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

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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

Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure Scenario - Worke	I	
30000000835		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Use in Cleaning Agents- Industrial	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3	
	Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4,	
	PROC7, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC10, PROC13	
	Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ESVOC SpERC	
	4.4a.v1	
Scope of process	Covers the use as a component of cleaning products including transfer from storage, pouring/unloading from drums or containers. Exposures during mixing/diluting in the preparatory phase and cleaning activities (including spraying, brushing, dipping, wiping, automated and by hand), related equipment cleaning and maintenance.	

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND KISK 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 Mana	gement Measures	
General measures (skin irrita	as for if hat tion/sination previous Other and active	d direct skin contact with product. Identify potential are indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN37-and contact with substance likely. Clean up contaminal spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contact immediately. Provide basic employee training to ent / minimise exposures and to report any skin probes that may develop. For skin protection measures such as impervious suits face shields may be required during high dispersion ities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol response, e.g. spraying.	4) I- Im-
Bulk transfersPROC8a	No c	ther specific measures identified.	

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Automated process with (semi) closed systems.Use in contained systemsPROC2	No other specific measures identified.
Automated process with (semi) closed systems.Drum/batch transfersUse in contained batch processesPROC3	No other specific measures identified.
Filling/ preparation of equipment from drums or containers.PROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Use in contained batch process- esPROC4	No other specific measures identified.
Degreasing small objects in cleaning stationPROC13	No other specific measures identified.
Cleaning with low-pressure washersPROC7	No other specific measures identified.
Cleaning with high pressure washersPROC7	No other specific measures identified.
ManualSurfacesCleaningPROC10	No other specific measures identified.
Storage.PROC1	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is isomeric mixture.			
Predominantly hydrophobic.			
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonne	s/year):	108	
Fraction of Regional tonnage		0,93	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		100	
Maximum daily site tonnage (5,0E+03	
Frequency and Duration of	Use		
Continuous release.			
Emission Days (days/year):		20	
	nfluenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor		10	
Local marine water dilution factor:		100	
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure		
	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):		3,0E-06	
Release fraction to soil from	process (initial release prior to RMM):	0	
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release			
	ss 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 expo	osure is driven by freshwater sediment.		
No wastewater treatment req			

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Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite		
wastewater.		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	70	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0	
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0,0	
wastewater treatment required.		
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site		
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p		
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	96,9	
treatment (%)		
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	96,9	
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)		
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	1,58E+07	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)		
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	•	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional		
regulations.		
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regional	
regulations.		

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

indicated.

Section 3.2 - Environment

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

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
Measures/Operational Condit Available hazard data do not Risk Management Measures Where other Risk Manageme	expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management tions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. are based on qualitative risk characterisation. ent Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users managed to at least equivalent levels.

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Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure Scenario - Worker	
30000000836	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in Cleaning Agents- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC10, PROC11, PROC13 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d, ESVOC SpERC 8.4b.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a component of cleaning products including pouring/unloading from drums or containers; and exposures during mixing/diluting in the preparatory phase and cleaning activities (including spraying, brushing, dipping, wiping automated and by hand).

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 irritar	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 cortamination/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 prolems that may develop. Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.	ng ob-
Filling/ preparation of equipmers from drums or containers.PROC8b	ent No other specific measures identified.	

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Automated process with (semi) closed systems. Use in contained	No other specific measures identified.
systemsPROC2	
Automated process with (semi)	No other specific measures identified.
closed systems.Drum/batch trans-	'
fersUse in contained sys-	
temsPROC3	
Semi Automated process. (e.g.:	No other specific measures identified.
Semi automatic application of floor	·
care and maintenance prod-	
ucts)PROC4	
Filling/ preparation of equipment	No other specific measures identified.
from drums or contain-	
ers.PROC8a	
ManualSurfacesCleaningDipping,	No other specific measures identified.
immersion and pouringPROC13	
Cleaning with low-pressure wash-	No other specific measures identified.
ersRolling, Brushingno spray-	
ingPROC10	
Cleaning with high pressure	No other specific measures identified.
washersSprayingIndoorPROC11	
Cleaning with high pressure	No other specific measures identified.
washersSprayingOutdoorPROC11	
ManualSurfacesCleaningPROC10	No other specific measures identified.
Ad become and employed and	No other and officers and other designs of
Ad hoc manual application via	No other specific measures identified.
trigger sprays, dipping,	
etc.Rolling, BrushingPROC10	No other and officers are supplied wiffind
Application of cleaning products in	No other specific measures identified.
closed systemsOutdoorPROC4	No other and officers are supplied wiffind
Cleaning of medical devic-	No other specific measures identified.
esPROC4	Chara substance within a place of suretains
Storage.Use in closed process, no	Store substance within a closed system.
likelihood of exposure	

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture.		
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		1,2
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		5,0E-04
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		6,0E-04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		1,64E-03
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		365
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:		100

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Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from wide dispersive use (regional only):	2,0E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from wide dispersive use:	1,0E-06
Release fraction to soil from wide dispersive use (regional only):	0
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater.	
No wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	96.9
treatment (%)	, -
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	96.9
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	,
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	8,46
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	r disposal
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable	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

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Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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

Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure oceriano - Worker	
30000000862	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in laboratories- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC10, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2, ERC4
Scope of process	Use of the substance within laboratory settings, including material transfers and equipment cleaning.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%.,	
stance in Mixture/Article	Unless stated otherwise.,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational 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.
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	No other specific measures identified.
CleaningPROC10	No other specific measures identified.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture	Substance is isomeric mixture.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes	s/year):	3,5

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Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,57
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	2,0
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	100
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	20
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,0E-02
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discha	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	argoo, an onno
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
No 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	27,2
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0,0
wastewater treatment required.	,
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	•
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Massures related to municipal sowage treatment of	lant
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	96,9
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	96.9
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	00,0
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	2,37E+03
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	2,072100
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable	
regulations.	rodar arra/or rogionar
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional	
regulations.	ioodi dilu/ol legiolidi
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SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
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Section 3.1 - Health

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

Section 3.2 - Environment

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

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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

Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure decriario - Worker	
30000000863	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in laboratories- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC10, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ESVOC SpERC 8.17.v1
Scope of process	Use of small quantities within laboratory settings, including material transfers and equipment cleaning.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND 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 o	f Use
Covers daily exposures up t	o 8 hours (unless stated differently).
Other Operational Condition	ons affecting Exposure
	an 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). dard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	No other specific measures identified.
CleaningPROC10	No other specific measures identified.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture).	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1

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Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,5
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	5,0E-04
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	7,5E-04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	2,05E-03
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	
Release fraction to air from wide dispersive use (regional only):	0,5
Release fraction to wastewater from wide dispersive use:	0,5
Release fraction to soil from wide dispersive use (regional only):	0
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	J ,
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater.	
No wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	96,9
treatment (%)	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	96,9
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	9,64
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	•
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regional
regulations.	J

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

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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.

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

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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

Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Consumer

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SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in Cleaning Agents - Consumer
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU21 Product Categories: PC3, PC4, PC8 (excipient only), PC9a, PC24, PC35, PC38 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d, ESVOC SpERC 8.4c.v1
Scope of process	Covers general exposures to consumers arising from the use of household products sold as washing and cleaning products, aerosols, coatings, de-icers, lubricants and air care products.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Consumer Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 Pa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Unless stated otherwise.	
	Covers concentration up to (%): 100 %	
Amounts Used		
Unless stated otherwise.		
covers amount up to (g):		13.800
covers skin contact area (cm	2):	857,5
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Unless stated otherwise.		
covers use up to (times/day	of use):	4
Covers use up to (hours/eve	nt):	8
Other Operational Condition	ons affecting Exposure	
Unless stated otherwise. Covers use at ambient temp Covers use in room size of 2 Covers use under typical hor	0m3	

Product Categories	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Air care products Air care, instant action (aerosol sprays).	Covers concentrations up to 50 %
	covers use up to 365 day/year
	covers use up to 4 times/day of use
	For each use event, covers amount up to 0,1 g

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	Covers use under typical household ventilation.
_	Covers use in room size of 20 m3
	for each use event Covers exposure up to 0,25 hours/event
Air care and directs Air care	
Air care products Air care, instant action (aerosol sprays). pesticides (excipient only).	Covers concentrations up to 50 %
	covers use up to 365 day/year
	Covers use up to 4 times/day of use
	For each use event, covers amount up to 5 g
	Covers use under typical household ventilation.
	Covers use in room size of 20 m3
	for each use event Covers exposure up to 0,25 hours/event
Air care products Air care, continuous action (solid and liquid).	Covers concentrations up to 10 %
	covers use up to 365 day/year
	Covers use up to 1 times/day of use
	covers skin contact area up to (cm2): 35,70 cm2
	For each use event, covers amount up to 0,48 g
	Covers use under typical household ventilation.
	Covers use in room size of 20 m3
	for each use event Covers exposure up to 8,00 hours/event
Air care products Air care,	Covers concentrations up to 50 %
continuous action (solid and liquid). pesticides (excipient only).	
	covers use up to 365 day/year
	Covers use up to 1 times/day of use
	covers skin contact area up to (cm2): 35,70 cm2
	For each use event, covers amount up to 0,48 g
	Covers use under typical household ventilation.
	1 Oovers ase anaer typical neascribia veritiation.
	Covers use in room size of 20 m3
	Covers use in room size of 20 m3
Anti-Freeze and de-icing products Washing car window.	Covers use in room size of 20 m3 for each use event Covers exposure up to 8,00 hours/event Covers concentrations up to 1 %
products Washing car win-	Covers use in room size of 20 m3 for each use event Covers exposure up to 8,00 hours/event Covers concentrations up to 1 %
products Washing car win-	Covers use in room size of 20 m3 for each use event Covers exposure up to 8,00 hours/event Covers concentrations up to 1 % covers use up to 365 day/year
products Washing car win-	Covers use in room size of 20 m3 for each use event Covers exposure up to 8,00 hours/event Covers concentrations up to 1 % covers use up to 365 day/year Covers use up to 1 times/day of use
products Washing car win-	Covers use in room size of 20 m3 for each use event Covers exposure up to 8,00 hours/event Covers concentrations up to 1 % covers use up to 365 day/year Covers use up to 1 times/day of use For each use event, covers amount up to 0,5 g
products Washing car win-	Covers use in room size of 20 m3 for each use event Covers exposure up to 8,00 hours/event Covers concentrations up to 1 % covers use up to 365 day/year Covers use up to 1 times/day of use
products Washing car win-	Covers use in room size of 20 m3 for each use event Covers exposure up to 8,00 hours/event Covers concentrations up to 1 % covers use up to 365 day/year Covers use up to 1 times/day of use For each use event, covers amount up to 0,5 g Covers use in a one car garage (34 m3) under typical ventilation.
products Washing car win-	Covers use in room size of 20 m3 for each use event Covers exposure up to 8,00 hours/event Covers concentrations up to 1 % covers use up to 365 day/year Covers use up to 1 times/day of use For each use event, covers amount up to 0,5 g Covers use in a one car garage (34 m3) under typical ventilation. Covers use in room size of 34 m3
products Washing car win-	Covers use in room size of 20 m3 for each use event Covers exposure up to 8,00 hours/event Covers concentrations up to 1 % covers use up to 365 day/year Covers use up to 1 times/day of use For each use event, covers amount up to 0,5 g Covers use in a one car garage (34 m3) under typical ventilation.
Anti-Freeze and de-icing products Pouring into radia-	Covers use in room size of 20 m3 for each use event Covers exposure up to 8,00 hours/event Covers concentrations up to 1 % covers use up to 365 day/year Covers use up to 1 times/day of use For each use event, covers amount up to 0,5 g Covers use in a one car garage (34 m3) under typical ventilation. Covers use in room size of 34 m3 for each use event Covers exposure up to 0,02 hours/event
Anti-Freeze and de-icing products Pouring into radia-	Covers use in room size of 20 m3 for each use event Covers exposure up to 8,00 hours/event Covers concentrations up to 1 % covers use up to 365 day/year Covers use up to 1 times/day of use For each use event, covers amount up to 0,5 g Covers use in a one car garage (34 m3) under typical ventilation. Covers use in room size of 34 m3 for each use event Covers exposure up to 0,02 hours/event Covers concentrations up to 10 % covers use up to 365 day/year
Anti-Freeze and de-icing products Pouring into radia-	Covers use in room size of 20 m3 for each use event Covers exposure up to 8,00 hours/event Covers concentrations up to 1 % covers use up to 365 day/year Covers use up to 1 times/day of use For each use event, covers amount up to 0,5 g Covers use in a one car garage (34 m3) under typical ventilation. Covers use in room size of 34 m3 for each use event Covers exposure up to 0,02 hours/event Covers concentrations up to 10 %

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	Covers use in room size of 20 m3	
	for each use event Covers exposure up to 0,17 hours/event	
Coatings and paints, thin-	Covers concentrations up to 50 %	
ners, paint removers Re-	Oovers concentrations up to 30 %	
movers (paint-, glue-, wall		
paper-, sealant-remover).		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	covers use up to 3 day/year	
	Covers use up to 1 times/day of use	
	covers skin contact area up to (cm2): 857,50 cm2	
	For each use event, covers amount up to 491 g	
	Covers use under typical household ventilation.	
	Covers use in room size of 20 m3	
	for each use event Covers exposure up to 2,00 hours/event	
Lubricants, greases, re-	Covers concentrations up to 100 %	
lease products Liquids.		
	covers use up to 4 day/year	
	Covers use up to 1 times/day of use	
	covers skin contact area up to (cm2): 468,00 cm2	
	For each use event, covers amount up to 2.200 g	
	Covers use in a one car garage (34 m3) under typical ventila-	
	tion.	
	Covers use in room size of 34 m3	
	for each use event Covers exposure up to 0,17 hours/event	
Lubricants, greases, re-	Covers concentrations up to 20 %	
lease products Pastes.		
	covers use up to 10 day/year	
	Covers use up to 1 times/day of use	
	covers skin contact area up to (cm2): 468,00 cm2	
	For each use event, covers amount up to 34 g	
Lubricants, greases, release products Sprays.	Covers concentrations up to 50 %	
	covers use up to 6 day/year	
	Covers use up to 1 times/day of use	
	covers skin contact area up to (cm2): 428,75 cm2	
	For each use event, covers amount up to 73 g	
	Covers use under typical household ventilation.	
	Covers use in room size of 20 m3	
	for each use event Covers exposure up to 0,17 hours/event	
Washing and cleaning products (including solvent based products) Laundry and dish washing products.	Covers concentrations up to 5 %	
and dion Madrining products.	covers use up to 365 day/year	
	Covers use up to 1 times/day of use	
	covers skin contact area up to (cm2): 857,50 cm2	
	For each use event, covers amount up to 15 g	
	Covers use under typical household ventilation.	
	Covers use in room size of 20 m3	
	for each use event Covers exposure up to 0,50 hours/event	
Washing and cleaning	Covers concentrations up to 5 %	
products (including solvent	Covers concentrations up to 3 /0	

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based products) Cleaners,		
liquids (all purpose clean-		
ers, sanitary products, floor		
cleaners, glass cleaners,		
carpet cleaners, metal		
cleaners).		
	covers use up to 128 day/year	
	Covers use up to 1 times/day of use	
	covers skin contact area up to (cm2): 857,50 cm2	
	For each use event, covers amount up to 27 g	
	Covers use under typical household ventilation.	
	Covers use in room size of 20 m3	
	for each use event Covers exposure up to 0,33 hours/event	
Washing and cleaning	Covers concentrations up to 15 %	
products (including solvent		
based products) Cleaners,		
trigger sprays (all purpose		
cleaners, sanitary products,		
glass cleaners).		
,	covers use up to 128 day/year	
	Covers use up to 1 times/day of use	
	covers skin contact area up to (cm2): 428,00 cm2	
	For each use event, assumes swallowed amount of 35 g	
	Covers use under typical household ventilation.	
	Covers use in room size of 20 m3	
	for each use event Covers exposure up to 0,17 hours/event	
Welding and soldering	Covers concentrations up to 20 %	
products (with flux coatings	'	
or flux cores.), flux products		
,,	covers use up to 365 day/year	
	Covers use up to 1 times/day of use	
	For each use event, covers amount up to 12 g	
	Covers use under typical household ventilation.	
	Covers use in room size of 20 m3	
	for each use event Covers exposure up to 1,00 hours/event	
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Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure		e
Substance is isomeric mixture.		
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage use	d in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		67,9
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		5,0E-04
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		3,4E-02
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		9,3E-02
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		365
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution fac	etor:	10

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Local marine water dilution factor:	100	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure		
Release fraction to air from wide dispersive use (regional only):	0,95	
Release fraction to wastewater from wide dispersive use:	2,5E-02	
Release fraction to soil from wide dispersive use (regional only):	2,5E-02	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant		
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	96,9	
treatment (%)		
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	96,9	
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)		
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	392	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)		
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03	

Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for 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
Continu 2.4 Hoolth	

Section 3.1 - Health

The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate consumer 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

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

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(http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).

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Exposure Scenario - Consumer

30000001140	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Other Consumer Uses - Consumer
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU21 Product Categories: PC28, PC29 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d, ESVOC SpERC 8.16.v1
Scope of process	Consumer uses e.g. as a carrier in cosmetics/personal care products, perfumes and fragrances. Note: For cosmetic and personal care products, risk assessment only required for the environment under REACH as human health is covered by alternative legislation.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Additional Information	No exposure assessment presented for human health.	

Section 2.1	Control of Consumer Exposure
Product Characteristics	

Product Categories	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposu	re	
Substance is isomeric mixture.			
Predominantly hydrophobic.			
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonnes	s/year):	5,0	
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	5,0E-04	
	Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		6,8E-03	
Frequency and Duration of Use			
Continuous release.			
Emission Days (days/year):		365	
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management			
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10	
Local marine water dilution fa		100	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure			
Release fraction to air from w	ide dispersive use (regional only):	0,95	
Release fraction to wastewate		2,5E-02	
Release fraction to soil from wide dispersive use (regional only): 2,5E-0		2,5E-02	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant			

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Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	96,9	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 35		
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)		
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03	
Conditions and Massures related to external treatment of waste for disposal		

Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

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

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

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

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION	
Section 3.1 - Health		
No exposure assessment presented for human health.		

Section 3.2 - Environment

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

	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO	
Section 4.1 - Health		
No exposure assessment presented for human health.		

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.