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

1.1. Product identifier
Name of the substance Light Cat Naphtha
Identification number 649-290-00-6
Registration number 01-2119480177-34-0034
Synonyms Light Catalytic Naphtha * Light Cracked Naphtha
SDS number 2013
Issue date 29-July-2011
Version number 06
Revision date 18-July-2013
Supersedes date 17-August-2012

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Identified uses Distribution of a substance. Formulation & (re) packaging of substances and mixtures. Manufacture of substance. Use as an intermediate.
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 F+;R12, Carc. Cat. 2;R45, Muta. Cat. 2;R46, Repr. Cat. 3;R62-63, Xn;R65, Xi;R38, R67, N;R51/53

The full text for all R-phrases is displayed in section 16.

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

Physical hazards
Flammable liquids Category 1 H224 - Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.

Health hazards
Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2 H315 - Causes skin irritation.
Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1B H340 - May cause genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity Category 1B H350 - May cause cancer.
Reproductive toxicity Category 2 H361fd - Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
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 Extremely flammable.
Health hazards
May cause cancer. May cause heritable genetic damage. Irritating to skin. Possible risk of impaired fertility. Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. Also harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

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. Prolonged and repeated contact with the product may cause skin cancer. Components of the product may be absorbed into the body through the skin. Droplets of the product aspirated into the lungs through ingestion or vomiting may cause a serious chemical pneumonia. Material will float and can be re-ignited on surface of water.

Main symptoms
Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Dermatitis. Ingestion may cause irritation and malaise.

2.2. Label elements
Label according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 as amended
Contains: Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha
Identification number 649-290-00-6
Hazard pictograms
Signal word Danger
Hazard statements
H224 - Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H340 - May cause genetic defects.
H350 - May cause cancer.
H361fd - Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements
Prevention
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Response
P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
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
Not applicable.

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).

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>Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>92045-59-5</td>
<td>01-2119480177-34-0034</td>
<td>649-295-00-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSD: F+;R12, Carc. Cat. 2;R45, Muta. Cat. 2;R46, Repr. Cat. 3;R62-63, Xn;R65, Xi;R38, R67, N;R51/53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLP: Flam. Liq. 1;H224, Asp. Tox. 1;H304, Skin Irrit. 2;H315, STOT SE 3;H336, Muta. 1B;H340, Carc. 1B;H350, Repr. 2;H361fd, Aquatic Chronic 2;H411</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DSD: Directive 67/548/EEC.
#: This substance has been assigned Community workplace exposure limit(s).

Impurities

<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>Benzene</td>
<td>1 - 1,5</td>
<td>71-43-2/200-753-7</td>
<td></td>
<td>601-020-00-8</td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 4: First aid measures

General information
If exposed or concerned: get medical attention/advice. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation
Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention.

Skin contact
Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Wash clothing separately before reuse. Destroy or thoroughly clean contaminated shoes. If high pressure injection under the skin occurs, always seek medical attention.

Eye contact
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention.

Ingestion
Rinse mouth thoroughly. Do not induce vomiting without advice from poison control centre. Do not give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention immediately.

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


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

Treat symptomatically. Symptoms may be delayed.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

General fire hazards
The product is extremely flammable, and explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed even at normal room temperatures. Containers may explode when heated.

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Unsuitable extinguishing media
Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Vapor may cause flash fire. Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back. Sensitive to static discharge.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters
Wear full protective clothing, including helmet, self-contained positive pressure or pressure demand breathing apparatus, protective clothing and face mask.

Special fire fighting procedures
Wear full protective clothing, including helmet, self-contained positive pressure or pressure demand breathing apparatus, protective clothing and face mask. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or any discolouration of tanks due to fire. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. In the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Vapours may form explosive air mixtures even at room temperature. Prevent buildup of vapours or gasses to explosive concentrations. Some of these materials, if spilled, may evaporate leaving a flammable residue. Water runoff can cause environmental damage.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel
Keep unnecessary personnel away. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Keep upwind. Keep out of low areas. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. See Section 8 for personal protective equipment.

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

Extuish all flames in the vicinity.

Large Spills: Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible.

Small Spills: Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place into a container for later disposal. Cover with plastic sheet to prevent spreading. Following product recovery, flush area with water. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). 

Never return spills in original containers for re-use. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. 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. Absorb spill with vermiculite or other inert material, then place in a container for chemical waste. Should not be released into the environment. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment.

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. Access to work area should be restricted to people handling the product only. 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. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Avoid prolonged exposure. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. The product is extremely flammable, and explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed even at normal room temperatures. DO NOT handle, store or open near an open flame, sources of heat or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Flammable liquid storage. Do not handle or store near an open flame, heat or other sources of ignition. Keep container tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place.

7.3. Specific end use(s)


SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Austria. TRK List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impurities</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>12,8 mg/m³</td>
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<td>4 ppm</td>
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<tr>
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<td>TWA</td>
<td>3,2 mg/m³</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 ppm</td>
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</table>

Belgium. Exposure Limit Values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impurities</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)</td>
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<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>OELs</td>
<td>Regulation No 13 on protection of workers against risks of exposure to chemical agents at work</td>
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<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>OELs</td>
<td>Control of factory atmosphere and dangerous substances in factories regulation, PI 311/73, as amended.</td>
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<td>Czech Republic</td>
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<td>Government Decree 361</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Exposure Limit Values</td>
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<td>Estonia</td>
<td>OELs</td>
<td>Occupational Exposure Limits of Hazardous Substances. (Annex of Regulation No. 293 of 18 September 2001)</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
<td>Workplace Exposure Limits</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Threshold Limit Values (VLEP) for Occupational Exposure to Chemicals in France, INRS ED 984</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
<td>OELs</td>
<td>Joint Decree on Chemical Safety of Workplaces</td>
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<td>Iceland</td>
<td>OELs</td>
<td>Regulation 154/1999 on occupational exposure limits</td>
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<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
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<td>Latvia</td>
<td>OELs</td>
<td>Occupational exposure limit values of chemical substances in work environment</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Regulation</td>
<td>Value Type</td>
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<td>Lithuania. OELs.</td>
<td>Limit Values for Chemical Substances, General Requirements (Hygiene Norm HN 23:2007)</td>
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<td>Luxembourg. OELs for</td>
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<td>Netherlands. OELs (binding)</td>
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<td>Norway. Administrative Norms for Contaminants in the Workplace</td>
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<td>Poland. MACs.</td>
<td>Minister of Labour and Social Policy Regarding Maximum Allowable Concentrations and Intensities in Working Environment</td>
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<td>Portugal. VLEs.</td>
<td>Norm on occupational exposure to chemical agents (NP 1796)</td>
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<td>Romania. OELs.</td>
<td>Protection of workers from exposure to chemical agents at the workplace</td>
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<td>Sweden. Occupational Exposure Limit Values</td>
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<td>STEL</td>
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<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
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<td>Switzerland. SUVA Grenzwerte am Arbeitsplatz</td>
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<td>TWA</td>
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<td>UK. EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)</td>
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<td>EU. OELs, Directive 2004/37/EC on carcinogen and mutagens from Annex III, Part A</td>
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<td>TWA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EU. OELs, Directive 2004/37/EC on carcinogen and mutagens from Annex III, Part A

### Biological limit values

**France. Biological indicators of exposure (IBE) (National Institute for Research and Security (INRS, ND 2065)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impurities</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Determinant</th>
<th>Specimen</th>
<th>Sampling time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)</td>
<td>5 mg/l</td>
<td>Acide muconique</td>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impurities</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Determinant</th>
<th>Specimen</th>
<th>Sampling time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)</td>
<td>1,5 mg/g</td>
<td>t,t-muconic acid</td>
<td>Creatinine in urine</td>
<td>*</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

**Spain. Biological Limit Values (VLBs), Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Agents, Table 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impurities</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Determinant</th>
<th>Specimen</th>
<th>Sampling time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)</td>
<td>5 µg/l</td>
<td>Benceno total</td>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0,045 mg/g</td>
<td>Ácido S-Fenilmercaptúrico</td>
<td>Creatinine in urine</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 mg/l</td>
<td>Ácido t,t-Mucónico</td>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

**Switzerland. BAT-Werte (Biological Limit Values in the Workplace as per SUVA)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impurities</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Specimen</th>
<th>Sampling time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)</td>
<td>25 µg/g</td>
<td>Creatinine in urine</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

**Recommended monitoring procedures**

Follow standard monitoring procedures.

### Derived no-effect level (DNEL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light Cat Naphtha (CAS Mixture)</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>1300 mg/m³/15min</td>
<td>Acute exposure systemic effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>1100 mg/m³/15min</td>
<td>Acute exposure local effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>840 mg/m³/8h</td>
<td>Long term exposure local effects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Predicted no effect concentrations (PNECs)**

Not available.

**Exposure guidelines**


Benzene (CAS 71-43-2) Can be absorbed through the skin.

### 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**

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.

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- **Other**
  Wear chemical-resistant, impervious gloves. Full body suit and boots are recommended when handling large volumes or in emergency situations. Flame retardant protective clothing is recommended.

- **Respiratory protection**
  Wear a NIOSH-approved (or equivalent) full-facepiece airline respirator in the positive pressure mode with emergency escape provisions. 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**
  Consult supervisor for special handling instructions. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid contact with skin. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices.

- **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

- **Appearance**
  Colorless to yellow liquid.

- **Physical state**
  Liquid.

- **Form**
  Liquid.

- **Colour**
  Colorless to yellow.

- **Odour**
  Aromatic odor.

- **Odour threshold**
  Not available.

- **pH**
  Not available.

- **Melting point/freezing point**
  Not applicable.

- **Initial boiling point and boiling range**
  25 - 160 °C (77 - 320 °F)

- **Flash point**
  -40,0 °C (-40,0 °F) Pensky-Martens Closed Cup

- **Evaporation rate**
  Not available.

- **Flammability (solid, gas)**
  Not applicable.

- **Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits**
  - Flammability limit - lower (%): 1
  - Flammability limit - upper (%): 8

- **Vapour pressure**
  750 - 890 hPa (38,7°C)

- **Vapour density**
  3 - 4

- **Relative density**
  0,68 - 0,71 g/cm3 (15 °C)

- **Solubility(ies)**
  Insoluble in water.

- **Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)**
  Log Pow: 2 - 7

- **Auto-ignition temperature**
  370 °C (698 °F)

- **Decomposition temperature**
  Not available.

- **Viscosity**
  < 7 mm²/s (40°C)

- **Explosive properties**
  Not explosive.

- **Oxidizing properties**
  Not oxidizing.

#### 9.2. Other information
  No relevant additional information available.

### 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 reactions do 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
None known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

General information
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Occupational exposure to the substance or mixture may cause adverse effects.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Ingestion
Ingestion may cause irritation and malaise. Swallowing or vomiting of the liquid may result in aspiration into the lungs.

Inhalation
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Skin contact
Causes skin irritation.

Eye contact
Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.

Symptoms
Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Skin irritation. Dermatitis. Ingestion may cause irritation and malaise.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. In high concentrations, vapours and spray mists are narcotic and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea. Irritating to skin.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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

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

Germ cell mutagenicity
May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity
May cause cancer.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2) 1 Carcinogenic to humans.

Reproductive toxicity
Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration hazard
Droplets of the product aspirated into the lungs through ingestion or vomiting may cause a serious chemical pneumonia.

Mixture versus substance information
Not available.

Other information
Symptoms may be delayed.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

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

12.2. Persistence and degradability
Expected to be inherently biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential
Potential to bioaccumulate is low.

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log Kow)
Log Pow: 2 - 7
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2) 2,13

Bioconcentration factor (BCF)
Not available.

12.4. Mobility in soil
Not available.

Mobility in general
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
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. The product contains volatile organic compounds which have a photochemical ozone creation potential. 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 02*
13 07 03*
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 UN1268
14.2. UN proper shipping name Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. (Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es) 3
14.4. Packing group II
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 UN1268
14.2. UN proper shipping name Petroleum products, n.o.s. (Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es) 3
14.4. Packing group II
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 UN1268
14.2. UN proper shipping name Petroleum products, n.o.s. (Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es) 3
14.4. Packing group II
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 UN1268
14.2. UN proper shipping name Petroleum products, n.o.s. (Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es) 3
14.4. Packing group II
14.5. Environmental hazards Yes
Labels required 3
ERG code 3H
14.6. Special precautions for user Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

IMDG
14.1. UN number UN1268

Light Cat Naphtha
904068 Version No.: 06 Revision date: 18-July-2013 Issue date: 29-July-2011
14.2. UN proper shipping name
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)
3
14.4. Packing group
II
14.5. Environmental hazards
Marine pollutant
Yes
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. 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer, Annex I
  Not listed.
- Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer, Annex II
  Not listed.
  Not listed.
- Regulation (EC) No. 689/2008 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, Annex I, part 1 as amended
  Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)
- 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. 166/2006 Annex II Pollutant Release and Transfer Registry
  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
  Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)
  Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha (CAS 92045-59-5)
- Directive 2004/37/EC: on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work
  Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)
- Directive 92/85/EEC: on the safety and health of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding
  Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)
  Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha (CAS 92045-59-5)
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
  Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)
  Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha (CAS 92045-59-5)
- Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work
  Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)
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) - Extremely 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. Pregnant women should not work with the product, if there is the least risk of exposure.

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.
- eSDS: extended Safety Data Sheet.
- STP: Sewage Treatment Plant.

References:
- CLP files – http://concawe.org/
- 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:
- R12 Extremely flammable.
- R38 Irritating to skin.
- R45 May cause cancer.
- R46 May cause heritable genetic damage.
- R51/S3 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- R62 Possible risk of impaired fertility.
- R63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
- R65 Also harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
- R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
- H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H315 Causes skin irritation.
- H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H340 May cause genetic defects.
- H350 May cause cancer.
- H361fd Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

This SDS contains revisions in the following section(s):
- This safety data sheet contains revisions in the following section(s): 2, 4, 7, 8, 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>SU3: Industrial uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Product categories [PC]:</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name of contributing environmental scenario and corresponding ERC

| ERC4: Industrial use of processing aids in processes and products, not becoming part of articles. |
| ERC5: Industrial use resulting in inclusion into or onto a matrix. |
| ERC6a: Industrial use resulting in manufacture of another substance (use of intermediates). |
| ERC6b: Industrial use of reactive processing aids. |
| ERC6c: Industrial use of monomers for manufacture of thermoplastics. |
| ERC6d: Industrial use of process regulators for polymerisation processes in production of resins, rubbers, polymers. |
| ERC7: Industrial use of substances in closed systems. |

Specific Environmental Release Category:

ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.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

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.

2.1. Contributing exposure scenario controlling environmental exposure for Industrial use of processing aids in processes and products, not becoming part of articles.

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

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): |
| 1,87 e7 |
| Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: |
| 0,002 |
| Annual site tonnage (tons/year): |
| 3,75 e4 |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): |
| 1,2 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>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>
</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 ≥ (%): 12. 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 inhalation). If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite wastewater treatment required.

Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site

Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.

Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant

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>95,5</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>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d): 1,1e6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

RMMs (%)

| Size of municipal sewage system/treatment plant (m3/d) | 95,5 |

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
- 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.
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
Vapour pressure
Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 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>
</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), with sample collection;
Handle substance within a closed system.
Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure.

Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker
General exposures (closed systems);
Provide extract ventilation to points where emissions occur.
Laboratory activities;
Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure.
Bulk closed loading and unloading;
Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance;
Clear spills immediately.
Storage;
Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.

Organizational measures to prevent/limit releases, dispersion and exposure
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 measures (carcinogens);
Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenario; clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.
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) 0,01 ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,34 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0,291</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,291</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General exposures (closed system) + With sample collection 50 ppm</td>
<td>0,047</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,37 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0,234</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,281</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General exposures (closed systems) 100 ppm</td>
<td>0,187</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,34 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0,291</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,467</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process sampling 100 ppm</td>
<td>0,093</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,291</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory activities 50 ppm</td>
<td>0,093</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,026</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,119</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk closed loading 150 ppm</td>
<td>0,280</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,69 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0,590</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,870</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk closed loading and unloading 150 ppm</td>
<td>0,280</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,69 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0,590</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,870</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment cleaning and maintenance 250 ppm</td>
<td>0,467</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage 50 ppm</td>
<td>0,047</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,37 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0,234</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,281</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></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 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.
2 - Exposure Scenario Worker

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
ERC4: Industrial use of processing aids in processes and products, not becoming part of articles.
ERC5: Industrial use resulting in inclusion into or onto a matrix.
ERC6a: Industrial use resulting in manufacture of another substance (use of intermediates).
ERC6b: Industrial use of reactive processing aids.
ERC6c: Industrial use of monomers for manufacture of thermoplastics.
ERC6d: Industrial use of process regulators for polymerisation processes in production of resins, rubbers, polymers.
ERC7: Industrial use of substances in closed systems.
Specific Environmental Release Category:
ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.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
Formulation of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations within closed or contained systems, including incidental exposures during storage, materials transfers, mixing, maintenance, sampling and associated laboratory activities

2.1. Contributing exposure scenario controlling environmental exposure for Industrial use of processing aids in processes and products, not becoming part of articles.

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

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): 1,87 e7
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:
Annual site tonnage (tons/year):
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):

3,75 e4
1,2 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>0,001</td>
<td>0,00001</td>
<td>0,00001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Risk management measures (RMM)

Light Cat Naphtha
904068 Version No.: 06 Revision date: 18-July-2013 Issue date: 29-July-2011
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 ≥ (%): 12. 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 inhalation). If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite wastewater treatment required.

Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site
- Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.

Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant

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>95,5</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>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d): 1,1e6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)</td>
<td>95,5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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                     | Not available. |

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 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
- Vapour pressure: Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 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>
</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), with sample collection; Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure.

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

Process sampling; Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure.

Equipment cleaning and maintenance; Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.

Storage; Store substance within a closed system.

Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker
Laboratory activities; Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure.

Bulk closed loading and unloading; Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.

Equipment cleaning and maintenance; Clear spills immediately.

Storage; Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.

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

Environment

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

Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General exposures (closed systems)</th>
<th>Exposure level</th>
<th>RCR</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.01 ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.34 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.291</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.291</td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General exposures (closed system) + With sample collection</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>0.093</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.37 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.234</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.327</td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General exposures (closed systems)</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>0.187</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.34 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.291</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.467</td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>0.047</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.37 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.234</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.281</td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process sampling</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
<td>0.280</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.69 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.590</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.870</td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory activities</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>0.093</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.03 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.026</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.119</td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk transfers</td>
<td>250 ppm</td>
<td>0.467</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drum/batch transfers</td>
<td>13.71 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.234</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment cleaning and maintenance</td>
<td>0.702</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>All routes</td>
<td></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.
1. Manufacture of substances

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

- **ERC1:** Manufacture of substances.
- **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).
- **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 within closed or contained systems. Includes incidental exposures during recycling/recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).


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

- **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):** 1,87 e7
  - **Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:** 0,03
  - **Annual site tonnage (tons/year):** 6 e5
  - **Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):** 2 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>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>initial release</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0,05</td>
<td>0,0001</td>
<td>0,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prior to RMM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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 (%) : 99,0

**Soil**
Not available.

**Water**
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of ≥ (%) : 95,2. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of ≥ (%) : 80,4

**Sediment**
Not available.

**Remarks**
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation). Onsite wastewater treatment required.

**Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site**
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of municipal sewage system/treatment plant (m3/d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Discharge rate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treatment effectiveness</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sludge treatment technique</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measures to limit air emissions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remarks</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)**
99,1

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

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

| Suitable waste treatment | No available. |
| Disposal methods | No available. |
| Treatment effectiveness | No available. |
| Remarks | During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated. |

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

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

| Suitable recovery operations | During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated to recover. |
| Treatment effectiveness | No 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.
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 |
| Vapour pressure | Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 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>
<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), with sample collection;
Handle substance within a closed system;
Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure.

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

Equipment cleaning and maintenance;
Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.
Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.

Storage;
Store substance within a closed system.

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

Laboratory activities;
Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure.

General exposures (closed systems);
Provide extract ventilation to points where emissions occur.

Bulk transfers;
Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.

Equipment cleaning and maintenance;
Clear spills immediately.

Organizational measures to prevent/limit releases, dispersion and exposure

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

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

General exposures (closed systems), with sample collection;
Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

Equipment cleaning and maintenance;
Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with intensive management supervision controls.

Storage;
Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
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 ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,34 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.291</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.291</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>0.093</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>0.234</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.328</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>0.187</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<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>0,34 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.291</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.478</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>0.047</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,37 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.234</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.281</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process sampling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>0.187</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,37 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.234</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>0.093</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,03 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.026</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.119</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk transfers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 ppm</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,69 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.590</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.674</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drum/batch transfers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 ppm</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,69 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.590</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.674</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment cleaning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and maintenance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 ppm</td>
<td>0.467</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,71 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.234</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.702</td>
<td></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. Measured data have been used to demonstrate that the PETRORISK predicted fence-line concentrations in air are overestimated. These data support the conclusion that no refineries have RCRs > 1 (Appendix 4 and PETRORISK file in IUCLID section 13 - "Tier II 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 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 (not related to strictly controlled conditions) within closed or contained systems. Includes incidental exposures during recycling / recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel / barge, road / rail car and bulk container).

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
- 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): 2,21 e6
  - Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 0,0068
  - Annual site tonnage (tons/year): 1,5 e4
  - Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 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</th>
<th>Emission factors</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>initial release</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0,025</td>
<td>0,001</td>
<td>0,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prior to RMM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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 (%): 80

Soil
  Not available.

Water
  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of ≥ (%): 92.9. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of ≥ (%): 0

Sediment
  Not available.

Remarks
  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. 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
  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>95,5</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>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d): 7,8e4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)</td>
<td>95,5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. |

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

Fraction of used amount transferred to external waste treatment

| Suitable recover operations | During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated to recover. |
| 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.
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 |
| Vapour pressure                           | Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 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>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not available.</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), with sample collection;
- Handle substance within a closed system.
- Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure.
- General exposures (closed systems);
- Handle substance within a closed system.
- Equipment cleaning and maintenance;
- Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.
- Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
- Storage;
- Store substance within a closed system.

#### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker
- Laboratory activities;
- Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure.
- General exposures (closed systems);
- Provide extract ventilation to points where emissions occur.
- Bulk transfers;
- Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
- Equipment cleaning and maintenance;
- Clear spills immediately.
- Storage;
- Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.

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

General exposures (closed systems), with sample collection; Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

Storage; Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

Equipment cleaning and maintenance; Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with intensive management supervision controls.

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 ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.34 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.291</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.291</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General exposures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(closed system) + With</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sample collection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.37 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.234</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.327</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.187</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<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>100 ppm</td>
<td>0.187</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.291</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.467</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>0.093</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.026</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.119</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk Storage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 ppm</td>
<td>0.280</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.03 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.590</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.870</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment cleaning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and maintenance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 ppm</td>
<td>0.467</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Inhalation Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.71 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.234</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.702</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.047</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.37 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>0.234</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Dermal Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.281</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All routes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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