

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name or designation of the mixture PIPELINE INTERFACE

Registration number -

Synonyms None.

SDS number 2040

Issue date 09-October-2013

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Revision date -

Supersedes date -

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 a Fuel. 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. 1;R45, Muta. Cat. 2;R46, Repr. Cat. 3;R62-63, Xn;R20-65, Xi;R36/38, 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.
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Health hazards

Acute toxicity, inhalation	Category 4	H332 - Harmful if inhaled.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2	H315 - Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2	H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B	H340 - May cause genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity	Category 1A	H350 - May cause cancer.
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2	H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Category 3 narcotic effects	H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Category 1	H372 - Causes damage to organs (Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

Category 1

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Environmental hazards

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term aquatic hazard

Category 2

H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard summary

Physical hazards

Extremely flammable.

Health hazards

May cause cancer. May cause heritable genetic damage. Also harmful by inhalation. Irritating to eyes and skin. Possible risk of impaired fertility. Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. Also harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

Environmental hazards

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

Specific hazards

Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. 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

Vapours have a narcotic effect and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea.

2.2. Label elements

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

Contains:

Benzene, Fuels, diesel, Gasoline, Kerosine, (petroleum), hydrosulfurized

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.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 - Harmful if inhaled.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340 - May cause genetic defects.
H350 - May cause cancer.
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H372 - Causes damage to organs (Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
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.

Response

P307 + P311 - If exposed: Call a poison center/doctor.
P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog for extinction.

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

3.2. Mixtures

General information

Chemical name	%	CAS-No. / EC No.	REACH Registration No.	INDEX No.	Notes
Fuels, diesel	0 - 100	68334-30-5 269-822-7	01-2119484664-27-0052	649-224-00-6	
Classification:	DSD:	R10, Carc. Cat. 3;R40, Xn;R20-65, Xi;R38, N;R51/53			
	CLP:	Flam. Liq. 3;H226, Asp. Tox. 1;H304, Skin Irrit. 2;H315, Acute Tox. 4;H332, Carc. 2;H351, STOT RE 2;H373, Aquatic Chronic 2;H411			
Gasoline	0 - 100	86290-81-5 289-220-8	01-2119471335-39-0088	649-378-00-4	
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			
Kerosine, (petroleum), hydrosulfurized	0 - 100	64742-81-0 265-184-9	01-2119502385-46-0021	649-423-00-8	
Classification:	DSD:	R10, Xn;R65, Xi;R38, N;R51/53			
	CLP:	Flam. Liq. 3;H226, Asp. Tox. 1;H304, Skin Irrit. 2;H315, STOT SE 3;H336, Aquatic Chronic 2;H411			
Benzene	0,1 - 1,0	71-43-2 200-753-7	-	601-020-00-8	#
Classification:	DSD:	F;R11, Carc. Cat. 1;R45, Muta. Cat. 2;R46, T;R48/23/24/25, Xn;R65, Xi;R36/38			
	CLP:	Flam. Liq. 2;H225, Asp. Tox. 1;H304, Skin Irrit. 2;H315, Eye Irrit. 2;H319, Muta. 1B;H340, Carc. 1A;H350, STOT RE 1;H372			

CLP: Regulation No. 1272/2008.

DSD: Directive 67/548/EEC.

#: This substance has workplace exposure limit(s).

Composition comments

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.

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

Skin irritation. Defatting of the skin. Rash. May cause eye irritation on direct contact. Cyanosis (blue tissue condition, nails, lips, and/or skin). Narcosis. Unconsciousness. Decrease in motor functions. Behavioural changes. Aspiration may cause pulmonary oedema and pneumonitis. Jaundice. Liver enlargement. Oedema. Proteinuria.

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

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 discoloration 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

Gasoline may contain oxygenated blend products (Ethanol, etc.) that are soluble in water and therefore precautions should be taken to protect surface and groundwater sources from contamination. 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 Firefighting Measures, Section 5, 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. Use compatible foam to minimize vapor generation as needed. 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. Access to work area should be restricted to people handling the product only. Aerosol producing work 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

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)

Distribution of a substance. Formulation & (re) packaging of substances and mixtures. Manufacture of substance. Use as a Fuel. Use as an intermediate. For detailed information see recommendations given in the exposure scenario for the uses indicated in section 1 and 15.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**8.1. Control parameters****Occupational exposure limits****Austria. TRK List**

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

Belgium. Exposure Limit Values.

Components	Type	Value	Form
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	3,25 mg/m ³	
		1 ppm	
Fuels, diesel (CAS 68334-30-5)	TWA	100 mg/m ³	Vapor and aerosol.
Kerosine, (petroleum), hydrosulfurized (CAS 64742-81-0)	TWA	200 mg/m ³	Vapor.

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

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	3,25 mg/m ³
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	TWA	300 mg/m ³
Kerosine, (petroleum), hydrosulfurized (CAS 64742-81-0)	TWA	300 mg/m ³

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

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	30 mg/m ³
		10 ppm

Czech Republic. OELs. Government Decree 361

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Ceiling	10 mg/m ³
	TWA	3 mg/m ³
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	Ceiling	1000 mg/m ³
	TWA	400 mg/m ³

Denmark. Exposure Limit Values

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TLV	1,6 mg/m ³
		0,5 ppm

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

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

Finland. Workplace Exposure Limits

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	3,25 mg/m ³

Finland. Workplace Exposure Limits

Components	Type	Value
		1 ppm

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

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

Hungary. OELs. Joint Decree on Chemical Safety of Workplaces

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Ceiling	3 mg/m ³

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

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	1,6 mg/m ³ 0,5 ppm
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	TWA	180 mg/m ³ 25 ppm

Ireland. Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	3 mg/m ³ 1 ppm
Fuels, diesel (CAS 68334-30-5)	TWA	100 mg/m ³

Italy. OELs

Components	Type	Value	Form
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	2,5 ppm	
	TWA	0,5 ppm	
Fuels, diesel (CAS 68334-30-5)	TWA	100 mg/m ³	Inhalable fraction and vapor.
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	STEL	500 ppm	
	TWA	300 ppm	
Kerosine, (petroleum), hydrosulfurized (CAS 64742-81-0)	TWA	200 mg/m ³	Non-aerosol.

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

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

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

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

Luxembourg. OELs for Carcinogens/Mutagens

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

Netherlands. OELs (binding)

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	3,25 mg/m ³
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	STEL	480 mg/m ³
	TWA	240 mg/m ³

Norway. Administrative Norms for Contaminants in the Workplace

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

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

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	1,6 mg/m ³
Kerosine, (petroleum), hydrosulfurized (CAS 64742-81-0)	STEL	300 mg/m ³
	TWA	100 mg/m ³

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

Components	Type	Value	Form
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	2,5 ppm	
	TWA	0,5 ppm	
Fuels, diesel (CAS 68334-30-5)	TWA	100 mg/m ³	Vapor and aerosol.
Kerosine, (petroleum), hydrosulfurized (CAS 64742-81-0)	TWA	200 mg/m ³	Non-aerosol.

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

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	3,25 mg/m ³ 1 ppm
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	STEL	500 mg/m ³
	TWA	300 mg/m ³

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

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

Sweden. Occupational Exposure Limit Values

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

Switzerland. SUVA Grenzwerte am Arbeitsplatz

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	1,6 mg/m ³ 0,5 ppm

UK. EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

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

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

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

Biological limit values

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

Components	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

Components	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

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling time
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	5 µg/l	Benceno total	Blood	*
	0,045 mg/g	Ácido S-Fenilmercaptúrico	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)

Components	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)

Components	Type	Route	Value	Form
Fuels, diesel (CAS 68334-30-5)	Workers	Dermal	2,9 mg/kg/8h	Long term Systemic effects
		Inhalation	4300 mg/m ³ /15min	Acute exposure systemic effect
		Inhalation	68 mg/m ³ /8h	Long term Systemic 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	Colourless liquid.
Physical state	Liquid.
Form	Liquid.
Colour	Colourless.
Odour	Hydrocarbon.
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	Not available.
Melting point/freezing point	Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	25 - 385 °C (77 - 725 °F)
Flash point	-40,0 °C (-40,0 °F) (minimum)
Evaporation rate	No data available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Flammability limit - lower (%)	0,6 % v/v
Flammability limit - upper (%)	7,6 % v/v
Vapour pressure	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density	> 0,75
Solubility(ies)	Insoluble.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Log Pow: 2 - 7
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	< 7 mm ² /s (40°C)
Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidizing properties	Not available.
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 polymerisation does 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 Harmful if inhaled. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Skin contact Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Prolonged contact may cause redness, irritation and dry skin.

Eye contact Causes serious eye irritation.

Symptoms Irritation of nose and throat. Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Skin irritation. Narcosis. Unconsciousness. Behavioural changes. Decrease in motor functions. Cyanosis (blue tissue condition, nails, lips, and/or skin). Defatting of the skin. Rash. Oedema.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Breathing of high concentrations may cause dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of co-ordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness. Irritant effect on skin. May irritate and cause stomach pain, vomiting, diarrhoea and nausea. Human evidence indicates that the product has very low acute oral, dermal or inhalation toxicity. However, it can produce severe injury if taken into the lung as a liquid, and there may be profound central nervous system depression following prolonged exposure to high levels of vapour.

Components	Species	Test results
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Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)

Acute

Oral

LD50	Rat	930 mg/kg
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Kerosine, (petroleum), hydrosulfurized (CAS 64742-81-0)

Acute

Dermal

LD50	Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
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Inhalation

LC50	Rat	5280 mg/m3
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Oral

LD50	Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
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Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation.
For a 4-hour exposure, the Primary Irritation Index (PII) in rabbits is: 4.8/8.0.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory sensitisation Not classified.

Skin sensitisation Not classified.

Germ cell mutagenicity May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity May cause cancer. Contains benzene, a classified IARC 1 chemical (Known Human Carcinogen). Also contains ethylbenzene, which is classified as an IARC 2B chemical (Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans).

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	1 Carcinogenic to humans.
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Reproductive toxicity Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility. Benzene, xylene and toluene have demonstrated animal effects of reproductive toxicity. Animal studies of benzene have shown testicular effects, alterations in reproductive cycles, chromosomal aberrations and embryo/fetotoxicity. Ethanol has demonstrated human effects of reproductive toxicity. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Can cause adverse reproductive effects - such as birth defects, miscarriages, or infertility. Avoid exposure to women during early pregnancy. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.

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

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: Blood.

Aspiration hazard May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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.

Components	Species	Test results
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)		
Aquatic		
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (Daphnia magna) 8,76 - 15,6 mg/l, 48 Hours
Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout, donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 5,9 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	UN1203
14.2. UN proper shipping name	MOTOR SPIRIT
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	UN1203
14.2. UN proper shipping name	MOTOR SPIRIT
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	UN1203
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Motor Spirit
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3
Subsidiary class(es)	-
14.4. Packing group	II
14.5. Environmental hazards	No
Labels required	3
14.6. Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

IATA

14.1. UN number	UN1203
14.2. UN proper shipping name	MOTOR SPIRIT
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	UN1203
14.2. UN proper shipping name	MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL
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)
Fuels, diesel (CAS 68334-30-5)
- 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)
Fuels, diesel (CAS 68334-30-5)
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)

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)
Fuels, diesel (CAS 68334-30-5)
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)
Kerosine, (petroleum), hydrosulfurized (CAS 64742-81-0)
- Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work**
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)
Fuels, diesel (CAS 68334-30-5)
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)

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

R10 Flammable.
R11 Highly flammable.
R12 Extremely flammable.
R20 Harmful by inhalation.
R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.
R38 Irritating to skin.
R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R45 May cause cancer.
R46 May cause heritable genetic damage.
R48/23/24/25 Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R51 Toxic to aquatic organisms.
R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R53 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.
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H361fd Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

This SDS contains revisions in the following section(s):

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) of substance within closed or contained systems, including incidental exposures during 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

Type	Emission days (days/year)	Emission factors			Remarks
		Air	Soil	Water	
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 \geq (%): 12. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of \geq (%): 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) (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 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

	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

Not available.

Other relevant operational conditions

Not available.

Risk management measures (RMM)

Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release 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. Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Clear spills immediately.

Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Store substance within a closed system.

Organizational measures to prevent/limit releases, dispersion and exposure Where there is potential for exposure: Restrict access to authorised staff; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves (tested to EN374) and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance. Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure.

Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluations 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. 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
General process exposures and sample collection	50 ppm	0.500	**	Inhalation Exposure
General exposures (closed systems) + Outdoor	100 ppm	0.700	**	Inhalation Exposure
Process sampling	100 ppm	0.050	**	Inhalation Exposure
Laboratory activities	50 ppm	0.050	**	Inhalation Exposure
Bulk closed loading	150 ppm	0.150	**	Inhalation Exposure
Bulk closed loading and unloading	150 ppm	0.150	**	Inhalation Exposure
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	250 ppm	0.250	**	Inhalation Exposure
Storage	50 ppm	0.350	**	Inhalation Exposure

** - 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.

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.

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

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	ERC4: Industrial use of processing aids in processes and products, not becoming part of articles. 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 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.
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Physical state	Liquid
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Viscosity

Kinematic viscosity	1,6 mm ² /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

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

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 \geq (%): 94,7. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of \geq (%): 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) (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 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

	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

Not available.

Other relevant operational conditions

Not available.

Risk management measures (RMM)

Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release 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. Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Clear spills immediately.

Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system intended to avoid exposure. Store substance within a closed system.

Organizational measures to prevent/limit releases, dispersion and exposure Where there is potential for exposure: Restrict access to authorised staff; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves (tested to EN374) and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance. Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure.

Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluations 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. 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
General process exposures and sample collection	50 ppm	0.500	**	Inhalation Exposure
General exposures (closed systems) + Outdoor	100 ppm	0.700	**	Inhalation Exposure
Process sampling	100 ppm	0.050	**	Inhalation Exposure
Laboratory activities	50 ppm	0.050	**	Inhalation Exposure
Bulk transfers	150 ppm	0.045	**	Inhalation Exposure
Drum/batch transfers	150 ppm	0.045	**	Inhalation Exposure
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	250 ppm	0.250	**	Inhalation Exposure
Storage	50 ppm	0.500	**	Inhalation Exposure

** - 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.

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.

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

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 1.1b.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 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 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 e5

Annual site tonnage (tons/year): 6 e4

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

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

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 \geq (%): 95,2. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of \geq (%): 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) (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	Not available.
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

Not available.

Other relevant operational conditions

Not available.

Risk management measures (RMM)

Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release 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. Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Clear spills immediately.

Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system intended to avoid exposure. Store substance within a closed system. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.

Organizational measures to prevent/limit releases, dispersion and exposure Where there is potential for exposure: Restrict access to authorised staff; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves (tested to EN374) and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance. Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure.

Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluations 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. 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
General exposures (closed system) + With sample collection	50 ppm	0.500	**	Inhalation Exposure
General exposures (closed system) + Batch process	100 ppm	0.700	**	Inhalation Exposure
Storage	50 ppm	0.350	**	Inhalation Exposure
Laboratory activities	50 ppm	0.050	**	Inhalation Exposure
Bulk transfers	150 ppm	0.150	**	Inhalation Exposure
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	250 ppm	0.250	**	Inhalation Exposure

** - 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 in IUCLID section 13 - "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.

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.

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

4 - Exposure Scenario Worker

1. Use as a fuel

List of use descriptors

Sector(s) of Use SU3: Industrial uses

Product categories [PC]: Not available.

Name of contributing environmental scenario and corresponding ERC

ERC4: Industrial use of processing aids in processes and products, not becoming part of articles.
 ERC7: Industrial use of substances in closed systems.
 Specific Environmental Release Category:
 ESVOC SpERC 7.12a.v1

List of names of contributing worker scenarios and corresponding PROCs

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

Further explanations

Other Process or activity

Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additives and additive components) within closed or contained systems including incidental exposures during activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.

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): 1,4 e6

Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 1

Annual site tonnage (tons/year): 1,4 e6

Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 4,6 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

Type	Emission days (days/year)	Emission factors			Remarks
		Air	Soil	Water	
initial release prior to RMM	300	0,0025	0,00001	0	

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 (%): 99,4

Soil	Not available.
Water	Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of \geq (%): 76,9. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of \geq (%): 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. 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) (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	Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls. Combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment.

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

Fraction of used amount transferred to external waste treatment

Suitable recover operations	External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.
Treatment effectiveness	Not available.
Remarks	This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated to recover.

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA Additional information on the basis for the allocation of the 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.
Using material as fuel sources, limited exposure to unburned product to be expected.

Product characteristics

Concentration of the substance in a mixture	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently).
Physical form of the product	Liquid
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

Not available.

Other relevant operational conditions

Not available.

Risk management measures (RMM)

Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release 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. Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Clear spills immediately.

Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker Handle substance within a closed system. Store substance within a closed system.

Organizational measures to prevent/limit releases, dispersion and exposure Where there is potential for exposure: Restrict access to authorised staff; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves (tested to EN374) and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance. Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure. Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan.

Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluations 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. 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
Bulk closed unloading	150 ppm	0.090	**	Inhalation Exposure
Drum/batch transfers	150 ppm	0.150	**	Inhalation Exposure
Refueling	150 ppm	0.150	**	Inhalation Exposure
Refueling aircraft	150 ppm	0.150	**	Inhalation Exposure
General exposures (closed systems)	50 ppm	0.500	**	Inhalation Exposure
General exposures (closed systems) + Outdoor	100 ppm	0.700	**	Inhalation Exposure
Use as a fuel (closed system)	25 ppm	0.250	**	Inhalation Exposure
Use as a fuel (closed system)	25 ppm	0.250	**	Inhalation Exposure
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	250 ppm	0.350	**	Inhalation Exposure
Storage	50 ppm	0.350	**	Inhalation Exposure

** - 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.

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.

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

5 - 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

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

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 \geq (%): 92,9. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of \geq (%): 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	10000
Treatment effectiveness	95,5
Sludge treatment technique	Not available.
Measures to limit air emissions	Not available.
Remarks	Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) (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	Not available.
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

Not available.

Other relevant operational conditions

Not available.

Risk management measures (RMM)

Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release 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. Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Clear spills immediately.

Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system intended to avoid exposure. Store substance within a closed system. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.

Organizational measures to prevent/limit releases, dispersion and exposure Where there is potential for exposure: Restrict access to authorised staff; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves (tested to EN374) and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

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

Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluations 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. 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
General exposures (closed system) + With sample collection	50 ppm	0.191	**	Inhalation Exposure
General exposures (closed system) + With sample collection	100 ppm	0.382	**	Inhalation Exposure
General exposures (open systems)	100 ppm	0.038	**	Inhalation Exposure
Mixing operations (closed systems)	100 ppm	0.382	**	Inhalation Exposure
Process sampling	100 ppm	0.382	**	Inhalation Exposure
Laboratory activities	50 ppm	0.019	**	Inhalation Exposure
Bulk transfers	150 ppm	0.573	**	Inhalation Exposure
Drum/batch transfers	150 ppm	0.573	**	Inhalation Exposure
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	250 ppm	0.955	**	Inhalation Exposure
Storage	50 ppm	0.191	**	Inhalation Exposure

** - 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.

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.

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