

SAFETY DATA SHEET.

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

Diesel (ULSD)

Version	Revision Date.:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 16.03.2026
5.0	28.05.2026	800010043974	Print Date. 29.05.2026

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name	:	Diesel (ULSD)
Product code	:	002D7155
Other means of identification	:	MARPOL annex I category: Gas oils, including ship's bunker
Unique Formula Identifier	:	AU3M-X1GK-860N-R4VP

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture	:	Fuel for diesel engines used in both on-road and off-road applications. 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., This product is not to be used as a solvent or cleaning agent; for lighting or brightening fires; as a skin cleanser.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier	:	Shell Trading Rotterdam B.V. Weena 505 3013 AL Rotterdam Netherlands
Telephone	:	+31 10 441 5000
Telefax	:	
Contact for Safety Data Sheet	:	TRsds@shell.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

: +44 (0) 20 7934 7778
; National Poison Information Centre (NVIC): +31(0)88 755 8000 (24 hr a day and 7 days a week)

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 3	H226: 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.
Acute toxicity, Category 4, Inhalation	H332: Harmful if inhaled.
Carcinogenicity, Category 2	H351: Suspected of causing cancer.
Reproductive toxicity, Category 1B	H360FD: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2, Blood, thymus, Liver	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: H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. HEALTH HAZARDS: H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315 Causes skin irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H351 Suspected of causing cancer. H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. H373 May cause damage to organs (Blood, Liver, thymus) through prolonged or repeated exposure. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	:	Prevention: P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray. P273 Avoid release to the environment.

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P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

2.3 Other hazards

This mixture does not contain any REACH registered substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a 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.

May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature.

Vapour in the headspace of tanks and containers may ignite and explode at temperatures exceeding auto-ignition temperature, where vapour concentrations are within the flammability range. 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.

This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature : May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each.

May contain methyl and ethyl esters from lipid sources

May contain catalytically cracked oils in which polycyclic aromatic compounds, mainly 3-ring but some 4- to 6-ring species are present.

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Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Fuels, diesel	68334-30-5 269-822-7 649-224-00-6 01-2119484664-27, UK-01-8130493590-1	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Carc. 2; H351 Repr. 1B; H360FD STOT RE 2; H373 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 50 - <= 100
Petroleum diesel/gas oil fraction, co-processed with renewable hydrocarbons of plant or animal origin	Not Assigned 941-364-9 01-2120091562-55	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Carc. 2; H351 STOT RE 2; H373 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 0 - <= 100
Renewable hydrocarbons, diesel type fraction (Alkanes, C10-20- branched and linear)	928771-01-1 700-571-2 01-2120043692-58	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Asp. Tox. 1; H304	>= 0 - <= 50
Renewable hydrocarbons (kero- sene type fraction)	1012042-03-3 931-082-4 01-2119850115-46	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 EUH066	>= 0 - <= 30
Kerosene (Fischer Tropsch), Full range, C8-C16 branched and linear	848301-66-6 481-670-5 01-0000020121-90	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 EUH066	>= 0 - <= 25
Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8- 26 - Branched and Linear	848301-67-7 481-740-5 01-0000020119-75	Asp. Tox. 1; H304	>= 0 - <= 25
Distillates (Fischer - Tropsch), heavy, C18-50 – branched, cyclic and linear	848301-69-9 482-220-0 01-0000020163-82		>= 0 - <= 20
Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18- unsatd., Me esters (FAME, Bio- diesel)	67762-38-3 267-015-4 01-2119471664-32, UK-01-6078057799-9		>= 0 - <= 7
2-ethylhexyl nitrate	27247-96-7 248-363-6 01-2119539586-27, UK-01-2930426621-5	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Acute Tox. 4; H302 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 EUH044	>= 0 - <= 0.3

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		EUH066	
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Remarks : Dyes and markers can be used to indicate tax status and prevent fraud.

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Naphthalene	91-20-3, 202-049-5	Acute Tox.4; H302 Carc.2; H351 Aquatic Acute1; H400 Aquatic Chronic1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1	>= 0 - <= 1

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

- General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.
- 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 : Call emergency number for your location / facility.
Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation as required and transport to the nearest medical facility.
- In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling,

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pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.
Obtain medical attention even in the absence of apparent wounds.

In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If swallowed : Call emergency number for your location / facility.
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.
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 : Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.
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.
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.
Liver damage may be indicated by loss of appetite, jaundice (yellowish skin and eye colour), fatigue, bleeding or easy bruising and sometimes pain and swelling in the upper right abdomen.

Damage to blood-forming organs may be evidenced by: a) fatigue and anaemia (RBC), b) decreased resistance to infection, and/or excessive bruising and bleeding (platelet effect).

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4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment	:	Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Treat symptomatically.
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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 water in a jet. 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 fire-fighting	:	Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Oxides of sulphur. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
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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 methods	:	Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
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. Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.

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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.
Do not operate electrical equipment.
6.1.2 For emergency responders:
Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas meter.

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 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.
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.
Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

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.

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Technical measures | : <ul style="list-style-type: none">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.Prevent spillages.Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.Never siphon by mouth.Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse.Maintenance and Fuelling Activities - Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin. |
| Advice on safe handling | : <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.When using do not eat or drink.Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.Earth all equipment.Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. |
| Product Transfer | : <ul style="list-style-type: none">Avoid splash filling 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. Keep containers closed when not in use. 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, electro- |

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Hygiene measures	: static 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.
	: Exposure to this product should be reduced as low as reasonably practicable. Reference should be made to the Health and Safety Executive's publication "COSHH Essentials".

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Further information on storage stability	: - Drum and small container storage: Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high. Use properly labeled and closable containers. - 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. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system. The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep in a cool place. 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. The storage of this product may be subject to the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations. Further guidance may be obtained from the local environmental agency office. Prevent ingress of water.
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- Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.
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., Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer.
- 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.

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
Naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m ³	91/322/EEC
Further information: Indicative				
Naphthalene		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
Fuels, diesel	68334-30-5	TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	100 mg/m ³ (total hydrocarbons)	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Sampling time	Basis
Naphthalene	91-20-3	1-hydroxypyrene: 4 µmol/mol creatinine (Urine)	After shift	GB EH40 BAT
		1-Naphthol + 2-	End of shift (As	ACGIH BEI

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		Naphthol:	soon as possible after exposure ceases)	
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Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Naphthalene	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	4.23 mg/kg
Fuels, diesel	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	5.49 mg/m3
Fuels, diesel	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	2.91 mg/kg/day
Fuels, diesel	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	4.25 g/m3
Fuels, diesel	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	1.16 mg/m3
Fuels, diesel	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	2.57 g/m3
Fuels, diesel	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	1.25 mg/kg/day
Fuels, diesel	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	0.83 mg/kg/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.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

General Information

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

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Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.

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 regulation (EU 2016/425) 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.
If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide adequate eye protection.
Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Hand protection

Remarks : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs. Nitrile rubber. For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable. 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. 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. 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.

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Skin and body protection	: Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron. Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.
Respiratory protection	: 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 unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles meeting EN14387 and EN143 [Filter type A/P for use against certain organic gases and vapours with a boiling point >65°C (149°F) and for use against particles].
Thermal hazards	: Not applicable

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: liquid
Colour	: Undyed
Odour	: Hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	: Data not available
Melting point/freezing point	: No data available
Pour point	-40 - -10 °C Method: ASTM D5950
Boiling point/boiling range	: 170 - 390 °CMethod: Unspecified
Flammability	
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable
Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit	
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	: 6 %(V)
Lower explosion limit /	: 1 %(V)

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Lower flammability limit

Flash point : 55 - 75 °C
Method: Unspecified

Auto-ignition temperature : > 220 °C

Decomposition temperature
Decomposition temperature : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : Method: Unspecified
Not applicable

1.5 - 6 mm²/s (40.0 °C)
Method: Unspecified

Method: Unspecified
Not applicable

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : negligible

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: ca. 2 - 15

Vapour pressure : 0.4 kPa (38.0 °C)
Method: Unspecified

0.6 kPa (50.0 °C)
Method: Unspecified

Relative density : Data not available

Density : 820 - 890 kg/m³ (15.0 °C)
Method: Unspecified

Relative vapour density : >= 4
Method: No information available.

Particle characteristics
Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

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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 example 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

The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal use conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions	:	No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions
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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.
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10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	:	Strong oxidising agents.
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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.

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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

Information on likely routes of exposure : Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur through inhalation or following accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Harmful if inhaled.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity

Components:

Renewable hydrocarbons, diesel type fraction (Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50: > 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Renewable hydrocarbons (kerosene type fraction):

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : (Rat): > 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Low toxicity
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : (Rat): Remarks: LD50 >2000 mg/kg
Low toxicity

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

Kerosene (Fischer Tropsch), Full range, C8-C16 branched and linear:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : (Rat): > 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Low toxicity
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : (Rat): Remarks: LD50 >2000 mg/kg
Low toxicity
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26 - Branched and Linear:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters (FAME, Biodiesel):

Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity
LD50 > 5000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity if inhaled.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg
Low toxicity
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration) : Remarks: Not a respiratory irritant

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Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks : Irritating to skin.

Components:

Fuels, diesel:

Species	:	Rabbit
Assessment	:	Irritating to skin.
Method	:	Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 404

Renewable hydrocarbons, diesel type fraction (Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear):

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

Renewable hydrocarbons (kerosene type fraction):

Remarks : Slightly irritating to skin.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Kerosene (Fischer Tropsch), Full range, C8-C16 branched and linear:

Remarks : Slightly irritating to skin.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26 - Branched and Linear:

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

Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters (FAME, Biodiesel):

Remarks : Not irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

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

Components:

Renewable hydrocarbons, diesel type fraction (Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear):

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

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Renewable hydrocarbons (kerosene type fraction):

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

Kerosene (Fischer Tropsch), Full range, C8-C16 branched and linear:

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

Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26 - Branched and Linear:

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

Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters (FAME, Biodiesel):

Remarks : Not irritating to eye.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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

Components:

Renewable hydrocarbons, diesel type fraction (Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear):

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

Renewable hydrocarbons (kerosene type fraction):

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

Kerosene (Fischer Tropsch), Full range, C8-C16 branched and linear:

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

Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26 - Branched and Linear:

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

Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters (FAME, Biodiesel):

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

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Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Positive in in-vitro, but negative in in-vivo mutagenicity assays.

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

Components:

Renewable hydrocarbons, diesel type fraction (Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear):

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

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Not 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.

Renewable hydrocarbons (kerosene type fraction):

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Non mutagenic

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

Kerosene (Fischer Tropsch), Full range, C8-C16 branched and linear:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Non mutagenic

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

Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26 - Branched and Linear:

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

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Not 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.

Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters (FAME, Biodiesel):

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Non mutagenic

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

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks : Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect
Repeated skin contact has resulted in irritation and skin cancer in animals.

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

Components:

Renewable hydrocarbons, diesel type fraction (Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear):

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

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

Renewable hydrocarbons (kerosene type fraction):

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

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

Kerosene (Fischer Tropsch), Full range, C8-C16 branched and linear:

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

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

Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26 - Branched and Linear:

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

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

Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters (FAME, Biodiesel):

Remarks : Not a carcinogen.

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

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Renewable hydrocarbons (kerosene type fraction)	No carcinogenicity classification.
2-ethylhexyl nitrate	No carcinogenicity classification.
Kerosene (Fischer Tropsch), Full range, C8-C16 branched and linear	No carcinogenicity classification.
Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26 - Branched and Linear	No carcinogenicity classification.
Naphthalene	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Renewable hydrocarbons, diesel type fraction (Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear)	No carcinogenicity classification.
Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters (FAME, Biodiesel)	No carcinogenicity classification.
Fuels, diesel	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Petroleum diesel/gas oil fraction, co-processed with renewable hydrocarbons of plant or animal origin	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Distillates (Fischer - Tropsch), heavy, C18-50 – branched, cyclic and linear	No carcinogenicity classification.

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
Naphthalene	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Fuels, diesel	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Effects on fertility : Remarks: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

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Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Category 1B

Components:

Fuels, diesel:

Effects on fertility :
Remarks: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

Renewable hydrocarbons, diesel type fraction (Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear):

Effects on fertility :
Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Not a developmental toxicant., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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

Renewable hydrocarbons (kerosene type fraction):

Effects on fertility :
Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Does not impair fertility.

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

Kerosene (Fischer Tropsch), Full range, C8-C16 branched and linear:

Effects on fertility :
Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Does not impair fertility.

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

Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26 - Branched and Linear:

Effects on fertility :
Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Not a developmental toxicant., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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

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Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters (FAME, Biodiesel):

Effects on fertility : Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Does not impair fertility.

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

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks : Not classified.

Components:

Renewable hydrocarbons, diesel type fraction (Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear):

Remarks : High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Renewable hydrocarbons (kerosene type fraction):

Remarks : High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Kerosene (Fischer Tropsch), Full range, C8-C16 branched and linear:

Remarks : High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26 - Branched and Linear:

Remarks : High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters (FAME, Biodiesel):

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

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Target Organs : Blood, thymus, Liver
Remarks : May cause damage to organs or organ systems through pro-

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longed or repeated exposure.

Components:

Fuels, diesel:

Exposure routes	:	Oral, Dermal
Target Organs	:	Liver, thymus, Bone marrow
Assessment	:	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Renewable hydrocarbons, diesel type fraction (Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear):

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

Renewable hydrocarbons (kerosene type fraction):

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

Kerosene (Fischer Tropsch), Full range, C8-C16 branched and linear:

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

Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26 - Branched and Linear:

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

Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters (FAME, Biodiesel):

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

Repeated dose toxicity

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

Renewable hydrocarbons, diesel type fraction (Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear):

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

Renewable hydrocarbons (kerosene type fraction):

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

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Kerosene (Fischer Tropsch), Full range, C8-C16 branched and linear:

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

Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26 - Branched and Linear:

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

Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters (FAME, Biodiesel):

Not an aspiration hazard., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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

Components:

Renewable hydrocarbons, diesel type fraction (Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear):

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

Renewable hydrocarbons (kerosene type fraction):

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

Kerosene (Fischer Tropsch), Full range, C8-C16 branched and linear:

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

Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26 - Branched and Linear:

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

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frameworks may exist.

Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters (FAME, Biodiesel):

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/EL10 > 0.01 - <=0.1 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: NOEC/NOEL/EL10 > 0.1 - <=1.0 mg/l
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:

Renewable hydrocarbons, diesel type fraction (Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear):

Toxicity to fish	:	LL50 : > 1,000 mg/l Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	LL50 : > 1,000 mg/l Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	LL50 : > 1,000 mg/l Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not

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	met.
Toxicity to microorganisms	: LL50 : > 100 mg/l Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	: NOEC: 100 mg/l Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	: NOEC: 32 mg/l Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Renewable hydrocarbons (kerosene type fraction):

Toxicity to fish	: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to microorganisms	: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	: Remarks: NOEC/NOEL/EL10 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	: Remarks: NOEC/NOEL/EL10 > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

Kerosene (Fischer Tropsch), Full range, C8-C16 branched and linear:

Toxicity to fish	: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to microorganisms :
Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Practically non toxic:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL/EL10 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL/EL10 > 10 - <=100 mg/l

Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26 - Branched and Linear:

Toxicity to fish : LL50 : > 1,000 mg/l
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : LL50 : > 1,000 mg/l
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : LL50 : > 1,000 mg/l
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to microorganisms : LL50 : > 100 mg/l
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 100 mg/l
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 32 mg/l
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters (FAME, Biodiesel):

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms :

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Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

2-ethylhexyl nitrate:

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.83 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 202
Remarks: Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : NOEC (green algae): 0.84 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: Very toxic to algae.

Components:

Naphthalene:

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 1

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: 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 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

Components:

Renewable hydrocarbons, diesel type fraction (Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear):

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Renewable hydrocarbons (kerosene type fraction):

Biodegradability : Remarks: Product is not persistent.

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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 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

Kerosene (Fischer Tropsch), Full range, C8-C16 branched and linear:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Product is not persistent.
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 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26 - Branched and Linear:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 80 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F
Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

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

Components:

Renewable hydrocarbons, diesel type fraction (Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear):

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

Renewable hydrocarbons (kerosene type fraction):

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

Kerosene (Fischer Tropsch), Full range, C8-C16 branched and linear:

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

Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26 - Branched and Linear:

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

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Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters (FAME, Biodiesel):

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not have the potential to bioaccumulate significantly.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces, but a significant proportion will remain after one day., If product enters soil, one or more constituents will be mobile and may contaminate groundwater., Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater., Floats on water.

Components:

Renewable hydrocarbons, diesel type fraction (Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear):

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces, but a significant proportion will remain after one day., Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.

Renewable hydrocarbons (kerosene type fraction):

Mobility : Remarks: Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces, but a significant proportion will remain after one day., Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater., Floats on water.

Kerosene (Fischer Tropsch), Full range, C8-C16 branched and linear:

Mobility : Remarks: Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces, but a significant proportion will remain after one day., Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater., Floats on water.

Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26 - Branched and Linear:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces, but a significant proportion will remain after one day., Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.

Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters (FAME, Biodiesel):

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

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12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : This mixture does not contain any REACH registered substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB..

Components:

Renewable hydrocarbons, diesel type fraction (Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear):

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

Kerosene (Fischer Tropsch), Full range, C8-C16 branched and linear:

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

Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26 - Branched and Linear:

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

Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters (FAME, Biodiesel):

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.

Components:

Renewable hydrocarbons, diesel type fraction (Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear):

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

Renewable hydrocarbons (kerosene type fraction):

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

Kerosene (Fischer Tropsch), Full range, C8-C16 branched and linear:

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

Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26 - Branched and Linear:

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

Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters (FAME, Biodiesel):

Additional ecological information : Will exert oxygen demand when significant quantities enter water-courses and may cause damage to aquatic life.

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.
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. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.
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.
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 : After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.
Residues may cause an explosion hazard.
Drain container thoroughly.
Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums.

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Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container.

Local legislation

Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Classification of waste is always the responsibility of the end user.
EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC):
13 07 01* fuel oil and diesel.

Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADR	:	1202
RID	:	1202
IMDG	:	1202
IATA	:	1202

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR	:	DIESEL FUEL
RID	:	DIESEL FUEL
IMDG	:	DIESEL FUEL
IATA	:	DIESEL FUEL

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR	:	3
RID	:	3
IMDG	:	3
IATA	:	3

14.4 Packing group

ADR	:	
Packing group	:	III
Classification Code	:	F1
Hazard Identification Number	:	30
Labels	:	3

RID

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Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Labels : 3

IMDG

Packing group : III
Labels : 3

IATA

Packing group : III
Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

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.

Additional Information : Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

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:

Naphthalene (Number on list 50a)

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV) : Product is not subject to Authorisation under REACH.

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving	34c	Petroleum products: (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils
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dangerous substances.

(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.

Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended). Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. Consumers Protection Act 1987. Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999. Environment Act 1995. Factories Act 1961. The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment (Amendment) Regulations 2011. Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended). Merchant Shipping (Dangerous Goods and Marine Pollutants) Regulations 1997. Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (as amended). Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 2002. Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992. Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005(as amended). Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 (as amended). Renewable Transport Fuel Obligations Order 2007 (as amended). Energy Act 2011. Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended). Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended). Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 and associated regulations. The Environmental Protection (Controls on Ozone-Depleting Substances) Regulations 2011.

Product is subject to the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 (2015 No. 483) based on Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

EN EINECS : All components listed or polymer exempt.

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

EUH044	: Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
EUH066	: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H226	: Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	: Harmful if swallowed.
H304	: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	: Harmful in contact with skin.

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H315	: Causes skin irritation.
H332	: Harmful if inhaled.
H351	: Suspected of causing cancer.
H360FD	: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H373	: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	: Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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
Carc.	: Carcinogenicity
Flam. Liq.	: Flammable liquids
Repr.	: Reproductive toxicity
Skin Irrit.	: Skin irritation
STOT RE	: Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
91/322/EEC	: Europe. Commission Directive 91/322/EEC on establishing indicative limit values
ACGIH	: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	: ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
GB EH40 BAT	: UK. Biological monitoring guidance values
91/322/EEC / TWA	: Limit Value - eight hours
ACGIH / TWA	: 8-hour, time-weighted average

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 Harmonised 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 Organisation; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardisation; 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

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Chemicals; OECD - Organisation 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

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.

Other information : This product is intended for use in closed systems only.
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:

Flam. Liq. 3	H226
Asp. Tox. 1	H304
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
Acute Tox. 4	H332
Carc. 2	H351
Repr. 1B	H360FD
STOT RE 2	H373
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411

Classification procedure:

On basis of test data.
Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Calculation method
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

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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

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

Uses - Consumer

Title : Use as a fuel
- Consumer

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.

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000042	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Manufacture of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU9 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, 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 < 0.5 kPa at STP with potential for aerosol generation.	
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 applicable to all activities.	Ensure relevant staff are informed of exposure potential and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; provide regular health surveillance as appropriate; identify and implement corrective actions.	
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to pre-	

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	vent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Process sampling	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk closed loading and unloading.	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Bulk open loading and unloading.	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk product 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):	2.8E+07
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0.021
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):	1.0E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	3.0E-05
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	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	

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Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
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 >= (%)	90.3
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
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 (%)	94.1
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	94.1
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	3.3E+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.	

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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.
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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).
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Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000043	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as an intermediate- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU9 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC15 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 < 0.5 kPa at STP with potential for aerosol generation.	
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 applicable to all activities.	Ensure relevant staff are informed of exposure potential and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; provide regular health surveillance as appropriate; identify and implement corrective actions.	
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to pre-	

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	vent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Process sampling	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk closed loading and unloading.	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Bulk open loading and unloading.	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk product 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):	3.5E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0.043
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):	1.0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	3.0E-05
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	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	

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Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
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 $\geq$ (%)	51.7
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
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 (%)	94.1
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	94.1
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	4.1E+05
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.	

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Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.
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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.
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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).
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Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000044	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Distribution of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC2, ERC3, ERC4, ERC5, ERC6a, ERC6b, ERC6c, 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 < 0.5 kPa at STP with potential for aerosol generation.	
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 applicable to all activities.	Ensure relevant staff are informed of exposure potential and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; provide regular health surveillance as appropriate; identify and implement corrective actions.	
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to pre-	

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	vent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Process sampling	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk closed loading and unloading.	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Bulk open loading and unloading.	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Drum and small package filling	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.
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):	2.8E+07
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0.002
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	5.6E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1.9E+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):	1.0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1.0E-06
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 emis-	

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sions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no 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 >= (%)	9.6
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
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 (%)	94.1
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	94.1
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	2.9E+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	

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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>).

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000045	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU10 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC14, PROC15 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, tableting, 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 < 0.5 kPa at STP with potential for aerosol generation.
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 applicable to all activities.	Ensure relevant staff are informed of exposure potential and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; provide regular health surveillance as appropriate; identify and implement corrective actions.
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contami-

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	nation 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 (open systems)	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Process sampling	No other specific measures identified.
Drum/batch transfers	Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.
Bulk transfers	Handle substance within a closed system. Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Mixing operations (open systems)	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.
Production or preparation or articles by tableting, compression, extrusion or pelletisation	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Drum/batch transfers	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.
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):	2.8E+07
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0.0011
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	3.0E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1.0E+05
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	

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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 (after typical onsite RMMs consistent with EU Solvent Emissions Directive requirements):	1.0E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2.0E-05
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	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	60.0
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
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 (%)	94.1
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	94.1
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	6.8E+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.	

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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).	

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000046	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as a fuel- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC16 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 < 0.5 kPa at STP with potential for aerosol generation.
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 applicable to all activities.	Ensure relevant staff are informed of exposure potential and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; provide regular health surveillance as appropriate; identify and implement corrective actions.
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.

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Bulk transfers	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Drum/batch transfers	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Use as a fuel(closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.
Storage.	Handle 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):	4.5E+06
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0.34
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	1.5E+06
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	5.0E+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):	5.0E-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):	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 freshwater sediment.	
Onsite waste water treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	95
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	97.7
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%)	60.4
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	

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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 (%)	94.1
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	97.7
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	5.5E+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	
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 technolo-	

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gies, 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).

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000047	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as a fuel- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC16 Environmental Release Categories: ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.12b.v1
Scope of process	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.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa at STP with potential for aerosol generation.	
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 applicable to all activities.	Ensure relevant staff are informed of exposure potential and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; provide regular health surveillance as appropriate; identify and implement corrective actions.	
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems	

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	that may develop.
Bulk transfers	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Drum/batch transfers	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Refueling.	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Use as a fuel(closed systems)	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.
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):	6.7E+06
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0.0005
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	3.3E+03
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	9.2E+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):	1.0E-04
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 freshwater sediment.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	

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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 $\geq$ (%)	8.3
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
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 (%)	94.1
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	94.1
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1.4E+05
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	
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.	

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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.
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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).
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Exposure Scenario - Consumer

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SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as a fuel - Consumer
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU21 Product Categories: PC13 Environmental Release Categories: ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.12c.v1
Scope of process	Covers consumer uses in liquid fuels.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Consumer Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 Pa	
Concentration of the Sub-stance in Mixture/Article	Unless stated otherwise.	
	Covers concentration up to (%): 100 %	
Amounts Used		
Unless stated otherwise.		
for each use event, covers amount up to (g):		37,500
covers skin contact area (cm2):		420
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Unless stated otherwise.		
covers use up to (times/day of use):		0.143
Exposure (hours/event):		2
Product Categories	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Fuels Liquid: Automotive Refuelling.	Covers concentration up to (%): 100 %	
	Covers use up to (days/year): 52 day/year	
	Covers use up to 1 times/day of use	
	covers skin contact area up to (cm2): 210 cm2	
	For each use event, covers amount up to 37,500 g	
	Covers outdoor use.	
	Covers use in room size of 100 m3	
	Covers exposure up to 0.05 hours/event	
Fuels Liquid, Garden Equipment - Use.	Covers concentrations up to 100 %	
	covers use up to 26 day/year	
	Covers use up to 1 times/day of use	
	For each use event, covers amount up to 750 g	

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	Covers outdoor use.
	Covers use in room size of 100 m3
	Covers exposure up to 2.00 hours/event
Fuels Liquid: Garden Equipment - Refuelling.	Covers concentrations up to 100 %
	covers use up to 26 day/year
	Covers use up to 1 times/day of use
	covers skin contact area up to (cm2): 420 cm2
	For each use event, covers amount up to 750 g
	Covers use in a one car garage (34 m3) under typical ventilation.
	Covers use in room size of 34 m3
	Covers exposure up to 0.03 hours/event

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):	1.6E+07
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0.0005
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	8.2E+03
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	2.3E+04
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 wide dispersive use (regional only):	1.0E-04
Release fraction to wastewater from wide dispersive use:	1.0E-05
Release fraction to soil from wide dispersive use (regional only):	1.0E-05
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	94.1
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	3.5E+05
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	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	

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Section 4.2 -Environment	
Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).	