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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Pygas, Benzene >50%

Product code : X235A, X232A

Registration number EU : 01-2119474887-17-0000, 01-2119474887-17-0003, 01-

2119474887-17-0004, 01-2119474887-17-0005

Synonyms : Crude Pygas, Benzene >50%, SSH Pygas, Benzene >50%,

semi pygas, benzene >50%

CAS-No. : 68606-10-0

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

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

stance/Mixture tered uses under REACH.

Raw material for use in the chemical industry.

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 Telefax : +31 (0)20 716 8316 / +31 (0)20 713 9230

Contact for Safety Data

Sheet

: sccmsds@shell.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 (0) 1235 239 670

Nationaal Vergiftigingen Informatie Centrum (NVIC): Tel. nr. +31(0)88 755 8000 (24 uur per dag en 7 dagen per week).

(Uitsluitend bestemd om artsen te informeren bij accidentele vergiftigingen).

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

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

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

ways.

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Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

Eye irritation, Category 2 H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

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

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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

Carcinogenicity, Category 1A H350: May cause cancer.

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

born child.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated

exposure, Category 1, Blood

, Blood-forming organs

, Immune system

H372: Causes damage to organs through pro-

longed or repeated exposure.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2, Central nervous

system

, Auditory system

, Respiratory system

, Visual system

, Peripheral nervous system

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 2

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms









Signal word Danger

Hazard statements PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

> Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H225

> > **HEALTH HAZARDS:**

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Causes skin irritation. H315

Causes serious eye irritation. H319

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H340 May cause genetic defects.

H350 May cause cancer.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. H372 Causes damage to organs (Blood, Blood forming or-

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gans, Immune system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H373 May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system, Auditory system, Respiratory system, Visual system, Peripheral nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

Response:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower. P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

No precautionary phrases.

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.

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

This material is a static accumulator.

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

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

Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Components

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Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
	EC-No.	
Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debu-	68606-10-0	<= 100
tanizer Bottoms	271-726-5	

Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Benzene	71-43-2, 200-753-7	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Irrit.2; H319 Muta.1B; H340 Carc.1A; H350 STOT RE1; H372 Aquatic Chronic3; H412	> 50 - < 80
Toluene	108-88-3, 203-625-9	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 STOT SE3; H336 Repr.2; H361d STOT RE2; H373 Aquatic Chronic3; H412	>= 1 - <= 10
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	>= 1 - <= 5

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.

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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.

Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water. In case of eye contact

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

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treat-

ment.

If swallowed Call emergency number for your location / facility.

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

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms

Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

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 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.

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

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

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

infection.

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

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arms and legs).

Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss

and/or ringing in the ears.

Visual system disturbances may be evidenced by decreases

in the ability to discriminate between colours.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Treat symptomatically.

Potential for cardiac sensitisation, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these ef-

fects. Consider: oxygen therapy. Consider: oxygen therapy.

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.

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

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

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

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or 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.

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If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice.

6.4 Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures : 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

materiai.

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.

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

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

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation cov-

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

Further information on storage stability

Storage Temperature:

Ambient.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of

strict procedures and precautions.

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not

harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.

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

reduce the risk.

The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be 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
Benzene	71-43-2	TLV-8hr	0,2 ppm 0,7 mg/m3	NL WG
	Further inform effect, Skin no		substances, based on the th	resholdlimit
Benzene		TWA	0,25 ppm 0,8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.
Benzene		STEL	2,5 ppm 8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 15 min (STEL)
Toluene	108-88-3	TLV-8hr	39 ppm 150 mg/m3	NL WG
Toluene		TLV-15 min	100 ppm 384 mg/m3	NL WG
Toluene		TWA	50 ppm 192 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further information: Indicative, Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin			
Toluene		STEL	100 ppm 384 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further information: Indicative, Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin			
n-Hexane	110-54-3	TLV-8hr	72 mg/m3	NL WG
n-Hexane		TLV-15 min	144 mg/m3	NL WG
n-Hexane		TWA	20 ppm 72 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further information: 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
Crude Pygas, Benzene >50%, 68606- 10-0	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	23,4 mg/kg bw/day
Crude Pygas, Benzene >50%, 68606- 10-0	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	3,25 mg/m3
Crude Pygas, Ben- zene >50%, 68606-	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	0,000234 mg/kg bw/day

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| 10-0

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

Substance name		Environmental Compartment	Value
Remarks:	tion. Conv	e is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknown or rentional methods of deriving PNECs are not a ple to identify a single representative PNEC for	ppropriate and it is

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex. Use sealed systems as far as possible.

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

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

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

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

General Information:

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

Personal protective equipment

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

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

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

Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Hand protection

Remarks : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of

gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374,

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US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Viton. Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile rubber. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Skin and body protection

Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605. Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk

assessment deems it so.

Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A

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

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : liquid

Colour : Data not available

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Odour : aromatic

Odour Threshold : Data not available

Melting point/freezing point : ca. -50 °C

Boiling point/boiling range : 40 - 200 °C

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit /

upper flammability limit

: 8 %(V)

Lower explosion limit /

Lower flammability limit

: 1 %(V)

Flash point : < -30 °C

Auto-ignition temperature : > 225 °C

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

: Data not available

ture

рΗ

: Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : ca. 1 mPa.s (25 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 2,1 - 6,7

Vapour pressure : < 110 kPa (50 °C)

2 - 30 kPa (25 °C)

Relative density : Data not available

Density : 840 kg/m3 (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

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Relative vapour density : 3,3

9.2 Other information

Explosives : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Conductivity: < 100 pS/m

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

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

conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives

can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

Surface tension : Data not available

Molecular weight : Not applicable

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.

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10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

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

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

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

exposure skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.000 mg/kg

Method: Other guideline method.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, male and female): > 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

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

403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit, male and female): > 2.000 mg/kg

Method: Other guideline method.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Species : Rabbit

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

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

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Species : Rabbit

Method : Other guideline method. Remarks : Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Species : Guinea pig

Method : Other guideline method.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

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

473

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Mouse

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Remarks: May cause heritable genetic damage

Contains benzene.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Oral

Method : Other guideline method. Remarks : Known human carcinogen.

May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).

Causes cancer in laboratory animals.

Contains benzene.

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 453

Remarks : Known human carcinogen.

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May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).

Causes cancer in laboratory animals.

Contains benzene.

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

May cause cancer.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Benzene	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Toluene	No carcinogenicity classification.
n-Hexane	No carcinogenicity classification.
Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms	Carcinogenicity Category 1A

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
Benzene	IARC: Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
Toluene	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Effects on fertility :

Remarks: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child., Affects reproductive system in animals at doses which produce other toxic effects., Contains n-Hexane, CAS # 110-54-3., Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are mater-

nally toxic., Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Central nervous system

Remarks : May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the res-

piratory system.

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STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Exposure routes : Oral

Target Organs : Blood-forming organs, Immune system, Central nervous sys-

tem, Auditory system, Respiratory system, Visual system,

Peripheral nervous system

Remarks : Causes damage to blood, blood-forming organs and immune

system.

Blood: may cause haemolysis of red blood cells and/or anae-

mıa.

Blood-forming organs: repeated exposure affects the bone

marrow.

Immune System: animal studies on this material or its compo-

nents have demonstrated immunotoxicity.

Contains benzene.

May cause damage to central nervous system, respiratory system, visual system, and auditory system through prolonged

or repeated exposure.

Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nerv-

ous system.

Effects were seen at high doses only.

Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Visual system: may cause decreased color perception. These subtle changes have not been found to lead to func-

tional colour vision deficits.

Respiratory system: repeated exposure affects the respiratory

system. Effects were seen at high doses only.

Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.

Peripheral nervous system: repeated exposure causes pe-

ripheral neuropathy in animals.

Contains n-Hexane. CAS # 110-54-3.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Oral

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 408

Target Organs : hematopoietic system

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation Test atmosphere : vapour

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 413

Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

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Species : Rabbit, female

Application Route : Dermal

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 410

Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

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).

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Toxic

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

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Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,2 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 1,3 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to microorganisms (Tetrahymena pyriformis): 76,7 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling Remarks: Harmful

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Toxicity to daphnia and other : Remarks: Data not available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Biodegradability Biodegradation: 7,3 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

Bioaccumulation Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0,73 - 4,15

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

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12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

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:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

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.

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:

Gasoline, Pyrolysis, Debutanizer Bottoms:

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 meth-

ods in compliance with applicable regulations.

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

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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,

cut or weld uncleaned drums.

Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

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

14.2 UN proper shipping name

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

10% BENZENE

(WITH MORE THAN 10% BENZENE)

ADR : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. RID PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. **IMDG** PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

(NAPHTHA)

IATA : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

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14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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

14.4 Packing group

ADN

Packing group : II Classification Code : F1

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

Agreement

ADR

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

RID

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

Remarks : SP640CD: Special provision 640D

IMDG

Packing group : II Labels : 3

IATA

Packing group : II Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN

Environmentally hazardous : yes

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : yes

RID

Environmentally hazardous : yes

IMDG

Marine pollutant : yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

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

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

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

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14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y Ship type : 2

Product name : Pyrolysis gasoline (contains benzene)

Additional Information : Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC

Code

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

Article 57).

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

dangerous substances.

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

E2 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Other regulations:

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

P₅b

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

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

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

TSCA : Listed

AIIC : Listed

KECI : Listed

TCSI : Listed

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15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of other abbreviations

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

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

sure Limits

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

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

Further information

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

erators.

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Other information : For Industry guidance and tools on REACH please visit the

CEFIC website at http://cefic.org/Industry-support.

The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB.

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

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

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet

The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

Uses - Worker

Title : Manufacture of substance- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as an intermediate- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Distribution of substance- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as a fuel- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as a fuel

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

NL / EN

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure Scenario - Worke	,1	
3000000353		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Manufacture of substance- Industrial	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9	
	Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a,	
	PROC 8b, PROC 15	
	Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC4	
Scope of process	Manufacture of the substance or use as a process chemical or extraction agent within closed or contained systems. Includes incidental exposures during recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).	

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Unless stated otherwise., Assumes benzene content >25%,	
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditio		
	in 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).	
Assumes a good basic standa	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General measures (carcinogens).	Risk Management Measures Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.	
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if	

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-	
	hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collectionGeneral measures (skin irritants).Outdoor	Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes	Handle substance within a closed system. Transfer via enclosed lines. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Process sampling	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Laboratory activities	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Clear spills immediately. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than

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	hour. Clear spills immediately. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.		
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).Outdoor	Store substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than		
	4 hours		
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is complex UVCB.			
Predominantly hydrophobic.			
Not readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonnes		5,0E+05	
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	1	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/y	vear):	5,0E+05	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,7E+06	
Frequency and Duration of	Use		
Continuous release.			
Emission Days (days/year):		300	
	nfluenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor	40		
Local marine water dilution fa		100	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure			
	ocess (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 5,0E-06			
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-04			
	easures at process level (source) to pro	event release	
	ss sites thus conservative process re-		
lease estimates used.			
sions and releases to soil	and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-	
Risk from environmental expo exposure (primarily ingestion)	osure is driven by humans via indirect		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary 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 efficience	ey of >= (%)		
	prevent/limit release from site		
Do not apply industrial sludge			
Sludge should be incinerated	, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures re	elated to municipal sewage treatment p	lant	

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Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	95,0
treatment (%)	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	95,0
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	1,8E+06
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	10.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	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.	

Section 3.1 - Health

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

Section 3.2 - Environment

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

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

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

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

Section 4.2 -Environment

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

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000355	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as an intermediate- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC6a
Scope of process	Use of substance as an intermediate within closed or contained systems (not related to Strictly Controlled Conditions). Includes incidental exposures during recycling/recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Unless stated otherwise., Assumes benzene content >25%,	
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditio		
	in 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).	
	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General measures (carcinogens).	Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.	
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if	

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-	
	hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems) with sample collection General measures (skin irritants). Outdoor	Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes	Handle substance within a closed system. Transfer via enclosed lines. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Process sampling	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Laboratory activities	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Clear spills immediately. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than

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	1 hour. Clear spills immediately. Retain drain downs in sealed storage per subsequent recycle.	nding disposal or for	
Storage.General measures	Store substance within a closed system.		
(skin irritants).Outdoor	Sample via a closed loop or other system Avoid carrying out activities involving exp 4 hours		
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is complex UVCB.			
Predominantly hydrophobic.			
Not readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonnes		1,5E+05	
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	0,1	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/)	/ear):	1,5E+04	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	5,0E+04	
Frequency and Duration of	Use		
Continuous release.			
Emission Days (days/year):		300	
	nfluenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor: 10			
Local marine water dilution factor:		100	
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure		
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):		5,0E-05	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-05			
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03	
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release			
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-			
lease estimates used.			
sions and releases to soil	and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-	
	Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect		
exposure (primarily ingestion).			
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary			
	wastewater treatment required. Provent discharge of undiscolved substance to or recover from engite		
wastewater.	Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)		80	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide		0	
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)			
	prevent/limit release from site		
Do not apply industrial sludge			
Sludge should be incinerated	, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures re	elated to municipal sewage treatment p	lant	

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Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	95,0	
treatment (%)		
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	95,0	
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)		
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	1,8E+05	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)		
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal		
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.		
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.		

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

Section 3.1 - Health

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

Section 3.2 - Environment

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

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

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

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

Section 4.2 -Environment

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

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

20000000254	
30000000354	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Distribution of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC2, ERC3, ERC4, ERC5, ERC6a, ERC6b, ERC 6C,, ERC7
Scope of process	Bulk loading (including marine vessel/barge, rail/road car and IBC loading) of substance within closed or contained systems, including incidental exposures during its sampling, storage, unloading, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Unless stated otherwise., Assumes benzene content >25%,	
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditio	ns affecting Exposure	
	n 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).	
Assumes a good basic stand	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General measures (carcinogens).	Risk Management Measures Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.	
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if	

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	hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.	
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.	
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collectionGeneral measures (skin irritants).	Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours	
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes	Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure	
Process sampling	Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.	
Laboratory activities	Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure.	
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours	
Drum and small package filling	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.	
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Clear spills immediately. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.	
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system. Transfer via enclosed lines. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.	
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is complex UVCB	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Not readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		

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Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	5,0E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	2,0E-03
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,0E+03
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,0E+04
Frequency and Duration of Use	,
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	100
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	100
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	100
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	1,0E-05
RMM):	1,02-03
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro-	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 humans via indirect	
exposure (primarily ingestion).	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	
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 >= (%)	
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 treatment (%)	95,0
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	95,0
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	1,7E+05
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	.,,
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable 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.	
3	

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SECTION 3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

Section 3.1 - Health

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

Section 3.2 - Environment

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

SECTION 4 GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

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

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure oceriano - Worker		
30000010404	0000010404	
CECTION 4	EVECULE COENADIO TITI E	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Use as a fuel- Industrial	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU10 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC16 Environmental Release Categories: ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 7.12a.v1	
Scope of process	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additive) and includes activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.	

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Condition	ns affecting Exposure	
- C	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General measures (carcinogens).	Risk Management Measures Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.	
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if 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.	

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

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Frestian of Ell towns as used in restance	104
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	2,5E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	2,5E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	8,3E+04
Frequency and Duration of Use	T
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	_
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	1
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5E-04
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	1E-05
RMM):	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit dischasions and releases to soil Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	, rgc3, an cim3-
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	95
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
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 (%)	95
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	95
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1,3E+05
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is g	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is g	enerated.
riis substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is g	eneratea.

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

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

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

Section 4.2 -Environment

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

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000010405		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Use as a fuel	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC16 Environmental Release Categories: ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.12b.v1	
Scope of process	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additives and additive components) within closed or contained systems, including incidental exposures during activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.	

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Sub- stance in Mixture/Article	Covers percentage substance in the proc	luct up to 100%.,
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditio		
Assumes use at not more that	n 20°C above ambient temperature (unles	s stated differently).
	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential a for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contanation immediately. Provide basic employee training to p vent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problem that may develop.	
General measures (carcinogens).	Consider technical advances and processing automation) for the elimination of releposure using measures such as closed sacilities and suitable general/local exhaudown systems and clear transfer lines pritainment. Clean/flush equipment, where praintenance. Where there is potential for access to authorised persons; provide spot to operators to minimise exposures; wear coveralls to prevent skin contamination; we	ases. Minimise exystems, dedicated list ventilation. Drain or to breaking concossible, prior to rexposure: restrict lecific activity training r suitable gloves and

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	T	
	tection when its use is identified for certa	
	narios; clear up spills immediately and m	
	lance.	sed nealth surveil-
	lance.	
General exposures (closed	Handle substance within a closed system	า
systems)Outdoor	Transic substance within a dioosa system	
Bulk closed unloading.	Ensure material transfers are under cont.	ainment or extract
	ventilation.	
Drum/batch transfers	Ensure material transfers are under cont	ainment or extract
	ventilation.	
Refueling.	Ensure material transfers are under cont.	ainment or extract
Refuelling.	ventilation.	allillelli di extract
	vortulation.	
Use as a fuel(closed sys-	Handle substance within a closed system	າ.
tems)	,	
Equipment maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment or	pening or mainte-
	nance.	
	Retain drain downs in sealed storage per	nding disposal or for
	subsequent recycle.	
	Clear spills immediately.	lation Natural vanti
	Provide a good standard of general ventil lation is from doors, windows etc. Contro	
	means air is supplied or removed by a po	
	Ensure operatives are trained to minimis	
	Zilouro oporanivos are mainea to minimine	о охробитов:
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system.	
	Provide a good standard of general venti	lation. Natural venti-
	lation is from doors, windows etc. Contro	
means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan.		owered fan.
Section 2.2	Control of Carrier montal Consource	
Substance is complex UVCI	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	d in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonn		1,0E+05
	• ,	5,0E-04
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		5,0E+01
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		1,4E+02
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year): 365		365
	influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor: 10		10
Local marine water dilution factor: 100		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure		
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	0,01
Release fraction to wastewa	ter from process (initial release prior to	1,0E-05

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Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to process recommon practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	1,0E-05		
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-			
lease estimates used.			
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disc sions and releases to soil	harges, air emis-		
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect			
exposure (primarily inhalation).			
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)			
Treat all emission to provide a typical removal emiciency of (70) Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide			
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	•		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the re-	0		
quired onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%)			
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	L		
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	95		
treatment (%)			
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	95		
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)			
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	1,4E+02		
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)			
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000		
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste f	or disposal		
Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls.			
Waste combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment.			
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste			
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is	generated.		

	SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION	
Section 3.1 - Health			
	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 DNFL for dermal irritant effects	

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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.

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