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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Bio-MTBE Product code : X210A

Registration number EU : 01-2119452786-27-0008

CAS-No. : 1634-04-4

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

Use of the Sub- : Fuel additive component., Chemical feedstock and component

stance/Mixture of motor gasoline. For use only in industrial processes.

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

tered uses under REACH.

Uses advised against : This product must not be used in applications other than the

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.

PO Box 2334

3000 CH Rotterdam

Netherlands

Telephone : +31 (0)10 441 5137 / +31 (0)10 441 5191 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 (This telephone number is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per

week)

Giftnotruf (Berlin): +49 (0) 30 3068 6700

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

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

Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

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Hazard pictograms





Signal word Danger

Hazard statements PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

> Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H225

HEALTH HAZARDS: H315 Causes skin irritation.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as environmental hazard according to

CLP criteria.

Prevention: Precautionary statements

> P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfac-

es. No smoking.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protec-

tion/ face protection.

Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

2.3 Other hazards

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

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

Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

May form explosive peroxides.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Components

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	EC-No.	
tert-butyl methyl ether	1634-04-4	<= 100
	216-653-1	

Tert-butyl methyl ether is produced from bio-methanol.

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 : 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.

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No specific hazards under normal use conditions. 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.

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

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 : Use foam, water fog for major fires.

Use dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth for

minor fires.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire.

Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is

to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

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

distant ignition is possible.

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

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).

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Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

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

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Observe the relevant local and international regulations

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.

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

distant ignition is possible.

Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

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

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

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

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

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

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all

possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bond-

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

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : 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

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up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely 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.

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 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).

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

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

ble.

Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning mate-

rials in order to prevent fires.

Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section. 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. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic

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discharge (\leq 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then \leq 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

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

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

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

: The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Storage class (TRGS 510) : 3, Flammable liquids

Further information on storage stability

Storage Temperature:

Ambient.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

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

strict procedures and precautions.

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

harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.

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

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

ble.

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

steel, stainless steel.

Unsuitable material: Natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubbers.

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)

Packaging material

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

tered uses under REACH.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age facilities are followed.

See additional references that provide safe handling practices:

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American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices

on Static Electricity).

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

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form	Control parameters	Basis
		of exposure)		
tert-butyl methyl	1634-04-4	AGW	50 ppm	DE TRGS
ether			180 mg/m3	900
	Peak-limit: excursion factor (category): 1.5;(I)			
	Further information: Senate commission for the review of compounds at the work place dangerous for the health (MAK-commission)., European Union (The EU has established a limit value: deviations in value and peak limit are possible), When there is compliance with the OEL and biological tolerance values, there is no risk of harming the unborn child			

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
tert-butyl methyl ether	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	357 mg/m3
tert-butyl methyl ether	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	5100 mg/kg bw/day
tert-butyl methyl ether	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	178,5 mg/m3
tert-butyl methyl ether	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	214 mg/m3
tert-butyl methyl ether	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	7,1 mg/kg bw/day
tert-butyl methyl ether	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	3570 mg/kg bw/day
tert-butyl methyl ether	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	53,6 mg/m3

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
tert-butyl methyl ether	Fresh water	5,1 mg/l
tert-butyl methyl ether	Sediment	23 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
tert-butyl methyl ether	Soil	1,43 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
tert-butyl methyl ether	Sewage treatment plant	71 mg/l

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8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

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

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

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

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

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

General Information:

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

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

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

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

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

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

Personal protective equipment

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

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

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

Approved to EU Standard EN166.

If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide

adequate eye protection.

Hand protection

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

gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Viton. Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile rubber. PVC. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-

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

Skin and body protection : Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron.

Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentra-

tions 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 appa-

ratus.

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

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : liquid

Colour : Not applicable

Odour : Ethereal

Odour Threshold : 0,05 ppm

Melting / freezing point : -109 °C

Boiling point/boiling range : 55 °C

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Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit /

upper flammability limit

: 8 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit

1 %(V)

Flash point : -28 °C

Auto-ignition temperature : 460 °C

Method: ASTM E-659

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

ture

Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 0,35 mPa.s (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : 0,464 mm2/s (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

0,4 mm2/s (40 °C) Method: ASTM D445

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : 41.850 mg/l (20 °C)

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 1,06 (20 °C)

Vapour pressure : 25 kPa (20 °C)

86 kPa (50 °C)

Relative density : 0,74 (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Density : 740 - 745 kg/m3 (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Typical 745,6 g/cm3 (15,0 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

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Relative vapour density : 3,23 (20 °C)

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosives : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Evaporation rate : 1,6

Method: DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1

8,4

Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

Conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material

makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and antistatic additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liq-

uid

Surface tension : 19,3 mN/m, 25 °C

18,1 mN/m, 40 °C

Molecular weight : 88,15 g/mol

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.

Oxidises on contact with air to form unstable peroxides.

10.2 Chemical stability

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

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

Prevent vapour accumulation.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

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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.

May form explosive peroxides.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

Information on likely routes of:

exposure

Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption,

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Components:

tert-butyl methyl ether:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, male and female): >2000-<=5000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401 Remarks: May be harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, male and female): > 85 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

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

403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

tert-butyl methyl ether:

Remarks : Causes skin irritation.

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Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

tert-butyl methyl ether:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

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

Moderately irritating to eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

tert-butyl methyl ether:

Species : Guinea pig

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 406
Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

tert-butyl methyl ether:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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

476

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Mouse

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

486

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Species: Mouse

Method: Other guideline method.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

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Carcinogenicity

Components:

tert-butyl methyl ether:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation

Method : Other guideline method.

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

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
tert-butyl methyl ether	No carcinogenicity classification.

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
tert-butyl methyl ether	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

tert-butyl methyl ether:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Sex: male and female

Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

tert-butyl methyl ether:

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

Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

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STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

tert-butyl methyl ether:

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

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

tert-butyl methyl ether:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Oral

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

Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation Test atmosphere : vapour

Method : Literature data

Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

tert-butyl methyl ether:

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

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

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

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

levels of 0.1% or higher.

Further information

Product:

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

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

ponent(s).

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Components:

tert-butyl methyl ether:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

tert-butyl methyl ether:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Menidia beryllina (Silverside)): 574 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Americamysis bahia): 187 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

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

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : IC50 (Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae)): 103

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

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

201

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

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): 710 mg/l

Exposure time: 18 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 209

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: 299 mg/l Exposure time: 31 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 210

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

26 mg/l

Exposure time: 28 d

Species: Americamysis bahia

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 210

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 10 - <=100 mg/l

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12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Not Persistent per IMO criteria.

International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision

thereof."

Components:

tert-butyl methyl ether:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 9,24 %

Exposure time: 28 d

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

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

tert-butyl methyl ether:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)

Exposure time: 28 d

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1,5

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

305

Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

tert-butyl methyl ether:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If product enters soil, it will be

highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Components:

tert-butyl methyl ether:

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..

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12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to

have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

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

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Recover or recycle if possible.

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal meth-

ods in compliance with applicable regulations.

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.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides tech-

nical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.

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

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

Local legislation

Remarks : EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC):

13 07 03* wastes of liquid fuels, other fuels (including mix-

tures).

Classification of waste is always the responsibility of the end

user.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

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SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADN : 2398
ADR : 2398
RID : 2398
IMDG : 2398
IATA : 2398

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN : METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER
ADR : METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER
RID : METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER
IMDG : METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER

IATA : METHYL tert-BUTYL ETHER

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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

14.4 Packing group

ADN

Packing group : II
Classification Code : F1
Labels : 3

CDNI Inland Water Waste : NST 8191 MTBE (Methyl-t-butyl ether)

Agreement

ADR

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

RID

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

IMDG

Packing group : II

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Labels 3

IATA

Packing group : II Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN

Environmentally hazardous : no

ADR

Environmentally hazardous no

RID

Environmentally hazardous no

IMDG

Marine pollutant no

14.6 Special precautions for user

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

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

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Z : 3 Ship type

Product name : Methyl tert butyl ether

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

Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation

(Annex XIV)

Product is not subject to 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

P5c

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Water hazard class (Germa- : WGK 1 slightly hazardous to water

dangerous substances.

ny)

Remarks: Code Number: 1200, Classification according to

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AwSV

Other regulations:

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

Product is subject Betriebs-Sicherheits-Verordnung (BetrSichV).

Compliance with paragraph 22 of Youth Employment Law.

Take note of Law on the protection of mothers at work, in education and in studies (Maternity Protection Act - MuSchG).

Product is subject to Stoerfallverordnung (12. BlmSchV) based on Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

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

AIIC : Listed

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

TCSI : Listed

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of other abbreviations

DE TRGS 900 : Germany. TRGS 900 - Occupational exposure limit values.

DE TRGS 900 / AGW : Time Weighted Average

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 -

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

Further information

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

erators.

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

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

The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for 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.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data

Sheet

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

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

Classification of the mixture: Classification procedure:

Flam. Liq. 2 H225 On basis of test data.

Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Expert judgement and weight of evi-

dence determination.

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

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Uses - Worker

Title : Manufacture of substance- Industrial

Uses - Worker

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

trial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as a fuel- Industrial

Uses - Worker

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

Uses - Consumer

Title : Use as a fuel

- Consumer

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

DE / EN

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000243	Onto:
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Manufacture of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC4
Scope of process	Manufacture of the substance or use as a process chemical or extraction agent. Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container), sampling and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers use of substance/product up to 10	00% (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	
	an 20°C above ambient temperature (unles ard of occupational hygiene is implemented	

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collection	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processeswith sam-	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.

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ple collection	
General exposures (open systems)Batch processwith	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
sample collectionFilling/ preparation of equipment from drums or containers.	, or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Process sampling	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
	, or: Avoid carrying out operation for more than 1 hour.
Laboratory activities	Handle in a fume cupboard or under extract ventilation.
Bulk open loading and un- loading.Non-dedicated facil- ity	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Bulk closed loading and unloading.Dedicated facility	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. , or: Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Equipment cleaning and maintenanceNon-dedicated facility	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Storage.General exposures (closed systems)with sample collection	Store substance within a closed system. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structure.		
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:		0,25
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		290,000
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		0,4
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	/ear):	116,000
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		386,667
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Continuous release.		

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Emission Days (days/year):	300	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure		
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,00E-03	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	3,00E-04	
RMM):		
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,00E-04	
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		
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite		
wastewater.		
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.		
No air emission controls required; required removal efficiency is 0%.		
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	99	
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)		
Soil emission controls are not applicable as there is no direct release		
to soil.		
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	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal		
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.		
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.		

CECTION 2	EVECUE ESTIMATION
SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

Section 3.1 - Health

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

For some of the Contributing Scenarios workplace exposures have been estimated from measured data.

Section 3.2 -Environment
Used EUSES 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		
Manager and Control Co		

Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects.

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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

Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure Scenario - Worke	il .
30000000244	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2
Scope of process	Formulation, packing and re-packing of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations, including storage, materials transfers, mixing, tabletting, compression, pelletisation, extrusion, large and small scale packing, sampling, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure		
Product Characteristics			
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP		
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers 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 Conditions affecting Exposure			
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.			

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	No specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collection	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
General exposures (closed	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions oc-
systems)Use in contained	cur.

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batch processeswith sam-	
ple collection	
General exposures (open systems)Batch processwith sample collectionFilling/	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
preparation of equipment from drums or containers.	
General exposures (closed	Formulate in enclosed or ventilated mixing vessels.
systems)Batch processes	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions oc-
at elevated tempera-	cur.
tureswith sample collection	cui.
Process sampling	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions oc-
Process sampling	cur.
Laboratory activities	Handle in a fume cupboard or under extract ventilation.
Bulk transfers	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Mixing operations (open	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions oc-
systems)Batch process	cur.
ManualTransfer from/pouring from containersNon-dedicated facility	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Drum/batch transfersDedicated facility	Use drum pumps. Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.
Drum and small package fillingDedicated facility	Fill containers/cans at dedicated filling points supplied with local extract ventilation.
Equipment cleaning and maintenanceNon-dedicated	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
facility	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
	, or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Storage.General exposures (closed systems)with sample collection	Store substance within a closed system. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours

Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure			
Substance is a unique structu	Substance is a unique structure.		
Predominantly hydrophobic.			
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,57	
Regional use tonnage (tonnes	s/year):	659,000	

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Fraction of Regional tannage used levelly:	0,05	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	32,950	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	109,833	
Frequency and Duration of Use	1	
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):	300	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	1	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,00E-03	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	3,00E-04	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,00E-04	
Technical conditions and measures 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		
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite		
wastewater.		
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.		
No air emission controls required; required removal efficiency is 0%.		
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	99	
Soil emission controls are not applicable as there is no direct release		
to soil.		
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	•	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant		
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal		
Not applicable.	•	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
Not applicable.		

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	

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

For some of the Contributing Scenarios workplace exposures have been estimated from measured data.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

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Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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

Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

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SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as a fuel- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 16 Environmental Release Categories: ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 7.12a.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additive) and includes activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure
Product Characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Limit the substance content in the product to 10 %.,
Frequency and Duration of	Use
Covers daily exposures up to	o 8 hours (unless stated differently).
Other Operational Condition	ons affecting Exposure
Assumes a good basic stand	dard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
Bulk transfers	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Drum/batch transfersFilling/ preparation of equipment from drums or containers.	Use drum pumps.
General exposures (closed systems)Continuous processwith sample collection	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than

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systems)Use in contained batch processeswith sample collection	4 hours , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Use as a fuel(closed systems)	No specific measures identified.
Equipment cleaning and maintenanceNon-dedicated facility	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Storage.General exposures (closed systems)with sample collection	Store substance within a closed system. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structu		
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:		0,57
Regional use tonnage (tonne	s/year):	659,000
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	0,02
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	year):	13,180
Maximum daily site tonnage	(kg/day):	37,657
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		350
Other Operational Conditio	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):		1,00E-04
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to		1,00E-05
RMM):		
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):		1,00E-05
	neasures at process level (source) to pro	event release
Common practices vary acro lease estimates used.	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
Technical onsite conditions	s and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil		J ,
Prevent discharge of undisso	lived substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.		
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by marine water.		
No air emission controls required; required removal efficiency is 0%.		
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide		95
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)		
Soil emission controls are not applicable as there is no direct release		
to soil.		
	prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge		
Sludge should be incinerated	, contained or reclaimed.	

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Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant

Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) 2.000

Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

Not applicable.

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

Not applicable.

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

Used EUSES model.

SECTION 4 GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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

Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

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SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as a fuel- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 16 Environmental Release Categories: ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.12b.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additive) and includes activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Limit the substance content in the product to 10 %.,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
Bulk transfers	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Refueling.	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Drum and small package fillingDedicated facility	Use drum pumps. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour. , or:

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	Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Use as a fuel(closed systems)	No specific measures identified.
Equipment cleaning and maintenanceNon-dedicated facility	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours, or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Storage.General exposures (closed systems)	Store substance within a closed system. No other specific measures identified.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structu	re.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	3,61
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Dispersive use.		
Emission Days (days/year):		365
Other Operational Condition	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from w	ide dispersive use (regional only):	1,00E-02
Release fraction to wastewate	er from wide dispersive use:	1,00E-05
Release fraction to soil from v	vide dispersive use (regional only):	1,00E-05
Technical conditions and m	easures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-		
lease estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions	and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis
sions and releases to soil		
Risk from environmental expo	,	
	ired; required removal efficiency is 0%.	
	r to receiving water discharge) to provide	37
the required removal efficience	, ,	
	uired; required removal efficiency is 0%	
	elated to municipal sewage treatment p	
Assumed domestic sewage tr		2.000
	elated to external treatment of waste for	r disposal
Not applicable.		
	elated to external recovery of waste	
Not applicable.		

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	

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

Section 3.2 - Environment

Used EUSES model.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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

Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Consumer

300000001006	The state of the s
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as a fuel - Consumer
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU21 Product Categories: PC13 Environmental Release Categories: ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.12c.v1
Scope of process	Covers consumer uses of automotive fuels only.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Consumer Expos	ure
Product Characteristics	•	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 F	² a
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Limit the substance content in	the product to 10 %.
Amounts Used	•	
Unless stated otherwise.		
For each use event, covers amount up to (I):		60
Frequency and Duration o	Use	
Unless stated otherwise.		
covers use up to (times/day of use):		0,43
Other Operational Condition	ons affecting Exposure	
Unless stated otherwise.		
Covers use at ambient temp	eratures.	

Product Categories	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Fuels Liquid: Automotive Refuelling. Liquid Scooter Refuelling. Liquid: Garden Equipment - Refuelling.	covers use up to 150 day/year
	covers use up to 1 times/day of use
	Covers exposure up to 0,25 hours/event

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structure.		
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	3,61
Frequency and Duration of	Use	

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Dispersive use.		
Emission Days (days/year):	365	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure		
Release fraction to air from wide dispersive use (regional only):	1,00E-02	
Release fraction to wastewater from wide dispersive use:	1,00E-05	
Release fraction to soil from wide dispersive use (regional only):	1,00E-05	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant		
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste	for disposal	
Not applicable.		
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
Not applicable.		

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

Section 3.2 -Environment Used EUSES model.

	SECTION 4	EXPOSURE SCENARIO
	Section 4.1 - Health	
	Prodicted exposures are not	expected to exceed the DN/M/EL when the Rick Management

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

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).