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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name Piperylene 75%

Product code : X2163

Registration number EU : 01-2119480194-38-0000

CAS-No. : 68477-35-0

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

Use of the Sub-: Base chemical., Raw material for use in the chemical industry. stance/Mixture

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

tered uses under REACH.

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

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

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

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

Contact for Safety Data

Sheet

: sccmsds@shell.com

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

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

Numéro ORFILA (INRS): + 33 (0)1 45 42 59 59

#### **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.

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

Acute toxicity, Category 4, Dermal H312: Harmful in contact with skin.

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Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

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

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

ways.

Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 2 H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity, Category 1B H350: May cause cancer.

Specific target organ toxicity - single ex-

posure, Category 3

H335: May cause respiratory irritation. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat-

egory 2

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### 2.2 Label elements

#### Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :









Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

**HEALTH HAZARDS**:

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.

H350 May cause cancer.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been

read and understood.

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open

flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

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#### Response:

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

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

#### Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

#### Disposal:

No precautionary phrases.

#### 2.3 Other hazards

The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

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.

Highly flammable.

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.

Highly reactive.

May form explosive peroxides.

Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

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

May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

#### **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

#### 3.1 Substances

#### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration
	EC-No.		(% w/w)
	Index-No.		
	Registration number		
Distillates (petroleum), C3-6,	68477-35-0	Flam. Liq. 2; H225	<= 100
piperylene-rich	270-726-2	Acute Tox. 4; H302	
	649-205-00-2	(Oral)	
	01-2119480194-38	Acute Tox. 4; H312	

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(Dermal)
Skin Irrit. 2; H315
Eye Irrit. 2; H319
Asp. Tox. 1; H304
Muta. 2; H341
Carc. 1B; H350
STOT SE 3; H335,
H336
Aquatic Chronic 2;
H411

### **Further information**

### Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
penta-1,3-diene	504-60-9, 207-995-2	Flam. Liq.2; H225	50 - 70
Cyclopentene	142-29-0, 205-532-9	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Acute Tox.4; H302 Acute Tox.4; H312 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Asp. Tox.1; H304	20 - 30
2-Methyl-2- butene	513-35-9, 208-156-3	Flam. Liq.1; H224 Acute Tox.4; H302 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Muta.2; H341 Carc.2; H351 STOT SE3; H336 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Aquatic Acute2; H411	5 - 15
cyclopentadiene	542-92-7, 208-835-4	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Acute Tox.3; H301 Acute Tox.3; H311 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Irrit.2; H319 STOT SE3; H335	0,1 - < 1,5
Dicyclopentadi- ene	77-73-6, 201-052-9	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Acute Tox.4; H302 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Acute Tox.2; H330 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Irrit.2; H319 STOT SE3; H335 Repr.2; H361 STOT RE2; H373 Aquatic Acute1; H400 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	0,1 - < 1,5

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Isoprene	78-79-5, 201-143-3	M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1 Flam. Liq.1; H224 Muta.2; H341 Carc.1B; H350	0,1 - < 1
Other C5 Hy-		Aquatic Chronic2; H411	1 - 5
drocarbons			. •
Benzene	71-43-2, 200-753-7	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Irrit.2; H319 Muta.1B; H340 Carc.1A; H350 STOT RE1; H372 Aquatic Chronic3; H412	0 - <= 0,1
TBP (tert- butylphenol) - inhibitor	27178-34-3, 248- 300-2	Acute Tox.4; H302 Acute Tox.4; H312 Acute Tox.4; H332 Skin Corr.1B; H314 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	<= 0,01

#### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

## 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal

conditions.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur,

transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with

large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If needed, transport

to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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

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

rinsing.

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treat-

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ment.

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

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

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a tem-

porary 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.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

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

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.

#### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Treat symptomatically.

#### **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.

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#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

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

distant ignition is possible.

Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures

below the flash point.

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment :

for firefighters

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

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

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Further information : 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 all relevant local and international regulations.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:

Avoid contact with skin, eves 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 ap-

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> propriate 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.

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., Risk of explosion. Inform the emergency services if liquid enters surface water drains., For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet., Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

#### **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

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age facilities are followed.

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

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

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

and confined spaces.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

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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 formation.

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

Inhibitor levels should be maintained.

Protect against light.

Product Transfer : If positive displacement pumps are used, these must be fitted

with a non-integral pressure relief valve. 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

Further information on storage stability

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.

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Must be kept inhibited during storage and shipment as material can polymerise.

Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system.

Nitrogen blanket recommended.

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

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

Reacts with atmospheric oxygen. Material contains a stabi-

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lizer to inhibit oxidative colour change.

Prolonged storage of the product can cause the stabiliser to

lose its effectiveness.

The product is normally supplied in a stabilized form. If the permissible storage period and/or storage temperature is noticeably exceeded, the product may polymerise with heat evo-

lution.

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

steel, stainless steel.

Unsuitable material: Copper., Copper alloys.

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

#### **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### **Occupational Exposure Limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
cyclopentadiene	542-92-7	VME	75 ppm 200 mg/m3	FR VLE
	Further inform	nation: Permissible li	mit values (circular)	
Dicyclopentadiene	77-73-6	VME	5 ppm 30 mg/m3	FR VLE
	Further inform	ation: Permissible li	mit values (circular)	
Isoprene	78-79-5	TWA	3 ppm 8,4 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8 hour TWA.
Benzene	71-43-2	VME	0,5 ppm 1,65 mg/m3	FR VLE
	Mutagenic car		category 1A - Carcinogenic to mutagenic to humans, Risk exposure limits	
Benzene		TWA	0,25 ppm 0,8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.
Benzene		STEL	2,5 ppm	Shell Internal

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			8 mg/m3	Standard (SIS) for 15 min (STEL)	ĺ

#### **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 ef-	Value
			fects	
Piperlyene 75%,	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic	0,34 mg/kg
68477-35-0			effects	bw/day
Piperlyene 75%,	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic	8,4 mg/m3
68477-35-0			effects	_
Piperlyene 75%,	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic	0,1 mg/kg/day
68477-35-0			effects	

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Remarks:	Substance is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknow tion. Conventional methods of deriving PNECs are not possible to identify a single representative PNEC	ot appropriate and it is

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### **Engineering measures**

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

Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure 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**

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

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

izer is recommended.

Skin and body protection : Wear chemical and cold resistant gloves/gauntlets, and

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:

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Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type

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

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

#### **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : Colourless to light coloured

Odour : strong

Odour Threshold : not determined

Melting point/freezing point : Data not available

Boiling point/boiling range : 42 °C

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Data not available

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit /

Upper flammability limit

: 8,3 %(V)

Lower explosion limit /

Lower flammability limit

1 %(V)

Flash point : -29 °C

Auto-ignition temperature : not determined

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

ture

Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : insoluble

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Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 2,2 - 5

Vapour pressure : 45 kPa (20 °C)

Relative density : 0.7 (60.0 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Density : Typical 725 kg/m3 (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density : 2,35

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosive properties : No data available

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Evaporation rate : not determined

Conductivity: < 100 pS/m

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

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

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

can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

Surface tension : Data not available

#### **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

#### 10.1 Reactivity

Prolonged exposure to air may lead to peroxide formation. Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

The product is normally supplied in a stabilized form. If the permissible storage period and/or storage temperature is noticeably exceeded, the product may polymerise with heat evolution. Reacts violently with:

Nitric, sulphuric and chlorosulphuric acids.

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Oxidises on contact with air to form unstable peroxides. Polymerisation may occur at elevated temperatures.

Normally stable under ambient conditions and if properly inhibited.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Normally stable under ambient conditions and if properly in-

hibited.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames, and sparks.

Exposure to air. Exposure to sunlight.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

tricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

Strong acids. Strong bases. Copper alloys

#### 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 and other 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

#### **Acute toxicity**

**Product:** 

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, male and female): > 300 - 2.000 mg/kg

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

401

Remarks: Harmful if swallowed.

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

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

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

403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit, male): 1.183 mg/kg

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Method: Literature data

Remarks: Harmful in contact with skin.

#### **Components:**

#### Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, male and female): > 300 - 2.000 mg/kg

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

401

Remarks: Harmful if swallowed.

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

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

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

403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit, male): 1.183 mg/kg

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Harmful in contact with skin.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### **Product:**

Species : Rabbit

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

#### **Components:**

### Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Species : Rabbit

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

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

## Product:

Species : Rabbit

Method : Literature data

Remarks : Causes serious eye irritation.

#### **Components:**

### Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Species : Rabbit

Method : Literature data

Remarks : Causes serious eye irritation.

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#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

**Product:** 

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.

**Components:** 

Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

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

**Product:** 

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

473

Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5.

Mutagenic; positive in in-vivo and in-vitro assays.

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5.

Mutagenic; positive in in-vivo and in-vitro assays.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Mouse

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5.

Mutagenic; positive in in-vivo and in-vitro assays.

Species: Mouse

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

474

Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5.

Mutagenic; positive in in-vivo and in-vitro assays.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

**Components:** 

Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

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

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Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5.

Mutagenic; positive in in-vivo and in-vitro assays.

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5.

Mutagenic; positive in in-vivo and in-vitro assays.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Mouse

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5.

Mutagenic; positive in in-vivo and in-vitro assays.

Species: Mouse

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

474

Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5.

Mutagenic; positive in in-vivo and in-vitro assays.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

#### Carcinogenicity

#### **Product:**

Species : Mouse, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation

Method : Other guideline method.

Test substance : Isoprene

Remarks : May cause cancer.

Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5. Causes cancer in laboratory animals.

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation

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

Test substance : Isoprene

Remarks : May cause cancer.

Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5. Causes cancer in laboratory animals.

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

May cause cancer.

### Components:

## Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Species : Mouse, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation

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Method : Other guideline method.

Test substance : Isoprene

Remarks : May cause cancer.

Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5. Causes cancer in laboratory animals.

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation

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

Test substance : Isoprene

Remarks : May cause cancer.

Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5. Causes cancer in laboratory animals.

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

May cause cancer.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
penta-1,3-diene	No carcinogenicity classification.
Cyclopentene	No carcinogenicity classification.
2-Methyl-2-butene	Carcinogenicity Category 2
cyclopentadiene	No carcinogenicity classification.
Dicyclopentadiene	No carcinogenicity classification.
Isoprene	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Other C5 Hydrocarbons	No carcinogenicity classification.
Benzene	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
TBP (tert-butylphenol) - in- hibitor	No carcinogenicity classification.

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

### Reproductive toxicity

**Product:** 

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

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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.

#### **Components:**

#### Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Effects on fertility Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

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

#### **Product:**

Exposure routes : Inhalation

**Target Organs** Central nervous system, Respiratory Tract Remarks May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

May cause respiratory irritation.

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

piratory system.

High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.

#### **Components:**

#### Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Exposure routes Inhalation

Target Organs Central nervous system, Respiratory Tract Remarks May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

May cause respiratory irritation.

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

piratory system.

High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.

#### STOT - repeated exposure

#### **Product:**

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

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#### **Components:**

#### Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

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

#### Repeated dose toxicity

**Product:** 

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Oral

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 422

Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation Test atmosphere : vapour

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 422

Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

#### **Components:**

#### Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Oral

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 422

Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation Test atmosphere : vapour

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 422

Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

#### **Aspiration toxicity**

#### **Product:**

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

#### **Components:**

#### Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

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:**

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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 : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

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), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

**SECTION 12: Ecological information** 

12.1 Toxicity

**Product:** 

Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 14,1 mg/l

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Harmful

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4,7 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Toxic

LC/EC/IC50 > 1 - <=10 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 12,4 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Harmful

LL/EL/IL50 > 10 <= 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

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Toxicity to microorganisms NOELR (Activated sludge, domestic waste): 2 mg/l

Exposure time: 5 Days

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Remarks: Data not available

#### **Components:**

Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Toxicity to fish LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 14,1 mg/l

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Harmful

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4,7 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Toxic

LC/EC/IC50 > 1 - <=10 mg/l

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 12,4 mg/l Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Harmful

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

Toxicity to microorganisms NOELR (Activated sludge, domestic waste): 2 mg/l

Exposure time: 5 Days

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other : Remarks: Data not available aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

**Product:** 

Biodegradability Biodegradation: 9 %

Exposure time: 28 d

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

#### **Components:**

Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Biodegradability Biodegradation: 9 %

Exposure time: 28 d

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

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**Product:** 

Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1,2 - 2,1

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

#### **Components:**

Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1,2 - 2,1

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

**Product:** 

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water.

#### Components:

Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water.

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Product:** 

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..

### Components:

Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

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

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> 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 methods 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.

#### **SECTION 14: Transport information**

#### 14.1 UN number or ID number

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

#### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

**ADN** : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

(distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich)

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

PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

(distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich)

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IATA : Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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

14.4 Packing group

**ADN** 

Packing group : II Classification Code : F1

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

Agreement

**ADR** 

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

RID

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

Remarks : SP640CD: Special provision 640D

**IMDG** 

Packing group : II Labels : 3

**IATA** 

Packing group : II Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN

Environmentally hazardous : yes

**ADR** 

Environmentally hazardous : yes

RID

Environmentally hazardous : yes

**IMDG** 

Marine pollutant : yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

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

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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 : Y Ship type : 2

Product name : 1-3 Pentadiene (greater than 50%), cyclopentene, and iso-

mers, mixtures

**Additional Information**: This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing.

Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space

entry.

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

Occupational Illnesses (R- : 84

461-3, France)

### Other regulations:

The following regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive and does not exempt the end user of the product to refer to all official documents to determine its obligations.

Labour code: Exposure forbidden to certain works/products to:

- Young people at least 15 years old and under 18 years old: art. D4153-17

- Pregnant or breast-feeding women: art. D4152-10, D4152-11

According type of product and quantity stored, check for applicability of Code of environment: art. R511-9 - Nomenclature of classified facilities.

Social security code - Article L.461-6, Appendix A, no. 601-15.

Labour code - Intensified medical supervision: Articles R.4624-18 and R.4624-19, decree 2012-135 of 30.01.2012.

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

TSCA : Listed

DSL : Listed

AIIC : Listed

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EINECS : Listed

KECI : 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

FR VLE : France. Occupational Exposure Limits

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

#### **Further information**

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

erators.

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

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

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

ered to be PBT or vPvB.

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

from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data

Sheet

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

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System Uses - Worker

Title : Manufacture of substance

- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Use as an intermediate

- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Distribution of substance

- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Polymer production

- Industrial

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.

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#### **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

30000000346	
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, ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 1.1.v1
Scope of process	Manufacture of the substance or use as a process chemical or extraction agent within closed or contained systems. Includes incidental exposures during recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).

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

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

# Piperylene 75%

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 25.03.2024

3.0 23.04.2025 800001007264 Print Date 30.04.2025

	hand contact with substance Black Olever
	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 Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
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).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Process sampling	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Laboratory activities	Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure.  Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Clear spills immediately. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system. 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).

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# Piperylene 75%

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 25.03.2024

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Predominantly hydrophobic.  Not readily biodegradable.  Amounts Used  Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1 Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 5,0E+04 Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 1 Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 5,0E+04  Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 1,7E+05  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year): 300  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor: 40  Local marine water dilution factor: 100  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 5,0E-02  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-04  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-04  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by wastewater treatment plant microbes.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) 90  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Estimated substance removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)		
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Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) 90  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide 75,3 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 plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage 95,5 treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 9,2E+05		
Wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) 90  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide 75,3  the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage 95,5  treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 9,2E+05		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) 90  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide 75,3  the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage 95,5  treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 9,2E+05		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following  9,2E+05	If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following  9,2E+05		
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 9,2E+05		90
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 9,2E+05		75,3
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 9,2E+05	the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	·
Wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 9,2E+05		0
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 9,2E+05		
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 9,2E+05		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 9,2E+05		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 9,2E+05	•	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 9,2E+05	Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 9,2E+05	,	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 9,2E+05	Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment pl	lant
treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 9,2E+05		
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following  95,5  92,5		,
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 9,2E+05		95,5
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 9,2E+05		,
• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		9,2E+05
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)		
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) 10.000		10.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal		
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.		-

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#### 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.

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**

30000000349	
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 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC6a, ESVOC SpERC 6.1a.v1
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 > 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 Condition	
Assumes a good basic stand	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (carcinogens).	Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if

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	hand contact with substance likely. Clean up 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 Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes	Handle substance within a closed system. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Process sampling	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Laboratory activities	Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure.  Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Clear spills immediately. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system. 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).

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Culatores is complex IIV/CD	
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Not readily biodegradable.	
Amounts Used	Γ
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/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
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	3,0E-03
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discha-	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	<b></b>
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	80
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	90,8
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 pl	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	95,5
treatment (%)	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	95,5
(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	disposal disposal
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.

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#### SECTION 3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

#### Section 3.1 - Health

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

#### **Section 3.2 - Environment**

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

# SECTION 4 GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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**

30000000348	
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, ERC6b, ERC 6C, ERC 6D, ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.v1
Scope of process	Bulk loading (including marine vessel/barge, rail/road car and IBC loading) of substance within closed or contained systems, including incidental exposures during its sampling, storage, unloading, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

Product Characteristics Physical form of product  Concentration of the Sub-  Control of Worker Exposure  Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kF  Covers use of substance/product		
Physical form of product Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kF  Concentration of the Sub- Covers use of substance/produ		
Concentration of the Sub- Covers use of substance/produ		
	a at STP	
stance in Mixture/Article differently).,	ct up to 100	% (unless stated
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	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas

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irritants).	for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	Handle substance within a closed system.
General exposures (closed systems) with sample 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). Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Process sampling	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Laboratory activities	Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
Drum and small package filling	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).  Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better.  Clear spills immediately.  Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.

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	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors	S.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is complex UVCB		
	•	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Not readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		T
Fraction of EU tonnage used		0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne		5,0E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage		2,0E-03
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		1,0E+02
Maximum daily site tonnage	(kg/day):	5,0E+03
<b>Frequency and Duration of</b>	Use	
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		20
	nfluenced by risk management	•
Local freshwater dilution factor		10
Local marine water dilution fa		100
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	L
	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
	er from process (initial release prior to	1,0E-05
RMM):	or from process (miliar releases prior to	1,02 00
,	process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
	neasures at process level (source) to pr	
	ss sites thus conservative process re-	- CVCIIL FOICUSC
lease estimates used.	33 Siles thus conservative process re	
	s and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges air emis.
sions and releases to soil	s and incasures to reduce or mint discin	arges, an emis-
	osure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
	wage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment require		
	lved substance to or recover from onsite	
<u> </u>	ived substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	a tomical variable of (0/)	00
	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
\ <b>1</b>	r to receiving water discharge) to provide	0
the required removal efficiency		
	wage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment require		
	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	
	I from wastewater via domestic sewage	95,5
treatment (%)		
		05.5
	om wastewater after onsite and offsite	95,5
		95,5
Total efficiency of removal fro (domestic treatment plant) RI		95,5 3,1E+07
Total efficiency of removal fro (domestic treatment plant) RI	MMs (%) age (MSafe) based on release following	

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#### Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

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

#### Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

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

#### SECTION 3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

#### Section 3.1 - Health

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

#### **Section 3.2 - Environment**

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

# SECTION 4 GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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

#### **Section 4.2 - Environment**

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

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

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

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

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#### **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

30000000351	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Polymer production- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3, SU 10 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 6, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 14, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC6a, ERC 6C, ESVOC SpERC 4.20.v1
Scope of process	Manufacture of polymers from monomers in continuous and batch processes. Including production, re-cycling and recovery, degassing, discharging, reactor maintenance and immediate polymer product formation (i.e. compounding, pelletisation, product off-gassing).

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
	8 hours (unless stated differently).
Other Operational Conditio	
Assumes a good basic stand	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (carcinogens).	Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamina-

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	tion/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)Continuous processno sampling	Handle substance within a closed system.
Bulk transferswith sample collection	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).
Polymerisation (bulk and batch)Continuous processwith sample collection	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).
Polymerisation (bulk and batch)Batch processwith sample collection	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). Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Finishing operationsBatch processwith sample collection	Limit the substance content in the product to 5 %. Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Intermediate polymer storage	Limit the substance content in the product to 5 %. Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Store substance within a closed system.
Additivation and stabilisation	Limit the substance content in the product to 5 %. Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Mixing in containers.Batch process	Limit the substance content in the product to 5 %. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Extrusion and masterbatching	Limit the substance content in the product to 5 %. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Pelletizing	Limit the substance content in the product to 5 %. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5

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	to 15 air changes per hour). Ensure material transfers are under contiventilation.	tainment or extract	
Pelletisation and pellet screening(open systems)	Limit the substance content in the product to 5 %. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.		
Bulk transfersContinuous processwith sample collection	Limit the substance content in the product to 5 %. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Provide extract ventilation to material transfer points and other openings.		
Equipment maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Clear spills immediately. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.		
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system. Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.		
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 (tonne		2,0E+04	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		0,75	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		1,5E+04	
	Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 5,0E+04		
Frequency and Duration of Continuous release.	USE		
Emission Days (days/year):		300	
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		1 000	
Local freshwater dilution factor:		10	
Local marine water dilution fa		100	
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure		
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):		1,0E-02	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):		3,0E-03	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-04			
	neasures at process level (source) to pr	revent release	
Common practices vary acros	ss sites thus conservative process re-		

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lease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges air emis-	
sions and releases to soil	arges, air eims-	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.		
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite		
wastewater.		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary		
wastewater treatment required.		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	80,0	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	90,8	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	1	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.		
117		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95,5	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	95,5	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1,0E+05	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	r disposal	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable		
regulations.		
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.		

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.		

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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

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).