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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Toluene

Product code : Q9131, Q9138, Q9250, Q9300, Q9308, T1402, X211H, q9266

Registration number EU : 01-2119471310-51-0000, 01-2119471310-51-0002, 01-

2119471310-51-0003, 01-2119471310-51-0005, 01-

2119471310-51-0027

CAS-No. : 108-88-3

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Solvent., Raw material for use in the chemical industry.

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

tered uses under REACH.

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

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.

PO Box 2334

3000 CH Rotterdam

Netherlands

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

Contact for Safety Data : sccms

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

week)

NPIC: 018092166 (office hours only)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

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

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

ways.

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Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

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

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

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

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

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat-

egory 3

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting ef-

fects.

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:**

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H412 Harmful 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/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfac-

es. No smoking.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P243 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray. Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protec-P280

tion/ face protection.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/ doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

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

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/

attention.

Storage:

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container

tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

2.3 Other hazards

May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

This material is a static accumulator.

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

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

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Toluene	108-88-3	>= 99,5 - <= 100
	203-625-9	

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

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

conditions.

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

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

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

transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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

large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical

facility for additional treatment.

In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.

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

rinsing.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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

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

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : Breathing of hi

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

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

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

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest

congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for sever-

al hours after exposure.

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. Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss

and/or ringing in the ears.

Visual system disturbances may be evidenced by decreases

in the ability to discriminate between colours.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

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

fects. Consider: oxygen therapy.

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Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

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

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use water in a jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

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

A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and

gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide.

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures

below the flash point.

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

distant ignition is possible.

Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment:

for firefighters

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

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

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

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

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

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

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

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

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

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

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions

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

Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up

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

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

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

If contamination of site occurs remediation may require spe-

cialist advice.

6.4 Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures

Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk as-

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sessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this

material

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age facilities are followed.

Advice on safe handling

Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

When using do not eat or drink.

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

distant ignition is possible.

Product Transfer

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

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Hygiene measures

Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation cov-

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

Further information on storage stability

Storage Temperature:

Ambient.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

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

strict procedures and precautions.

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

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

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

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

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

zinc silicate paint.

Unsuitable material: Avoid prolonged contact with natural,

butyl or nitrile rubbers.

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

near containers.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

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

tered uses under REACH.

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

on Static Electricity).

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

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form	Control parameters	Basis
		of exposure)		
Toluene	108-88-3	OELV - 15 min	100 ppm	IE OEL
		(STEL)	384 mg/m3	
	Further inform	ation: Substances w	hich have the capacity to pe	netrate intact
	skin when they come in contact with it, and be absorbed into the body			
Toluene		OELV - 8 hrs	50 ppm	IE OEL
		(TWA)	192 mg/m3	
	Further information: Substances which have the capacity to penetrate intact			
	skin when they come in contact with it, and be absorbed into the body			
Toluene		TWA	50 ppm	2006/15/EC
			192 mg/m3	

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	Further information: Indicat through the skin	Further information: Indicative, Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin	
Toluene	STEL	100 ppm 384 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further information: Indicate through the skin	Further information: Indicative, Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin	

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Toluene	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	384 mg/m3
Toluene	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	192 mg/m3
Toluene	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	180 mg/kg bw/day
Toluene	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	226 mg/m3
Toluene	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	56,5 mg/m3
Toluene	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	226 mg/kg bw/day
Toluene	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	8,13 mg/kg bw/day

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Toluene, 108-88-3	Fresh water	0,68 mg/l
Toluene, 108-88-3	Sediment	16,39 mg/kg
Toluene, 108-88-3	Soil	2,89 mg/kg
Toluene, 108-88-3	Sewage treatment plant	13,61 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

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

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

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

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

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

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

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

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

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

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

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

Personal protective equipment

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

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

If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, Eye protection

> protective eyewear is recommended. 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: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or

neoprene 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 moisturizer is recommended.

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Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where

risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

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

assessment deems it so.

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

tions to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing appa-

ratus.

Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appro-

priate combination of mask and filter.

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

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

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : colourless

Odour : aromatic

Odour Threshold : 1,74 ppm

Melting point/freezing point : Typical -95 °C

Boiling point/boiling range : Typical 110 - 111 °C

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit / upper flammability limit

: 7,1 %(V)

Lower explosion limit /

Lower flammability limit

1,2 %(V)

Flash point : 4 °C

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Auto-ignition temperature : > 480 °C

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

ture

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and unburned hydrocar-

bons (smoke).

pH : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : 0,63 mm2/s (25 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : 0,515 kg/m3

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 2,73

Method: Literature data.

Vapour pressure : Typical 3,5 kPa (20 °C)

Relative density : 0,87

Method: ASTM D4052

Density : Typical 871 kg/m3 (15 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density : 3,1

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosives : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Conductivity: < 100 pS/m

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

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

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

can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

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Surface tension : Data not available

Molecular weight : 92 g/mol

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

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

10.2 Chemical stability

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

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

tricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

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

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

Information on likely routes of:

exposure

Inhalation is the primary route of exposure although absorption may occur through skin contact or following accidental

ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Components:

Toluene:

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

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

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Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

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

403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit, male): > 5.000 mg/kg

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

Toluene:

Species : Rabbit

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

Remarks : Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

Toluene:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks : Slightly irritating.

Insufficient to classify.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

Toluene:

Species : Guinea pig

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Toluene:

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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

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Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Rat

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Toluene:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 453

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

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Toluene	No carcinogenicity classification.

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification	
Toluene	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans	

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Toluene:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

Toluene:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Central nervous system

Remarks : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

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

piratory system.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

Toluene:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Central nervous system

Remarks : May cause damage to organs or organ systems through pro-

longed or repeated exposure.

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

or repeated exposure.

Effects were seen at high doses only.

Visual system: may cause decreased color perception.

These subtle changes have not been found to lead to func-

tional colour vision deficits.

Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high

concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats.

Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment

may cause hearing loss.

Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac ar-

rest.

Abuse of vapours has been associated with organ damage

and death.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Toluene:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Oral

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex

V, B.26

Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

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Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation Test atmosphere : vapour

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

Target Organs : Central nervous system

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

Toluene:

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

11.2 Information on other hazards

Further information

Components:

Toluene:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

Toluene:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus kisutch (coho salmon)): 4,02 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Method: Literature data.

Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 3,78 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Other guideline method.

Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)): 134 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h Method: Literature data. Remarks: Practically non toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

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Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Nitrosomonas): 84 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h Method: Literature data. Remarks: Harmful LL/EL/IL50 10-100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: 1,4 mg/l

Exposure time: 40 d Species: Oncorhynchus kisutch (coho salmon)

Method: Literature data.

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 0,74 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d

Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia (Water flea)

Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 0.1 - <=1.0 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Toluene:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 81 %

Exposure time: 5 d

Method: ASTM D1252-67 Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Not Persistent per IMO criteria.

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

thereof."

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Toluene:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

Toluene:

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

more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate

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groundwater.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Components:

Toluene:

Assessment

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

ered to be PBT or vPvB..

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

no data available

12.7 Other adverse effects

no data available

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.

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

courses

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

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

Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or na-

tional requirements and must be complied with.

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

nical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.

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

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cut or weld uncleaned drums.

Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADR : 1294
RID : 1294
IMDG : 1294
IATA : 1294

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : TOLUENE RID : TOLUENE IMDG : TOLUENE

IATA : Toluene

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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

14.4 Packing group

ADR

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

RID

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

IMDG

Packing group : II Labels : 3

IATA

Packing group : II Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

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ADR

Environmentally hazardous : no

RID

Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG

Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

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

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

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y

Ship type : 3; Must be Double Hulled

Product name : Toluene

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

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation

(Annex XIV)

: Product is not subject to Authorisa-

tion under REACH.

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High

Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

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

Article 57).

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

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Other regulations:

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

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The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Acts 2005 & 2010. Chemicals Act 2008 & 2010. Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Regulations 2010.

Product is subject to the Control of Major Accident Hazards involving Dangerous Substances Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 209 of 2015) based on Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

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

AIIC : Listed

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

TCSI : Listed

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of other abbreviations

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

IE OEL : Ireland. List of Chemical Agents and Occupational Exposure

Limit Values - Schedule 1

2006/15/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours 2006/15/EC / STEL : Short term exposure limit

IE OEL / OELV - 8 hrs (TWA) : Occupational exposure limit value (8-hour reference period)
IE OEL / OELV - 15 min : Occupational exposure limit value (15-minute reference peri-

(STEL) od)

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

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

Further information

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

erators.

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

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

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

ered to be PBT or vPvB.

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

from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data

Sheet

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

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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

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Uses - Worker

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

trial

Uses - Worker

Title : Uses in Coatings- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Uses in Coatings- Professional

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in Cleaning Agents- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in Cleaning Agents- Professional

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in Oil and Gas field drilling and production operations-

Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as binders and release agents- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as binders and release agents- Professional

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as a fuel- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as a fuel- Professional

Uses - Worker

Title : Functional Fluids- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Functional Fluids- Professional

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in laboratories- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in laboratories- Professional

Uses - Worker

Title : Rubber production and processing- 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

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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

200000000404	
30000000481	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Manufacture of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, 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. Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container), sampling and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at S	TP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assumes use at not more than 2000 above ambient temperature (unless stated differently)		

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

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

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No other specific measures identified.
No other specific measures identified.
'
Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5
to 15 air changes per hour).
, or:
Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure
No other specific measures identified.
Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). , or:
Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or release. If technical measures not practical:
Wear suitable respiratory protection (conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better) and gloves (type EN374) if regular skin contact likely.
Transfer via enclosed lines. Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling. , or:
Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or release.
If technical measures not practical:
Wear suitable respiratory protection (conforming to EN140
with Type A filter or better) and gloves (type EN374) if regular skin contact likely.
Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental	Exposure
Substance is a unique structure.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage u	sed in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		3,0E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		3,0E+05
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		1,0E+06
Frequency and Duration	n of Use	
Emission Days (days/year): 300		300

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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-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	1,0E-04
RMM):	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by wastewater treatment	
plant microbes.	
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	93,3
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Children about disciplinated appropriate of an application	
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	93,3
treatment (%)	33,3
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	4,07E+06
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	4,07 = 100
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	
2 and a manufacturing the mades of the substance to generated.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	

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

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used EUSES model.	

SECTION 4 GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE	
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EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

Section 4.2 -Environment

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

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

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SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as an intermediate- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC6a
Scope of process	Use of substance as an intermediate (not related to Strictly Controlled Conditions). Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

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

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General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)Batch processwith sample collection	No other specific measures identified.
Process sampling	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). , or: Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfers(open systems)with potential for aerosol generation.	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). , or: Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or release. If technical measures not practical: Wear suitable respiratory protection (conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better) and gloves (type EN374) if regular skin contact likely.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Transfer via enclosed lines. Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling. , or: Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or release. If technical measures not practical: Wear suitable respiratory protection (conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better) and gloves (type EN374) if regular skin contact likely.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is a unique structure.			
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used	Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonne		1,2E+04	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		1	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		1,2E+04	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		4,0E+04	
Frequency and Duration of Use			
Emission Days (days/year): 300		300	
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management			

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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):	2,0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	3,0E-03
RMM):	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro-	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	_
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.	
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	93,3
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
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	93,3
treatment (%)	00,0
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	4,56E+04
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	The state of the s
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is g	
9	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is g	enerated.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

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

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used EUSES model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	

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

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

Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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

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values.

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure Scenario - Worker	
30000000482	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Distribution of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC2, ERC3, ERC4, ERC5, ERC6a, ERC6b, ERC 6C,, ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.v1
Scope of process	Loading (including marine vessel/barge, rail/road car and IBC loading) and repacking (including drums and small packs) of substance, including its sampling, storage, unloading distribution and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at S	TP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 10 differently).,	00% (unless stated
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assume a start assume the cooperation of the cooper		

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent

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

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systems)Use in contained batch processes	
General exposures (open systems)Batch processwith sample collection	No other specific measures identified.
Process sampling	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
Bulk transfers(open systems)	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or release. If technical measures not practical: Wear suitable respiratory protection (conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better) and gloves (type EN374) if regular skin contact likely.
Drum and small package filling	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Wear suitable respiratory protection (conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better) and gloves (type EN374) if regular skin contact likely.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. , or: Wear suitable respiratory protection (conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better) and gloves (type EN374) if regular skin contact likely.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structure.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne	es/year):	3,0E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes	year):	3,0E+05
Maximum daily site tonnage	(kg/day):	1,0E+06
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Emission Days (days/year):		300

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Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	1
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	1,0E-05
RMM):	.,0= 00
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro-	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharge	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.	
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	93,3
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,3
treatment (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	1,36E+07
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	r disposal
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regional
regulations.	

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

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used EUSES model.	

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SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure Scenario - Worker	
3000000513	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU10 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 14, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2, ESVOC SpERC 2.2.v1
Scope of process	Formulation, packing and re-packing of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations, including storage, materials transfers, mixing, tabletting, compression, pelletisation, extrusion, large and small scale packing, sampling, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND KISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

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

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lectionGeneral measures	
(skin irritants).	No other exertic recovered identified
General exposures (closed	No other specific measures identified.
systems)Use in contained	
batch processes	No other execitic recovered identified
General exposures (open	No other specific measures identified.
systems)Batch processwith sample collectionwith po-	
tential for aerosol genera-	
tion.	
Batch processes at elevat-	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract
ed temperatures	ventilation.
ou temperatures	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions oc-
	cur.
Process sampling	No other specific measures identified.
, 0	·
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than
	3 to 5 air changes per hour).
	, or:
	Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or
	release.
	If technical measures not practical:
	Wear suitable respiratory protection (conforming to EN140
	with Type A filter or better) and gloves (type EN374) if regular
	skin contact likely.
Mixing operations (open	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than
systems)with potential for	3 to 5 air changes per hour).
aerosol generation.	o to o an onangoo por nour).
ManualTransfer	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than
from/pouring from contain-	3 to 5 air changes per hour).
ers	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Drum/batch transfers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than
	3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Production or preparation	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than
or articles by tabletting,	3 to 5 air changes per hour).
compression, extrusion or	
pelletisation	
Drum and small package	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than
filling	3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Facilities and also arises and	Drain down and the houstons with the continue of the continue
Equipment cleaning and	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or
maintenance	maintenance.
Storage Conord massures	Store substance within a closed eveter
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system.
(SKIII IIIIIAIIIS).	

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure

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	1
Substance is a unique structure.	
Readily biodegradable.	
Amounts Used	1
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,5E+03
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,5E+03
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	5,0E+03
Frequency and Duration of Use	
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	2,0E-03
RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discha	arges air emis-
sions and releases to soil	argoo, an onno
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,3
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
11,7	
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	93,3
treatment (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	6,78E+04
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	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.	issai ana/or regional

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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

Used EUSES model.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000490	20000000400	
30000000490		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Uses in Coatings- Industrial	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 7, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 13, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 4.3a.v1	
Scope of process	Covers the use in coatings (paints, inks, adhesives, etc) including exposures during use (including materials receipt, storage, preparation and transfer from bulk and semi-bulk, application by spray, roller, spreader, dip, flow, fluidised bed on production lines and film formation) and equipment cleaning, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.	

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.

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General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems) with sample collectionUse in contained systems	No other specific measures identified.
Film formation - force drying (50 - 100°C). Stoving (>100°C). UV/EB radiation curing	No other specific measures identified.
Mixing operations (closed systems)General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Film formation - air drying	No other specific measures identified.
Preparation of material for applicationMixing operations (open systems)	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Spraying (automat-ic/robotic)	Carry out in a vented booth or extracted enclosure.
ManualSpraying	Carry out in a vented booth or extracted enclosure. , or: Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Material transfers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Roller, spreader, flow application	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Dipping, immersion and pouring	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Material trans- fersDrum/batch transfer- sTransfer from/pouring from containers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Production or preparation or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisation	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system.

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Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structu	•	
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
	in region:	0.1
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		0,1 4,5E+03
		· '
Fraction of Regional tonnage		1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		4,5E+03
Maximum daily site tonnage (1,5E+04
Frequency and Duration of	Use	Taba
Emission Days (days/year):		300
	nfluenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor		10
Local marine water dilution fa		100
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	9,8E-01
	er from process (initial release prior to	7,0E-03
RMM):		
Release fraction to soil from	process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Technical conditions and m	neasures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary acros	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	·	
Technical onsite conditions	s and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil		J ,
Prevent discharge of undisso	lved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.		
Risk from environmental expo	osure is driven by soil.	
	wage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment require		
	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
	r to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,3
the required removal efficiency		00,0
	p prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge		
	to natural sons.	
Sludge should be incinerated	, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures r	elated to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
	I from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,3
treatment (%)		
	age (MSafe) based on release following	1,99E+04
total wastewater treatment re		.,
Assumed domestic sewage to		2.000
	elated to external treatment of waste for	The state of the s
	sal of waste should comply with applicable	
regulations.	sal of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regional
Conditions and measures r	elated to external recovery of waste	
	ng of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regional
regulations.		Ŭ

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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

Used EUSES model.

SECTION 4 GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure Scenario - Worke	51		
30000000492			
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE		
Title	Uses in Coatings- Professional		
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 11, PROC 13, PROC 15, PROC 19 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d, ESVOC SpERC 8.3b.v1		
Scope of process	Covers the use in coatings (paints, inks, adhesives, etc) including exposures during use (including materials receipt, storage, preparation and transfer from bulk and semi-bulk, application by spray, roller, brush, spreader by hand or similar methods, and film formation), and equipment cleaning, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.		

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Control of Worker Exposure		
Product Characteristics		
Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP		
Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,		
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.

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General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Filling/ preparation of equipment from drums or containers.	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained systems	No other specific measures identified.
Film formation - air dry- ingOutdoor	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
Film formation - air dry- ingIndoor	Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan.
Preparation of material for applicationIndoor	Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Preparation of material for application	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Material trans- fersDrum/batch transfers	Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container.
Roller, spreader, flow applicationIndoor	Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Roller, spreader, flow applicationOutdoor	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
ManualSprayingIndoor	Carry out in a vented booth or extracted enclosure.
ManualSprayingOutdoor	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Dipping, immersion and pouringIndoor	Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan.

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	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Dipping, immersion and pouringOutdoor	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Hand application - finger- paints, pastels, adhe- sivesIndoor	Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Hand application - finger- paints, pastels, adhe- sivesOutdoor	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	ection 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structu	ıre.	
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne	s/year):	1,5E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	0,002
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	year):	30
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	82,2
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Emission Days (days/year):		365
Environmental factors not i	nfluenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:		10
Local marine water dilution factor:		100
Other Operational Condition		
Release fraction to air from p	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	9,8E-01
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to		1,0E-02
RMM):		
Release fraction to soil from p	process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-02
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release		
	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emis-		
sions and releases to soil		
Prevent discharge of undisso wastewater.	lved substance to or recover from onsite	

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Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary		
wastewater treatment required.		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,3	
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)		
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site		
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage 93,3		
treatment (%)		
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	1,27E+04	
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 fo	r disposal	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional		
regulations.		
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional		
regulations.	_	

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

Section 3.2 -Environment

Used EUSES model.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	

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

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.

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure Scenario - Work	ьı
30000000485	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in Cleaning Agents- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3
	Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4,
	PROC 7, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 13
	Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ESVOC SpERC
	4.4a.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a component of cleaning products including transfer from storage, pouring/unloading from drums or containers. Exposures during mixing/diluting in the preparatory phase and cleaning activities (including spraying, brushing, dipping, wiping, automated and by hand), related equipment cleaning and maintenance.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND KISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure
Product Characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure	

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.

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Bulk transfers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Automated process with (semi) closed systems.Use in contained systems	No other specific measures identified.
Automated process with (semi) closed systems.Use in contained systems-Drum/batch transfers	No other specific measures identified.
Application of cleaning products in closed systems	No other specific measures identified.
Filling/ preparation of equipment from drums or containers. Dedicated facility	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Use in contained batch processesTreatment by heating	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Degreasing small objects in cleaning station	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Cleaning with low-pressure washers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Cleaning with high pressure washers	Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.
ManualSurfacesCleaningno spraying	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is a unique structure.			
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used	Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1	
	Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		1	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		1,5E+03	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		5,0E+03	
Frequency and Duration of Use			
Emission Days (days/year):		300	
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management			
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10	
Local marine water dilution fa	ctor:	100	

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Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	3,0E-01
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	3,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro-	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit dischasions and releases to soil	arges, air emis-
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	70,0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	93,3
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	•
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	93,3
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1,77E+06
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	disposal
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regiona
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional

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

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used EUSES model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	

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

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

Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure Scenario - Worker	
30000000486	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in Cleaning Agents- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 11, PROC 13 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d, ESVOC SpERC 8.4b.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a component of cleaning products including pouring/unloading from drums or containers; and exposures during mixing/diluting in the preparatory phase and cleaning activities (including spraying, brushing, dipping, wiping automated and by hand).

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).

Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritar	ts). Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.
Filling/ preparation of equipme	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation

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from drums or contain-	(5 to 15 air changes per hour).
ers.Dedicated facility Automated process with (semi) closed systems.Use in contained systems	No other specific measures identified.
Automated process with (semi) closed systems.Use in contained systemsDrum/batch transfers	No other specific measures identified.
Semi Automated process. (e.g.: Semi automatic application of floor care and maintenance prod- ucts)	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Filling/ preparation of equipment from drums or containers.Outdoor	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
ManualSurfacesCleaningDipping, immersion and pouring	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Cleaning with low-pressure washersRolling, Brushingno spraying	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Cleaning with high pressure washersSprayingIndoor	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Cleaning with high pressure washersSprayingOutdoor	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
ManualSurfacesCleaningSpraying	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Ad hoc manual application via trigger sprays, dipping, etc.Rolling, Brushing	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. , or: Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Application of cleaning products in closed systems	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. , or: Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Cleaning of medical devices	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions

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	occur.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system.

Substance is a unique structure. Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): Basicon Bays (days/year): Bays (days/year): Basicon Bays (days/year): Bays (days/y	Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): Regional site tonnage (tonnes/year): Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): Regional site tonnage (kg/day): Frequency and Duration of Use Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Local freshwater dilution factor: Local marine water dilution factor: Local marine water dilution factor: Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): O Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) O Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >> (%) Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)			
Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 1,5E+03 Fraction of Regional tonnage (tonnes/year): 1,5E+03 Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 2,0E-03 Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 3,0 Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 8,2 Frequency and Duration of Use Emission Days (days/year): 365 Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Local freshwater dilution factor: 10 Local marine water dilution factor: 100 Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 2,0E-02 Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0 Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0 Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide 93,3 the required removal efficiency of >= (%) Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	
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Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Local freshwater dilution factor: Local marine water dilution factor: Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): O Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil 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 (%) O Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%) Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1			0,2
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Local freshwater dilution factor: Local marine water dilution factor: Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): OTechnical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil 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 (%) Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%) Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage 93,3 treatment (%)			365
Local freshwater dilution factor: 100 Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 2,0E-02 Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-06 RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0 Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) 0 Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide 93,3 the required removal efficiency of >= (%) Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage 93,3 treatment (%)		luenced by risk management	1 000
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Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): O Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide 93,3 the required removal efficiency of >= (%) Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage 93,3 treatment (%)			
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Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide 93,3 the required removal efficiency of >= (%) Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage 193,3 treatment (%)			0
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide 93,3 the required removal efficiency of >= (%) Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)			event release
lease estimates used. Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. 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 >= (%) 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 (%)			
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Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. 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 >= (%) 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 (%)	Technical onsite conditions a	and measures to reduce or limit discha	arges, air emis-
wastewater. Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide 93,3 the required removal efficiency of >= (%) Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	sions and releases to soil		.
wastewater. Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide 93,3 the required removal efficiency of >= (%) Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	Prevent discharge of undissolve	ed substance to or recover from onsite	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide 93,3 the required removal efficiency of >= (%) Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	wastewater.		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required. Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide 93,3 the required removal efficiency of >= (%) Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)			
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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 (%) 93,3	Treat onsite wastewater (prior t	o receiving water discharge) to provide	93,3
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 (%) 93,3	the required removal efficiency of >= (%)		
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 (%) 93,3	Organisational measures to p	prevent/limit release from site	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%) 93,3	Do not apply industrial sludge to	o natural soils.	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	Sludge should be incinerated, of	contained or reclaimed.	
treatment (%)	Conditions and Measures rela	ated to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
ilodanona (70)	Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage		93,3
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 3,9E+03	Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following		3.9F+03
	total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)		0,32703
	Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)		2.000

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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

Used EUSES model.

SECTION 4 GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

Section 4.2 -Environment

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure oceriano - Worke	•
30000000499	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in Oil and Gas field drilling and production operations-
	Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3
	Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4,
	PROC 8a, PROC 8b
	Environmental Release Categories: ERC4
Scope of process	Oil field well drilling and production operations (including drilling muds and well cleaning) including material transfers, onsite formulation, well head operations, shaker room activities and related maintenance.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Additional Information	No exposure assessment presented for the environment. Quantitative exposure and risk assessment not possible due to lack of emissions to aquatic environment.

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assumes use at not more than 20°C shows ambient temperature (unless stated differently)		

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).

Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent

values.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
Bulk transfers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

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	, or: Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or release. If technical measures not practical: Wear suitable respiratory protection (conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better) and gloves (type EN374) if regular skin contact likely.
Filling/ preparation of equipment from drums or containers.	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Drill floor operations	No other specific measures identified.
Operation of solids filtering equipment	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Treatment and disposal of filtered solids	No other specific measures identified.
Process sampling	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Pouring from small containers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
General exposures (open systems)	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure
No exposure assessment presented for the environment.	

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

Quantitative exposure and risk assessment not possible due to lack of emissions to aquatic environment.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	

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

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

Section 4.2 - Environment

No exposure assessment presented for the environment.

Quantitative exposure and risk assessment not possible due to lack of emissions to aquatic environment.

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000501	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as binders and release agents- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 6, PROC 7, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 13, PROC 14 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ERC5, ESVOC SpERC 4.10a.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as binders and release agents including material transfers, mixing, application (including spraying and brushing), and handling of waste.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.
Material transfers(closed systems)General measures (skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.

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Material transfersBatch	No other specific measures identified.
process(closed systems)	
Drum/batch transfers	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Mixing operations (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Mixing operations (open systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Mold forming	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Casting operations	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Spraying/ fogging by machine application	Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.
Spraying/ fogging by manual application	Carry out in a vented booth or extracted enclosure.
ManualRolling, Brushing	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structure.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne	s/year):	1,5E+03
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	year):	1,5E+03
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	5,0E+03
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Emission Days (days/year):		300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor: 10		10
Local marine water dilution factor:		100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure		
Release fraction to air from p	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	2,0E-01
Release fraction to wastewate RMM):	er from process (initial release prior to	3,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):		0
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release		
	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emis-		arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil		
Prevent discharge of undisso	lved substance to or recover from onsite	

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wastewater.	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.	
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 93,3	
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Sludge should be inclinerated, contained of reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,3
treatment (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	7,44E+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	r disposal
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regional
regulations.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regional
regulations.	

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

indicated.

Section 3.2 - Environment Used EUSES model.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE	
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO	
Section 4.1 - Health		
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management		
Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.		
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 technolo-

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gies, either alone or in combination.

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure ocenano - worker	
30000000503	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as binders and release agents- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22
	Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4,
	PROC 6, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 11, PROC
	14
	Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d,
	ESVOC SpERC 8.10b.v1
	20100 002110
Scope of process	Covers the use as binders and release agents including ma-
	terial transfers, mixing, application by spraying, brushing, and
	handling of waste.
1	

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.
Material transfers(closed systems)General measures	No other specific measures identified.

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(skin irritants).	
Material transfersBatch	No other specific measures identified.
process(closed systems)	
Drum/batch transfers	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
Mixing operations (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Mixing operations (open systems)	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Mold forming	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Casting operations(open systems)	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
SprayingManual	Carry out in a vented booth or extracted enclosure.
	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
	Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures. , or:
	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
	Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
ManualRolling, Brushing	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure		e
Substance is a unique structure.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes		1,5E+03
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		2,0E-03
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		3
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 8,2		8,2
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Emission Days (days/year): 365		365
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution factor: 100		100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure		e
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 9,5E-01		9,5E-01

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Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	2,5E-02
RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-02
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to process	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	- CVCIII ICICASC
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges air emis-
sions and releases to soil	arges, an enns-
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
Wastewater.	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,3
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,3
treatment (%)	,
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	2,66E+03
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	
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.	issai ana, or regionar

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

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used EUSES model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.	

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

Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure Scenario - Worker	
30000000487	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as a fuel- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 16 Environmental Release Categories: ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 7.12a.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additive) and includes activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
Bulk transfers	No other specific measures identified.
Drum/batch transfers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.

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Use as a fuel(closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure				
Substance is a unique structure.				
Readily biodegradable.				
Amounts Used				
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1			
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,5E+04			
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	1			
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,5E+04			
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	5,0E+04			
Frequency and Duration of Use				
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-03			
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	1,0E-05			
RMM):				
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0			
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro	event release			
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-				
lease estimates used.				
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discha-	arges, air emis-			
sions and releases to soil				
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite				
wastewater.				
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater.				
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary				
wastewater treatment required.				
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	95			
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,3			
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)				
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site				
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.				
Oli december 11 beries de la contra				
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.				
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant			
	93,3			
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	·			
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	1,1E+07			
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)				
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000			

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Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.

SECTION 3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

Section 3.1 - Health

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

Section 3.2 -Environment

Used EUSES model.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure Scenario - Worker	
30000000488	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as a fuel- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 16 Environmental Release Categories: ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.12b.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additive) and includes activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure
Product Characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure	

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
Bulk transfers	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Drum/batch transfers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Dipping, immersion and	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than

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pouring	3 to 5 air changes per hour).
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Use as a fuel(closed systems)General measures (skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structu	ire.	
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:		0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes	s/year):	1,5E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	2,00E-03
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/)		3,0E+01
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	8,2E+01
Frequency and Duration of		
Emission Days (days/year):		365
Environmental factors not i	nfluenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution fa	ctor:	100
Other Operational Condition	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
Release fraction to wastewate RMM):	er from process (initial release prior to	1,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from p	process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release		
Common practices vary acros lease estimates used.	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil		
	ved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	ived addition to an receiver from enough	
Risk from environmental expo	sure is driven by freshwater.	
	vage treatment plant, no secondary	
	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
	r to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,3
	p prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge		
Sludge should be incinerated	, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant		

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Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,3	
treatment (%)		
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	3,9E+03	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)		
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal		
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.		
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.		

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

Section 3.2 - Environment

Used EUSES model.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management	
Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.	
Where other Pick Manageme	ont Massuras/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.

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure Scenario - Worker	
3000000507	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Functional Fluids- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9 Environmental Release Categories: ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 7.13a.v1
Scope of process	Use as functional fluids e.g. cable oils, transfer oils, coolants, insulators, refrigerants, hydraulic fluids in industrial equipment including maintenance and related material transfers.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics	
Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure	

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)General measures (skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfersBatch process(open systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Drum/batch transfersDedicated facility	Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.

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Filling of articles/equipment	Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.
Filling/ preparation of	Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or
equipment from drums or containers.	equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open	No other specific measures identified.
systems)	
Remanufacture of reject articles	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Equipment maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or mainte-
	nance.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system.
(SKIII IIIIIAIIIS).	

Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is a unique structure.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes	s/year):	1,5E+03
Fraction of Regional tonnage		1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/y	/ear):	1,5E+03
Maximum daily site tonnage (<u> </u>	5,0E+03
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Emission Days (days/year):		300
	nfluenced by risk management	1
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		3,0E-04
RMM):		
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):		1,0E-03
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release		
	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil		
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite		
wastewater.		
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.		
If discharging to domestic seven wastewater treatment require	vage treatment plant, no secondary d.	
Treat air emission to provide	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prio	r to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,3

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	I	
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)		
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site		
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,3	
treatment (%)		
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	4,55E+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	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regional	
regulations.		
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional	

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	

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

Section 3.2 - Environment

Used EUSES model.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	

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

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

Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure Scenario - Worker		
30000000510		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Functional Fluids- Professional	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 9, PROC 20 Environmental Release Categories: ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.13b.v1	
Scope of process	Use as functional fluids e.g. cable oils, transfer oils, coolants, insulators, refrigerants, hydraulic fluids in professional equipment including maintenance and related material transfers.	

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure		
Product Characteristics	Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP		
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,		
Frequency and Duration of Use			
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).			
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure			

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
Drum/batch transfersNon- dedicated facility	Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container.
Transfer from/pouring from containers	Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container.
Filling/ preparation of equipment from drums or containers.	Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container.

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General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)elevated temperature	Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation.
Remanufacture of reject articles	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Equipment mainte- nanceNon-dedicated facility	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structu	ıre.	
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne	s/year):	1,5E+03
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	2,0E-03
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	year):	3
Maximum daily site tonnage	(kg/day):	8,2
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Emission Days (days/year):		365
	influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution fa	actor:	100
Other Operational Conditio	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from p	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-02
Release fraction to wastewat RMM):	er from process (initial release prior to	2,5E-02
Release fraction to soil from	process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-02
	neasures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary acro	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil	s and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
Prevent discharge of undisso wastewater.	lved substance to or recover from onsite	
Risk from environmental expe	osure is driven by freshwater.	
	wage treatment plant, no secondary	
	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
	r to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,3
the required removal efficiency		
	prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge		
Sludge should be incinerated	, contained or reclaimed.	

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Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,3
treatment (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	2,66E+03
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	

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 $\overline{\text{waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.}$

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

Used EUSES model.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO
O C	

Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000504	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in laboratories- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 10, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2, ERC4
Scope of process	Use of the substance within laboratory settings, including material transfers and equipment cleaning.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure
Product Characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure	

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
Laboratory activitiessmall scale	No other specific measures identified.
CleaningRolling, BrushingVessel and container cleaning	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structu	re.	
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		

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Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,5E+03
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,5E+03
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	5,0E+03
Frequency and Duration of Use	
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):	2,0E-02
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro-	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,3
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	93,3
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	7,02E+03
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional

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

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indicated.

Section 3.2 - Environment

Used EUSES model.

SECTION 4 GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

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

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.

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

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SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in laboratories- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC 10, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 8.17.v1
Scope of process	Use of small quantities within laboratory settings, including material transfers and equipment cleaning.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 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 o	f Use	
Covers daily exposures up t	o 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Condition	ons affecting Exposure	
A ()	2000 -1	

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
Laboratory activitiessmall scale	No other specific measures identified.
CleaningRolling, BrushingVessel and container cleaning	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structure.		
Readily biodegradable.		

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Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,5E+03	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	2,0E-03	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	3	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	8,2	
Frequency and Duration of Use	,	
Emission Days (days/year):	365	
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	1 5 5 5	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10	
Local marine water dilution factor:	100	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	100	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-01	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	5,0E-01	
RMM):	3,02-01	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0	
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro	event release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-		
lease estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discha-	arges, air emis-	
sions and releases to soil		
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite		
wastewater.		
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary		
wastewater treatment required.		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,3	
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)		
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site		
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,3	
treatment (%)	33,3	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	2,8E+02	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	2,02+02	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000	
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.	local and/or regional	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional		
regulations.		

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	

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

Section 3.2 - Environment

Used EUSES model.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Continu 4.4 Hoolth	

Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

Section 4.2 -Environment

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure Scenario - Wo	THO .
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SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Rubber production and processing- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU10
-	Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4,
	PROC 5, PROC 6, PROC 7, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9,
	PROC 13, PROC 14, PROC 15, PROC 21
	Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC4,, ESVOC
	SpERC 4.19.v1
	·
Scope of process	Manufacture of tyres and general rubber articles, including
	processing of raw (uncured) rubber, handling and mixing of
	rubber additives, vulcanising, cooling and finishing.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT	
	MEASURES	

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure		
Product Characteristics	Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	form of product Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP		
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,		
Frequency and Duration of Use			
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).			
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure			

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.
Material transfers(closed systems)General measures	No other specific measures identified.

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(skin irritants).	
Material transfersDedicated facility	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Bulk weighing(closed systems)General measures (skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.
Small scale weighing	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Material transfers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Additive premixingBatch process	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Calendering (including Banburys)elevated temper- ature	Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.
Pressing uncured rubber blanks	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Vulcanisation	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Cooling cured articles	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment maintenance	Drain or remove substance from equipment prior to break-in or maintenance.

Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is a unique structure.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes	s/year):	6,0E+03
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		6,0E+03
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		2,0E+04
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Emission Days (days/year):		300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:		100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure		
Release fraction to air from p	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-02
Release fraction to wastewate	er from process (initial release prior to	3,0E-03

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Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pre Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re- lease estimates used.	1,0E-04
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	vent release
	VOIIL TOIGUGG
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discha	rges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment required.	0
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	•
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,3
the required removal efficiency of >= (%) Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Do not apply industrial studge to flatural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment pla	ant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,3
treatment (%)	•
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	4,67E+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
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regiona
regulations.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable I	local and/or regiona
regulations.	

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

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO	
Section 4.1 - Health		
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management		
Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.		
Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users		

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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.