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

Aviation Gasoline 100VLL

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 16.04.2024
1.2	17.04.2024	800010063734	Print Date 08.05.2024

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name	:	Aviation Gasoline 100VLL
Product code	:	002D8191
Unique Formula Identifier (UFI)	:	NH0P-FRN8-450E-7FUC

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture	:	Aviation Fuel, Low lead content aviation gasoline fuel for piston engined aircraft Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the registered uses under REACH.
Uses advised against	:	This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier	:	**Shell Trading Rotterdam B.V.** Weena 505 3013 AL Rotterdam Netherlands
Contact person	:	Shell Chemicals Ltd.
Telephone	:	+31 10 441 5000 (+31) +31 10 441 5000
Telefax	:	
Contact for Safety Data Sheet	:	TRsds@shell.com If you have any enquiries about the content of this SDS please email TRSDS@shell.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

: +44 (0) 20 7934 7778 (This telephone number is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week)
National Poison Information Centre (NVIC): Tel. nr. +45 8212 12 12
Only for the purpose of informing medical personnel.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 1	H224: Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Inhalation, Narcotic effects	H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2	H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2, Liver , Kidney , Brain	H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 2	H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

Storage:

P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Other hazards

The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

Ecological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Toxicological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Liquid evaporates quickly and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space.
This material is a static accumulator.
Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.
If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.
Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.
This product contains tetraethyl lead which is known to accumulate in the human body. There are indications from human epidemiological studies that exposure to tetraethyl lead may cause developmental and neurobehavioral effects in the unborn child.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature : Complex mixture of hydrocarbons consisting of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons with carbon numbers predominantly in the C4 to C12 range.
May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each.
This product is dyed for grade identification.
Contains Tetraethyl lead, CAS # 78-00-2

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Gasoline	86290-81-5 289-220-8 649-378-00-4 01-2119471335-39	Flam. Liq. 1; H224 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 STOT SE 3; H336 Repr. 2; H361fd Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 99,904 - <= 99,94
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2 201-075-4 082-002-00-1 01-2119622080-57	Repr. 1A; H360Df Acute Tox. 2; H330 Acute Tox. 1; H310 Acute Tox. 2; H300 STOT RE 2; H373 (Liver, Kidney, Brain) Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1 specific concentration limit Repr. 1A; H360D > 0,1 % STOT RE 2; H373 > 0,05 %	>= 0,06 - <= 0,096

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Benzene	71-43-2, 200-753-7	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Irrit.2; H319 Muta.1B; H340 Carc.1A; H350 STOT RE1; H372 Aquatic Chronic3; H412	>= 0 - <= 0,09
Cumene	98-82-8, 202-704-5	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Asp. Tox.1; H304	>= 0 - <= 0,09

		STOT SE3; H335 Carc.1B; H350 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	
Cyclohexane	110-82-7, 203-806-2	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 STOT SE3; H336 Aquatic Chronic1; H410 Aquatic Acute1; H400	>= 0 - <= 0,05
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4, 202-849-4	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Irrit.2; H319 Acute Tox.4; H332 STOT SE3; H335 STOT RE2; H373 Aquatic Chronic3; H412	>= 0 - <= 2,5
Naphthalene	91-20-3, 202-049-5	Acute Tox.4; H302 Carc.2; H351 Aquatic Acute1; H400 Aquatic Chronic1; H410	>= 0 - <= 0,05
n-Hexane	110-54-3, 203-777-6	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Asp. Tox.1; H304 STOT RE2; H373 STOT SE3; H336 Repr.2; H361f Aquatic Chronic2; H411	>= 0 - <= 0,5
Toluene	108-88-3, 203-625-9	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 STOT SE3; H336 Repr.2; H361d STOT RE2; H373 Aquatic Chronic3; H412	>= 15 - <= 22
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7, 247-099-9	Flam. Liq.3; H226 STOT SE3; H335 Aquatic Chronic2;	>= 0 - <= 0,5

		H411	
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7, 215-535-7	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Acute Tox.4; H312 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Irrit.2; H319 Acute Tox.4; H332 STOT SE3; H335 STOT RE2; H373 Aquatic Chronic3; H412	>= 0 - <= 5

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.
Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.
The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.
Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache and nausea.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Treat symptomatically.
Persons on disulfiram (Antabuse®) therapy should be aware that the ethyl alcohol in this product is hazardous to them just as is alcohol from any source. Disulfiram reactions (vomiting, headache and even collapse) may follow ingestion of small amounts of alcohol and have also been described from skin contact.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire.
Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.
Hazardous combustion products may include:
A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).
Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.
Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

Specific extinguishing meth- : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

ods cumstances and the surrounding environment.

Further information : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.
If possible remove containers from the danger zone.
If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is to evacuate immediately.
Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : 6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:
Do not breathe fumes, vapour.
6.1.2 For emergency responders:
Do not breathe fumes, vapour.
Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks.
Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area.
Evacuate all personnel.
Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location, for example by using fog sprays.
Vapour can travel for considerable distances both above and below the ground surface. Underground services (drains, pipelines, cable ducts) can provide preferential flow paths.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Take measures to minimise the effects on groundwater.
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.
Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely
For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet., Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur., For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet., Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained., Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures	:	Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material. Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Prevent spillages. Turn off all battery operated portable electronic devices (examples include: cellular phones, pagers and CD players) before operating gasoline pump. Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse. For comprehensive advice on handling, product transfer, storage and tank cleaning refer to the product supplier. Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses. Maintenance and Fuelling Activities - Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin.
Advice on safe handling	:	Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed. When using do not eat or drink. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Never siphon by mouth. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Avoid exposure.

The following activities have been associated with high levels of exposure to gasoline vapours:Top-loading of tankers,open ship loading by deck crew, drum filling/emptying and laboratory testing (particularly sample bottle washing).
In the interests of air safety, aviation fuels are subject to strict quality requirements and product integrity is of paramount importance. For one source of information on international standards for the quality assurance of aviation fuels, see www.jigonline.com.

Product Transfer : Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. During aircraft re-fueling and all other operations extreme care must be taken to avoid any source of ignition from igniting vapour.

Avoid splash filling Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not use compressed air for filling discharge or handling. Contamination resulting from product transfer may give rise to light hydrocarbon vapour in the headspace of tanks that have previously contained gasoline. This vapour may explode if there is a source of ignition. Partly filled containers present a greater hazard than those that are full, therefore handling, transfer and sampling activities need special care.

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

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Further information on storage stability : Drum and small container storage:
Keep containers closed when not in use.
Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high.
Use properly labeled and closable containers.
Packaged product must be kept tightly closed and stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from, ignition sources and other sources of heat.

Take suitable precautions when opening sealed containers, as pressure can build up during storage.
Tank storage:
Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product.
Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition.
Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions.
Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping.
Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.
The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.
Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel., Aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard., Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product., For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint., For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.
Unsuitable material: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene., However, some may be suitable for glove materials.

Container Advice : Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Gasoline containers must not be used for storage of other products.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the registered uses under REACH.

See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).
IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Benzene	71-43-2	TLV-8hr	0,2 ppm 0,7 mg/m3	NL WG
	Further information: Carcinogenic substances, based on the thresholdlimit effect, Skin notation			
Benzene		TWA	0,25 ppm 0,8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.
Benzene		STEL	2,5 ppm 8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 15 min (STEL)
Gasoline	86290-81-5	TLV-8hr	50 ppm 240 mg/m3	NL WG
	Further information: Carcinogenic substances			
Gasoline		TLV-15 min	100 ppm 480 mg/m3	NL WG
	Further information: Carcinogenic substances			
Cumene	98-82-8	TLV-8hr	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	NL WG
	Further information: Skin notation			
Cumene		TLV-15 min	50 ppm 250 mg/m3	NL WG
	Further information: Skin notation			
Cumene		TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	2019/1831/EU
	Further information: A skin notation assigned to the occupational exposure limit value indicates the possibility of significant uptake through the skin., Indicative			
Cumene		STEL	50 ppm 250 mg/m3	2019/1831/EU
	Further information: A skin notation assigned to the occupational exposure limit value indicates the possibility of significant uptake through the skin., Indicative			
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	TLV-8hr	200 ppm 700 mg/m3	NL WG
Cyclohexane		TLV-15 min	400 ppm 1.400 mg/m3	NL WG
Cyclohexane		TWA	200 ppm 700 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further information: Indicative			
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TLV-8hr	48,6 ppm 215 mg/m3	NL WG

	Further information: Skin notation			
Ethylbenzene		TLV-15 min	97,3 ppm 430 mg/m3	NL WG
	Further information: Skin notation			
Naphthalene	91-20-3	TLV-8hr	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	NL WG
Naphthalene		TLV-15 min	16 ppm 80 mg/m3	NL WG
Naphthalene		TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	91/322/EEC
	Further information: Indicative			
n-Hexane	110-54-3	TLV-8hr	72 mg/m3	NL WG
n-Hexane		TLV-15 min	144 mg/m3	NL WG
n-Hexane		TWA	20 ppm 72 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further information: Indicative			
Toluene	108-88-3	TLV-8hr	39 ppm 150 mg/m3	NL WG
Toluene		TLV-15 min	100 ppm 384 mg/m3	NL WG
Toluene		TWA	50 ppm 192 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further information: Indicative, Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin			
Toluene		STEL	100 ppm 384 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further information: Indicative, Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin			
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7	TLV-8hr	20 ppm 100 mg/m3	NL WG
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)		TLV-15 min	40 ppm 200 mg/m3	NL WG
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	TLV-8hr	47,5 ppm 210 mg/m3	NL WG
	Further information: Skin notation			
Xylene, mixed isomers		TLV-15 min	100 ppm 442 mg/m3	NL WG
	Further information: Skin notation			

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Gasoline	Workers	Inhalation		840 mg/m3/ 8h
Remarks:	long term, local effects			
Gasoline	Consumers	Inhalation		180 mg/m3/ 24h
Remarks:	long term, local effects			

Benzene	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	0,8 mg/m3/ 8h
Ethylbenzene	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	293 mg/m3
Ethylbenzene	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	77 mg/m3
Ethylbenzene	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	180 mg/kg bw/day
Ethylbenzene	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	15 mg/m3
Ethylbenzene	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	1,6 mg/kg bw/day
Naphthalene	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	4,23 mg/kg
Toluene	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	384 mg/m3
Toluene	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	192 mg/m3
Toluene	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	180 mg/kg bw/day
Toluene	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	226 mg/m3
Toluene	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	56,5 mg/m3
Toluene	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	226 mg/kg bw/day
Toluene	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	8,13 mg/kg bw/day

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Remarks:	Substance is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknown or variable composition. Conventional methods of deriving PNECs are not appropriate and it is not possible to identify a single representative PNEC for such substances.	

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures
Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex.
The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:
Use sealed systems as far as possible.
Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

General Information:
Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to

breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely.Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.
Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

Personal protective equipment

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex.

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

The provided information is made in consideration of the PPE directive (Council Directive 89/686/EEC) and the CEN European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) standards.

Eye protection : If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.

Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Hand protection

Remarks : Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material.
Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN374, US F739). When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes.) For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable.
Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model.

Skin and body protection	:	Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron. Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing. Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.
Respiratory protection	:	No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [Type A/Type P boiling point > 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387 and EN143.
Thermal hazards	:	Not applicable

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	liquid
Colour	:	blue
Odour	:	no data available
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
Freezing point	:	-58 °C
Boiling point/boiling range	:	25 - 170 °CMethod: Unspecified
Flammability		
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit		
Upper explosion limit / upper flammability limit	:	Data not available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	1 %(V)

Flash point	:	<= -40 °C Method: Unspecified
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 250 °C
Decomposition temperature		
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available
pH	:	Data not available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	0,25 - 0,75 mm2/s (40,0 °C) Method: Unspecified
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	negligible
Solubility in other solvents	:	Data not available
Vapour pressure	:	38 - 49 kPa (38,0 °C) Method: Unspecified 60 - 90 kPa (50,0 °C) Method: Unspecified
Relative density	:	Data not available
Density	:	700 - 730 kg/m3 (15,0 °C) Method: Unspecified
Relative vapour density	:	Data not available
Particle characteristics		
Particle size	:	Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosive properties	:	Classification Code: Not classified.
Oxidizing properties	:	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	:	Data not available
Conductivity	:	Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for exam-

ple liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

May oxidise in the presence of air.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions

10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.
Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): > 20 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Low toxicity

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration) : Remarks: Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:
Remarks : Irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:
Remarks : Not irritating to eye.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:
Remarks : Not a sensitiser.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:
Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Non mutagenic
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

Product:
Remarks : Not classified as a carcinogen.

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Gasoline	No carcinogenicity classification.
Benzene	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Tetraethyl lead	No carcinogenicity classification.

Cumene	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Cyclohexane	No carcinogenicity classification.
Ethylbenzene	No carcinogenicity classification.
Naphthalene	Carcinogenicity Category 2
n-Hexane	No carcinogenicity classification.
Toluene	No carcinogenicity classification.
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	No carcinogenicity classification.
Xylene, mixed isomers	No carcinogenicity classification.

Material	**Other Carcinogenicity Classification**
Gasoline	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Benzene	IARC: Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
Tetraethyl lead	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
Cumene	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Ethylbenzene	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Naphthalene	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Toluene	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
Xylene, mixed isomers	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Effects on fertility : Remarks: Does not impair fertility.

Remarks: Contains n-Hexane, CAS # 110-54-3.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy indicate that toluene can cause birth defects, growth retardation and learning difficulties.

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

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

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks : May cause damage to organs or organ systems through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Exposure routes : Inhalation
Target Organs : Liver, Kidney, Brain

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Further information

Product:

Remarks : Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxic

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxic

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l Toxic
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l Harmful

Components:

Tetraethyl lead:

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	1

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability	:	Remarks: Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air. Readily biodegradable. Not Persistent per IMO criteria. International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340ºC (645ºF) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distils at a temperature of 370ºC (700ºF) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation	:	Remarks: Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility	:	Remarks: If the product enters soil, one or more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater., Floats on water.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment	:	The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB..

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment	:	The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information	:	Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product	:	Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.
Contaminated packaging	:	Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer. Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADN : 1203

ADR : 1203

RID : 1203

IMDG : 1203

IATA : 1203

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN : GASOLINE

ADR : GASOLINE

RID : GASOLINE

IMDG : GASOLINE

IATA : GASOLINE

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADN : 3

ADR : 3

RID : 3

IMDG : 3

IATA : 3

14.4 Packing group

ADN

Packing group : II
Classification Code : F1
Labels : 3 (N2, CMR, F)
CDNI Inland Water Waste Agreement : NST 3211 Gasoline

ADR

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

RID

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

IMDG

Packing group : II
Labels : 3

IATA

Packing group : II
Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN
Environmentally hazardous : yes

ADR
Environmentally hazardous : yes

RID
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IMDG
Marine pollutant : yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles (Annex XVII) : Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered:
Gasoline (Number on list 29, 28)
Benzene (Number on list 72, 5, 29, 28)
Tetraethyl lead (Number on list 72, 63, 30)
Cumene (Number on list 28)
Toluene (Number on list 48)

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59). : This product contains substances of very high concern (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), Article 57).

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.	34a	Petroleum products: (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams),(d) heavy fuel oils (e) alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and

environmental hazards as the products referred to in points (a) to (d)

Other regulations:

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

Product is subject to Major accident risk decision 2015 (BRZO+) based on Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment was performed for all substances of this product.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H224	:	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
H225	:	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	:	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H300	:	Fatal if swallowed.
H302	:	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	:	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H310	:	Fatal in contact with skin.
H312	:	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	:	Causes skin irritation.
H319	:	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330	:	Fatal if inhaled.
H332	:	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	:	May cause respiratory irritation.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	:	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	:	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	:	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox.	:	Aspiration hazard
Flam. Liq.	:	Flammable liquids
Repr.	:	Reproductive toxicity
Skin Irrit.	:	Skin irritation
STOT RE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
2006/15/EC	:	Europe. Indicative occupational exposure limit values
2019/1831/EU	:	Europe. Commission Directive 2019/1831/EU establishing a fifth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
91/322/EEC	:	Europe. Commission Directive 91/322/EEC on establishing indicative limit values
NL WG	:	Netherlands. Law on Labour conditions - Occupational Exposure Limits
2006/15/EC / TWA	:	Limit Value - eight hours

2006/15/EC / STEL	:	Short term exposure limit
2019/1831/EU / TWA	:	Limit Value - eight hours
2019/1831/EU / STEL	:	Short term exposure limit
91/322/EEC / TWA	:	Limit Value - eight hours
NL WG / TLV-8hr	:	Time Weighted Average
NL WG / TLV-15 min	:	Short Term Exposure Limit

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Other information	:	This mixture does not contain any REACH registered substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB. A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Classification of the mixture:		**Classification procedure:**
Flam. Liq. 1	H224	On basis of test data.
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

Skin Irrit. 2	H315	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
STOT SE 3	H336	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Repr. 2	H361d	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
STOT RE 2	H373	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

Uses - Worker
Title : Manufacture of substance
- Industrial

Uses - Worker
Title : Use as an intermediate
- Industrial

Uses - Worker
Title : Distribution of substance
- Industrial

Uses - Worker
Title : Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures
- Industrial

Uses - Worker
Title : Use as a fuel
- Industrial

Uses - Worker
Title : Use as a fuel
- Professional

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

NL / EN

Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000028	
SECTION 1	**EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE**
Title	Manufacture of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	**Sector of Use**: SU3, SU8, SU9 **Process Categories**: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 **Environmental Release Categories**: ERC1, ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 1.1.v1
Scope of process	Manufacture of the substance or use as a process chemical or extraction agent. Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container), sampling and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	**OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES**
Section 2.1	**Control of Worker Exposure**
Product Characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure	
Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	**Risk Management Measures**
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collection	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Mixing operations (closed	No other specific measures identified.

systems)	
Process sampling	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activities	Handle in a fume cupboard or under extract ventilation.
Bulk transfers	No other specific measures identified.
Drum/batch transfers	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment maintenance	No other specific measures identified.
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	**Control of Environmental Exposure**
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Amounts Used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,87E+07
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,032
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	6,0E+05
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	2,0E+06
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0,05
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	3,0E-03
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).	
Onsite waste water treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	99,0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	99,1
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	80,4
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	

Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95,5
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	99,1
STP10	2,0E+06
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	10.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal	
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	

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

Section 3.2 -Environment
The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.

SECTION 4	**GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO**
Section 4.1 - Health	
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.	

Section 4.2 -Environment
Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.
Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.
Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.
Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000029	
SECTION 1	**EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE**
Title	Use as an intermediate- Industrial
Use Descriptor	**Sector of Use**: SU3, SU8, SU9 **Process Categories**: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 **Environmental Release Categories**: ERC6a, ESVOC SpERC 6.1a.v1
Scope of process	Use of substance as an intermediate (not related to Strictly Controlled Conditions). Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).

SECTION 2	**OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES**
Section 2.1	**Control of Worker Exposure**
Product Characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure	
Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	**Risk Management Measures**
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collection	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Mixing operations (closed	No other specific measures identified.

systems)	
Process sampling	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activities	Handle in a fume cupboard or under extract ventilation.
Bulk transfers	No other specific measures identified.
Drum/batch transfers	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment maintenance	No other specific measures identified.
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	**Control of Environmental Exposure**
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Amounts Used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	2,21E+06
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,0068
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,5E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	5,0E+04
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0,025
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	3,0E-03
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	80
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	92,9
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	

Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95,5
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	95,5
STP10	7,8E+04
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.	

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

Section 3.2 -Environment
The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.

SECTION 4	**GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO**
Section 4.1 - Health	
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.	

Section 4.2 -Environment
Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.
Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.
Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.
Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000030	
SECTION 1	**EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE**
Title	Distribution of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	**Sector of Use**: SU3 **Process Categories**: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 15 **Environmental Release Categories**: ERC1, ERC2, ERC3, ERC4, ERC5, ERC6a, ERC6b, ERC 6C, ERC 6D, ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.v1
Scope of process	Loading (including marine vessel/barge, rail/road car and IBC loading) and repacking (including drums and small packs) of substance, including its sampling, storage, unloading distribution and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	**OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES**
Section 2.1	**Control of Worker Exposure**
Product Characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	**Risk Management Measures**
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collection	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Process sampling	No other specific measures identified.

Laboratory activities	Handle in a fume cupboard or under extract ventilation.
Bulk closed loading and unloading.	No other specific measures identified.
Drum and small package filling	Fill containers/cans at dedicated filling points supplied with local extract ventilation.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	No other specific measures identified.
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	**Control of Environmental Exposure**
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Amounts Used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,87E+07
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,002
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	3,75E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,2E+05
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	100
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
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	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	12
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	

Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95,5
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	95,5
STP10	1,1E+06
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	

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

Section 3.2 -Environment
The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.

SECTION 4	**GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO**
Section 4.1 - Health	
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.	

Section 4.2 -Environment
Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.
Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.
Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.
Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000031	
SECTION 1	**EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE**
Title	Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures- Industrial
Use Descriptor	**Sector of Use**: SU3, SU10 **Process Categories**: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 14, PROC 15 **Environmental Release Categories**: ERC2, ESVOC SpERC 2.2.v1
Scope of process	Formulation, packing and re-packing of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations, including storage, materials transfers, mixing, tabletting, compression, pelletisation, extrusion, large and small scale packing, sampling, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	**OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES**
Section 2.1	**Control of Worker Exposure**
Product Characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	**Risk Management Measures**
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collection	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.

Process sampling	No other specific measures identified.
Mixing operations (closed systems)	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Laboratory activities	Handle in a fume cupboard or under extract ventilation.
Bulk transfers	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
ManualTransfer from/pouring from containers	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Drum/batch transfers	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Drum and small package filling	Fill containers/cans at dedicated filling points supplied with local extract ventilation.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	No other specific measures identified.
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	**Control of Environmental Exposure**
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Amounts Used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,65E+07
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,0018
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	3,0E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,0E+05
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0,025
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,0E-03
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect	

exposure (primarily inhalation).	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	56,5
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	94,7
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95,5
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	95,5
STP10	1,0E+05
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	

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

Section 3.2 -Environment
The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.

SECTION 4	**GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO**
Section 4.1 - Health	
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.	

Section 4.2 -Environment

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

Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000032	
SECTION 1	**EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE**
Title	Use as a fuel- Industrial
Use Descriptor	**Sector of Use**: SU3 **Process Categories**: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 16 **Environmental Release Categories**: ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 7.12a.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additive) and includes activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.

SECTION 2	**OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES**
Section 2.1	**Control of Worker Exposure**
Product Characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	**Risk Management Measures**
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk closed unloading.	No other specific measures identified.
Drum/batch transfers	No other specific measures identified.
Refueling.	No other specific measures identified.
Refuelling aircraft.	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.

Use as a fuel(closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment maintenance	No other specific measures identified.
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system.
Section 2.2	**Control of Environmental Exposure**

Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Amounts Used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,4E+06
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,4E+06
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	4,6E+06
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	
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	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	99,4
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	76,9
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95,5
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	95,5
STP10	4,6E+06
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000

Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal
Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls. Waste combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment.
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.

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

Section 3.2 -Environment
The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.

SECTION 4	**GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO**
Section 4.1 - Health	
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.	

Section 4.2 -Environment
Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.
Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.
Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.
Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000033	
SECTION 1	**EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE**
Title	Use as a fuel- Professional
Use Descriptor	**Sector of Use**: SU22 **Process Categories**: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 16 **Environmental Release Categories**: ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.12b.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additive) and includes activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.

SECTION 2	**OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES**
Section 2.1	**Control of Worker Exposure**
Product Characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	**Risk Management Measures**
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Preparation of material for applicationMixing operations (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk closed unloading.	No other specific measures identified.
Drum/batch transfers	No other specific measures identified.
Refueling.	No other specific measures identified.

Use as a fuel(closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with intensive management supervision controls.
Storage.	No other specific measures identified.

Section 2.2	**Control of Environmental Exposure**
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Amounts Used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,19E+06
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	5,0E-04
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	5,9E+02
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,6E+03
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	365
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0,01
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
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	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	3,4
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95,5
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	95,5

(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
STP10	1,5E+04
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal	
Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls. Waste combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.	

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

Section 3.2 -Environment
The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.

SECTION 4	**GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO**
Section 4.1 - Health	
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.	

Section 4.2 -Environment
Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.
Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.
Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.
Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).