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

1.1. Product identifier
Name of the substance VGO Low Sulfur
Identification number 649-224-00-6
Registration number 01-2119475498-21-0018
Synonyms None.
SDS number 2012
Issue date 28-July-2011
Version number 05
Revision date 09-September-2013
Supersedes date 17-August-2012

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Uses advised against None known.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
Supplier
Company name Valero Energy Ltd
Address 1 Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London E14 4HA
UK
Telephone 01/210 345 4593 (General information; US)
e-mail CorpHSE@valero.com
Contact person Industrial Hygienist

1.4. Emergency telephone number
0044/(0)18 65 407333

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture
The substance has been assessed and/or tested for its physical, health and environmental hazards and the following classification applies.

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC as amended
Classification
Carc. Cat. 3;R40, Xn;R20-65, Xi;R38, N;R51/53

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended
Physical hazards
Flammable liquids Category 3
H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour.

Health hazards
Acute toxicity, inhalation Category 4
H332 - Harmful if inhaled.
Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
Carcinogenicity Category 2
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2 (thymus, liver, bone marrow)
H373 - May cause damage to organs (thymus, liver, bone marrow) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard Category 1
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Environmental hazards
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term aquatic hazard Category 2
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Hazard summary

Physical hazards
Not classified for physical hazards.

Health hazards
Harmful by inhalation. Irritating to skin. Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

Environmental hazards
Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Specific hazards
Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of co-ordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness. Prolonged or repeated contact with skin may cause redness, itching, irritation, eczema/chapping and oil acne. Components of the product may be absorbed into the body through the skin. Prolonged and repeated contact with the product may cause skin cancer.

Main symptoms
Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Skin irritation. Defatting of the skin. Dermatitis. Ingestion may cause irritation and malaise.

2.2. Label elements

Label according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 as amended

Contains:
Gas oils (pertroleum), light vacuum

Identification number
649-224-00-6

Hazard pictograms

Signal word
Danger

Hazard statements
H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H332 - Harmful if inhaled.
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H373 - May cause damage to organs (thymus, liver, bone marrow) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention
P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Response
P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.

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

Disposal
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Supplemental label information
None known.

2.3. Other hazards
Static accumulator - Static accumulating flammable materials can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite material and vapor may cause flash fire (or explosion). Not a PBT or vPvB substance or mixture.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

General information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>CAS-No. / EC No.</th>
<th>REACH Registration No.</th>
<th>INDEX No.</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gas oils (pertroleum), light vacuum</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>64741-58-8</td>
<td>01-2119475498-21-0018</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Classification:
DSD: Carc. Cat. 3;R40, Xn;R20-65, Xi;R38, N;R51/53

CLP: Flam. Liq. 3;H226, Asp. Tox. 1;H304, Skin Irrit. 2;H315, Acute Tox. 4;H332, Carc. 2;H351, STOT RE 2;H373, Aquatic Chronic 2;H411

SECTION 4: First aid measures

General information
Get medical attention if any discomfort develops.
4.1. Description of first aid measures

**Inhalation**
Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if discomfort develops or persists.

If there is any suspicion of inhalation of H2S:
Rescuers must wear breathing apparatus, belt and safety rope, and follow rescue procedures.
Remove casualty to fresh air as quickly as possible.
Immediately begin artificial respiration if breathing has ceased.
Provision of oxygen may help.
Obtain medical advice for further treatment.

**Skin contact**
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash with soap and water. In case of rashes, wounds or other skin disorders: Seek medical attention and bring along these instructions.

**Eye contact**
Immediately flush with plenty of water for up to 15 minutes. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

**Ingestion**
Immediately rinse mouth and drink plenty of water or milk. Keep person under observation. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep head low. Transport immediately to hospital and take these instructions.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Skin irritation. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Defats the skin. Dermatitis. Ingestion may cause irritation and malaise.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Treat symptomatically. The effects might be delayed.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

**General fire hazards**
The product is combustible, and heating may generate vapours which may form explosive vapour/air mixtures. Material will float and can be re-ignited on surface of water.

5.1. Extinguishing media
**Suitable extinguishing media**
Water spray, foam, dry powder or carbon dioxide.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media**
Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Thermal decomposition may produce smoke, oxides of carbon and lower molecular weight organic compounds whose composition have not been characterised. Sulfur Oxides (SOx). Nitrogen Oxides (NOx).

5.3. Advice for firefighters
**Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing**
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing in case of fire.

**Special fire fighting procedures**
Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
**For non-emergency personnel**
Keep upwind. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). In case of spills, beware of slippery floors and surfaces.

**For emergency responders**
Keep unnecessary personnel away. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet.

6.2. Environmental precautions
Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. If facility or operation has an "oil or hazardous substance contingency plan", activate its procedures. Stay upwind and away from spill. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant. Do not enter or stay in area unless monitoring indicates that it is safe to do so. Isolate hazard area and restrict entry to emergency crew. Extremely flammable. Review Fire and Explosion Hazard Data before proceeding with clean up. Keep all sources of ignition (flames, smoking, flares, etc.) and hot surfaces away from release. Contain spill in smallest possible area. Recover as much product as possible (e.g., by vacuuming). Stop leak if it can be done without risk. Use water spray to disperse vapors. Spilled material may be absorbed by an appropriate absorbent, and then handled in accordance with environmental regulations. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized treatment or drainage systems and natural waterways. Contact fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies.
6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. This material is a water pollutant and should be prevented from contaminating soil or from entering sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

Small Spills: Absorb spill with vermiculite or other inert material, then place in a container for chemical waste. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Large Spills: Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place into a container for later disposal. Prevent product from entering drains. Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system. Should not be released into the environment. Ensure that waste and contaminated materials are collected and removed from the work area as soon as possible in a suitably labelled container.

6.4. Reference to other sections
For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling
Before entering storage tanks and commencing any operation in a confined area check the atmosphere for oxygen content and flammability. (Subject to applicability) If sulfur compounds are suspected to be present in the product, check the atmosphere for H2S content. Access to work area should be restricted to people handling the product only. Aerosol producing work should be handled in closed systems, if possible. Eliminate sources of ignition. Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Avoid inhalation of vapours. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wear personal protective equipment. Immediately change contaminated clothes. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Be aware of potential for surfaces to become slippery. Avoid release to the environment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store in a cool, dry place with adequate ventilation. Keep away from incompatible materials, open flames and high temperatures. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits
Belgium. Exposure Limit Values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VGO Low Sulfur (CAS 64741-58-8)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 mg/m3</td>
<td>Vapor and aerosol.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Denmark. Exposure Limit Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gas oils (pertroleum), light vacuum (CAS 64741-58-8)</td>
<td>TLV</td>
<td>1 mg/m3</td>
<td>Mist.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Finland. Workplace Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gas oils (pertroleum), light vacuum (CAS 64741-58-8)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>5 mg/m3</td>
<td>Mist.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hungary. OELs. Joint Decree on Chemical Safety of Workplaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gas oils (pertroleum), light vacuum (CAS 64741-58-8)</td>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>5 mg/m3</td>
<td>Mist.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Iceland. OELs. Regulation 154/1999 on occupational exposure limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gas oils (pertroleum), light vacuum (CAS 64741-58-8)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 mg/m3</td>
<td>Mist.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ireland. Occupational Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VGO Low Sulfur (CAS 64741-58-8)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ireland. Occupational Exposure Limits</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.2 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Italy. OELs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Netherlands. OELs (binding)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Norway. Administrative Norms for Contaminants in the Workplace</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
<td>TLV</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Portugal. VLEs. Norm on occupational exposure to chemical agents (NP 1796)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Slovakia. OELs. Decree of the government of the Slovak Republic concerning protection of health in work with chemical agents</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spain. Occupational Exposure Limits</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sweden. Occupational Exposure Limit Values</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>3 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Biological limit values**

No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

**Recommended monitoring procedures**

Follow standard monitoring procedures.

**Derived no-effect level (DNEL)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VGO Low Sulfur (CAS 64741-58-8)</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>2.9 mg/kg/8h</td>
<td>Long term exposure systemic effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>4300 mg/m³/15min</td>
<td>Aerosol, Acute exposure systemic effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>68 mg/m³/8h</td>
<td>Aerosol, Long term exposure systemic effects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Predicted no effect concentrations (PNECs)**

Not available.
8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Use explosion-proof equipment.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

General information

Use personal protective equipment as required. Personal protective equipment should be chosen according to the CEN standards and in discussion with the supplier of the personal protective equipment. Keep working clothes separately. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Eye/face protection

Wear safety glasses. If splash potential exists, wear full face shield or chemical goggles.

Skin protection

- Hand protection

Wear chemical-resistant, impervious gloves. Chlorinated Polyethylene (or Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene), Viton, Polyurethane, Nitrile rubber. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier. Be aware that the liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent change is advisable.

- Other

Full body suit and boots are recommended when handling large volumes or in emergency situations. Flame retardant protective clothing is recommended.

Respiratory protection

In case of inadequate ventilation or risk of inhalation of vapours, use suitable respiratory equipment with gas filter (type A2). Use a positive-pressure air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Thermal hazards

When material is heated, wear gloves to protect against thermal burns.

Hygiene measures

When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands after handling. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Private clothes and working clothes should be kept separately. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Follow up on any medical surveillance requirements.

Environmental exposure controls

Contain spills and prevent releases and observe national regulations on emissions.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Brown liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Petroleum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/freezing point</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range</td>
<td>230 - 450 °C (446 - 842 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>&gt; 100,0 °C (&gt; 212,0 °F) Pensky-Martens Closed Cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability limit - lower (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability limit - upper (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure</td>
<td>0,4 kPa (40°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density</td>
<td>0,8 - 0,91 g/cm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility(ies)</td>
<td>Insoluble in water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
<td>&gt;= 225 °C (&gt;= 437 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>&gt;= 1,5 mm²/s (50°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not explosive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oxidizing properties

Not oxidizing.

9.2. Other information

Density

0,80 - 0,91 g/cm³

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

The product is stable and non reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks. Ignition sources. Contact with incompatible materials. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids. Strong oxidizers such as nitrates, chlorates, peroxides.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapours.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

General information

Occupational exposure to the substance or mixture may cause adverse effects.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Ingestion

Ingestion may cause irritation and malaise.

Inhalation

Harmful if inhaled. Breathing of high concentrations may cause dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of co-ordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness.

Skin contact

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. May be absorbed through the skin.

Eye contact

May cause eye irritation on direct contact.

Symptoms

Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Skin irritation. Defatting of the skin. Dermatitis. Ingestion may cause irritation and malaise.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Harmful if inhaled. Breathing of high concentrations may cause dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of co-ordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness. May irritate and cause stomach pain, vomiting, diarrhoea and nausea. Hydrogen sulphide, a highly toxic gas, may be present. Signs and symptoms of overexposure to hydrogen sulphide include respiratory and eye irritation, dizziness, nausea, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, and loss of consciousness. Odour does not provide a reliable indicator of the presence of hazardous levels in the atmosphere.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Test results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VGO Low Sulfur (CAS 64741-58-8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Acute</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>&gt; 5000 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Inhalation</em></td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt; 4,1 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LC50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Oral</em></td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt; 2000 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Skin corrosion/irritation</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>Causes mild skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Pre-existing skin conditions including dermatitis might be aggravated by exposure to this product.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Serious eye damage/eye irritation</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>May cause eye irritation on direct contact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Respiratory sensitisation</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Skin sensitisation</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Germ cell mutagenicity</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>Test data conclusive but not sufficient for classification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Carcinogenicity</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>May cause cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Reproductive toxicity</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>Suspected of damaging the unborn child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Specific target organ toxicity</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>Test data conclusive but not sufficient for classification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- single exposure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Specific target organ toxicity</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: Liver. Thymus. Bone marrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- repeated exposure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aspiration hazard</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mixture versus substance information  
Not available.

Other information  
Components of the product may be absorbed into the body through the skin.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity  
Oil spills are generally hazardous to the environment.

12.2. Persistence and degradability  
The degradability of the product has not been stated.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential  
No data available on bioaccumulation.

Partition coefficient  
n-octanol/water (log Kow)  
Not available.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF)  
Not available.

12.4. Mobility in soil  
The product is insoluble in water. It will spread on the water surface while some of the components will eventually sediment in water systems. The volatile components of the product will spread in the atmosphere.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment  
Not a PBT or vPvB substance or mixture.

12.6. Other adverse effects  
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Oil spills are generally hazardous to the environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods  
Residual waste  
Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Contaminated packaging  
Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

EU waste code  
13 07 01*  
The Waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.

Disposal methods/information  
Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Do not discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADR  
14.1. UN number  
UN1202  
14.2. UN proper shipping name  
DIESEL FUEL  
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)  
3  
Subsidiary class(es)  
-  
14.4. Packing group  
III  
14.5. Environmental hazards  
Yes  
Tunnel restriction code  
D/E  
Labels required  
3  
14.6. Special precautions for user  
Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

RID  
14.1. UN number  
UN1202  
14.2. UN proper shipping name  
DIESEL FUEL  
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)  
3  
Subsidiary class(es)  
-  
14.4. Packing group  
III  
14.5. Environmental hazards  
Yes  
Labels required  
3  
14.6. Special precautions for user  
Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

ADN  
14.1. UN number  
UN1202  
14.2. UN proper shipping name  
DIESEL FUEL
14.3. Transport hazard class(es) 3
Subsidiary class(es) - 
14.4. Packing group III
14.5. Environmental hazards Yes
Labels required 3
14.6. Special precautions for user Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

IATA
14.1. UN number UN1202
14.2. UN proper shipping name DIESEL FUEL
14.3. Transport hazard class(es) 3
Subsidiary class(es) -
14.4. Packing group III
14.5. Environmental hazards Yes
Labels required 3
ERG code 3L
14.6. Special precautions for user Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

IMDG
14.1. UN number UN1202
14.2. UN proper shipping name DIESEL FUEL
14.3. Transport hazard class(es) 3
Subsidiary class(es) -
14.4. Packing group III
14.5. Environmental hazards Marine pollutant
Labels required 3
EmS F-E, S-E
14.6. Special precautions for user Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.
14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable. However, this product is a liquid and if transported in bulk covered under MARPOL 73/78, Annex I.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

EU regulations
- Regulation (EC) No. 689/2008 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, Annex I, part 1 as amended Not listed.
- Regulation (EC) No. 689/2008 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, Annex I, part 2 as amended Not listed.
- Regulation (EC) No. 689/2008 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, Annex I, part 3 as amended Not listed.
- Regulation (EC) No. 689/2008 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, Annex V as amended Not listed.
- Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, REACH Article 59(1) Candidate List as currently published by ECHA Not listed.

Authorisations
Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, REACH Annex XIV Substances subject to authorisation, as amended
Not listed.

Restrictions on use
Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, REACH Annex XVII Substances subject to restriction on marketing and use as amended
Not listed.

Directive 2004/37/EC: on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work
Not regulated.

Directive 92/85/EEC: on the safety and health of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding
Not regulated.

Other EU regulations

Directive 96/82/EC (Seveso II) on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances
Not regulated.

Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work
Not listed.

Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work
Not listed.

Other regulations
The product is classified and labelled in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation) as amended and respective national laws implementing EC directives. This Safety Data Sheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. 96/82/EC (Seveso II) Directive; Part 2 (Classified Substances) - Flammable

National regulations
Young people under 18 years old are not allowed to work with this product according to the EU Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment
For this substance a chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

List of abbreviations
DSD: Directive 67/548/EEC.
DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level.
PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration.
PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic.
vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative.

References
CONCAWE
Chemical safety report.

Information on evaluation method leading to the classification of mixture
The mixture is classified based on test data for physical hazards. The classification for health and environmental hazards is derived by a combination of calculation methods and test data, if available. For details, refer to Sections 9, 11 and 12.

Full text of any statements or R-phrases and H-statements under Sections 2 to 15
R20 Harmful by inhalation.
R38 Irritating to skin.
R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65 Hazardous: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

This SDS contains revisions in the following section(s): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

Training information
Follow training instructions when handling this material.
Disclaimer

This material Safety Data Sheet (SDS) was prepared in accordance with EC No 1272/2008 by Valero Energy Ltd. Valero Energy Ltd. does not assume any liability arising out of product use by others. The information, recommendations, and suggestions presented in this SDS are based upon test results and data believed to be reliable. The end user of the product has the responsibility for evaluating the adequacy of the data under the conditions of use, determining the safety, toxicity and suitability of the product under these conditions, and obtaining additional or clarifying information where uncertainty exists. No guarantee expressed or implied is made as to the effects of such use, the results to be obtained, or the safety and toxicity of the product in any specific application. Furthermore, the information herein is not represented as absolutely complete, since it is not practicable to provide all the scientific and study information in the format of this document, plus additional information may be necessary under exceptional conditions of use, or because of applicable laws or government regulations.
Annex to the extended Safety Data Sheet (eSDS)

1 - Exposure Scenario Worker

1. Distribution of substance

List of use descriptors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector(s) of Use</th>
<th>Product categories [PC]:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SU3: Industrial uses</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name of contributing environmental scenario and corresponding ERC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ERC</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ERC1</td>
<td>Manufacture of substances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC2</td>
<td>Formulation of preparations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC3</td>
<td>Formulation in materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC4</td>
<td>Industrial use of processing aids in processes and products, not becoming part of articles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC5</td>
<td>Industrial use resulting in inclusion into or onto a matrix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC6a</td>
<td>Industrial use resulting in manufacture of another substance (use of intermediates).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC6b</td>
<td>Industrial use of reactive processing aids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC6c</td>
<td>Industrial use of monomers for manufacture of thermoplastics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC6d</td>
<td>Industrial use of process regulators for polymerisation processes in production of resins, rubbers, polymers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC7</td>
<td>Industrial use of substances in closed systems.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specific Environmental Release Category:
ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.v1

List of names of contributing worker scenarios and corresponding PROCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROC</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROC4</td>
<td>Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROC8a</td>
<td>Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROC8b</td>
<td>Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROC9</td>
<td>Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROC15</td>
<td>Use as laboratory reagent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further explanations

Other Process or activity

Bulk loading (including marine vessel/barge, railroad car and IBC loading) and repacking (including drums and small packs) of substance, including its sampling, storage, unloading, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.


Product characteristics

Concentration of the substance in a mixture

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently).
Substance is complex UVCB. Predominantly hydrophobic.

Physical state

Liquid With potential aerosol generation

Viscosity

- Kinematic viscosity: 1.6 mm²/s at 40 °C
- Dynamic viscosity: Not available.

Amounts used

| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: | 0,1 |
| Regional use tonnage (tons/year): | 2,8 e7 |
| Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: | 0,002 |
| Annual site tonnage (tons/year): | 5,6 e4 |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): | 1,9 e5 |

Frequency and duration of use

| Batch process | Not available. |
| Continuous process | Emission days (days/year): 300 |

Environment factors not influenced by risk management

| Local freshwater dilution factor: | 10 |
| Local marine water dilution factor: | 100 |
### Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Emission days (days/year)</th>
<th>Air Emission factors</th>
<th>Soil Emission factors</th>
<th>Water Emission factors</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>initial release prior to RMM</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0,001</td>
<td>0,00001</td>
<td>0,000001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Risk management measures (RMM)

**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

- **Air**: Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) = 90
- **Soil**: Not available.
- **Water**: Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of ≥ (%): 0. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of ≥ (%): 0
- **Sediment**: Not available.
- **Remarks**: Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily ingestion).

#### Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site

- Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. No wastewater treatment required.

#### Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant

- **Size of municipal sewage system/treatment plant (m3/d)**
  - **Type**: Municipal STP
  - **Discharge rate**: 2000
  - **Treatment effectiveness**: 94,1
  - **Sludge treatment technique**: Not available.
  - **Measures to limit air emissions**: Not available.
  - **Remarks**: Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d): 2,9e6
  - **Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)**: 94,1

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

- **Fraction of used amount transferred to external waste treatment**
  - **Suitable waste treatment**: Not available.
  - **Disposal methods**: Not available.
  - **Treatment effectiveness**: Not available.
  - **Remarks**: External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

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

- **Fraction of used amount transferred to external waste treatment**
  - **Suitable recovery operations**: External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.
  - **Treatment effectiveness**: Not available.
  - **Remarks**: External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

#### Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA

- Additional information on the basis for the allocation of the identified OCs and RMMs is contained in the PETRORISK file.
2.2. Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises.

**Process categories beyond the REACH CSA**
- Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities.
- Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities.
- Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing).
- Use as laboratory reagent.

**Further explanations**

**Other process or activity**
- Bulk 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, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

**Product characteristics**
- **Concentration of the substance in a mixture**
  - Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently).

- **Physical form of the product**
  - Liquid With potential aerosol generation

- **Vapour pressure**
  - Liquid, vapour pressure <0,5 kPa at STP.

- **Process temperature**
  - Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently.

**Amounts used**
- Not available.

**Frequency and duration of use**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Frequency of use</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Human factors not influenced by risk management**

**Exposed skin areas**
- Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.

**Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of use</th>
<th>Room size</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Ventilation rate</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other relevant operational conditions**
- Not available.

**Risk management measures (RMM)**

- **Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release**
  - General exposures (closed systems);
  - Handle substance within a closed system.
  - Bulk closed loading and unloading;
  - Handle substance within a closed system.
  - Equipment cleaning and maintenance;
  - Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.
  - Storage;
  - Handle substance within a closed system.

- **Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker**
  - Handle substance within a closed system.
Organizational measures to prevent/limit releases, dispersion and exposure

General measures applicable to all activities;
Control any potential exposure using measures such as contained systems, properly designed and maintained facilities and a stood standard of ventilation. Drain down systems and transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Drain down and flush equipment where possible prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: Ensure relevant staff are informed of exposure potential and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; provide regular health surveillance as appropriate; identify and implement corrective actions.

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.

Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluations

General exposures (open systems);
Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

Bulk closed loading and unloading;
Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

Bulk open loading and unloading;
Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

Drum and small package filling;
Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

Equipment cleaning and maintenance;
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.

3. Exposure Estimation

Environment
See PETRORISK file in IUCLID Section 13 - "LocalCSR" worksheet.

Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure level</th>
<th>RCR</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General exposures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(closed systems)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,01 mg/m³</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,34 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.120</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.120</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General exposures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(closed system)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General exposures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(closed system) + With sample collection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,37 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General exposures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(closed system) + Batch process + With sample collection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.040</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General exposures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>open batch process</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,34 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.120</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.160</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample collection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,86 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.550</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.040</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.190</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk transfers (closed systems) e.g bottom loading</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,86 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.550</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk transfers (open systems)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,86 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.550</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bulk closed loading and unloading</strong></td>
<td>5 mg/m³ 0.070 **</td>
<td>6.86 mg/kg bw/day 0.47 **</td>
<td>0.47 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bulk open loading and unloading</strong></td>
<td>5 mg/m³ 0.070 **</td>
<td>6.86 mg/kg bw/day 0.47 **</td>
<td>0.47 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drum and small package filling</strong></td>
<td>5 mg/m³ 0.070 **</td>
<td>6.86 mg/kg bw/day 0.47 **</td>
<td>0.47 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equipment cleaning and maintenance</strong></td>
<td>2 mg/m³ 0.030 **</td>
<td>13.71 mg/kg bw/day 0.47 **</td>
<td>0.47 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bulk Storage</strong></td>
<td>1 mg/m³ 0.010 **</td>
<td>1.37 mg/kg bw/day 0.47 **</td>
<td>0.47 **</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### 4. Guidance to Downstream User to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

**Environment**

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures. Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination. Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet ([http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html](http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html)).

**Health**

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

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

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Available hazard data do not support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.
1. Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures

List of use descriptors

- **Sector(s) of Use**
  - SU3: Industrial uses
  - SU10: Formulation [mixing] of preparations and/or re-packing

- **Product categories [PC]:** Not available.

- **Name of contributing environmental scenario and corresponding ERC**
  - ERC2: Formulation of preparations.
  - Specific Environmental Release Category: ESVOC SpERC 2.2.v1

List of names of contributing worker scenarios and corresponding PROCs

- PROC1: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure.
- PROC2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure.
- PROC3: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation).
- PROC4: Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises.
- PROC5: Mixing or blending in batch processes for formulation of preparations and articles (multistage and/or significant contact).
- PROC8a: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities.
- PROC8b: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities.
- PROC9: Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing).
- PROC14: Production of preparations or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion, pelleting.
- PROC15: Use as laboratory reagent.

Further explanations

- **Other Process or activity**
  - Formulation, packing and re-packing of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations, including storage, materials transfers, mixing, tabletting, compression, pelleting, extrusion, large and small scale packing, sampling, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.


**Product characteristics**

- **Concentration of the substance in a mixture**
  - Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently).
  - Substance is complex UVCB. Predominantly hydrophobic.

- **Physical state**
  - Liquid With potential aerosol generation

- **Viscosity**
  - Kinematic viscosity: 1,6 mm²/s 40 °C
  - Dynamic viscosity: Not available.

- **Amounts used**
  - Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1
  - Regional use tonnage (tons/year): 2,8 e7
  - Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 0,0011
  - Annual site tonnage (tons/year): 3 e4
  - Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 1 e5

- **Frequency and duration of use**
  - Batch process: Not available.
  - Continuous process: Emission days (days/year): 300

- **Environment factors not influenced by risk management**
  - Local freshwater dilution factor: 10
  - Local marine water dilution factor: 100

- **Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Emission days (days/year)</th>
<th>Air</th>
<th>Emission factors</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial release prior to RMM</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0,01</td>
<td>0,0001</td>
<td>0,00002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Risk management measures (RMM)

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

**Air**
- Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%): 0

**Soil**
- Not available.

**Water**
- Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of ≥ (%): 59.9. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of ≥ (%): 0

**Sediment**
- Not available.

**Remarks**
- Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite wastewater treatment required.

Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site

Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.

Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant

**Size of municipal sewage system/treatment plant (m3/d)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Municipal STP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discharge rate</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment effectiveness</td>
<td>94.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sludge treatment technique</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures to limit air emissions</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks**
- Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d): 6.8e5

**Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant)**
- 94.1

Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

**Fraction of used amount transferred to external waste treatment**

| Suitable waste treatment | Not available. |
| Disposal methods | Not available. |
| Treatment effectiveness | Not available. |

**Remarks**
- External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

**Fraction of used amount transferred to external waste treatment**

| Suitable recover operations | External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. |
| Treatment effectiveness | Not available. |

**Remarks**
- External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA

Additional information on the basis for the allocation of the indentified OCs and RMMs is contained in the PETRORISK file.
2.2. Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure.

### Process categories beyond the REACH CSA
- **Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure.**
- **Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises.**
- **Mixing or blending in batch processes for formulation of preparations and articles (multistage and/or significant contact).**
- **Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities.**
- **Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities.**
- **Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing).**
- **Production of preparations or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion, pelletisation.**
- **Use as laboratory reagent.**

### Product characteristics
- **Concentration of the substance in a mixture**: Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently).
- **Physical form of the product**: Liquid With potential aerosol generation
- **Vapour pressure**: Liquid, vapour pressure <0,5 kPa at STP.
- **Process temperature**: Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently.

### Amounts used
Not available.

### Frequency and duration of use
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Frequency of use</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Human factors not influenced by risk management
- **Exposed skin areas**: Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.

### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of use</th>
<th>Room size</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Ventilation rate</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other relevant operational conditions
- Not available.

### Risk management measures (RMM)
- **Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release**
  - General exposures (closed systems);
  - Handle substance within a closed system.
  - Bulk transfers;
  - Handle substance within a closed system.
  - Equipment cleaning and maintenance;
  - Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.
  - Storage;
  - Store substance within a closed system.

- **Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker**
  - Batch processes at elevated temperatures;
  - Provide extract ventilation to points where emissions occur.
  - Drum/batch transfers;
  - Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container.
  - Mixing operations (closed systems);
  - Provide extract ventilation to points where emissions occur.
Organizational measures to prevent/limit releases, dispersion and exposure

General measures applicable to all activities;
Control any potential exposure using measures such as contained systems, properly designed and maintained facilities and a stood standard of ventilation. Drain down systems and transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Drain down and flush equipment where possible prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: Ensure relevant staff are informed of exposure potential and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; provide regular health surveillance as appropriate; identify and implement corrective actions.

Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluations

General exposures (open systems);
Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

Drum/batch transfers;
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with ‘basic’ employee training.

Bulk transfers;
Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

Mixing operations (open systems);
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with ‘basic’ employee training.

Production of preparations or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion, pelletisation;
Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

Drum and small package filling;
Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

Equipment cleaning and maintenance;
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with ‘basic’ employee training.

3. Exposure Estimation

Environment
See PETRORISK file in IUCLID Section 13 - "LocalCSR" worksheet.

Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure level</th>
<th>RCR</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General exposures (closed systems)</td>
<td>0,01 mg/m³</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,03 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General exposures (closed system) + Process sampling</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,37 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General exposures (closed systems)</td>
<td>3 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.040</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,34 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.120</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.160</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General exposures open batch process</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,86 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.550</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batch processes at elevated temperatures</td>
<td>0,1 mg/m³</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,34 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.120</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample collection</td>
<td>3 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.040</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,34 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.120</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.160</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory activities</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,34 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.120</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.190</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk transfers</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Concentration</td>
<td>Exposure Factor</td>
<td>Exposure Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixing operations (open systems)</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.71 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47 **</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.07 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.20 **</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.030</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from/pouring from containers, Manual</td>
<td>13.71 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47 **</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drum/batch transfers</td>
<td>6.86 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47 **</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.07 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.38 **</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from/pouring from containers</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production of preparations or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion, pelletisation</td>
<td>3.43 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.24 **</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment cleaning and maintenance</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.030</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.71 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47 **</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.550</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

4. Guidance to Downstream User to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures. Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination. Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).

Health

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

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

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Available hazard data do not support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.
3 - Exposure Scenario Worker

1. Manufacture of substance

List of use descriptors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector(s) of Use</th>
<th>SU3: Industrial uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SU8: Manufacture of bulk, large scale chemicals (including petroleum products)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SU9: Manufacture of fine chemicals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Product categories [PC]:

Not available.

Name of contributing environmental scenario and corresponding ERC

ERC1: Manufacture of substances.

Specific Environmental Release Category:

ESVOC SpERC 1.1.v1

List of names of contributing worker scenarios and corresponding PROCs

PROC1: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure.

PROC2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure.

PROC3: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation).

PROC4: Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises.

PROC8a: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities.

PROC8b: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities.

PROC15: Use as laboratory reagent.

Further explanations

Other Process or activity

Manufacture of substance or use as process chemical or extracting 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.


Product characteristics

Concentration of the substance in a mixture

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently).

Substance is complex UVCB. Predominantly hydrophobic.

Physical state

Liquid With potential aerosol generation

Viscosity

Kinematic viscosity

Not available.

Dynamic viscosity

Not available.

Amounts used

Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1

Regional use tonnage (tons/year): 2,8 e7

Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 0,021

Annual site tonnage (tons/year): 6 e5

Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 2 e6

Frequency and duration of use

Continuous process

Emission days (days/year): 300

Environment factors not influenced by risk management

Local freshwater dilution factor: 10

Local marine water dilution factor: 100

Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Emission days (days/year)</th>
<th>Emission factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>initial release prior to RMM</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Air 0,01, Soil 0,0001, Water 0,00003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Risk management measures (RMM)

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

Air
- Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) 90%

Soil
- Not available.

Water
- Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of ≥ (%) 90.3. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of ≥ (%) 0

Sediment
- Not available.

Remarks
- Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite wastewater treatment required.

Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site
- Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.

Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant

Size of municipal sewage system/treatment plant (m³/d)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Municipal STP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discharge rate</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Treatment
effectiveness | 94.1         |
| Sludge treatment technique | Not available. |
| Measures to limit air emissions | Not available. |
| Remarks          | Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d): 3.3e6 |
| Remarks          | Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) 94.1 |

Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

Fraction of used amount transferred to external waste treatment

| Suitable waste treatment | Not available. |
| Disposal methods         | Not available. |
| Treatment effectiveness  | Not available. |
| Remarks                  | During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated to treat. |

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

Fraction of used amount transferred to external waste treatment

| Suitable recover operations | Not available. |
| Treatment effectiveness    | Not available. |
| Remarks                    | During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated to recover. |

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA

Additional information on the basis for the allocation of the indentified OCs and RMMs is contained in the PETRORISK file.

2.2. Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure.

Process categories beyond the REACH CSA

- Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure.
- Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation).
- Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises.
- Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities.
- Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities.
- Use as laboratory reagent.

Product characteristics

| Concentration of the substance in a mixture | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently). |
| Physical form of the product               | Liquid With potential aerosol generation |
| Vapour pressure                           | Liquid, vapour pressure <0,5 kPa at STP. |
| Process temperature                       | Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature). |
Amounts used
Not available.

Frequency and duration of use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Frequency of use</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Human factors not influenced by risk management

Exposed skin areas
Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of use</th>
<th>Room size</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Ventilation rate</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Other relevant operational conditions
Not available.

Risk management measures (RMM)

Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release
General exposures (closed systems);
Handle substance within a closed system.

Bulk closed loading and unloading;
Handle substance within a closed system.

Equipment cleaning and maintenance;
Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Bulk product storage;
Store substance within a closed system.

Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker
Not available.

Organizational measures to prevent/limit releases, dispersion and exposure
General measures applicable to all activities;
Control any potential exposure using measures such as contained systems, properly designed and maintained facilities and a stood standard of ventilation. Drain down systems and transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Drain down and flush equipment where possible prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: Ensure relevant staff are informed of exposure potential and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; provide regular health surveillance as appropriate; identify and implement corrective actions.

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.

Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluations
General exposures (open systems);
Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

Bulk closed loading and unloading;
Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

Bulk open loading and unloading;
Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

Equipment cleaning and maintenance;
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.

3. Exposure Estimation

Environment
See PETRORISK file in IUCLID Section 13 - "LocalCSR" worksheet.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Exposure level</th>
<th>RCR</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General exposures (closed systems)</td>
<td>0,01 mg/m³</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0,34 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General exposures (closed system) + Process</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sampling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General exposures (closed systems)</td>
<td>1,37 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General exposures (closed systems)</td>
<td>3 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.040</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0,34 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.120</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.160</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General exposures open batch process</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample collection</td>
<td>2,1 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.030</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0,34 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.120</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.150</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory activities</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0,34 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.120</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.190</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk transfers (closed systems) e.g bottom</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loading</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk transfers (open systems)</td>
<td>6,86 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.550</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment cleaning and maintenance</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.030</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13,71 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk Storage</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,37 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

4. Guidance to Downstream User to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures. Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination. Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html). Scaled local assessments for EU refineries have been performed using site-specific data and are attached in PETRORISK file - "Site-Specific Production" worksheet. If scaling reveals a condition of unsafe use (i.e., RCRs > 1), additional RMMs or a site-specific chemical safety assessment is required. Taking into account the findings of the air monitoring evaluation on benzene included as the tier 2 analysis in the Low Boiling Point Naphtha category, the default "Air Removal Efficiency" of 90% included en the SpERC has been shown to be over-conservative and that 95% efficiency can safely be claimed in a tier 2 analysis. On this basis, the Tier 2 Analysis demonstrates that no refineries have RCRs>1 (see PETRORISK file in IUCLID section 13 - "Tier 2 Site Specific Production Worksheet").

Health

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

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

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Available hazard data do not support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.
1. Use as a fuel

List of use descriptors

Sector(s) of Use: SU3: Industrial uses

Product categories [PC]: Not available.

Name of contributing environmental scenario and corresponding ERC

ERC7: Industrial use of substances in closed systems.

Specific Environmental Release Category:

ESVOC SpERC 7.12a.v1

List of names of contributing worker scenarios and corresponding PROCs

PROC1: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure.
PROC2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure.
PROC3: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation).
PROC8a: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities.
PROC8b: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities.
PROC16: Using material as fuel sources, limited exposure to unburned product to be expected.

Further explanations

Other Process or activity
Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additive), and includes activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.

2.1. Contributing exposure scenario controlling environmental exposure for Industrial use of substances in closed systems.

Product characteristics

Concentration of the substance in a mixture
Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently).
Substance is complex UVCB. Predominantly hydrophobic.

Physical state

Liquid With potential aerosol generation

Viscosity

Kinematic viscosity: 1,6 mm²/s 40 °C
Dynamic viscosity: Not available.

Amounts used

Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1
Regional use tonnage (tons/year): 4,5 e6
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 0,34
Annual site tonnage (tons/year): 1,5 e6
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 5 e6

Frequency and duration of use

Batch process: Not available.
Continuous process: Emission days (days/year): 300

Environment factors not influenced by risk management

Local freshwater dilution factor: 10
Local marine water dilution factor: 100

Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Emission days (days/year)</th>
<th>Air</th>
<th>Emission factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>initial release</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0,005</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| prior to RMM          |                           | 0    | 0,00001          | Remarks

Risk management measures (RMM)

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

Air

Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%): 95

Soil

Not available.
Water
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of ≥ (%): 97,7. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of ≥ (%): 60,4

Sediment
Not available.

Remarks
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite wastewater treatment required.

Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.

Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant

Size of municipal sewage system/treatment plant (m3/d)
- Type: Municipal STP
- Discharge rate: 2000
- Treatment effectiveness: 94,1
- Sludge treatment technique: Not available.
- Measures to limit air emissions: Not available.

Remarks
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d): 5,0e6

Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)
97,7

Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

Fraction of used amount transferred to external waste treatment
- Suitable waste treatment: Not available.
- Disposal methods: Not available.
- Treatment effectiveness: Not available.

Remarks
Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls. Combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment.

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

Fraction of used amount transferred to external waste treatment
- Suitable recover operations: External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.
- Treatment effectiveness: Not available.
- Remarks: Not available.

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA
Additional information on the basis for the allocation of the indentified OCs and RMMs is contained in the PETRORISK file.

2.2. Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure.

Process categories beyond the REACH CSA
Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure.
Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation).
Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities.
Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities.
Using material as fuel sources, limited exposure to unburned product to be expected.

Product characteristics
- Concentration of the substance in a mixture: Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently).
- Physical form of the product: Liquid With potential aerosol generation
- Vapour pressure: Liquid, vapour pressure <0,5 kPa at STP.
- Process temperature: Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently.

Amounts used
Not available.
Frequency and duration of use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Frequency of use</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Human factors not influenced by risk management

Exposed skin areas

Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.

Other relevant operational conditions

Risk management measures (RMM)

Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release

- Storage:
  - Store substance within a closed system.
- Equipment cleaning and maintenance:
  - Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Not available.

Organizational measures to prevent/limit releases, dispersion and exposure

General measures applicable to all activities;
Control any potential exposure using measures such as contained or enclosed systems, properly designed and maintained facilities and a good standard of general ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Drain down and flush equipment where possible prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: Ensure relevant staff are informed of the nature of exposure and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; Ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; Clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; consider the need for health surveillance; identify and implement corrective actions.

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.

Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluations

Bulk transfers;
- Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

Drum/batch transfers;
- Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

Equipment cleaning and maintenance;
- Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with ‘basic’ employee training.

3. Exposure Estimation

Environment

See PETRORISK file in IUCLID Section 13 - "LocalCSR" worksheet.

Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure level</th>
<th>RCR</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulk transfers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.86</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.550</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drum/batch transfers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.86 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.550</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General exposures (closed systems)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,37 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use as a fuel (closed system)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
** - The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

### 4. Guidance to Downstream User to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

#### Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures. Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination. Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).

#### Health

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

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

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for carcinogenic effects. Available hazard data do not support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

| Use as a fuel additive diluent (closed system) | Dermal Exposure | Inhalation Exposure |
| 0.03 mg/kg bw/day | 0.010 | ** |
| 0.20 mg/m³ | 0.010 | ** |

| Equipment cleaning and maintenance | Dermal Exposure | Inhalation Exposure |
| 0.34 mg/kg bw/day | 0.120 | ** |
| 0.130 | ** |

| Vessel and container cleaning | Dermal Exposure | Inhalation Exposure |
| 13.71 mg/kg bw/day | 0.47 | ** |
| 0.49 | ** |

| Storage | Dermal Exposure | Inhalation Exposure |
| 1 mg/m³ | 0.010 | ** |
| 0.050 | ** |
| 0.061 | ** |
1. Use as an intermediate

List of use descriptors
Sector(s) of Use
- SU3: Industrial uses
- SU8: Manufacture of bulk, large scale chemicals (including petroleum products)
- SU9: Manufacture of fine chemicals

Product categories [PC]:
Not available.

Name of contributing environmental scenario and corresponding ERC
ERC6a: Industrial use resulting in manufacture of another substance (use of intermediates).
Specific Environmental Release Category:
ESVOC SpERG 6.1a.v1

List of names of contributing worker scenarios and corresponding PROCs
PROC1: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure.
PROC2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure.
PROC3: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation).
PROC8a: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities.
PROC8b: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities.
PROC15: Use as laboratory reagent.

Further explanations
Other Process or activity
Use of substance as an intermediate. Includes recycling/recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).

2.1. Contributing exposure scenario controlling environmental exposure for Industrial use resulting in manufacture of another substance (use of intermediates).

Product characteristics
Concentration of the substance in a mixture
Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently).
Substance is complex UVCB. Predominantly hydrophobic.

Physical state
Liquid With potential aerosol generation

Viscosity
- Kinematic viscosity: 1,6 mm²/s 40 °C
- Dynamic viscosity: Not available.

Amounts used
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 0,043
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1
Regional use tonnage (tons/year): 3,5 e5
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 1,5 e4
Annual site tonnage (tons/year): 5 e4

Frequency and duration of use
Batch process: Not available.
Continuous process: Emission days (days/year): 300

Environment factors not influenced by risk management
Local freshwater dilution factor: 10
Local marine water dilution factor: 100

Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Emission days (days/year)</th>
<th>Air Emission factors</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>initial release prior to RMM</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0,001</td>
<td>0,001</td>
<td>0,00003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Risk management measures (RMM)
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

**Air**
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) 80

**Soil**
Not available.

**Water**
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of ≥ (%) 51,6. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of ≥ (%) 0.

**Sediment**
Not available.

**Remarks**
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite wastewater treatment required.

### Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.

### Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant

#### Size of municipal sewage system/treatment plant (m3/d)
- **Type** Municipal STP
- **Discharge rate** 2000
- **Treatment effectiveness** 94,1
- **Sludge treatment technique** Not available.
- **Measures to limit air emissions** Not available.
- **Remarks** Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d): 4,1e5

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

**Fraction of used amount transferred to external waste treatment**
- **Suitable waste treatment** Not available.
- **Disposal methods** Not available.
- **Treatment effectiveness** Not available.
- **Remarks** This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated to treat.

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

**Fraction of used amount transferred to external waste treatment**
- **Suitable recover operations** Not available.
- **Treatment effectiveness** Not available.
- **Remarks** This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated to recover.

**Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA**
Additional information on the basis for the allocation of the indentified OCs and RMMs is contained in the PETRORISK file.

### 2.2. Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure.

**Process categories beyond the REACH CSA**
- Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure.
- Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation).
- Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities.
- Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities.
- Use as laboratory reagent.

**Product characteristics**
- **Concentration of the substance in a mixture** Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently).
- **Physical form of the product** Liquid With potential aerosol generation
- **Vapour pressure** Liquid, vapour pressure <0,5 kPa at STP.
- **Process temperature** Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature).

**Amounts used**
Not available.

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VGO Low Sulfur

904067 Version No.: 05 Revision date: 09-September-2013 Issue date: 28-July-2011

SDS EU
Frequency and duration of use

Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).

Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Human factors not influenced by risk management

Exposed skin areas

Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Other relevant operational conditions

Not available.

Risk management measures (RMM)

Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release

General exposures (closed systems);
Handle substance within a closed system.

Bulk closed loading and unloading;
Handle substance within a closed system.

Equipment cleaning and maintenance;
Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Bulk product storage;
Store substance within a closed system.

Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Handle substance within a closed system.

Organizational measures to prevent/limit releases, dispersion and exposure

General measures applicable to all activities;
Control any potential exposure using measures such as contained or enclosed systems, properly designed and maintained facilities and a good standard of general ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Drain down and flush equipment where possible prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: Ensure relevant staff are informed of the nature of exposure and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; Ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; Clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; consider the need for health surveillance; identify and implement corrective actions.

Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluations

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);
Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

Bulk closed loading and unloading;
Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

Bulk open loading and unloading;
Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

Equipment cleaning and maintenance;
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with ‘basic’ employee training.

3. Exposure Estimation

Environment

See PETRORISK file in IUCLID Section 13 - "LocalCSR" worksheet.

Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure level</th>
<th>RCR</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General exposures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(closed systems)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,01 mg/m³</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,34 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Concentration</td>
<td>ECETOC TRA Tool</td>
<td>Route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General exposures (closed system) + Process sampling</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.37 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General exposures (closed systems)</td>
<td>3 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.040</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.34 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.120</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General exposures open batch process</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.86 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample collection</td>
<td>2.1 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.030</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.34 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.120</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory activities</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.34 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.120</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk transfers (closed systems) e.g bottom loading</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.86 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk transfers (open systems)</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.86 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment cleaning and maintenance</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.030</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.71 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk Storage</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.37 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### 4. Guidance to Downstream User to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

**Environment**

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures. Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination. Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).

**Health**

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

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

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for carcinogenic effects. Available hazard data do not support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.