SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

1.1. Product identifier

Name of the substance	Naphtha, Sour
Identification number	649-271-00-2
Registration number	01-2119487298-21-0027
Synonyms	None.
SDS number	2031
Issue date	11-January-2012
Version number	03
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;R11, 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 2	H225 - Highly 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.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Category 3 narcotic effects	H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
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	Highly 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. 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. Skin irritation. Dermatitis. Ingestion may cause irritation and malaise.

2.2. Label elements

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

Contains:	Naphtha (petroleum), unsweetened; Low boiling point naphtha
Identification number	649-271-00-2
Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	H225 - Highly 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.

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

Chemical name	%	CAS-No. / EC No.	REACH Registration No.	INDEX No.	Notes
Naphtha (petroleum), unsweetened; Low boiling point naphtha	100	68783-12-0 272-186-3	01-2119487298-21-0027	649-271-00-2	

Classification: **DSD:** F+;R12, Carc. Cat. 2;R45, Muta. Cat. 2;R46, Repr. Cat. 3;R62-63, Xn;R65, Xi;R38, R67, N;R51/53

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

CLP: Regulation No. 1272/2008.
DSD: Directive 67/548/EEC.
#: This substance has been assigned Community workplace exposure limit(s).

Impurities

Chemical name	%	CAS-No. / EC No.	REACH Registration No.	INDEX No.	Notes
Benzene	0 - 0,5	71-43-2 200-753-7	-	601-020-00-8	#

Composition comments This product is notified under CLP regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as a UVCB. The full text for all R- and H-phrases is displayed in section 16. All concentrations are in percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume. Hydrogen sulphide (H2S) can accumulate in the headspace of storage tanks and reach potentially hazardous concentrations.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

General information Get medical attention if any discomfort develops.

4.1. Description of first aid measures

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

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

Skin contact Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Wash with soap and water. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. In case of rashes, wounds or other skin disorders: Seek medical attention and bring along these instructions. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.

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

Ingestion Immediately rinse mouth and drink plenty of water or milk. Keep person under observation. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep head low. Transport immediately to hospital and take these instructions. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Skin irritation. Dermatitis. Ingestion may cause irritation and malaise. Droplets of the product aspirated into the lungs through ingestion or vomiting may cause a serious chemical pneumonia.

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

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

General fire hazards The product is highly 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 Water spray. Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO2).

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.

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

Extinguish 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. (Subject to applicability) If sulfur compounds are suspected to be present in the product, check the atmosphere for H2S content. Access to work area should be restricted to people handling the product only. Should be handled in closed systems, if possible. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid inhalation of vapours. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. The product is extremely flammable, and explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed even at normal room temperatures. Ground container and transfer equipment to eliminate static electric sparks. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel along the floor and in the bottom of containers. Immediately change contaminated clothes. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Follow rules for flammable liquids. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Store away from incompatible materials.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

For detailed information, see section 1.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Austria. TRK List

Impurities	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	12,8 mg/m3
		4 ppm
	TWA	3,2 mg/m3
		1 ppm

Belgium. Exposure Limit Values.

Impurities	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	3,25 mg/m3
		1 ppm

Bulgaria. OELs. Regulation No 13 on protection of workers against risks of exposure to chemical agents at work

Material	Type	Value
Naphtha, Sour (CAS Mixture)	TWA	300 mg/m3
Impurities	**Type**	**Value**
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	3,25 mg/m3

Cyprus. OELs. Control of factory atmosphere and dangerous substances in factories regulation, PI 311/73, as amended.

Impurities	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	30 mg/m3
		10 ppm

Czech Republic. OELs. Government Decree 361

Material	Type	Value
Naphtha, Sour (CAS Mixture)	Ceiling	1000 mg/m3
	TWA	400 mg/m3
Impurities	**Type**	**Value**
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Ceiling	10 mg/m3
	TWA	3 mg/m3

Denmark. Exposure Limit Values

Impurities	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TLV	1,6 mg/m3
		0,5 ppm

Estonia. OELs. Occupational Exposure Limits of Hazardous Substances. (Annex of Regulation No. 293 of 18 September 2001)

Impurities	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	9 mg/m3
		3 ppm
	TWA	1,5 mg/m3
		0,5 ppm

Finland. Workplace Exposure Limits

Impurities	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	3,25 mg/m3
		1 ppm

France. Threshold Limit Values (VLEP) for Occupational Exposure to Chemicals in France, INRS ED 984

Impurities	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	VME	3,25 mg/m3
		1 ppm

Hungary. OELs. Joint Decree on Chemical Safety of Workplaces

Impurities	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Ceiling	3 mg/m3

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

Material	Type	Value
Naphtha, Sour (CAS Mixture)	TWA	180 mg/m3
		25 ppm
Impurities	**Type**	**Value**
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	1,6 mg/m3
		0,5 ppm

Ireland. Occupational Exposure Limits

Impurities	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	3 mg/m3
		1 ppm

Italy. OELs

Material	Type	Value
Naphtha, Sour (CAS Mixture)	STEL	500 ppm
	TWA	300 ppm
Impurities	**Type**	**Value**
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	2,5 ppm
	TWA	0,5 ppm

Latvia. OELs. Occupational exposure limit values of chemical substances in work environment

Impurities	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	3,25 mg/m3
		1 ppm

Lithuania. OELs. Limit Values for Chemical Substances, General Requirements (Hygiene Norm HN 23:2007)

Impurities	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	19 mg/m3
		6 ppm
	TWA	3,25 mg/m3
		1 ppm

Luxembourg. OELs for Carcinogens/Mutagens

Impurities	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	3,25 mg/m3
		1 ppm

Netherlands. OELs (binding)

Material	Type	Value
Naphtha, Sour (CAS Mixture)	STEL	480 mg/m3
	TWA	240 mg/m3
Impurities	**Type**	**Value**
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	3,25 mg/m3

Norway. Administrative Norms for Contaminants in the Workplace

Impurities	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TLV	3 mg/m3
		1 ppm

Poland. MACs. Minister of Labour and Social Policy Regarding Maximum Allowable Concentrations and Intensities in Working Environment

Impurities	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	1,6 mg/m3

Portugal. VLEs. Norm on occupational exposure to chemical agents (NP 1796)

Impurities	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	2,5 ppm
	TWA	0,5 ppm

Romania. OELs. Protection of workers from exposure to chemical agents at the workplace

Material	Type	Value
Naphtha, Sour (CAS Mixture)	STEL	500 mg/m3
	TWA	300 mg/m3
Impurities	**Type**	**Value**
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	3,25 mg/m3
		1 ppm

Slovenia. OELs. Regulations concerning protection of workers against risks due to exposure to chemicals while working (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia)

Impurities	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	3,25 mg/m3 1 ppm

Sweden. Occupational Exposure Limit Values

Impurities	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	9 mg/m3 3 ppm
	TWA	1,5 mg/m3 0,5 ppm

Switzerland. SUVA Grenzwerte am Arbeitsplatz

Impurities	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	1,6 mg/m3 0,5 ppm

UK. EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

Impurities	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	3,25 mg/m3 1 ppm

EU. OELs, Directive 2004/37/EC on carcinogen and mutagens from Annex III, Part A

Impurities	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	3,25 mg/m3 1 ppm

Biological limit values

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

Impurities	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling time
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	5 mg/l	Acide muconique	Urine	*

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

Hungary. Chemical Safety at Workplace Ordinance Joint Decree No. 25/2000 (Annex 2): Permissible limit values of biological exposure (effect) indices

Impurities	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling time
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	1,5 mg/g	t,t-muconic acid	Creatinine in urine	*

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

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

Impurities	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling time
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	5 µg/l	Benceno total	Blood	*
	0,045 mg/g	Ácido S-Fenilmercapt ú rico	Creatinine in urine	*
	2 mg/l	Ácido t,t-Mucónico	Urine	*

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

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

Impurities	Value	Specimen	Sampling time
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	25 µg/g	Creatinine in urine	*

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

Recommended monitoring procedures Follow standard monitoring procedures.

Derived no-effect level (DNEL)

Material	Type	Route	Value	Form
Naphtha, Sour (CAS Mixture)	Workers	Inhalation	1300 mg/m³/15min	Acute exposure systemic effect
		Inhalation	1100 mg/m³/15min	Acute exposure local effects
		Inhalation	840 mg/m³/8h	Long term exposure local effects

Predicted no effect concentrations (PNECs) Not available.

Exposure guidelines

EU. OELs from Annex III, Part A to Directive 2004/37/EC: Skin designation

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

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

- Other Protection suit must be worn. Anti-static and 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 Yellow liquid.

Physical state Liquid.

Form Liquid.

Colour Yellow

Odour Mild Hydrocarbon or Rotten-egg.

Odour threshold Not available.

pH Not applicable.

Melting point/freezing point Not applicable.

Initial boiling point and boiling range 100 - 160 °C (212 - 320 °F)

Flash point -7,0 °C (19,4 °F)

Evaporation rate Not available.

Flammability (solid, gas) Not applicable.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Flammability limit - lower (%) 0,9

Flammability limit - upper (%)	7,6
Vapour pressure	4 - 240 kPa (37,8 °C)
Vapour density	3 - 4
Relative density	0,7 - 0,8 g/cm3 (15,6 °C)
Solubility(ies)	Insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Log Pow: 2 - 7 Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	232 °C (449,6 °F)
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
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, sparks, flames, elevated temperatures. Contact with incompatible materials.
10.5. Incompatible materials	Strong acids. Strong oxidizers such as nitrates, chlorates, peroxides.
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapours.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

General information	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.

Product	**Species**	**Test results**
Naphtha, Sour (CAS Mixture)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	> 3,75 g/kg
Inhalation		
LD50	Rat	> 20000 mg/kg, 4 hours
Oral		
LD50	Rat	> 5 ml/kg

Components	**Species**	**Test results**
Naphtha (petroleum), unsweetened; Low boiling point naphtha (CAS 68783-12-0)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
Inhalation		
LC50	Rat	> 5610 mg/m3

Components	Species	Test results
Oral		
LD50	Rat	> 5000 mg/kg

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.

Product		Species	Test results
Naphtha, Sour (CAS Mixture)			
Aquatic			
Crustacea	LC50	Daphnia magna	3 mg/l, 48 hours
		Mysidopsis bahia	1,8 mg/l, 96 hours
Fish	LC50	Oncorhynchus mykiss	2,7 mg/l, 96 hours
		Sheepshead minnow (Cyprinodon variegatus)	8,3 mg/l, 96 hours

Components		Species	Test results
Naphtha (petroleum), unsweetened; Low boiling point naphtha (CAS 68783-12-0)			
Aquatic			
Algae	EC50	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	3,1 mg/l, 72 Hours
Crustacea	EC50	Daphnia magna	4,5 mg/l, 48 Hours
Fish	LC50	Oncorhynchus mykiss	10 mg/l, 96 Hours
		Pimephales promelas	8,2 mg/l, 96 Hours

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. (Naphtha (petroleum), unsweetened; Low boiling point naphtha)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3
Subsidiary class(es)	-
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. (Naphtha (petroleum), unsweetened; Low boiling point naphtha)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3
Subsidiary class(es)	-
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. (Naphtha (petroleum), unsweetened; Low boiling point naphtha)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3
Subsidiary class(es)	-
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. (Naphtha (petroleum), unsweetened; Low boiling point naphtha)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3
Subsidiary class(es)	-
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

14.2. UN proper shipping name	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (Naphtha (petroleum), unsweetened; Low boiling point naphtha)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3
Subsidiary class(es)	-
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.

Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004 On persistent organic pollutants, Annex I as amended

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)
Naphtha (petroleum), unsweetened; Low boiling point naphtha (CAS 68783-12-0)

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)
Naphtha (petroleum), unsweetened; Low boiling point naphtha (CAS 68783-12-0)

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)
Naphtha (petroleum), unsweetened; Low boiling point naphtha (CAS 68783-12-0)

Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)

Naphtha (petroleum), unsweetened; Low boiling point naphtha (CAS 68783-12-0)

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 allow 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. CLP: Regulation No. 1272/2008. 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	R11 Highly flammable. R12 Extremely flammable. R38 Irritating to skin. R45 May cause cancer. R46 May cause heritable genetic damage. R51/53 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 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

Sector(s) of Use	SU3: Industrial uses
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	
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

	Emission days	Emission factors			
Type	**(days/year)**	**Air**	**Soil**	**Water**	**Remarks**
initial release prior to RMM	300	0,001	0,00001	0,00001	

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)

Type	Municipal STP
Discharge rate	2000
Treatment effectiveness	95,5
Sludge treatment technique	Not available.
Measures to limit air emissions	Not available.
Remarks	Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d): 1,1e6
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	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 recover operations	External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.
Treatment effectiveness	Not available.
Remarks	Not available.
Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA	Additional information on the basis for the allocation of the indentified OCs and RMMs is contained in the PETRORISK file.

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

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

	Duration	Frequency of use	Remarks
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	8		Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Human factors not influenced by risk management

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

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Area of use	Room size	Temperature	Ventilation rate	Remarks

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.

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 'basic' employee training.

3. Exposure Estimation

Environment

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

Health

	Exposure level	RCR	Method	Remarks
General exposures (closed systems)	0,01 ppm	0	**	Inhalation Exposure
	0,34 mg/kg bw/day	0.145	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.145	**	All routes
General exposures (closed system) + With sample collection	50 ppm	0.500	**	Inhalation Exposure
	1,37 mg/kg bw/day	0.117	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.617	**	All routes
General exposures (closed systems) + Outdoor	100 ppm	0.700	**	Inhalation Exposure
	0,34 mg/kg bw/day	0.145	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.845	**	All routes
Process sampling	100 ppm	0.050	**	Inhalation Exposure
	0,34 mg/kg bw/day	0.145	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.195	**	All routes
Laboratory activities	50 ppm	0.050	**	Inhalation Exposure
	0,03 mg/kg bw/day	0.013	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.063	**	All routes
Bulk closed loading	150 ppm	0.150	**	Inhalation Exposure
	0,69 mg/kg bw/day	0.295	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.445	**	All routes
Bulk closed loading and unloading	150 ppm	0.150	**	Inhalation Exposure
	0,69 mg/kg bw/day	0.295	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.445	**	All routes
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	250 ppm	0.250	**	Inhalation Exposure
	13,71 mg/kg bw/day	0.586	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.836	**	All routes
Storage	50 ppm	0.350	**	Inhalation Exposure
	1,37 mg/kg bw/day	0.585	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.935	**	All routes

** - 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-packaging
Product categories [PC]:	Not available.
Name of contributing environmental scenario and corresponding ERC	ERC2: Formulation of preparations. Specific Environmental Release Category: ESVOC SpERC 2.2.v1
List of names of contributing worker scenarios and corresponding PROCs	PROC1: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure. PROC2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure. PROC3: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation). 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	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 Formulation of preparations.

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):	1,65 e7
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,0018
Annual site tonnage (tons/year):	3 e4
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1 e5
Frequency and duration of use	
Batch process	Not available.
Continuous process	Emission days (days/year): 300
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100

Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure

	Emission days	Emission factors			
Type	**(days/year)**	**Air**	**Soil**	**Water**	**Remarks**
initial release prior to RMM	300	0,025	0,0001	0,002	

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 (%): 56,5

Soil	Not available.
Water	Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of ≥ (%): 94,7. 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 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)

Type	Municipal STP
Discharge rate	2000
Treatment effectiveness	95,5
Sludge treatment technique	Not available.
Measures to limit air emissions	Not available.
Remarks	Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d): 1,0e5
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	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 recover operations	External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.
Treatment effectiveness	Not available.
Remarks	Not available.
Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA	Additional information on the basis for the allocation of the indentified OCs and RMMs is contained in the PETRORISK file.

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

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

	Duration	Frequency of use	Remarks
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	8		Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Human factors not influenced by risk management

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

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Area of use	Room size	Temperature	Ventilation rate	Remarks

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

Drum/batch 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 'basic' employee training.

Storage;
Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

3. Exposure Estimation

Environment

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

Health

	Exposure level	RCR	Method	Remarks
General exposures (closed systems)	0,01 ppm	0	**	Inhalation Exposure
	0,34 mg/kg bw/day	0.145	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.145	**	All routes
General exposures (closed system) + With sample collection	50 ppm	0.500	**	Inhalation Exposure
	1,37 mg/kg bw/day	0.117	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.617	**	All routes
General exposures (closed systems) + Outdoor	100 ppm	0.700	**	Inhalation Exposure
	0,34 mg/kg bw/day	0.145	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.845	**	All routes
Process sampling	100 ppm	0.050	**	Inhalation Exposure
	0,34 mg/kg bw/day	0.145	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.195	**	All routes
Laboratory activities	50 ppm	0.050	**	Inhalation Exposure
	0,03 mg/kg bw/day	0.013	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.063	**	All routes
Bulk transfers	150 ppm	0.045	**	Inhalation Exposure
	0,69 mg/kg bw/day	0.295	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.340	**	All routes
Drum/batch transfers	150 ppm	0.045	**	Inhalation Exposure
	0,69 mg/kg bw/day	0.295	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.340	**	All routes
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	250 ppm	0.250	**	Inhalation Exposure
	13,71 mg/kg bw/day	0.586	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.836	**	All routes
Storage	50 ppm	0.500	**	Inhalation Exposure
	1,37 mg/kg bw/day	0.117	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.617	**	All routes

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

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

Environment

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

Health

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

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

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

3 - Exposure Scenario Worker

1. Manufacture of 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. Specific Environmental Release Category: ESVOC SpERC 1.1.v1
List of names of contributing worker scenarios and corresponding PROCs	PROC1: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure. PROC2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure. . PROC3: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation) 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).

2.1. Contributing exposure scenario controlling environmental exposure for Manufacture of substances.

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

	Emission days	Emission factors			
Type	**(days/year)**	**Air**	**Soil**	**Water**	**Remarks**
initial release prior to RMM	300	0,05	0,0001	0,003	

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

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

Type	Municipal STP
Discharge rate	10000
Treatment effectiveness	95,5
Sludge treatment technique	Not available.
Measures to limit air emissions	Not available.
Remarks	Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d): 2,0e6
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	Not available.
Disposal methods	Not available.
Treatment effectiveness	Not 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 recover operations	External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.
Treatment effectiveness	Not available.
Remarks	During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.
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

	Duration	Frequency of use	Remarks
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	8		Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Human factors not influenced by risk management

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

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Area of use	Room size	Temperature	Ventilation rate	Remarks

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), Continuous process;
Handle substance within a closed system.

General exposures (closed systems), Batch process;
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), Batch process;
Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.

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.

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

3. Exposure Estimation

Environment

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

Health

	Exposure level	RCR	Method	Remarks
General exposures (closed system) + Continuous process	0,01 ppm	0	**	Inhalation Exposure
	0,34 mg/kg bw/day	0.145	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.145	**	All routes
General exposures (closed system) + With sample collection	50 ppm	0.500	**	Inhalation Exposure
	1,37 mg/kg bw/day	0.117	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.617	**	All routes
General exposures (closed system) + Batch process + With sample collection	100 ppm	0.700	**	Inhalation Exposure
	0,34 mg/kg bw/day	0.145	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.845	**	All routes
Storage	50 ppm	0.350	**	Inhalation Exposure
	1,37 mg/kg bw/day	0.585	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.935	**	All routes
Laboratory activities	50 ppm	0.050	**	Inhalation Exposure
	0,03 mg/kg bw/day	0.013	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.063	**	All routes
Bulk transfers	150 ppm	0.150	**	Inhalation Exposure
	0,69 mg/kg bw/day	0.295	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.445	**	All routes
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	250 ppm	0.250	**	Inhalation Exposure
	13,71 mg/kg bw/day	0.586	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.836	**	All routes

** - 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.

4 - Exposure Scenario Worker

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 SpERC 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

	Emission days	Emission factors			
Type	**(days/year)**	**Air**	**Soil**	**Water**	**Remarks**
initial release prior to RMM	300	0,025	0,001	0,003	

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)

Type	Municipal STP
Discharge rate	2000
Treatment effectiveness	95,5
Sludge treatment technique	Not available.
Measures to limit air emissions	Not available.
Remarks	Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d): 7,8e4
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	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	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	External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.
Treatment effectiveness	Not available.
Remarks	This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated.
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

	Duration	Frequency of use	Remarks
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	8		Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Human factors not influenced by risk management

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

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Area of use	Room size	Temperature	Ventilation rate	Remarks

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);
Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.

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.

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

3. Exposure Estimation

Environment

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

Health

	Exposure level	RCR	Method	Remarks
General exposures (closed system) + Continuous process	0,01 ppm	0	**	Inhalation Exposure
	0,34 mg/kg bw/day	0.145	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.145	**	All routes
General exposures (closed system) + With sample collection	50 ppm	0.500	**	Inhalation Exposure
	1,37 mg/kg bw/day	0.117	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.617	**	All routes
General exposures (closed system) + Batch process	100 ppm	0.700	**	Inhalation Exposure
	0,34 mg/kg bw/day	0.145	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.845	**	All routes
Laboratory activities	50 ppm	0.050	**	Inhalation Exposure
	0,03 mg/kg bw/day	0.013	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.063	**	All routes
Bulk transfers	150 ppm	0.150	**	Inhalation Exposure
	0,69 mg/kg bw/day	0.295	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.445	**	All routes
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	250 ppm	0.250	**	Inhalation Exposure
	13,71 mg/kg bw/day	0.586	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.836	**	All routes
Storage	50 ppm	0.350	**	Inhalation Exposure
	1,37 mg/kg bw/day	0.586	**	Dermal Exposure
		0.935	**	All routes

** - 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.