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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

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

1.1 Product identifier

stance/Mixture

Trade name : Cracked Gasoil

Product code : X1936

Registration number EU : 01-2119480186-35-0000, 01-2119480186-35-0001

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

Use of the Sub- : Fuel., Raw material for use in the chemical industry.

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.

This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the sup-

plier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.

PO Box 2334 3000 CH Rotterdam

Netherlands

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

Contact for Safety Data : sccmsds@shell.com

Sheet

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 (0) 1235 239 670

National Poison Information Centre (NVIC): Tel. nr. +31(0)88 755 8000 (24 hrs a day and 7 days a week)

days a week).

Only for the purpose of informing medical personnel.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Acute toxicity, Category 4, Oral H302: Harmful if swallowed.

Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

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

Carcinogenicity, Category 1A H350: May cause cancer.

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

ways.

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Cate-

gory 1

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat-

egory 1

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting

effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :







Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard according to CLP

criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.H340 May cause genetic defects.

H350 May cause cancer.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been

read and understood.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protec-

tion/ face protection.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/ doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/

attention.

P391 Collect spillage.

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

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.

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

| Chemical name | CAS-No. | Concentration (% w/w) |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | EC-No. | |
| Distillates (petroleum), | 68477-38-3 | <= 100 |
| cracked steam-cracked | 270-727-8 | |
| petroleum distillates | | |

Further information

Contains:

| Chemical name | Identification number | Classification | Concentration (% w/w) |
|---------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3, 202-049-5 | Acute Tox.4; H302 Carc.2; H351 Aquatic Acute1; H400 Aquatic Chronic1; H410 | >= 10 - <= 30 |
| 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 | > 0 - < 1 |

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

| | Aquatic Chronic3; H412 | |
|--|------------------------|--|
| | | |

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 : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If

symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

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.

Rinse mouth.

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 : Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal con-

ditions of use.

Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, cough-

ing, and/or difficulty breathing.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023 5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. 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.

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

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.

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.

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

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

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- : Standard procedure for chemical fires.

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

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Further information : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Observe the relevant local and international regulations

Risk of explosion. Inform the emergency services if liquid en-

ters surface water drains.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

6.1.1 For non emergency personnel: Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Be ready for fire or possible exposure. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or 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. Be ready for fire or possible exposure. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

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 bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical

means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove

contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

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

Cracked Gasoil

Date of last issue: 22.11.2023 Version Revision Date: SDS Number:

800001005702 5.1 17.02.2025 Print Date 24.02.2025

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

6.4 Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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

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

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

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

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age facilities are followed.

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

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still

accumulate an electrostatic charge.

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

Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges.

These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements.

These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark for-

mation.

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.

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023 5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits

and confined spaces.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section.

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

toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation cov-

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

Further information on storage stability

Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, cor-

rosives and from other flammable products which are not

harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.

Keep container tightly closed.

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a

suitable vapour treatment system.

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

reduce the risk.

The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flamma-

ble.

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

steel, stainless steel.

Unsuitable material: Natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rub-

bers., PVC.

Container Advice : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain

explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform

similar operations on or near containers.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

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

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

| Components | CAS-No. | Value type (Form of exposure) | Control parameters | Basis |
|-------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | TLV-8hr | 10 ppm 50 mg/m3 | NL WG |
| Naphthalene | | TLV-15 min | 16 ppm 80 mg/m3 | NL WG |
| Naphthalene | | TWA | 10 ppm 50 mg/m3 | 91/322/EEC |
| | Further inform | nation: Indicative | | |
| Benzene | 71-43-2 | TLV-8hr | 0,2 ppm 0,7 mg/m3 | NL WG |
| | Further information: Carcinogenic substances, based on the thresholdlimit effect, Skin notation | | | |
| 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) |

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

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

| | , | . 5 | (-, | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|----------------------|------------|
| Substance name | End Use | Exposure routes | Potential health ef- | Value |
| | | | fects | |
| Cracked Gasoil, | Workers | Dermal | Long-term systemic | 23,4 mg/kg |
| 68477-38-3 | | | effects | bw/day |
| Cracked Gasoil, | Workers | Inhalation | Long-term systemic | 3,25 mg/m3 |
| 68477-38-3 | | | effects | |
| Cracked Gasoil, | Consumers | Oral | Long-term systemic | 4,23 mg/kg |
| 68477-38-3 | | | effects | bw/day |

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.

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

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

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

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

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

General Information

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

Personal protective equipment

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

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

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

Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Hand protection

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

gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Viton.

Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile rubber.

For continuous contact we recommend gloves with break-through time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 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.

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: 5.1 17.02.2025

SDS Number: 800001005702

Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

Print Date 24.02.2025

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 appro-

priate combination of mask and filter.

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

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

Thermal hazards

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

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : Unspecified

Odour : characteristic

Odour Threshold : Data not available

Melting point/freezing point : Data not available

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

Boiling point/boiling range : > 160 - < 500 °C

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Data not available

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit /

Upper flammability limit

: 6 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit

1 %(V)

Flash point : > 65 °C

Auto-ignition temperature : > 225 °C

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

ture

Data not available

pH : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : < 2 mm2/s (40 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: estimated value(s) > 3 - < 7

Vapour pressure : estimated value(s) 0,1 kPa (40 °C)

Relative density : > 0,975

Method: ASTM D4052

Density : Typical 975 - 995 kg/m3 (15 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density : Data not available

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosive properties : No data available

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

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., 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

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

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

10.2 Chemical stability

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

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames, and sparks.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

tricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

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.

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

Acute toxicity

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked petroleum distillates:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50: > 300 - 2000 mg/kg

Remarks: Harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity if inhaled.

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50: > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked petroleum distillates:

Remarks : Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked petroleum distillates:

Remarks : Not irritating to eye.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked petroleum distillates:

Remarks : Not a skin sensitiser.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked petroleum distillates:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: May cause heritable genetic damage

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

: Category 1B

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked petroleum distillates:

Remarks : Known human carcinogen.

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: Category 1A

| Material | GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification |
|--|--|
| Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked pe- troleum distillates | Carcinogenicity Category 1A |
| Naphthalene | Carcinogenicity Category 2 |
| Benzene | Carcinogenicity Category 1A |

| Material | Other Carcinogenicity Classification | |
|-------------|---|--|
| Naphthalene | IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans | |
| Benzene | IARC: Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans | |

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked petroleum distillates:

Effects on fertility

Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Not a developmental toxi-

cant.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked petroleum distillates:

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

piratory system.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked petroleum distillates:

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

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked petroleum distillates:

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:

Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked petroleum distillates:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked petroleum distillates:

Toxicity to fish : LL50 : < 1 mg/l

Remarks: Very toxic.

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EL50 : < 1 mg/l

aquatic invertebrates

Remarks: Very toxic.

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EL50 : < 1 mg/l

Remarks: Very toxic.

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox- : 1

icity)

Toxicity to microorganisms

Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked petroleum distillates:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked petroleum distillates:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked petroleum distillates:

Mobility : Remarks: If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will

not be mobile., Floats on water.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked petroleum distillates:

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

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: 5.1 17.02.2025

SDS Number: 800001005702

Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

Print Date 24.02.2025

Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information

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

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Recover or recycle if possible.

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

ods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

courses.

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or

water.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or na-

tional requirements and must be complied with.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.

After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.

Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADN : 1202
ADR : 1202
RID : 1202
IMDG : 3082
IATA : 3082

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN : GAS OIL
ADR : GAS OIL

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

RID : GAS OIL

IMDG : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked)

IATA : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADN : 3
ADR : 3
RID : 3
IMDG : 9
IATA : 9

14.4 Packing group

ADN

Packing group : III Classification Code : F1

Labels : 3 (N1, CMR, F) CDNI Inland Water Waste : NST 3251 Gasoil

Agreement

ADR

Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Labels : 3

RID

Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Labels : 3

IMDG

Packing group : III Labels : 9

IATA

Packing group : III Labels : 9

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN

Environmentally hazardous : yes

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : yes

RID

Environmentally hazardous : yes

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

IMDG

Marine pollutant : yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

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

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

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles (Annex XVII) : Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked petroleum distillates (Number on list 28) Benzene (Number on list 72, 5, 29, 28)

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV)

: Product is not subject to Authorisation under REACH.

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

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

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

Petroleum products: (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams),(d) heavy fuel oils (e) alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and environmental hazards as the products referred to in points (a) to (d)

Other regulations:

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

34d

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

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:

AIIC : Listed

NDSL : Listed

KECI : Listed

TSCA : Listed

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of other abbreviations

91/322/EEC : Europe. Commission Directive 91/322/EEC on establishing

indicative limit values

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

sure Limits

91/322/EEC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours
NL WG / TLV-8hr : Time Weighted Average
NL WG / TLV-15 min : Short Term Exposure Limit

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA -European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

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 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 R22/H302 Harmful if swallowed. The same control advice applies to all uses of this product and is included in Section 8 of the SDS. An exposure scenario is

not presented.

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

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

Uses - Worker

Title : Distribution of substance

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

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

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as a fuel

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as a fuel

- Professional

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

NL / EN

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

Exposure Scenario - Worker

| 30000000371 | |
|------------------|---|
| SECTION 1 | EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE |
| Title | Manufacture of substance- Industrial |
| Use Descriptor | Sector of Use: SU 3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1 |
| Scope of process | Manufacture of the substance or use as a process chemical or extraction agent within closed or contained systems. Includes incidental exposures during recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container). |

| SECTION 2 | OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES | |
|---|---|--|
| Section 2.1 | Control of Worker Exposure | |
| Product Characteristics | | |
| Physical form of product | Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa at STP | |
| Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article | Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently)., | |
| Frequency and Duration of | Use | |
| Covers daily exposures up to | 8 hours (unless stated differently). | |
| Other Operational Conditio | • . | |
| | in 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 | |

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

| | hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. |
|--|--|
| General exposures (closed systems) | Handle substance within a closed system. |
| General exposures (closed systems) with sample collection General measures (skin irritants). | Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure |
| General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes | Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation. Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). |
| | , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. |
| 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). , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. 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(open systems)with potential for aerosol generation. | Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. |
| Bulk transfers(closed systems) | Handle substance within a closed system. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. |
| Equipment cleaning and maintenance | Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Clear spills immediately. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. |

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

| Storage.General measures (skin irritants). | Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Handle substance within a closed system. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. | | | |
|--|---|------------------|--|--|
| 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: | 0,2 | | |
| Regional use tonnage (tonne | s/year): | 2,0E+05 | | |
| Fraction of Regional tonnage | | 0,8 | | |
| Annual site tonnage (tonnes/ | /ear): | 1,6E+05 | | |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (| kg/day): | 5,3E+05 | | |
| Frequency and Duration of | Use | | | |
| Continuous release. | | | | |
| Emission Days (days/year): | | 300 | | |
| Environmental factors not i | nfluenced by risk management | | | |
| Local freshwater dilution factor | or: | 40 | | |
| Local marine water dilution fa | 100 | | | |
| | ns affecting Environmental Exposure | | | |
| Release fraction to air from p | 1,0E-03 | | | |
| Release fraction to wastewate RMM): | er from process (initial release prior to | 1,0E-04 | | |
| | Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-04 | | | |
| | easures at process level (source) to pro | event release | | |
| Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. | | | | |
| Technical onsite conditions | and measures to reduce or limit discha | arges, air emis- | | |
| sions and releases to soil | | | | |
| Risk from environmental expo exposure (primarily inhalation | osure is driven by humans via indirect). | | | |
| wastewater treatment require | | | | |
| Prevent discharge of undisso wastewater. | Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite | | | |
| | a typical removal efficiency of (%) | 90 | | |
| Treat onsite wastewater (prio the required removal efficience | 43,6 | | | |
| If discharging to domestic sev wastewater treatment require | 0 | | | |
| | prevent/limit release from site | • | | |
| Do not apply industrial sludge | | | | |
| Sludge should be incinerated | Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. | | | |
| Conditions and Measures re | elated to municipal sewage treatment p | lant | | |

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

Cracked Gasoil

SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023 Version Revision Date:

17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025 5.1

| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage | 94,9 |
|--|------------|
| treatment (%) | |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite | 94,9 |
| (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) | |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following | 5,3E+05 |
| 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 | 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 Diels Management Management (Operational Conditions are adopted then years | | |

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).

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

Exposure Scenario - Worker

| 30000000373 | |
|------------------|--|
| SECTION 1 | EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE |
| Title | Use as an intermediate- Industrial |
| Use Descriptor | Sector of Use: SU 3, 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 kPa at STP | |
| Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article | Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently)., | |
| Frequency and Duration of | Use | |
| Covers daily exposures up to | 8 hours (unless stated differently). | |
| Other Operational Conditio | • . | |
| | in 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 | |

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

| | T |
|--|--|
| | hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. |
| General exposures (closed systems) | Handle substance within a closed system. |
| General exposures (closed systems)with sample collectionGeneral measures (skin irritants). | Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure |
| General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes | Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation. Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions oc- |
| | cur. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. |
| 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). , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. 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(open systems)with potential for aerosol generation. | Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. |
| Bulk transfers(closed systems) | Handle substance within a closed system. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. |
| Equipment cleaning and maintenance | Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Clear spills immediately. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. |

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

| Storage.General measures (skin irritants). | Store substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system Provide a good standard of general venti 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors | lation (not less than |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 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 | s/year): | 2,0E+04 |
| Fraction of Regional tonnage | used locally: | 0,75 |
| Annual site tonnage (tonnes/ | year): | 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 fa | | 100 |
| | ns affecting Environmental Exposure | 1 |
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): | | 2,0E-04 |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): | | 3,0E-04 |
| | process (initial release prior to RMM): | 1,0E-03 |
| | neasures at process level (source) to pro | event release |
| Common practices vary acros lease estimates used. | ss sites thus conservative process re- | |
| | s and measures to reduce or limit disch | arges, air emis- |
| Risk from environmental expo exposure (primarily ingestion) | osure is driven by humans via indirect | |
| | wage treatment plant, no secondary | |
| | lved 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 the required removal efficiency of >= (%) | | 99,7 |
| If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. 94,1 | | 94,1 |
| | prevent/limit release from site | |
| Do not apply industrial sludge | to natural soils. | |
| Sludge should be incinerated | , contained or reclaimed. | |
| Conditions and Measures re | elated to municipal sewage treatment p | lant |

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%) | 94,9 |
|---|------------|
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) | 99,7 |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d) | 5,0E+04 |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) | 2.000 |
| Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo | r disposal |
| This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is g | enerated. |
| 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 |
| A 41 44 11 141 | |

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).

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

Exposure Scenario - Worker

| 30000000372 | |
|------------------|--|
| SECTION 1 | EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE |
| Title | Distribution of substance- Industrial |
| Use Descriptor | Sector of Use: SU 3, 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, 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 < 0.5 kPa at STP | |
| | | |
| Concentration of the Sub- | Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated | |
| stance in Mixture/Article | differently)., | |
| Frequency and Duration of | Use | |
| Covers daily exposures up to | 8 hours (unless stated differently). | |
| Other Operational Condition | ons affecting Exposure | |
| Assumes use at not more that | an 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). | |
| Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. | | |
| j | | |
| Contributing Scenarios | Risk Management Measures | |
| General measures (carcin- | Consider technical advances and process upgrades (includ- | |

| 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 hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamina- |

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

| | tion/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. | |
|--|---|--|
| General exposures (closed systems) | Handle substance within a closed system. | |
| General exposures (closed systems)with sample collectionGeneral measures (skin irritants). | Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure | |
| General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes | Handle substance within a closed system. Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. | |
| Process sampling | Handle substance within a closed system. 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). , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour. | |
| Laboratory activities | Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure. | |
| Bulk transfers | Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. | |
| Drum and small package filling | Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). | |
| Equipment cleaning and maintenance | Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Clear spills immediately. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. | |
| Storage.General measures | Store substance within a closed system. | |

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

| (skin irritants). | Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure | | |
|---|--|------------------|--|
| Section 2.2 | Control of Environmental Exposure | | |
| Substance is complex UVCB | | | |
| Predominantly hydrophobic. | | | |
| Not readily biodegradable. | | | |
| Amounts Used | | | |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: | | 0,1 | |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): | | 1,0E+05 | |
| | | 2,0E-03 | |
| Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: | | 2,0E+02 | |
| Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): | | | |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (| | 1,0E+04 | |
| Frequency and Duration of | USE | | |
| Continuous release. | | 00 | |
| Emission Days (days/year): | | 20 | |
| | nfluenced by risk management | T | |
| Local freshwater dilution factor | - | 10 | |
| Local marine water dilution fa | | 100 | |
| | ns affecting Environmental Exposure | | |
| | rocess (initial release prior to RMM): | 1,0E-04 | |
| Release fraction to wastewate RMM): | er from process (initial release prior to | 1,0E-05 | |
| | process (initial release prior to RMM): | 1,0E-05 | |
| Technical conditions and m | neasures at process level (source) to pro | event release | |
| Common practices vary acros | ss sites thus conservative process re- | | |
| lease estimates used. | · | | |
| Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil | s and measures to reduce or limit disch | arges, air emis- | |
| | osure is driven by humans via indirect | | |
| exposure (primarily ingestion | | | |
| No wastewater treatment req | | | |
| | | | |
| | lved substance to or recover from onsite | | |
| wastewater. | - t | 00 | |
| | a typical removal efficiency of (%) | 90 | |
| | r to receiving water discharge) to provide | 0 | |
| the required removal efficience | cy of >= (%) | | |
| | prevent/limit release from site | | |
| Do not apply industrial sludge | e to natural soils. | | |
| Sludge should be incinerated | , contained or reclaimed. | | |
| | elated to municipal sewage treatment p | lant | |
| | I from wastewater via domestic sewage | 94,9 | |
| treatment (%) | | | |
| | m wastewater after onsite and offsite | 94,9 | |
| (domestic treatment plant) RI | MMs (%) | | |
| | age (MSafe) based on release following | 2,6E+05 | |
| total wastewater treatment re | | | |
| Assumed domestic sewage to | | 2.000 | |
| Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal | | | |
| | te of the substance is generated. | • | |

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

During manufacturing no waste of the 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 |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| | EXPOSIBE 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).

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

Exposure Scenario - Worker

| 30000000374 | |
|------------------|---|
| SECTION 1 | EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE |
| Title | Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures- Industrial |
| Use Descriptor | Sector of Use: SU 3, SU 10 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2 |
| Scope of process | Formulation of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations within closed or contained systems, including incidental exposures during storage, materials transfers, mixing, maintenance, sampling and associated laboratory activities. |

| SECTION 2 | OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES | |
|--|---|--|
| Section 2.1 | Control of Worker Exposure | |
| Product Characteristics | | |
| Physical form of product | Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa at STP | |
| Concentration of the Sub- | Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated | |
| stance in Mixture/Article | differently)., | |
| Frequency and Duration of | Use | |
| Covers daily exposures up to | 8 hours (unless stated differently). | |
| Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure | | |
| Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). | | |
| Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. | | |
| Contributing Scenarios | Risk Management Measures | |
| General measures (carcinogens). | Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance. | |
| General measures (skin irritants). | Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if | |

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

| | hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamina- |
|--|---|
| | tion/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. |
| General exposures (closed systems) | Handle substance within a closed system. |
| General exposures (closed systems) with sample collection General measures (skin irritants). | Handle substance within a closed system. 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). |
| General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes | Handle substance within a closed system. Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. |
| • | Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. |
| | Ensure operation is undertaken ediacors. |
| Batch processes at elevated temperatures | Handle substance within a closed system. Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than |
| | 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: |
| | Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. |
| 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). , or: |
| | Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. |
| Laboratory activities | Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure. |
| Bulk transfers | Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours |
| ManualTransfer from/pouring from containers | Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). |
| | , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. |

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

| Drum/batch transfers | Ensure material transfers are under conf | tainment or extract |
|--|---|--|
| Didin/batch transfers | ventilation. | idililieni oi extract |
| | Provide a good standard of general vent | ilation (not less than |
| | 3 to 5 air changes per hour). | , |
| | , or: | _ |
| | Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors Avoid carrying out activities involving ex | |
| | 4 hours | poddio for more than |
| | | |
| Drum and small package | Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of | |
| filling | equipment and provide extract ventilatio | |
| | Provide a good standard of general vent 3 to 5 air changes per hour). | liation (not less than |
| | o to o all changes per flour). | |
| Equipment cleaning and | Drain down and flush system prior to equ | uipment opening or |
| maintenance | maintenance. | |
| | Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 | with Type A filter or |
| | better. Clear spills immediately. | |
| | Retain drain downs in sealed storage pe | ending disposal or for |
| | subsequent recycle. | maing disposal of for |
| | , | |
| Storage.General measures | Store substance within a closed system. | |
| (skin irritants). | Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors | |
| | Ensure material transfers are under conventilation. | tainment or extract |
| | verillation. | |
| | | |
| Section 2.2 | Control of Environmental Exposure | |
| Section 2.2 Substance is complex UVCB | | |
| Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. | | |
| Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Not readily biodegradable. | | |
| Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Not readily biodegradable. Amounts Used | | |
| Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Not readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used | in region: | 0,1 |
| Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Not readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne | in region: s/year): | 8,0E+04 |
| Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Not readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne) Fraction of Regional tonnage | in region: s/year): used locally: | 8,0E+04 0,375 |
| Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Not readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne) Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/ | in region: s/year): used locally: year): | 8,0E+04 |
| Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Not readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/ Maximum daily site tonnage | in region: s/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): | 8,0E+04 0,375 3,0E+04 |
| Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Not readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne) Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/ | in region: s/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): | 8,0E+04 0,375 3,0E+04 |
| Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Not readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne) Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/ Maximum daily site tonnage Frequency and Duration of Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): | in region: ss/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): Use | 8,0E+04 0,375 3,0E+04 |
| Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Not readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne) Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/ Maximum daily site tonnage) Frequency and Duration of Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not | in region: is/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): Use influenced by risk management | 8,0E+04 0,375 3,0E+04 1,0E+05 |
| Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Not readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne) Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/ Maximum daily site tonnage) Frequency and Duration of Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not it. | in region: s/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): Use influenced by risk management or: | 8,0E+04 0,375 3,0E+04 1,0E+05 |
| Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Not readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne) Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/ Maximum daily site tonnage Frequency and Duration of Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not Local freshwater dilution fact Local marine water dilution fact | in region: s/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): Use influenced by risk management or: actor: | 8,0E+04 0,375 3,0E+04 1,0E+05 |
| Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Not readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/ Maximum daily site tonnage Frequency and Duration of Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not Local freshwater dilution fact Local marine water dilution fact Other Operational Conditio | in region: s/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): Use influenced by risk management or: actor: ons affecting Environmental Exposure | 8,0E+04 0,375 3,0E+04 1,0E+05 300 |
| Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Not readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/ Maximum daily site tonnage Frequency and Duration of Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not Local freshwater dilution fact Local marine water dilution fact Other Operational Conditio Release fraction to air from p | in region: ss/year): sused locally: year): (kg/day): Use influenced by risk management or: actor: ins affecting Environmental Exposure process (initial release prior to RMM): | 8,0E+04 0,375 3,0E+04 1,0E+05 300 10 100 |
| Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Not readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/ Maximum daily site tonnage Frequency and Duration of Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not Local freshwater dilution fact Local marine water dilution fact Other Operational Conditio Release fraction to air from p | in region: s/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): Use influenced by risk management or: actor: ons affecting Environmental Exposure | 8,0E+04 0,375 3,0E+04 1,0E+05 300 |
| Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Not readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne) Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/ Maximum daily site tonnage) Frequency and Duration of Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not in Local freshwater dilution factors are incompleted in the complete in the co | in region: ss/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): Use influenced by risk management or: actor: ins affecting Environmental Exposure process (initial release prior to RMM): er from process (initial release prior to RMM): | 8,0E+04 0,375 3,0E+04 1,0E+05 300 10 100 1,0E-03 2,0E-04 |
| Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Not readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne) Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/ Maximum daily site tonnage Frequency and Duration of Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not Local freshwater dilution fact Local marine water dilution fact Cother Operational Condition Release fraction to air from p Release fraction to wastewat RMM): Release fraction to soil from Technical conditions and n | in region: s/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): Use influenced by risk management or: actor: ins affecting Environmental Exposure rocess (initial release prior to RMM): er from process (initial release prior to RMM): process (initial release prior to RMM): heasures at process level (source) to process (source) | 8,0E+04 0,375 3,0E+04 1,0E+05 300 10 100 1,0E-03 2,0E-04 |
| Substance is complex UVCB Predominantly hydrophobic. Not readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne) Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/ Maximum daily site tonnage Frequency and Duration of Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not Local freshwater dilution fact Local marine water dilution fact Cother Operational Condition Release fraction to air from p Release fraction to wastewat RMM): Release fraction to soil from Technical conditions and n | in region: ss/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): Use influenced by risk management or: actor: ins affecting Environmental Exposure process (initial release prior to RMM): er from process (initial release prior to RMM): | 8,0E+04 0,375 3,0E+04 1,0E+05 300 10 100 1,0E-03 2,0E-04 |

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

| T. J. C. J | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharge sions and releases to soil | 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. | |
| 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 | 82,8 |
| 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 | 94,9 |
| treatment (%) | |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite | 94,9 |
| (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) | |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following | 1,0E+05 |
| total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d) | |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) | 2.000 |
| Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for | • |
| 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 regulations. | local and/or regional |
| | |

| SECTION 3 | EXPOSURE ESTIMATION |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Section 3.1 - Health | |
| The ECETOC TRA tool has be indicated. | een used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise |

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 Condi | tions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. |
| Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users | |
| should ensure that risks are i | managed to at least equivalent levels. |

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

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).

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

Exposure Scenario - Worker

| 30000000375 | |
|------------------|---|
| SECTION 1 | EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE |
| Title | Use as a fuel- Industrial |
| Use Descriptor | Sector of Use: SU 3, SU 10 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 16 Environmental Release Categories: ERC7 |
| 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 < 0.5 kPa at STP | |
| Concentration of the Sub- | Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated | |
| stance in Mixture/Article | differently)., | |
| Frequency and Duration of | Use | |
| Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently). | | |
| Other Operational Conditio | ns affecting Exposure | |
| Assumes use at not more that | an 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). | |
| Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. | | |
| Contributing Scenarios | Risk Management Measures | |
| General measures (carcinogens). | Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when 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 contami- | |

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

| | nation immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. | |
|--|---|--|
| Bulk transfers | Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation. 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 4 hours | |
| Drum/batch transfers | Use drum pumps. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: | |
| | Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. | |
| General exposures (closed systems) | Handle substance within a closed system. | |
| Use as a fuel(closed systems) | Handle substance within a closed system. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). | |
| Use as a fuel(open systems) | Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). | |
| Equipment maintenance | Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or | |
| | better. Clear spills immediately. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. | |
| Storage. | Store substance within a closed system. | |
| Storage.General measures (skin irritants). | Store substance within a closed system. 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). | |
| Section 2.2 | Control of Environmental Exposure | |
| Substance is complex UVCB | | |
| Predominantly hydrophobic. | | |

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

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| Not readily biodegradable. | |
| Amounts Used | T = - |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: | 0,2 |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): | 1,1E+05 |
| Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: | 1,4 |
| Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): | 1,6E+05 |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): | 5,3E+05 |
| Frequency and Duration of Use | 1 |
| Continuous release. | |
| Emission Days (days/year): | 300 |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management | 1 |
| 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-04 |
| 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): | 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 discharge | arges, air emis- |
| sions and releases to soil | • |
| Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect | |
| exposure (primarily inhalation). | |
| 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 (%) | 95,0 |
| 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 treatment (%) | 94,9 |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite | 94,9 |
| (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) | 0 1,0 |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following | 1,9E+05 |
| total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d) | 1,02100 |
| 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 |
| This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is g | ciiciaicu. |

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

SECTION 3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

Section 3.1 - Health

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

Section 3.2 - Environment

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

SECTION 4 GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

Section 4.2 -Environment

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

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

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

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

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

Exposure Scenario - Worker

| 30000000376 | |
|------------------|---|
| 300000000370 | |
| SECTION 1 | EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE |
| Title | Use as a fuel- Professional |
| Use Descriptor | Sector of Use: SU 22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 16 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 < 0.5 kPa at STP | |
| Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article | Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently)., | |
| Frequency and Duration of | Use | |
| Covers daily exposures up to | 8 hours (unless stated differently). | |
| Other Operational Conditio | | |
| Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. | | |
| Contributing Scenarios | Risk Management Measures | |
| General measures (carcinogens). | Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when 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 contamina- | |

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

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| | tion/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. |
| Bulk transfers | Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. 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 4 hours Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling. |
| Drum/batch transfers | Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. 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 4 hours |
| General exposures (closed systems) | Handle substance within a closed system. |
| Use as a fuel(closed systems) | Handle substance within a closed system. 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. |
| Use as a fuel(open systems) | Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation. 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. |
| Equipment cleaning and maintenance | Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. |

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

| | Clear spills immediately. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. | | |
|--|--|------------------|--|
| Storage. | Store substance within a closed system. | | |
| Section 2.2 | Control of Environmental Exposure | | |
| Substance is complex UVCB. | | | |
| Predominantly hydrophobic. | | | |
| Not readily biodegradable. | | | |
| Amounts Used | | • | |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1 | | | |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): | | 1,6E+04 | |
| Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: | | 5,0E-04 | |
| Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): | | 8,0 | |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (| | 21,9 | |
| Frequency and Duration of Use | | | |
| Continuous release. | | | |
| Emission Days (days/year): | | 365 | |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management | | 000 | |
| Local freshwater dilution factor: 10 | | | |
| Local marine water dilution fa | | 100 | |
| | ns affecting Environmental Exposure | 100 | |
| | | 1,0E-03 | |
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): | | 1,0E-05 | |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): | | 1,02-05 | |
| Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): | | 1,0E-05 | |
| | | | |
| | neasures at process level (source) to process sites thus conservative process re- | | |
| lease estimates used. | ss siles thus conservative process re- | | |
| | s and measures to reduce or limit disch | argos air omis- | |
| sions and releases to soil | and measures to reduce or minit discir | arges, air eims- | |
| | seura is drivan by humans via indirect | | |
| Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect | | | |
| exposure (primarily ingestion). No wastewater treatment required. | | | |
| Air emission controls are not | | | |
| air. | appliable as there is no direct release to | | |
| 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. | | | |
| | p prevent/limit release from site | | |
| | arge consistent with regulatory requiremen | ts | |
| - 10vont onvironmental disent | ango consistent with regulatory requirement | | |
| | Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant | | |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage | | 94,9 | |
| treatment (%) | | | |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) | | 94,9 | |
| | age (MSafe) based on release following | 8,0E+02 | |
| | <u> </u> | | |

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

Cracked Gasoil

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 22.11.2023

5.1 17.02.2025 800001005702 Print Date 24.02.2025

| total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d) Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for | 2.000 or 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.

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).