

RAW GASOLINE

Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) with its amendment Regulation (EU) 2015/830

Date of issue: 8/8/2017

Supersedes: 1/1/2016 Version: 13.2

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Substance

Substance name : RAW GASOLINE

Chemical name : Aromatic hydrocarbons, C6-8, naphtha-raffinate pyrolyzate-derived, Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha, [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation pyrolysis at 816°C (1500°F) of naphtha and raffinate. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C6 through C8, including benzene.]

EC-No. : 270-658-3

CAS-No. : 68475-70-7

REACH registration No : TOTAL OLEFINS ANTWERP (01-2119480440-45-0005) - TP FRANCE (01-2119480440-45-0000) - NAPHTACHIMIE (01-2119480440-45-0001)

Synonyms : 68475-70-7

Product group : -

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

1.2.1. Relevant identified uses

Main use category : Professional use

Use of the substance/mixture : Manufacture of substances
 Distribution of substance
 Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures
 Intermediates
 Use as a fuel.
 For the detailed uses of the product see annex of the safety data sheet

1.2.2. Uses advised against

No additional information available

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

REFINING & CHEMICALS BRANCH
 TOTAL PETROCHEMICALS & REFINING SA/NV
 Rue de l'Industrie 52 Nijverheidsstraat - B-1040 BRUSSELS - BELGIUM
 T +32 (0)2.288.91.11
rc.fer-sds@total.com - www.total.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Emergency call Carechem 24 International :
 • for English speaking countries: +44 (0) 1235 239 670
 • for Europe (in local languages): + 33 1 49 00 00 49
 • for Africa and Middle East: + 44 (0) 1235 239 671 • for China:
 + 86 10 5100 3039
 • for Asia Pacific (Hong-Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, Philippines, India, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand) :
 + 65 3158 1074

| Country | Organisation/Company | Address | Emergency number | Comment |
|---------|--|--|--|---------|
| | National Poisons Emergency number | | 08 45 46 47 | |
| Ireland | National Poisons Information Centre Beaumont Hospital | PO Box 1297 Beaumont Road 9 Dublin | +353 1 809 2566 (Healthcare professionals-24/7) +353 1 809 2166 (public, 8am - 10pm, 7/7) | |

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Flammable liquids, Category 2 : H225

Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2 : H315

Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 2 : H319

Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B : H340

Carcinogenicity, Category 1B : H350



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| | |
|--|--------|
| Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 | H361fd |
| Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 3, Narcosis | H336 |
| Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 1 | H372 |
| Aspiration hazard, Category 1 | H304 |
| Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 2 | H411 |

Full text of H statements : see section 16

Adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

Highly flammable liquid and vapour. May cause cancer. May cause genetic defects. Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes serious eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Hazard pictograms (CLP) :



Signal word (CLP) :

Danger

Hazard statements (CLP) :

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H340 - May cause genetic defects
H350 - May cause cancer
H361fd - Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child
H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (CLP) :

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P262 - Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing
P273 - Avoid release to the environment
P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required
P301+P330+P331 - IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P309+P311 - IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification

: In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Handling this product may result in electrostatic accumulation. Use proper grounding procedures.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Comments :

UVCB

Chemical name :

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C6-8, naphtha-raffinate pyrolyzate-derived, Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha, [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation pyrolysis at 816°C (1500°F) of naphtha and raffinate. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C6 through C8, including benzene.]

CAS-No. :

68475-70-7

EC-No. :

270-658-3



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| Name | Product identifier | % | Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP] |
|--------------|---|------|--|
| Benzene | (CAS-No.) 71-43-2 (EC-No.) 200-753-7 | < 50 | Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1A, H350 STOT RE 1, H372 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 |
| xylene | (CAS-No.) 1330-20-7 (EC-No.) 215-535-7 (EC Index-No.) 601-022-00-9 | < 25 | Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 3, H335 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 |
| Toluene | (CAS-No.) 108-88-3 (EC-No.) 203-625-9 | < 20 | Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Repr. 2, H361d STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 |
| Ethylbenzene | (CAS-No.) 100-41-4 (EC-No.) 202-849-4;202-849-4 (EC Index-No.) 601-023-00-4 | < 15 | Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:vapour), H332 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 |
| n-hexane | (CAS-No.) 110-54-3 (EC-No.) 203-777-6 | < 5 | Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Repr. 2, H361f STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 |
| Naphthalene | (CAS-No.) 91-20-3 (EC-No.) 202-049-5 (EC Index-No.) 601-052-00-2 | < 5 | Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Carc. 2, H351 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 |

Specific concentration limits:

| Name | Product identifier | Specific concentration limits |
|----------|--|-------------------------------|
| n-hexane | (CAS-No.) 110-54-3 (EC-No.) 203-777-6 | (C >= 5) STOT RE 2, H373 |

Full text of H-statements: see section 16

3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| First-aid measures general | : Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. |
| First-aid measures after inhalation | : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a physician immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing stops, give artificial respiration. Place under medical observation. |
| First-aid measures after skin contact | : Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical advice if skin irritation persists. |
| First-aid measures after eye contact | : Immediately rinse with water for a prolonged period while holding the eyelids wide open. Consult an eye specialist. |
| First-aid measures after ingestion | : Do not give anything to drink. Do not induce vomiting. If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Take immediately victim to hospital. |

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

Symptoms/effects : Refer to § 11 for more details on effects.

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Suitable extinguishing media | : Carbon dioxide. Dry powder. Foam. |
| Unsuitable extinguishing media | : Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire. |



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5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Explosion hazard : Heavier than air, vapours may travel long distances along ground, ignite and flash back to source. Heat may build pressure, rupturing closed containers, spreading fire and increasing risk of burns and injuries.
- Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire : Toxic fumes. Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Aldehydes. Polycyclic-aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH). Carbon (C). Ketones.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Protection during firefighting : Complete protective clothing. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.
- Other information : Notify fire brigade and environmental authorities. Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- General measures : No flames, no sparks. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Do not smoke. Use special care to avoid static electric charges. Prevent any contact with hot surfaces.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

- Protective equipment : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Gloves. Safety glasses.
- Emergency procedures for non-emergency personnel : Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

- Protective equipment : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Breathing apparatus.
- Emergency procedures for emergency responders : Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- For containment : If spilled, may cause the floor to be slippery. Sweep up or vacuum up the product. Dike for recovery or absorb with appropriate material. Take up liquid spill into absorbent material, e.g.: sand, saw dust. On water, recover/skim from surface and pour out in disposal container.
- Other information : Dispose of contaminated material at an authorized site. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

6.4. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Precautions for safe handling : Ensure good ventilation of the work station. In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge during blending and transfer operations. Explosion-free electrical equipment and lighting with earth.
- Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Keep away from food and drink. Always wash hands after handling the product. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Technical measures : Comply with applicable regulations. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed.
- Storage conditions : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Containers (tanks) should be grounded and provided with adequate pressure relief valve. Explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed. Isolate, drain, wash and purge the systems or equipments before any maintenance or repair.
- Storage area : Store away from heat. Earth the equipment. Store in a well-ventilated place.
- Packaging materials : Stainless steel.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Recommended to professional users.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

| Benzene (71-43-2) | | |
|-------------------|--|---------------------|
| Ireland | OEL (8 hours ref) (mg/m ³) | 3 mg/m ³ |



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| Benzene (71-43-2) | | |
|--|--|---|
| Ireland | OEL (8 hours ref) (ppm) | 1 ppm |
| United Kingdom | WEL TWA (mg/m ³) | 3.25 mg/m ³ |
| United Kingdom | WEL TWA (ppm) | 1 ppm |
| United Kingdom | WEL STEL (mg/m ³) | 9.75 mg/m ³ (calculated) |
| United Kingdom | WEL STEL (ppm) | 3 ppm (calculated) |
| USA - ACGIH | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | 0.5 ppm |
| USA - ACGIH | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | 2.5 ppm |
| USA - ACGIH | Biological Exposure Indices (BEI) | 25 µg/g creatinine (Medium: urine - Time: end of shift - Parameter: S-Phenylmercapturic acid (background)) 500 µg/g creatinine (Medium: urine - Time: end of shift - Parameter: t,t-Muconic acid (background)) |
| Xylene (mixture of isomers) (1330-20-7) | | |
| EU | IOELV TWA (mg/m ³) | 221 mg/m ³ (pure) |
| EU | IOELV TWA (ppm) | 50 ppm (pure) |
| EU | IOELV STEL (mg/m ³) | 442 mg/m ³ (pure) |
| EU | IOELV STEL (ppm) | 100 ppm (pure) |
| Ireland | OEL (8 hours ref) (mg/m ³) | 221 mg/m ³ |
| Ireland | OEL (8 hours ref) (ppm) | 50 ppm |
| Ireland | OEL (15 min ref) (mg/m ³) | 442 mg/m ³ |
| Ireland | OEL (15 min ref) (ppm) | 100 ppm |
| United Kingdom | WEL TWA (mg/m ³) | 220 mg/m ³ |
| United Kingdom | WEL TWA (ppm) | 50 ppm |
| United Kingdom | WEL STEL (mg/m ³) | 441 mg/m ³ |
| United Kingdom | WEL STEL (ppm) | 100 ppm |
| USA - ACGIH | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | 100 ppm |
| USA - ACGIH | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | 150 ppm |
| USA - ACGIH | Biological Exposure Indices (BEI) | 1.5 g/g Kreatinin (Medium: urine - Time: end of shift - Parameter: Methylhippuric acids) |
| Toluene (108-88-3) | | |
| EU | IOELV TWA (mg/m ³) | 192 mg/m ³ |
| EU | IOELV TWA (ppm) | 50 ppm |
| EU | IOELV STEL (mg/m ³) | 384 mg/m ³ |
| EU | IOELV STEL (ppm) | 100 ppm |
| Ireland | OEL (8 hours ref) (mg/m ³) | 192 mg/m ³ |
| Ireland | OEL (8 hours ref) (ppm) | 50 ppm |
| Ireland | OEL (15 min ref) (mg/m ³) | 384 mg/m ³ |
| Ireland | OEL (15 min ref) (ppm) | 100 ppm |
| United Kingdom | WEL TWA (mg/m ³) | 191 mg/m ³ |
| United Kingdom | WEL TWA (ppm) | 50 ppm |
| United Kingdom | WEL STEL (mg/m ³) | 384 mg/m ³ |
| United Kingdom | WEL STEL (ppm) | 100 ppm |
| USA - ACGIH | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | 20 ppm |
| USA - ACGIH | Biological Exposure Indices (BEI) | 0.02 mg/l (Medium: blood - Time: prior to last shift of workweek - Parameter: Toluene) 0.03 mg/l (Medium: urine - Time: end of shift - Parameter: Toluene) 0.3 mg/g Kreatinin (Medium: urine - Time: end of shift - Parameter: o-Cresol with hydrolysis (background)) |
| Ethylbenzene (100-41-4) | | |
| EU | IOELV TWA (mg/m ³) | 442 mg/m ³ |
| EU | IOELV TWA (ppm) | 100 ppm |
| EU | IOELV STEL (mg/m ³) | 884 mg/m ³ |
| EU | IOELV STEL (ppm) | 200 ppm |
| Ireland | OEL (8 hours ref) (mg/m ³) | 442 mg/m ³ |
| Ireland | OEL (8 hours ref) (ppm) | 100 ppm |
| Ireland | OEL (15 min ref) (mg/m ³) | 884 mg/m ³ |



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| Ethylbenzene (100-41-4) | | |
|--|--|---|
| Ireland | OEL (15 min ref) (ppm) | 200 ppm |
| United Kingdom | WEL TWA (mg/m ³) | 441 mg/m ³ |
| United Kingdom | WEL TWA (ppm) | 100 ppm |
| United Kingdom | WEL STEL (mg/m ³) | 552 mg/m ³ |
| United Kingdom | WEL STEL (ppm) | 125 ppm |
| USA - ACGIH | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | 20 ppm |
| USA - ACGIH | Biological Exposure Indices (BEI) | 0.7 g/g Kreatinin (Medium: urine - Time: end of shift at end of workweek - Parameter: Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid (nonspecific, semi-quantitative) (Medium: end-exhaled air - Time: not critical - Parameter: Ethyl benzene (semi-quantitative)) |
| n-Hexane (110-54-3) | | |
| EU | IOELV TWA (mg/m ³) | 72 mg/m ³ |
| EU | IOELV TWA (ppm) | 20 ppm |
| Ireland | OEL (8 hours ref) (mg/m ³) | 72 mg/m ³ |
| Ireland | OEL (8 hours ref) (ppm) | 20 ppm |
| United Kingdom | WEL TWA (mg/m ³) | 72 mg/m ³ |
| United Kingdom | WEL TWA (ppm) | 20 ppm |
| United Kingdom | WEL STEL (mg/m ³) | 216 mg/m ³ (calculated) |
| United Kingdom | WEL STEL (ppm) | 60 ppm (calculated) |
| USA - ACGIH | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | 50 ppm |
| USA - ACGIH | Biological Exposure Indices (BEI) | 0.4 mg/l (Medium: urine - Time: end of shift at end of workweek - Parameter: 2,5-Hexanedione without hydrolysis) |
| Naphthalene (91-20-3) | | |
| EU | IOELV TWA (mg/m ³) | 50 mg/m ³ |
| EU | IOELV TWA (ppm) | 10 ppm |
| Ireland | OEL (8 hours ref) (mg/m ³) | 50 mg/m ³ |
| Ireland | OEL (8 hours ref) (ppm) | 10 ppm |
| Ireland | OEL (15 min ref) (mg/m ³) | 75 mg/m ³ |
| Ireland | OEL (15 min ref) (ppm) | 15 ppm |
| USA - ACGIH | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | 10 ppm |
| USA - ACGIH | Biological Exposure Indices (BEI) | (Time: end of shift - Parameter: 1-Naphthol with hydrolysis plus 2-Naphthol with hydrolysis (nonquantitative, nonspecific)) |
| RAW GASOLINE (68475-70-7) | | |
| DNEL/DMEL (Workers) | | |
| Long-term - systemic effects, dermal | 23.4 mg/kg bodyweight/day | |
| Long-term - systemic effects, inhalation | 3.25 mg/m ³ | |

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

The substance is flammable and therefore the following conditions must be met to ensure safe use: "Risks are controlled by storage and use under conditions which avoid all ignition sources."

. Ensure adequate ventilation. Safety shower. Eye fountain.

Personal protective equipment:

Gas mask A.

Hand protection:

hydrocarbons resistant gloves. In case of repeated or prolonged contact wear gloves. recommended material: fluorinated polymer. polyvinyl alcohol. Layer thickness : all thicknesses. Breakthrough time : > 480 min. EN 374-3. In the event of contact with the liquid: Nitrile rubber gloves. Layer thickness : > 0,30 mm. Breakthrough time : > 60 min. EN 374-3. Gloves may degrade in contact with this chemical.

• Carefully check the glove for cracks or damage before reusing it, dispose of gloves where the penetration time is exceeded. • The penetration time depends on temperature, glove material, thickness and construction. Penetration time is measured against EN 374 in laboratory conditions corresponding to permanent static contact and is not necessarily representative of the risk in the workplace. Contact the gloves' supplier for further information on the selection and resistance of gloves.



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Eye protection:

Safety glasses. Do not wear contact lenses

Skin and body protection:

Wear suitable protective clothing. Safety foot-wear

Respiratory protection:

Where exposure through inhalation may occur from use, respiratory protection equipment is recommended



Environmental exposure controls:

Avoid release to the environment. Assure that emissions are compliant with all applicable air pollution control regulations.

Other information:

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|--|---|
| Physical state | : Liquid |
| Colour | : Colourless. Light yellow. |
| Odour | : Hydrocarbon. |
| Odour threshold | : No data available |
| pH | : No data available |
| Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1) | : No data available |
| Melting point | : No data available |
| Freezing point | : No data available |
| Boiling point | : > 35 - 360 °C |
| Flash point | : < 35 °C |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : > 400 °C |
| Decomposition temperature | : No data available |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | : No data available |
| Vapour pressure | : 21 - 247 hPa (20°C) |
| Relative vapour density at 20 °C | : No data available |
| Relative density | : No data available |
| Density | : < 900 kg/m ³ |
| Solubility | : insoluble in water. Soluble in aromatic hydrocarbons. Soluble in most organic solvents. |
| Log Pow | : 1.5 - 6.5 |
| Viscosity, kinematic | : < 0.8 mm ² /s (40°C) |
| Viscosity, dynamic | : No data available |
| Explosive properties | : No data available |
| Oxidising properties | : No data available |
| Explosive limits | : No data available |

9.2. Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable at ambient temperature and under normal conditions of use.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

No flames, no sparks. Eliminate all sources of ignition. High temperature. Heat.



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10.5. Incompatible materials

No additional information available

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Not classified
Additional information : Inhalation may affect the nervous system causing headache, possibly dizziness, nausea, weakness, loss of coordination and unconsciousness

| RAW GASOLINE (68475-70-7) | |
|---|--|
| LD50 oral rat | > 5000 mg/kg |
| LD50 dermal rabbit | > 2000 mg/kg |
| LC50 inhalation rat | > 5610 mg/m ³ |
| Benzene (71-43-2) | |
| LD50 oral rat | 930 (930 - 6400) mg/kg |
| LD50 dermal rabbit | > 8272 mg/kg |
| LC50 inhalation rat | 34.4 mg/l/4h |
| Xylene (mixture of isomers) (1330-20-7) | |
| LD50 oral rat | 4300 mg/kg |
| LD50 dermal rabbit | > 4200 mg/kg |
| LC50 inhalation rat | 21.7 mg/l/4h |
| Toluene (108-88-3) | |
| LD50 oral rat | > 5000 mg/kg |
| LD50 dermal rabbit | > 5000 mg/kg |
| LC50 inhalation rat | 28.1 (28.1 - 49) mg/l/4h |
| LC50 inhalation rat (ppm) | > 26700 ppm/1h |
| Ethylbenzene (100-41-4) | |
| LD50 oral rat | 3500 mg/kg |
| LD50 dermal rabbit | 15354 mg/kg |
| LC50 inhalation rat | 17.2 mg/l/4h |
| n-Hexane (110-54-3) | |
| LD50 dermal rabbit | 3000 mg/kg |
| LC50 inhalation rat (ppm) | 48000 ppm/4h |
| Naphthalene (91-20-3) | |
| LD50 oral rat | 490 mg/kg |
| LD50 dermal rabbit | > 20 g/kg |
| LC50 inhalation rat | > 340 mg/m ³ (Exposure time: 1 h) |
| Skin corrosion/irritation | : Causes skin irritation. |
| Serious eye damage/irritation | : Causes serious eye irritation. |
| Respiratory or skin sensitisation | : Not classified |
| Additional information | : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | : May cause genetic defects. |
| Carcinogenicity | : May cause cancer. |
| Reproductive toxicity | : Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. |
| STOT-single exposure | : May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| STOT-repeated exposure | : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| Aspiration hazard | : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| Additional information | : In case of accidental swallowing, due to its low viscosity, the product may be aspirated into the lung and induce a chemical pneumonitis developing over a few hours |
| RAW GASOLINE (68475-70-7) | |
| Viscosity, kinematic | < 0.8 mm ² /s (40°C) |



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SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Ecology - general | : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Do not allow product to spread into the environment. |
| Ecology - air | : Product evaporates when in contact with the air. |
| Ecology - water | : the product spreads out on the surface of the water, a small fraction of the constituents may be dissolved. |

| RAW GASOLINE (68475-70-7) | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| LC50 fish 1 | > 1.1 mg/l |
| EC50 Daphnia 1 | > 1.2 mg/l |
| ErC50 (algae) | > 3.1 mg/l |

| Benzene (71-43-2) | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| LC50 fish 1 | 10.7 - 14.7 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through]) |
| LC50 fish 2 | 5.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through]) |
| EC50 Daphnia 1 | 8.76 - 15.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static]) |
| EC50 Daphnia 2 | 10 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna) |
| EC50 other aquatic organisms 1 | 29 mg/l (Exposure time: 72 h - Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) |
| NOEC chronic fish | 0.8 mg/l |

| Xylene (mixture of isomers) (1330-20-7) | |
|---|--|
| LC50 fish 1 | 13.4 mg/l (Pimephales promelas) |
| LC50 fish 2 | 2.661 - 4.093 mg/l (Oncorhynchus mykiss) |
| EC50 Daphnia 1 | 3.82 mg/l (water flea) |
| EC50 Daphnia 2 | 0.6 mg/l (Gammarus lacustris) |

| Toluene (108-88-3) | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| LC50 fish 1 | 15.22 - 19.05 mg/l (Pimephales promelas) |
| LC50 fish 2 | 12.6 mg/l (Pimephales promelas) |
| EC50 Daphnia 1 | 5.46 - 9.83 mg/l (Daphnia magna) |
| EC50 Daphnia 2 | 11.5 mg/l (Daphnia magna) |
| EC50 other aquatic organisms 1 | > 433 mg/l (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) |
| EC50 other aquatic organisms 2 | 12.5 mg/l (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) |

| Ethylbenzene (100-41-4) | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| LC50 fish 1 | 11.0 - 18.0 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [static]) |
| LC50 fish 2 | 4.2 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [semi-static]) |
| EC50 Daphnia 1 | 1.8 - 2.4 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna) |
| EC50 other aquatic organisms 1 | 4.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 72 h - Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) |
| EC50 other aquatic organisms 2 | > 438 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) |

| n-Hexane (110-54-3) | |
|---------------------|---|
| LC50 fish 1 | 2.1 - 2.98 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through]) |

| Naphthalene (91-20-3) | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| LC50 fish 1 | 5.74 - 6.44 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through]) |
| LC50 fish 2 | 1.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through]) |
| EC50 Daphnia 1 | 2.16 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna) |
| EC50 Daphnia 2 | 1.96 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Flow through]) |
| EC50 other aquatic organisms 1 | 0.4 mg/l (Exposure time: 72 h - Species: Skeletonema costatum) |

12.2. Persistence and degradability

| RAW GASOLINE (68475-70-7) | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Persistence and degradability | Inherently biodegradable. |

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

| RAW GASOLINE (68475-70-7) | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Log Pow | 1.5 - 6.5 |

| Benzene (71-43-2) | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| BCF fish 1 | 3.5 - 4.4 |
| Log Pow | 1.83 |

| Xylene (mixture of isomers) (1330-20-7) | |
|---|-------------|
| BCF fish 1 | 0.6 - 15 |
| Log Pow | 2.77 - 3.15 |



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| Toluene (108-88-3) | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Log Pow | 2.65 |
| Ethylbenzene (100-41-4) | |
| BCF fish 1 | 15 |
| Log Pow | 3.118 |
| Naphthalene (91-20-3) | |
| BCF fish 1 | 30 - 430 |
| Log Pow | 3.3 (at 20 °C) |

12.4. Mobility in soil

| RAW GASOLINE (68475-70-7) | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Ecology - soil | Avoid sub-soil penetration. it may pass through the soil and is likely to contaminate ground water. |

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

| RAW GASOLINE (68475-70-7) | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Results of PBT assessment | Not classified |

12.6. Other adverse effects

No additional information available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment methods : Hazardous waste. Dispose of in accordance with relevant local regulations. Use only registered transporters. Do not discharge the product into the environment. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery or waste in accordance with local regulation.

Additional information : Handle empty containers with care because residual vapours are flammable.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with ADR / RID / IMDG / IATA / ADN

| ADR | IMDG | IATA | ADN | RID |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| 14.1. UN Number | | | | |
| 1268 | 1268 | 1268 | 1268 | 1268 |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | | | | |
| PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. | PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. | Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. | PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. | PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. |
| Transport document description | | | | |
| UN 1268 PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., 3, II, (D/E), ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS | UN 1268 PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., 3, II, MARINE POLLUTANT/ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS | UN 1268 Petroleum distillates, n.o.s., 3, II, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS | UN 1268 PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., 3, II, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS | UN 1268 PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., 3, II, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | | | | |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | | | | |
| 14.4. Packing Group | | | | |
| II | II | II | II | II |
| 14.5. Environmental hazards | | | | |
| Dangerous for the environment : Yes | Dangerous for the environment : Yes Marine Pollutant : Yes | Dangerous for the environment : Yes | Dangerous for the environment : Yes | Dangerous for the environment : Yes |
| No supplementary information available | | | | |

14.6. Special precautions for user

- Overland transport

Classification code (ADR) : F1
Special provisions (ADR) : 640D, 363, 664
Limited quantities (ADR) : 11
Excepted quantities (ADR) : E2



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Packing instructions (ADR) : P001, IBC02, R001
Mixed packing provisions (ADR) : MP19
Portable tank and bulk container instructions (ADR) : T7
Portable tank and bulk container special provisions (ADR) : TP1, TP8, TP28
Tank code (ADR) : LGBF
Vehicle for tank carriage : FL
Transport category (ADR) : 2
Special provisions for carriage - Operation (ADR) : S2, S20
Hazard identification number (Kemler No.) : 33
Orange plates :



Tunnel restriction code (ADR) : D/E
EAC code : 3YE

- Transport by sea (IMDG)

Special provisions (IMDG) : 363
Limited quantities (IMDG) : 1 L
Excepted quantities (IMDG) : E2
Packing instructions (IMDG) : P001
IBC packing instructions (IMDG) : IBC02
Tank instructions (IMDG) : T7
Tank special provisions (IMDG) : TP1, TP8, TP28
EmS-No. (Fire) : F-E
EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-E
Stowage category (IMDG) : B

- Air transport (IATA)

PCA Excepted quantities (IATA) : E2
PCA Limited quantities (IATA) : Y341
PCA limited quantity max net quantity (IATA) : 1L
PCA packing instructions (IATA) : 353
PCA max net quantity (IATA) : 5L
CAO packing instructions (IATA) : 364
CAO max net quantity (IATA) : 60L
Special provisions (IATA) : A3
ERG code (IATA) : 3H

- Inland waterway transport

Classification code (ADN) : F1
Special provisions (ADN) : 363, 64D
Limited quantities (ADN) : 1 L
Excepted quantities (ADN) : E2
Carriage permitted (ADN) : T
Equipment required (ADN) : PP, EX, A
Ventilation (ADN) : VE01
Number of blue cones/lights (ADN) : 1
Additional requirements/Remarks (ADN) : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. , containing more than 10 % Benzene , pv 50 =< 110 kPa ; Boiling Point < 60°C

- Rail transport

Classification code (RID) : F1
Special provisions (RID) : 363, 640D
Limited quantities (RID) : 1L
Excepted quantities (RID) : E2
Packing instructions (RID) : P001, IBC02, R001



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| | |
|---|------------------|
| Mixed packing provisions (RID) | : MP19 |
| Portable tank and bulk container instructions (RID) | : T7 |
| Portable tank and bulk container special provisions (RID) | : TP1, TP8, TP28 |
| Tank codes for RID tanks (RID) | : LGBF |
| Transport category (RID) | : 2 |
| Colis express (express parcels) (RID) | : CE7 |
| Hazard identification number (RID) | : 33 |

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

IBC code : No information available.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

15.1.1. EU-Regulations

The following restrictions are applicable according to Annex XVII of the REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006:

| | |
|--|---|
| 5. Benzene | Benzene |
| 28. Substances which appear in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 classified as Carcinogen category 1A or 1B (Table 3.1) or Carcinogen category 1 or 2 (Table 3.2) and listed as follows: Carcinogen category 1A (Table 3.1)/Carcinogen category 1 (Table 3.2) listed in Appendix 1 Carcinogen category 1B (Table 3.1)/Carcinogen category 2 (Table 3.2) listed in Appendix 2 | Benzene |
| 29. Substances which appear in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 classified as Germ cell Mutagen category 1A or 1B (Table 3.1) or Mutagen category 1 or 2 (Table 3.2) and listed as follows: Mutagen category 1A (Table 3.1)/Mutagen category 1 (Table 3.2) listed in Appendix 3 Mutagen category 1B (Table 3.1)/Mutagen category 2 (Table 3.2) listed in Appendix 4 | Benzene |
| 40. Substances classified as flammable gases category 1 or 2, flammable liquids categories 1, 2 or 3, flammable solids category 1 or 2, substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases, category 1, 2 or 3, pyrophoric liquids category 1 or pyrophoric solids category 1, regardless of whether they appear in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 or not. | Toluene - Benzene - n-Hexane - Ethylbenzene - Xylene (mixture of isomers) |
| 48. Toluene | Toluene |

RAW GASOLINE is not on the REACH Candidate List

RAW GASOLINE is not on the REACH Annex XIV List

15.1.2. National regulations

Complies the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)
Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Listed on the China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (IECSC)

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out

SECTION 16: Other information

Training advice : Training staff on good practice. Manipulations are to be done only by qualified and authorised persons.

Other information : Use good personal hygiene practices.

Full text of H- and EUH-statements:

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal) | Acute toxicity (dermal), Category 4 |
| Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation) | Acute toxicity (inhal.), Category 4 |
| Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:vapour) | Acute toxicity (inhalation:vapour) Category 4 |
| Acute Tox. 4 (Oral) | Acute toxicity (oral), Category 4 |
| Aquatic Acute 1 | Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Acute Hazard, Category 1 |
| Aquatic Chronic 1 | Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 1 |
| Aquatic Chronic 2 | Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 2 |
| Aquatic Chronic 3 | Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 3 |
| Asp. Tox. 1 | Aspiration hazard, Category 1 |
| Carc. 1A | Carcinogenicity, Category 1A |



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| | |
|---------------|--|
| Carc. 1B | Carcinogenicity, Category 1B |
| Carc. 2 | Carcinogenicity, Category 2 |
| Eye Irrit. 2 | Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 2 |
| Flam. Liq. 2 | Flammable liquids, Category 2 |
| Flam. Liq. 3 | Flammable liquids, Category 3 |
| Muta. 1B | Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B |
| Repr. 2 | Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 |
| Repr. 2 | Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 |
| Repr. 2 | Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 |
| Skin Irrit. 2 | Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2 |
| STOT RE 1 | Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 1 |
| STOT RE 2 | Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 2 |
| STOT SE 3 | Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 3, Narcosis |
| STOT SE 3 | Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation |
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour |
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways |
| H312 | Harmful in contact with skin |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation |
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness |
| H340 | May cause genetic defects |
| H350 | May cause cancer |
| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer |
| H361d | Suspected of damaging the unborn child |
| H361f | Suspected of damaging fertility |
| H361fd | Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child |
| H372 | Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure |
| 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 |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects |

SDS EU (REACH Annex II)

This information applies to the PRODUCT AS SUCH and conforming to specifications of TOTAL.

In case of formulations or mixtures, it is necessary to ascertain that a new danger will not appear.

The information contained is based on our knowledge of the product, at the date of publishing and it is given quite sincerely. However the revision of some data is in progress.

Users are advised of possible additional hazards when the product is used in applications for which it was not intended. This sheet shall only be used and reproduced for prevention and security purposes.

The references to legislative, regulatory and codes of practice documents cannot be considered as exhaustive.

It is the responsibility of the person receiving the product to refer to the totality of the official documents concerning the use, the possession and the handling of the product.

It is also the responsibility of the handlers of the product to pass on to any subsequent persons who will come into contact with the product. (usage, storage, cleaning of containers, other processes) the totality of the information contained within this safety data sheet and necessary for safety at work, the protection of health and the protection of environment.





Exposure Scenarios for High Benzene Naphtha



Annex: Exposure Scenarios for High Benzene Naphtha

Contents

Exposure scenario 1: Manufacture of high benzene naphthas - Industrial - 3

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Exposure scenario 3: Intermediate use of high benzene naphthas - Industrial - 14

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Exposure scenario 6: Use of high benzene naphthas as a fuel – Professional - 28



1. Exposure scenario 1: Manufacture of High benzene naphthas - Industrial

1.1. Exposure scenario

| Section 1 | Exposure Scenario Title |
|--|---|
| Title | Manufacture of high benzene naphthas |
| Use Descriptor | Sector of Use: Industrial (SU3, SU8, SU9) |
| | Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC15 |
| | Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC4 |
| Processes, tasks, activities covered | Manufacture of the substance or use as an intermediate or process chemical or extraction agent. 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 |
| Field for additional statements to explain scenario if required. | Worker exposure was estimated using ECETOC TRAv2. |
| Section 2.1 | Control of worker exposure |
| Product characteristics | |
| Physical form of product | Liquid, vapour pressure is 0.5 - 10 kPa [OC4]. |
| Concentration of substance in product | |
| Amounts used | Not applicable |
| Frequency and duration of use | Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently) [G2] |
| Human factors not influenced by risk management | Not applicable |
| Other Operational Conditions affecting worker exposure | Assumes use at not > 20°C above ambient [G15]; Assumes Benzene content >25% unless otherwise specified. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented [G1]. |
| | |



| Contributing Scenarios | Risk Management Measures Note: list RMM standard phrases according to the control hierarchy indicated in the ECHA template: 1. Technical measures to prevent release, 2. Technical measures to prevent dispersion, 3. Organizational measures, 4. Personal protection. Phrases between brackets are good practice advice only. |
|---|---|
| General measures (carcinogens) [G18] | Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general / local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean / flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: Restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance. [G20]. |
| General exposures (closed systems) [CS15]. Outdoor [OC9]. | Handle substance within a closed system [E47]. |
| General exposures (closed systems) [CS15]. With sample collection [CS56]. With occasional controlled exposure [CS137]; Outdoor [OC9]. | Handle substance within a closed system [E47]. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure [E8] Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours [OC 28]. |
| General exposures (closed systems) [CS15]. Use in contained batch processes [CS37]. | Handle substance within a closed system [E47]. Transfer via enclosed lines [E52]. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). [E11], or [G9], Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors [E69]. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour [OC 27]. |
| General exposures (open systems) [CS16]. Batch process [CS55]. With sample collection [CS56]. | Transfer via enclosed lines [E52]. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). [E11], or [G9], Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors [E69]. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours [OC 28]. |
| Process sampling [CS2]. | Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure [E8] Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour) [E11]; Provide extract ventilation to points where emissions occur [E54]. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour [OC 27]. |
| Laboratory activities [CS36]. | Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour) [E40]; Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable |



| | |
|--|---|
| | equivalent methods to minimise exposure. [E12]. |
| Bulk transfers [CS14]. (open systems) [CS108]With potential for aerosol generation [CS138]. | Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation [E66] Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). [E11]. or [G9]; Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors [E69]. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours [OC 28]. |
| Bulk transfers [CS14]. (closed systems) [CS107]; | Handle substance within a closed system [E47].Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation [E66]. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours [OC 28]. |
| Equipment cleaning and maintenance [CS39]. | Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance [E55].Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors [E69]. Clear spills immediately [C&H13]. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. [PPE22], or Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. [PPE22], and Avoid carrying out operations involving exposure for more than one hour [OC27]Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle [ENVT4]. |
| Storage [CS67] With occasional controlled exposure [CS137]; Outdoor [OC9]. | Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure [E8], Store substance within a closed system [E84] orProvide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). [E11].Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours [OC28] |

| Section 2.2 Control of environmental exposure | |
|---|--------|
| Product characteristics | |
| Substance is complex UVCB [PrC3]. Predominantly hydrophobic [PrC4a]. Not readily biodegradable. | |
| Amounts used | |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region | 0.1 |
| Regional use tonnage (tons/year) | 5.0E05 |
| Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally | 1 |
| Annual site tonnage (tons/year) | 5.0E05 |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day) | 1.7E06 |
| Frequency and duration of use | |
| Continuous release [FD2]. | |
| Emission days (days/year) | 300 |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management | |
| Local freshwater dilution factor | 40 |
| Local marine water dilution factor | 100 |



| Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure | |
|--|---------|
| Emissions were based on those in SPERC fact sheet (ESVOC SpERC 1.1.v1) but have been amended taking into account the requirement that the local air concentration for benzene cannot exceed 5 ug/m3 as specified by EU directive 2000/69/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 November, 2000 | |
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 1.0E-05 |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 5.0E-06 |
| 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 [TCS1]. | |
| Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil | |
| Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily ingestion). [TCR1]]. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no on-site wastewater treatment required [TCR9]. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from wastewater [TCR14]. | |
| Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) | 90 |
| Treat wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency \geq (%). Treatment may be onsite or via a municipal sewage treatment plant. | 0 |
| Organization measures to prevent/limit release from site | |
| Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils [OMS2]. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed [OMS3]. | |
| Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant | |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%) | 95.0 |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) | 95.0 |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (M_{Safe}) based on domestic sewage treatment release (kg/d) | 1.8E06 |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m^3/d) | 10000 |
| Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal | |
| During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated. [ETW 4]. | |
| Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste | |
| During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated. [EWR 2]. | |

| Section 3 | Exposure Estimation |
|--------------------|--|
| 3.1. Health | When the recommended risk management measures (RMMs) and operational conditions (OCs) are observed, exposure of workers and indirect human exposure via the environment is not expected to exceed the predicted DNELs and the resulting risk characterisation ratios are expected to be less than 1. |



| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 3.2. Environment | The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model [EE2]. Nothing about environment risk characterization |
| Section 4 | Guidance to check compliance with the Exposure Scenario |
| 4.1. Health | Check that RMMs and OCs are as described or of equivalent efficiency. |
| 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 [DSU1]. Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination [DSU2]. Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using onsite technologies, either alone or in combination [DSU3]. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in factsheet for ESVOC (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html) [DSU4] |
| | |



2. Exposure scenario 2: Distribution of High benzene naphthas - Industrial

2.1. Exposure scenario

| Section 1 | Exposure Scenario Title |
|--|--|
| Title | Distribution of high benzene naphthas |
| Use Descriptor | Sector of Use: Industrial (SU3, SU8, SU9) |
| | Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC15 |
| | Environmental Release Categories: ERC1 - 7 |
| Processes, tasks, activities covered | Loading (including marine vessel/barge, rail/road car and IBC loading) and repacking (including drums and small packs) of substance, including its distribution and associated laboratory activities |
| Section 2 | Operational conditions and risk management measures |
| Field for additional statements to explain scenario if required. | Worker exposure was estimated using ECETOC TRAv2. |
| Section 2.1 | Control of worker exposure |
| Product characteristics | |
| Physical form of product | Liquid, vapour pressure is 0.5 - 10 kPa [OC4]. |
| Concentration of substance in product | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently) [G13]. |
| Amounts used | Not applicable |
| Frequency and duration of use | Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently) [G2] |
| Human factors not influenced by risk management | Not applicable |
| Other Operational Conditions affecting worker exposure | |
| | |
| Contributing Scenarios | Risk Management Measures |
| | Note: list RMM standard phrases according to the control hierarchy indicated in the ECHA template: 1. Technical measures to prevent release, 2. Technical measures to prevent dispersion, 3. Organizational measures, 4. Personal protection. Phrases between brackets are good practice advice only. |
| General measures (carcinogens) [G18] | Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general / local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean / flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: Restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear |



| | |
|---|--|
| | respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance. [G20]. |
| General exposures (closed systems) [CS15]. | Handle substance within a closed system [E47]. |
| General exposures (closed systems) [CS15] With sample collection [CS56]. With occasional controlled exposure [CS137] | Handle substance within a closed system [E47]. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure [E8]; Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors [E69] or [G9]; Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). [E11]. |
| General exposures (closed systems) [CS15]. Use in contained batch processes [CS37]. | Handle substance within a closed system [E47]. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure [E8] Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors [E69]. |
| General exposures (open systems) [CS16]. Batch process [CS55] With sample collection [CS56]. | Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure [E8] Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors [E69] or [G9]; Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). [E11]. |
| Process sampling [CS2]. | Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation [E49]. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure [E8] Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (no less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour) [E11]. |
| Laboratory activities [CS36]. | Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure. [E12]. |
| Bulk transfers [CS14] (closed systems) [CS107] | Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation [E66] Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors [E69]. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours [OC 28]. |
| Bulk transfers [CS14] (open systems) [CS108] | Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation [E66] Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors [E69]. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours [OC 28]. |
| Drum and small package filling [CS6]. | Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour) [E40]. Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings [E60]. |
| Equipment cleaning and maintenance [CS39]. | Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance [E55]. Clear spills immediately [C&H13]. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. [PPE22] Retain drain downs in sealed |



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|---|---|
| | storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle [ENVT4]. |
| Storage [CS67]With occasional controlled exposure [CS137] | Transfer via enclosed lines [E52].Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors [E69]; Store substance in a closed system [E84] |

| Section 2.2 Control of environmental exposure | |
|---|---------|
| Product characteristics | |
| Substance is complex UVCB [PrC3]. Predominantly hydrophobic [PrC4a]. Not readily biodegradable. | |
| Amounts used | |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region | 0.1 |
| Regional use tonnage (tons/year) | 5.0E05 |
| Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally | 2.0E-03 |
| Annual site tonnage (tons/year) | 1.0E03 |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day) | 1.0E04 |
| Frequency and duration of use | |
| Continuous release [FD2]. | |
| Emission days (days/year) | 100 |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management | |
| Local freshwater dilution factor | 10 |
| Local marine water dilution factor | 100 |
| Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure | |
| Emissions were based on those in SPERC fact sheet (ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.v1) but have been amended taking into account the requirement that the local air concentration for benzene cannot exceed 5 ug/m3 as specified by EU directive 2000/69/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 November, 2000 | |
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 1.0E-03 |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 1.0E-05 |
| Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 1.0E-05 |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release | |
| Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used [TCS1]. | |
| Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil | |
| Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily ingestion). [TCR1j]. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no on-site wastewater treatment required [TCR9]. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from wastewater [TCR14]. | |
| 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 ≥ (%) | 0 |
| Treatment may be onsite or via a municipal sewage treatment plant. | |



| | |
|--|--------|
| Organization measures to prevent/limit release from site | |
| Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils [OMS2]. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed [OMS3]. | |
| Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant | |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%) | 95.0 |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) | 95.0 |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (M _{Safe}) based on domestic sewage treatment release (kg/d) | 1.7E05 |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m ³ /d) | 2000 |
| Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal | |
| External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. [ETW 3] | |
| Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste | |
| External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. [EWR 1] | |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Section 3 | Exposure Estimation |
| 3.1. Health | When the recommended risk management measures (RMMs) and operational conditions (OCs) are observed, exposure of workers and indirect human exposure via the environment is not expected to exceed the predicted DNELs and the resulting risk characterisation ratios are expected to be less than 1. |
| 3.2. Environment | The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model [EE2]. Nothing about environment risk characterization |
| Section 4 | Guidance to check compliance with the Exposure Scenario |
| 4.1. Health | Check that RMMs and OCs are as described or of equivalent efficiency. |
| 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 [DSU1]. Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination [DSU2]. Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using onsite technologies, either alone or in combination [DSU3]. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in factsheet for ESVOC (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html) [DSU4] |



3. Exposure scenario 3: Intermediate use of High benzene naphthas - Industrial

Use as an intermediate for the worker is covered by Exposure Scenario 1.

3.1. Exposure scenario

| Section 1 | Exposure Scenario Title |
|--|---|
| Title | Intermediate use of High Benzene Napthas streams (benzene); CAS RN 71-43-2 |
| Use Descriptor | Sector of Use: Industrial (SU3, SU8, SU9) |
| | Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC15 |
| | Environmental Release Categories: ERC6a |
| Processes, tasks, activities covered | Use as a isolated intermediate not under stricltly controlled conditions |
| Section 2 | Operational conditions and risk management measures |
| Field for additional statements to explain scenario if required. | Worker exposure was estimated using ECETOC TRAv2. |
| Section 2.1 | Control of worker exposure |
| See 9.1 Exposure scenario 1 | |

| Section 2.2 Control of environmental exposure | |
|---|--------|
| Product characteristics | |
| Substance is complex UVCB [PrC3]. Predominantly hydrophobic [PrC4a]. Not readily biodegradable. | |
| Amounts used | |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region | 0.1 |
| Regional use tonnage (tons/year) | 1.5E05 |
| Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally | 0.1 |
| Annual site tonnage (tons/year) | 1.5E04 |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day) | 5.0E04 |
| Frequency and duration of use | |
| Continuous release [FD2]. | |
| Emission days (days/year) | 300 |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management | |
| Local freshwater dilution factor | 10 |
| Local marine water dilution factor | 100 |
| Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure | |
| Emissions were based on those in SPERC fact sheet (ESVOC SpERC 6.1a.v1) but have been amended taking into account the requirement that the local air concentration for benzene cannot exceed 5 ug/m3 as specified by EU directive 2000/69/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 November, 2000 | |



| | |
|---|---------|
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 5.0E-05 |
| 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-03 |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release | |
| Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used [TCS1]. | |
| Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil | |
| Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily ingestion). [TCR1j]. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no on-site wastewater treatment required [TCR9]. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from wastewater [TCR14]. | |
| 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 \geq (%) | 0 |
| Treatment may be onsite or via a municipal sewage treatment plant. | |
| Organization measures to prevent/limit release from site | |
| Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils [OMS2]. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed [OMS3]. | |
| Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant | |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%) | 95.0 |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) | 95.0 |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (M_{Safe}) based on domestic sewage treatment release (kg/d) | 1.8E05 |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m^3/d) | 2000 |
| Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal | |
| This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated. [ETW 5] | |
| Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste | |
| This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated. [EWR 3] | |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Section 3 | Exposure Estimation |
| 3.1. Health | See exposure scenario 1 manufacture |
| 3.2. Environment | The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrisk model [EE2]. Nothing about environment risk characterization |
| Section 4 | Guidance to check compliance with the Exposure Scenario |
| 4.1. Health | Not applicable |



| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <p>4.2. Environment</p> | <p>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 [DSU1]. Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination [DSU2]. Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using onsite technologies, either alone or in combination [DSU3]. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in factsheet for ESVOC (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html) [DSU4]</p> |
| | |



4. Exposure scenario 4: Formulation of High benzene naphthas - Industrial

4.1. Exposure scenario

| Section 1 | Exposure Scenario Title |
|--|---|
| Title | Formulation & (re)packaging of substances and mixtures of high benzene naphthas |
| Use Descriptor | Sector of Use: Industrial (SU3, SU10) |
| | Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC14, PROC15 |
| | Environmental Release Categories: ERC2 |
| Processes, tasks, activities covered | Formulation, packing and re-packing of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations, including storage, materials transfers, mixing, large and small scale packing, maintenance and associated laboratory activities |
| Section 2 | Operational conditions and risk management measures |
| Field for additional statements to explain scenario if required. | Worker exposure was estimated using ECETOC TRAV2. |
| Section 2.1 | Control of worker exposure |
| Product characteristics | |
| Physical form of product | Liquid, vapour pressure is 0.5 - 10 kPa [OC4]. |
| Concentration of substance in product | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently) [G13]. |
| Amounts used | Not applicable |
| Frequency and duration of use | Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently) [G2] |
| Human factors not influenced by risk management | Not applicable |
| Other Operational Conditions affecting worker exposure | Assumes use at not > 20°C above ambient [G15]; Assumes Benzene content >25% unless otherwise specified. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented [G1]. |
| | |
| Contributing Scenarios | Risk Management Measures |
| | Note: list RMM standard phrases according to the control hierarchy indicated in the ECHA template: 1. Technical measures to prevent release, 2. Technical measures to prevent dispersion, 3. Organizational measures, 4. Personal protection. Phrases between brackets are good practice advice only. |



| | |
|--|---|
| General measures (carcinogens) [G18] | Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general / local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean / flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: Restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance. [G20]. |
| General exposures (closed systems) [CS15]. | Handle substance within a closed system [E47]. |
| General exposures (closed systems) [CS15]. With sample collection [CS56]. With occasional controlled exposure [CS137] | Handle substance within a closed system [E47]. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure [E8] Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). [E11]. or [G9]; Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors [E69]. |
| General exposures (closed systems) [CS15]. Use in contained batch processes [CS37]. | Handle substance within a closed system [E47]. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure [E8] Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). [E11]. or [G9]; Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors [E69]. |
| General exposures (open systems) [CS16]. Batch process [CS55] With sample collection [CS56] With potential for aerosol generation [CS138]. | Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure [E8] Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). [E11]. or [G9]; Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors [E69]. |
| Batch processes at elevated temperatures [CS136]. | Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour) [E40]. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation [E66]. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour [OC27]. |
| Process sampling [CS2]. | Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure [E8] Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). [E11]. or [G9]; Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors [E69]. |
| Laboratory activities [CS36]. | Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure. [E12]. |
| Bulk transfers [CS14]. | Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation [E66]. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours [OC28] |
| Mixing operations (open systems) [CS30]. With potential for aerosol generation [CS138]. | Provide extract ventilation to points where emissions occur [E54] Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour) |



| | |
|---|---|
| | [E40].Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours [OC28] |
| Manual [CS34] Transfer from/pouring from containers [CS22]. | Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation [E66] Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour) [E40]. |
| Drum/batch transfers [CS8]. | Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation [E66] Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour) [E40]. |
| Production or preparation of articles by tableting, compression, extrusion or pelletisation [CS100] | Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings [E60] Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour) [E40].Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours [OC28] |
| Drum and small package filling [CS6]. | Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings [E60] Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour) [E40]. |
| Equipment cleaning and maintenance [CS39]. | Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance [E55].Clear spills immediately [C&H13]. Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 [PPE15] Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. [PPE22]; Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin [PPE27].Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle [ENVT4]. |
| Storage [CS67]With occasional controlled exposure [CS137] | Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors [E69] Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation [E66] Store substance within a closed system [E84].Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 [PPE15]. |

Section 2.2 Control of environmental exposure

Product characteristics

Substance is complex UVCB [PrC3]. Predominantly hydrophobic [PrC4a]. Not readily biodegradable.

Amounts used

| | |
|---|---------|
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region | 0.1 |
| Regional use tonnage (tons/year) | 3.5E05 |
| Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally | 8.6E-02 |
| Annual site tonnage (tons/year) | 3.0E04 |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day) | 3.0E04 |

Frequency and duration of use

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Continuous release [FD2]. | |
| Emission days (days/year) | 300 |



| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management | |
|---|---------|
| Local freshwater dilution factor | 10 |
| Local marine water dilution factor | 100 |
| Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure | |
| Emissions were based on those in SPERC fact sheet (ESVOC SpERC 2.2.v1) but have been amended taking into account the requirement that the local air concentration for benzene cannot exceed 5 ug/m3 as specified by EU directive 2000/69/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 November, 2000 | |
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 1.0E-06 |
| 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-04 |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release | |
| Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used [TCS1]. | |
| Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil | |
| Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily ingestion). [TCR1]. | |
| If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no on-site wastewater treatment required [TCR9]. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from wastewater [TCR14]. Release fraction to air from process (after typical onsite RMMs consistent with EU Solvent Emissions Directive requirements): [OOC11] | |
| 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 \geq (%) Treatment may be onsite or via a municipal sewage treatment plant. | 85.3 |
| Organization measures to prevent/limit release from site | |
| Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils [OMS2]. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed [OMS3]. | |
| Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant | |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%) | 95.0 |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) | 95.0 |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (M_{Safe}) based on domestic sewage treatment release (kg/d) | 2.4E05 |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m^3/d) | 2000 |
| Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal | |
| External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. [ETW 3] | |
| Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste | |
| External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. [EWR 1] | |

| Section 3 | Exposure Estimation |
|-------------|---|
| 3.1. Health | When the recommended risk management measures (RMMs) and operational conditions (OCs) are observed, exposure of workers and indirect human exposure via the environment is not expected to exceed the predicted DNELs and the |



| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| | resulting risk characterisation ratios are expected to be less than 1. |
| 3.2. Environment | The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model [EE2]. Nothing about environment risk characterization |
| Section 4 | Guidance to check compliance with the Exposure Scenario |
| 4.1. Health | Check that RMMs and OCs are as described or of equivalent efficiency. |
| 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 [DSU1]. Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination [DSU2]. Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using onsite technologies, either alone or in combination [DSU3]. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in factsheet for ESVOC (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html) [DSU4] |
| | |



5. Exposure scenario 5: Use of high benzene naphthas Category in fuels - Industrial

5.1. Exposure scenario

| Section 1 | Exposure Scenario Title |
|--|---|
| Title | Use in Fuels of high benzene naphthas |
| Use Descriptor | Sector of Use: Industrial (SU3, SU10) |
| | Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC16 |
| | Environmental Release Categories: ERC7 |
| Processes, tasks, activities covered | 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 |
| Field for additional statements to explain scenario if required. | Worker exposure was estimated using ECETOC TRAv2. |
| Section 2.1 | Control of worker exposure |
| Product characteristics | |
| Physical form of product | Liquid, vapour pressure is 0.5 - 10 kPa [OC4]. |
| Concentration of substance in product | Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently) [G2] |
| Amounts used | Not applicable |
| Frequency and duration of use | Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently) [G2] |
| Human factors not influenced by risk management | Not applicable |
| Other Operational Conditions affecting worker exposure | Assumes use at not > 20°C above ambient [G15]; Assumes Benzene content >25% unless otherwise specified. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented [G1]. |
| | |
| Contributing Scenarios | Risk Management Measures |
| | Note: list RMM standard phrases according to the control hierarchy indicated in the ECHA template: 1. Technical measures to prevent release, 2. Technical measures to prevent dispersion, 3. Organizational measures, 4. Personal protection. Phrases between brackets are good practice advice only. |



| | |
|--|---|
| General measures (carcinogens) [G18] | <p>Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general / local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean / flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance.</p> <p>Where there is potential for exposure: Restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely.</p> <p>Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures.</p> <p>Consider the need for risk based health surveillance. [G20].</p> |
| Bulk transfers [CS14]. | Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation [E49]. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour) [E40]. |
| Drum/batch transfers [CS8]. | Use drum pumps [E53]. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour) [E40]. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour [OC27]. |
| General exposures (closed systems) [CS15]. | Handle substance within a closed system [E47]. |
| General exposures (closed systems) [CS15]. With occasional controlled exposure [CS137] | Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation [E49]. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). [E11]. |
| General exposures (closed systems) [CS15]. Batch process [CS55]. | Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation [E49]. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour) [E40]. |
| General exposures (open systems) [CS16] (closed systems) [CS107] | Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation [E49]. |
| General exposures (open systems) [CS16] (closed systems) [CS107] Batch process [CS55]. | Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation [E49]. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour) [E40]. |



| | |
|--|---|
| Equipment maintenance [CS5]. | Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance [E65]. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). [E11]. Clear spills immediately [C&H13]. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. [PPE22] Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle [ENVT4]. |
| Vessel and container cleaning [CS103] | Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance [E55]. Provide extract ventilation to points where emissions occur [E54]. Clear spills immediately [C&H13]. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle [ENVT4]. |
| Storage [CS67] | Store substance within a closed system [E84]. |
| Storage [CS67] With occasional controlled exposure [CS137] | Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). [E11]. Store substance within a closed system [E84]. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation [E66]. |
| Disposal of wastes [CS28]. | Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation [E66]. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 15 minutes [OC26]. |

| Section 2.2 Control of environmental exposure | |
|--|--------|
| Product characteristics | |
| Substance is complex UVCB [PrC3]. Predominantly hydrophobic [PrC4a]. Not readily biodegradable. | |
| Amounts used | |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region | 0.1 |
| Regional use tonnage (tons/year) | 2.5E05 |
| Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally | 0.1 |
| Annual site tonnage (tons/year) | 2.5E04 |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day) | 8.3E04 |
| Frequency and duration of use | |
| Continuous release [FD2]. | |
| Emission days (days/year) | 300 |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management | |
| Local freshwater dilution factor | 10 |
| Local marine water dilution factor | 100 |
| Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure | |
| Emissions were based on those in SPERC fact sheet (ESVOC SpERC 7.12a.v1) but have been amended taking into account the requirement that the local air concentration for benzene cannot exceed 5 ug/m3 as specified by EU directive 2000/69/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 November, 2000 | |



| | |
|--|---------|
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 5.0E-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) | 0 |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release | |
| Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used [TCS1]. | |
| Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil | |
| Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation). [TCR1k]. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no on-site wastewater treatment required [TCR9]. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from wastewater [TCR14]. | |
| Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) | 95.0 |
| Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency \geq (%) Treatment may be onsite or via a municipal sewage treatment plant. | 0 |
| Organisation measures to prevent/limit release from site | |
| Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from wastewater [OMS1]. Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils [OMS2]. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed [OMS3]. | |
| Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant | |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%) | 95.0 |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) | 95.0 |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (M_{Safe}) based on domestic sewage treatment release (kg/d) | 1.3E05 |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m^3/d) | 2000 |
| Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal | |
| This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated.[ETW 5] | |
| Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste | |
| This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated.[ERW 3] | |

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| Section 3 | Exposure Estimation |
| 3.1. Health | When the recommended risk management measures (RMMs) and operational conditions (OCs) are observed, exposure of workers and indirect human exposure via the environment is not expected to exceed the predicted DNELs and the resulting risk characterisation ratios are expected to be less than 1. |
| 3.2. Environment | The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model [EE2]. |
| Section 4 | Guidance to check compliance with the Exposure Scenario |



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|-------------------------|---|
| 4.1. Health | Check that RMMs and OCs are as described or of equivalent efficiency. |
| | |
| 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 [DSU1]. Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination [DSU2]. Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using onsite technologies, either alone or in combination [DSU3]. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in factsheet for ESVOC (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html) [DSU4] |
| | |



6. Exposure scenario 6: Use of High benzene naphthas as a fuel - Professional

6.1. Exposure scenario

| Section 1 | Exposure Scenario Title |
|--|---|
| Title | Use in Fuels of high benzene naphthas |
| Use Descriptor | Sector of Use: Professional (SU22) |
| | Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC16 |
| | Environmental Release Categories: ERC 9A, 9B |
| Processes, tasks, activities covered | 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 |
| Field for additional statements to explain scenario if required. | Worker exposure was estimated using ECETOC TRAv2. |
| Section 2.1 | Control of worker exposure |
| Product characteristics | |
| Physical form of product | Liquid, vapour pressure is 0.5 - 10 kPa [OC4]. |
| Concentration of substance in product | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently) [G13]. |
| Amounts used | Not applicable |
| Frequency and duration of use | Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently) [G2] |
| Human factors not influenced by risk management | Not applicable |
| Other Operational Conditions affecting worker exposure | Assumes use at not > 20°C above ambient [G15]; Assumes Benzene content >25% unless otherwise specified. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented [G1]. |
| | |
| Contributing Scenarios | Risk Management Measures |
| | Note: list RMM standard phrases according to the control hierarchy indicated in the ECHA template: 1. Technical measures to prevent release, 2. Technical measures to prevent dispersion, 3. Organizational measures, 4. Personal protection. Phrases between brackets are good practice advice only. |



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| General measures (carcinogens) [G18] | Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general / local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean / flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: Restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance. [G20]. |
| Bulk transfers [CS14]. | Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation [E66] Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour) [E40]. Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling [E39]. |
| Drum/batch transfers [CS8]. | Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container [E64]. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour) [E40]. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation [E66]. |
| Dipping, immersion and pouring [CS4]. | Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container [E64]. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation [E66] Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors [E69], or [G9] Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). [E11]. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour [OC27]. |
| General exposures (closed systems) [CS15]. | Handle substance within a closed system [E47]. |
| General exposures (closed systems) [CS15]. With occasional controlled exposure [CS137] | Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation [E49]. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour) [E40]. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours [OC28] |
| General exposures (open systems) [CS16] (closed systems) [CS107] Batch process [CS55]. | Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation [E49]. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour) [E40]. |
| General exposures (open systems) [CS16] (closed systems) [CS107] | Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation [E49]. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour) [E40]. |
| Equipment cleaning and maintenance [CS39]. | Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance [E55]. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour) [E40]. Clear spills immediately [C&H13]. Wear |



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| | a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. [PPE22]Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle [ENVT4]. |
| Vessel and container cleaning [CS103] | Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance [E65].Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour) [E40].Clear spills immediately [C&H13]. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. [PPE22]Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle [ENVT4]. |
| Storage [CS67] | Store substance within a closed system [E84]. |

| Section 2.2 Control of environmental exposure | |
|--|---------|
| Product characteristics | |
| Substance is complex UVCB [PrC3]. Predominantly hydrophobic [PrC4a]. Not readily biodegradable. | |
| Amounts used | |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region | 0.1 |
| Regional use tonnage (tons/year) | 1.0E05 |
| Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally | 5.0E-04 |
| Annual site tonnage (tons/year) | 5.0E01 |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day) | 1.4E02 |
| Frequency and duration of use | |
| Continuous release [FD2]. | |
| Emission days (days/year) | 365 |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management | |
| Local freshwater dilution factor | 10 |
| Local marine water dilution factor | 100 |
| Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure | |
| Emissions were based on those in SPERC fact sheet (ESVOC SpERC 9.12b.v1) but have been amended taking into account the requirement that the local air concentration for benzene cannot exceed 5 ug/m3 as specified by EU directive 2000/69/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 November, 2000 | |
| 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) | 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 [TCS1]. | |
| Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil | |
| Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation). [TCR1k] | |
| Soil emission controls are not applicable as there is no direct release to soil. [TCR 4] | |
| Negligible air emissions as process operates in a contained system. | |



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| 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 \geq (%) Treatment may be onsite or via a municipal sewage treatment plant. | 0 |
| Organization measures to prevent/limit release from site | |
| Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from wastewater [OMS1]. | |
| Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant | |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%) | 95.0 |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) | 95.0 |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (M_{Safe}) based on domestic sewage treatment release (kg/d) | 3.3E03 |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m^3/d) | 2000 |
| Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal | |
| This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated.[ETW 5] | |
| Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste | |
| This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated.[ERW 3] | |

| Section 3 | Exposure Estimation |
|------------------|---|
| 3.1. Health | When the recommended risk management measures (RMMs) and operational conditions (OCs) are observed, exposure of workers and indirect human exposure via the environment is not expected to exceed the predicted DNELs and the resulting risk characterisation ratios are expected to be less than 1. |
| 3.2. Environment | The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model [EE2]. Nothing about environment risk characterization |
| Section 4 | Guidance to check compliance with the Exposure Scenario |
| 4.1. Health | Check that RMMs and OCs are as described or of equivalent efficiency. |
| 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 [DSU1]. Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination [DSU2]. Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using onsite technologies, either alone or in combination [DSU3]. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in factsheet for ESVOC (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html) [DSU4] |





